THE NEW YORK AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND:
Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York

Volume 2

The Archaeology of the New York African Burial Ground

Part 2: Descriptions of Burials

Warren R. Perry, Jean Howson, and Barbara A. Bianco
Editors

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Detail of the Maerschalk Plan (Francis Maerschalk, 1754)

Artifacts from the New York African Burial Ground (Photographs by Jon Abbott):

- Enameled cuff link face, Burial 371, Catalog No. 1875-B.001.
- Bead Type 12, Burial 340, Catalog No. 01651-B.79.
- Oval turquoise enamel face, Burial 211, Catalog No. 1186 -B.001.
- Pins, Burial 12, Catalog Nos. 253-B.001, .002.
- Ring, copper alloy with glass insets, Burial 310, Catalog No. 1486-B.001.
- Bead Type 9, Burial 340, Catalog No. 01651-B.78.
- Bead Type 15, Burial 340, Catalog No. 01651-B.75.
- Button, bone, turned. Burial 171, Catalog No. 931-B.002.
- Cast silver pendant, Burial 254, Catalog No. 1243-B.001.

Burial 335 (Photography by Dennis Seckler)

Cover design by Star Bullock + Associates, Mark A. Bartley

Contributors

DIRECTOR FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Warren R. Perry, Ph.D., Central Connecticut State University

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Jean Howson, Ph.D.

LABORATORY DIRECTOR

Leonard G. Bianchi, M.A.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Barbara A. Bianco, Ph.D.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

E. Kofi Agorsah, Ph.D., Portland State University
Steven Barto, M.A., M.L.S., New York Municipal Archives
Christopher R. DeCorse, Ph.D., Syracuse University
Augustin F. C. Holl, Ph.D., University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
Meta F. Janowitz, Ph.D.

RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

Shannon Mahoney, M.A.
Ruth Mathis, M.A.
Janet L. Woodruff

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNICIANS

Jean-Marie Cerasale
Tarik Holmes
Tamara Kelly
Iciar Lucena Narvaez
Allison Manfra
Amy Page
Paula Saunders
Cristine Whibby

DIGITAL MAPPING

Robert Bethea, M.A.
Marques Roberts
Percival Taylor, M.A.
Ed Zeltmann, The RBA Group

FAUNAL AND FLORAL ANALYSTS

Patricia Fall, Ph.D., Arizona State University
Gerald K. Kelso, Ph.D.
Lisa Lavold-Foote, Arizona State University
Marie-Lorraine Pipes
Leslie Raymer, R.P.A., New South Associates

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AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND PROJECT ADMINISTRATION/MANAGEMENT

O. Jackson Cole, Ph.D. (Howard University), Executive in Charge
James A. Donaldson, Ph.D. (Howard University), Project Manager

Foreword

In 1991, during the excavation phase for the construction of the Federal Building now seen at 290 Broadway, New York City, a cemetery was uncovered containing human remains of Africans—most were enslaved, some free—who lived, worked, and died under inhumane conditions in colonial New York. This discovery, the largest bioarchaeological site of its kind, sparked heightened public awareness of an African heritage in the northern states of colonial America. An outcome of this awareness was the public's desire for amending and correcting the history of colonial New York during that period to reflect more accurately the lives and culture of these forgotten Africans and people of African descent and their contributions and roles in economic development. Several initiatives, sponsored by the General Services Administration on behalf of the American people, were launched to accomplish this goal.

The initiative to conduct historical and scientific studies of the remains and artifacts excavated at the site was entrusted to Howard University. There, Dr. Michael L. Blakey, now at the College of William and Mary, designed and implemented a comprehensive, interdisciplinary research program—the New York African Burial Ground Project—to address questions in three main areas: history, archaeology, and skeletal biology. As scientific director of the project, he assembled an international team of scholars, professionals, graduate and undergraduate students, technical staff members, and cultural specialists for various parts of the study.

The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York serves as the culminating work of this project, reporting the research findings. This multivolume series covers broadly a contextualized historical perspective, details of the archaeological discoveries, and descriptions of the skeletal biology of the unearthed human remains. Each volume documents and validates the lives of African Americans' ancestors who lived and worked in colonial New York. Included in this work are detailed descriptions of the burials excavated, complete with drawings, figures, and tables, as well as a comprehensive appendix of the artifacts found within the burials.

Through the years of this project, membership of the research team changed, but the goal of the project remained constant, that of ensuring that the story of the origins, life, and death of the enslaved Africans of colonial New York would not be absent from the annals of world history.

O. Jackson Cole, Ph.D.
Howard University Executive-in-Charge of the African Burial Ground Project

James A. Donaldson, Ph.D.
Dean, Howard University College of Arts and Sciences

Editorial Method

For the sake of consistency and because this was primarily an archaeological project, all three technical volumes of this series, *The New York African Burial Ground: Unearthing the African Presence in Colonial New York,* were edited according to the conventions of the same style manuals: the style guide of the Society for American Archaeology and *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition.

Acknowledgments

The Howard University Archaeology Team is grateful to the community members and the church, civic, and cultural organizations that paid close attention to the African Burial Ground Project over the years. Their support made this work possible, and their questions helped us to sharpen our inquiry.

We gratefully acknowledge Dr. O. Jackson Cole (Office of the President) and Dr. James A Donaldson (Dean, College of Arts and Sciences) for their efforts in the administration of the project. Also at Howard, Ms. Reba Brewington, Office Manager for the Cobb Laboratory, and Ms. Alma Kemp, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, patiently fielded our questions, facilitated the sharing of information, and routed paperwork and files; Ms. Lori Sweet, Administrative Assistant, Office of the President, helped ensure that the transmission of the draft and final reports went smoothly.

We thank Contracting Officer Mildred Broughton and others on the New York staff of the U.S. General Services Administration for providing laboratory and office facilities, initially at the World Trade Center and later at 1 Bowling Green, and for their efforts in salvaging the laboratory after September 11, 2001. Nancy Brighton of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on behalf of the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, acted as liaison between the research team, GSA, and advisory agencies; oversaw the transfer of the collections for reburial; and provided helpful comments on the draft report. The staffs of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation provided consultation to the GSA and commented on the draft report.

The archaeology team owes an enormous debt to the African Burial Ground Project's Scientific Director, Dr. Michael L. Blakey. His knowledge, leadership, generosity, encouragement, and resolve have been a mainstay over the years. We are profoundly grateful to all of the researchers from the Skeletal Biology Team (led by Blakey and Dr. Lesley M. Rankin-Hill) and the History Team (led by Dr. Edna Greene Medford), who helped shape our findings while sharing theirs as the project proceeded.

Dr. Blakey helped us to clarify and share the archaeological findings by organizing a series of multidisciplinary Sankofa Conferences, sponsored by Howard University and the College of William and Mary, that brought together the project's geographically dispersed research teams and other scholars of Africa and the African Diaspora. We wish to thank all of the participants, particularly Selwyn H. H. Carrington, Alan Goodman, Fatimah Jackson, Mark Mack, Edna Greene Medford, and Lesley Rankin-Hill. Kofi Agorsah, Augustin Holl, Bob Paynter, and Chris DeCorse helped formulate and refine archaeological issues. Chris Moore, Grey Gundaker, and T. J. Davis, among others, shared their insights on historical questions raised by the archaeological findings.

We thank the Institute for Historical Biology at the College of William and Mary for providing a second institutional home for the project. We especially appreciate Shannon Mahoney and Autumn Barrett for their research assistance, for answering our last-minute questions about the skeletal data, and for their superb efforts in facilitating the Sankofa Conferences.

Dr. Sherrill Wilson, Director of the New York African Burial Ground Project's Office of Public Education and Interpretation, shared her considerable knowledge of New York's African American history, helped broaden the research by pointing out important sources, opened her library to us, provided the roster on escapee advertisements, read early drafts of the report, and ensured that our findings

were brought to thousands of schoolchildren and the wider public.

Meta Janowitz shared her knowledge of Dutch New York and of the eighteenth-century stoneware that was so ubiquitous at the African Burial Ground site, discussed archaeological issues, read early drafts of several chapters, and generally provided good cheer in the New York laboratory.

The archaeological investigation was begun by the late Edward S. Rutsch of Historic Conservation and Interpretation, and we thank him for first proving that graves were still intact at the African Burial Ground and for assembling the field team. Obviously, without the field records, no analysis would have been possible. We thank Field Director Michael Parrington, Brian Ludwig, and the entire field staff, along with members of the Metropolitan Forensic Anthropology Team, for their efforts in conducting and recording the excavations under difficult conditions. Special thanks go to Margo Schur and the other site artists who carefully drew each burial and to Dennis Seckler for the photographs. Margo also assisted us by answering questions about field recording procedures. Initial laboratory processing of burial related artifacts was under the direction of Linda Stone and subsequently Gary McGowan of JMA. Charles Cheek was in charge of the analysis of the nonburial component of the 290 Broadway site, and we thank him for generously sharing early drafts of his site report and answering our questions as we proceeded with our analysis.

Numerous local libraries and archives yielded resources for our analysis. We thank the staffs of the following for helping us track down materials and answering our questions: the New York Public Library and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, the New York Historical Society, the New York State Archives, the Brooklyn Public Library, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Municipal Archives of the City of New York, the Trinity Church Archives, and the John Street Methodist Church.

Help with specific questions and analyses was received from a number of individuals. Mac Headley of Colonial Williamsburg shared his knowledge of colonial cabinetry and coffin making and pointed us to additional sources. Ed Howson answered questions about joinery. Emily Wilson of Colonial Williamsburg provided information on enameling. Douglas Ubelaker provided information and sources on the rates of decay of human remains. Ann F. Budd, Department of Geology, University of Iowa, provided identifications of coral specimens from the African Burial Ground. John Boyd of the U.S. Customs Service Federal Crime Laboratory performed spectrograph analysis on the silver pendant. Michelle Gilbert guided us through the literature on adornment in Ghana. Fatimah Jackson, Kofi Agorsah, Muhammad Hatim, and Sylviane Diouf provided information about Islamic burial practices. Cheryl LaRoche answered questions about the conservation of artifacts from the burials. Jason Narvaez and Jennifer Arnett provided technical advice on report graphics.

Howard University provided technical staff for digitizing the site map. We thank Robert Bethea for overseeing the initial digitizing, and technicians Percival Taylor and Marques Roberts, who, along with Ruth Mathis and Iciar Lucena Narvaez, patiently refined, double-checked, and corrected the base mapping.

We thank Dean Susan Pease, Dean of the School of Arts and Science, and Michael Park, Chair of the Department of Anthropology, at Central Connecticut State University for providing release time for Warren Perry and for supporting his work on the project over many years. Janet Woodruff, of Central Connecticut State University's Archaeology Laboratory for African and African Diaspora Studies (ALAADS), has provided energy and advice as well as many hours of her own time. We thank Richard L. Porter of The RBA Group for understanding the importance of the project and making it possible for Jean Howson to contribute much of her time. Thanks also to RBA's Kathy Krumbine for help formatting front matter and appendices, and Ed Zeltmann, who prepared all of the site maps for the report.

This report has benefited greatly from the careful critiques of the members of the Advisory Review Board, Diana DiZerega Wall, Theresa Singleton, and Frank McManamon. We are grateful for their excellent suggestions. The interpretations and any errors or omissions, however, are our own.

Howard University gratefully acknowledges the efforts of the African Burial Ground Project directors, under the leadership of Dr. Michael L. Blakey, and the editors, authors, research team members, and research consultants for their contributions to the Archaeology Final Report. A tremendous debt of gratitude is owed to the three members of the Advisory Review Board, jointly appointed by the U.S. General Services Administration and Howard University, for the excellence and professionalism of the critiques they provided for the several iterations of this report.

Descriptions of Burials 1–435

Jean Cerasale, Jean Howson, Iciar Lucena Narvaez, Ruth Mathis, Warren R. Perry, and Janet L. Woodruff

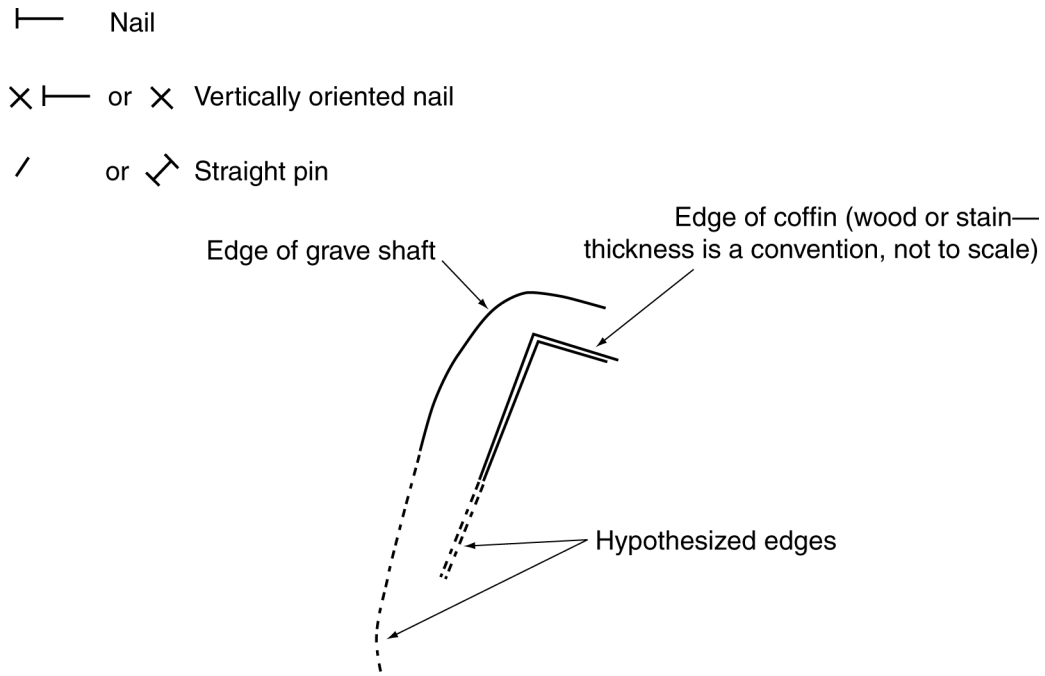
Notes on the Drawings

The editors' decision to use original drawings rather than re-rendering them was not based solely on expediency. In fact, time spent preparing the field drawings for reproduction herein was equivalent to what it would have taken to trace (either mechanically or digitally) each burial drawing. But each step removed from the original observation is likely to result in a loss of information, and so even in cases where the original drawing was fairly rough (and these are not many), we have elected to retain the excavation team's sketch. The preparation involved digitally scanning the drawings, then removing some of the labeling. The full, un-retouched drawings are retained in the project archive in the original and as .tif files.

Margo Schur (now Margo Meyer) was responsible for rendering the majority of field drawings, and her work speaks for itself. Ms. Schur and the other site artists, notably Wendy Williams, took on the arduous and painstaking task of recording details of each burial in situ. Thanks to their diligence and talent, and to the equally careful work of photographer Dennis Seckler, assisted by Stan Bottitta, the visual recordation for most burials is excellent.

The "S" and "E" coordinates refer to the site grid (see site map). Elevations are not shown. The numerous depths recorded on the original drawings are important for reconstructing stratigraphic relationships and site topography, but the actual measurements are in depths below temporary datum points and require conversion to elevations.

Drawing conventions are as follows; there are some variations (especially among burials excavated early in the project) in the drawings reproduced in the burial descriptions.



Burial 1

Series 41
Catalog Nos. 200, 96, 92, 93
Datum point: 14 (11.88 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 2
Associated excavation units: Trench D
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 9.13 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

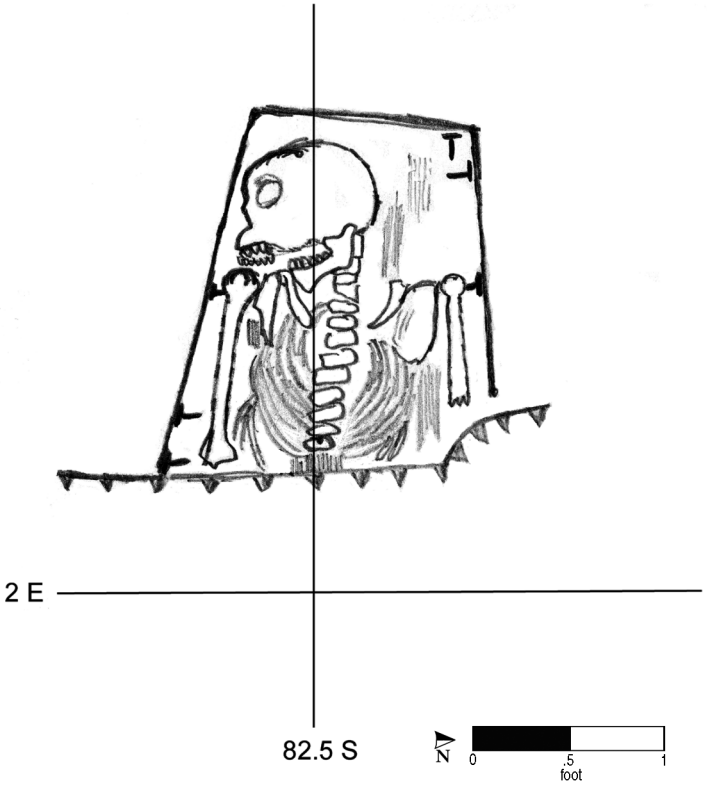
Burial 1, of a probable woman 20–25 years old, was uncovered during machine excavation of Trench D in the former Republican Alley in June of 1991. Most of the skeleton, from the upper chest down, was removed by backhoe. The remainder of the burial was excavated in September of 1991 by hand.

Catalog No. 96 refers to a 7.8-foot layer of soil removed from Trench D. It was described as a Munsell 7.5YR 4/4 sandy silt and was interpreted in the field as a natural stratum into which the grave shaft was cut. This natural stratum was beneath an apparent late-eighteenth-century surface layer, which in turn underlay a layer of nineteenth and twentieth-century sand and rubble fill.

The grave shaft was filled with soil described only as silty clay. The lid of a wooden coffin was exposed at elevations of 9.28–9.48 feet. Catalog No. 92 was assigned to some material from the grave shaft and the coffin itself; the skeletal remains and additional artifacts from shaft fill were given Catalog No. 200; and Catalog No. 93 was assigned to pelvic remains, apparently from soil disturbed by the backhoe. The grave shaft contained numerous ceramic sherds, including a sherd of delft, 5 of pearlware, 39 of creamware, 4 of redware, and 27 of stoneware (the latter probably locally made). A few fragments of glass and brick, a tobacco pipe stem fragment, and 47 animal bone fragments (mammal and fish) were also recovered.

The surviving portion of the coffin tapered toward the head, implying that it was hexagonal. Two nails were found near the top of the coffin, one each at the northwest and southwest corners. Nine nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the bottom of the coffin after removal of the skeleton. These nails appear to have attached the sides to the bottom of the coffin. The woman had been placed with her head to the west, in a supine position; the arm position could not be determined. Two straight-pin fragments were recovered from the burial and treated in the laboratory. The location of the pins was not recorded, but copper staining was noted during cleaning of the cranium. It is assumed that they were directly associated with the deceased—perhaps shroud pins—and therefore, they were placed with the skeletal remains for reburial.

No associations with other burials were noted for Burial 1 during its excavation. However, the eastern portion of the grave (which had been removed by backhoe) must have overlain Burial 8, which was approximately 2 feet deeper and was undisturbed by the machine. Burial 1 is placed in the Late Group, because of its elevation and the material present in the grave shaft, which appears to be from a late-eighteenth-century surface layer.



Burial No. 1 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 9/26/91; Drawing No. 52).

Burial 2

Catalog No. 129
Datum point: 10
Grid coordinates: S 42, E 10.5
Elevation: 4.80 feet below Datum Point 10 (9.82 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Late

Burial 2 refers to a crushed cranium recovered in Excavation Unit 6, from fill adjacent to a sandstone wall (Feature 11) in Lot 12. The skull belonged to a man of 27–42 years of age.

The skull appears to have been placed in the builder's trench for the stone wall. No other intact or partial burials were found in this area of Lot 12. This skull may indicate that burials once were present this far north but were completely displaced during the development of the front part of the lot. Field notes indicate that additional fragments of human bone were found elsewhere within same excavation trench; this would support the presence of at least one grave in the area. Alternatively, the skull may have been brought to this location, for unknown reasons, from elsewhere within the cemetery.

Assuming that the remains are from a nearby grave, the burial would have been located well north of the fence line that once crossed the site and is therefore placed in the Late Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 3

Catalog No. 176
(no drawing; location taken from overall site map)
Datum point: [A?] [Sheet incorrectly indicates Datum Point 8]
Grid coordinates: S 107, E 2
Elevation: 18.2 feet below Temporary Datum [A?]
(9.3 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 3 contained a cranium and an innominate from a man 25–35 years of age. These were found in an apparently disturbed context within the north-south leg of the former Republican Alley. The burial was only sketched on the field notes, and the exact location is uncertain. The soil matrix was described as mottled sand, silt, and clay. Excavators noted that the remains lay on an intact eighteenth-century surface, described as hard-packed silt. The notes mention a human pelvis and other bone fragments approximately 1 foot to the west in the same matrix as Burial 3. These remains were given Catalog No. 171 but were not designated as a burial. A pig bone was also identified from Burial 3.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burials 4 and 4A

Series 1
Catalog Nos. 186, 2233
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 87.3, E 11
Elevation: (8.78–8.68 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burials 4 and 4A refer to cranial fragments of two individuals found in a disturbed context within the former Republican Alley. The matrix surrounding the remains was described as Munsell 5YR 4/4 sand, and field notes indicated they were "resting on a surface" of a 10YR 3/4 sandy silt with clay.

Burial 4 (Catalog No. 186) was designated a man between the ages of 30 and 40 years, and Burial 4A (assigned Catalog No. 2233 in the lab) was designated a man between the ages of 20 and 25. A cow bone and nails were found immediately adjacent to the human remains; the cow bone was not cataloged in the lab. The nails may have been associated with Burial 5.

Burials 4 and 4A were immediately east and 0.5 feet above the easternmost edge (foot) of Burial 5. These remains were approximately 3 feet above Burial 30, which also underlay Burial 5. The remains are assigned to the Late-Middle temporal group because of their likely relatively shallow original stratigraphic position.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 5

Series 1
Catalog No. 198
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 86.5, E 9
Elevation: (8.17–7.98 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Late-Middle

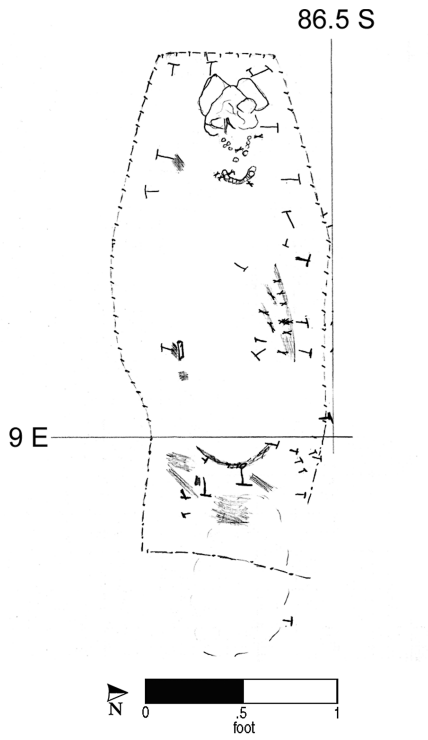
Burial 5 contained the remains of a child between 6 months and 1 year of age. Soil associated with the burial (presumably the shaft fill) was described as Munsell 10YR 3/4 silt. The burial was initially distinguished at an elevation of 8.17 feet. The original field drawing indicates the grave shaft was 2.7 feet long by 1.1 feet wide at its widest point; the cut is depicted as roughly the shape of a hexagonal coffin. The coffin itself was apparently smaller, measuring just 2.0–2.3 feet long by 0.4 feet wide (based on the locations of coffin nails and wood fragments). The coffin's shape could not be determined from the drawing or photographs. The bottom of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 7.75 feet.

Thirty nails were recorded in situ for Burial 5. Eight nails were aligned along the north side; there were 4 more nails along the south wall and 3 on the west or head of the coffin. Some of the 11 nails noted at the disturbed eastern end of the coffin may have been associated with disturbed Burial 4. A few additional nails were found toward the center of the coffin, possibly displaced from the coffin walls.

The child was interred with the head to the west. Skeletal elements were in very poor condition; only portions of the cranium, dental crowns, and long-bone fragments were noted in the field.

Straight pins were recorded in situ in a small area along the north side of the burial, approximately 0.5 feet from the displaced mandible and concentrated on and around a long-bone fragment. Field notes mention that pins were also scattered throughout the burial pit.

Burials 4A and 4B (probably redeposited remains) were immediately to the east and 0.5 feet above the easternmost edge or foot of Burial 5. Burial 5 overlay Burial 30 by 1.57 feet. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 5 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 5 (drawn by C. S. G. on 9/25/91; Drawing No. 48).

Burial 6

Series 1
Catalog No. 219
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 15
Elevation: 4.90–5.40 feet below Datum Point 14 (6.98–6.48 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Late

Burial 6, located in the former Republican Alley, was an adult between 25 and 30 years old, probably a man. The grave was dug into soil described (on a composite field drawing) as Munsell 7.5YR 4/4 silt with 2.5Y 4/4 silt and 10YR 3/3 sandy silt mottling on the south; mottled 2.5Y 5/6, 5Y 6/2 silt with 10YR 3/3 sandy silt mottling on the north and east; and mottled 7.5YR 4/4 silt, 10YR 3/3 sandy silt, 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt and 5Y 6/3 silt on the north. The grave shaft was depicted in field drawings as roughly hexagonal in shape. Its fill was mottled 10YR 4/4 sandy silt and 7.5YR 4/4 silt; no artifacts were recovered from within the fill.

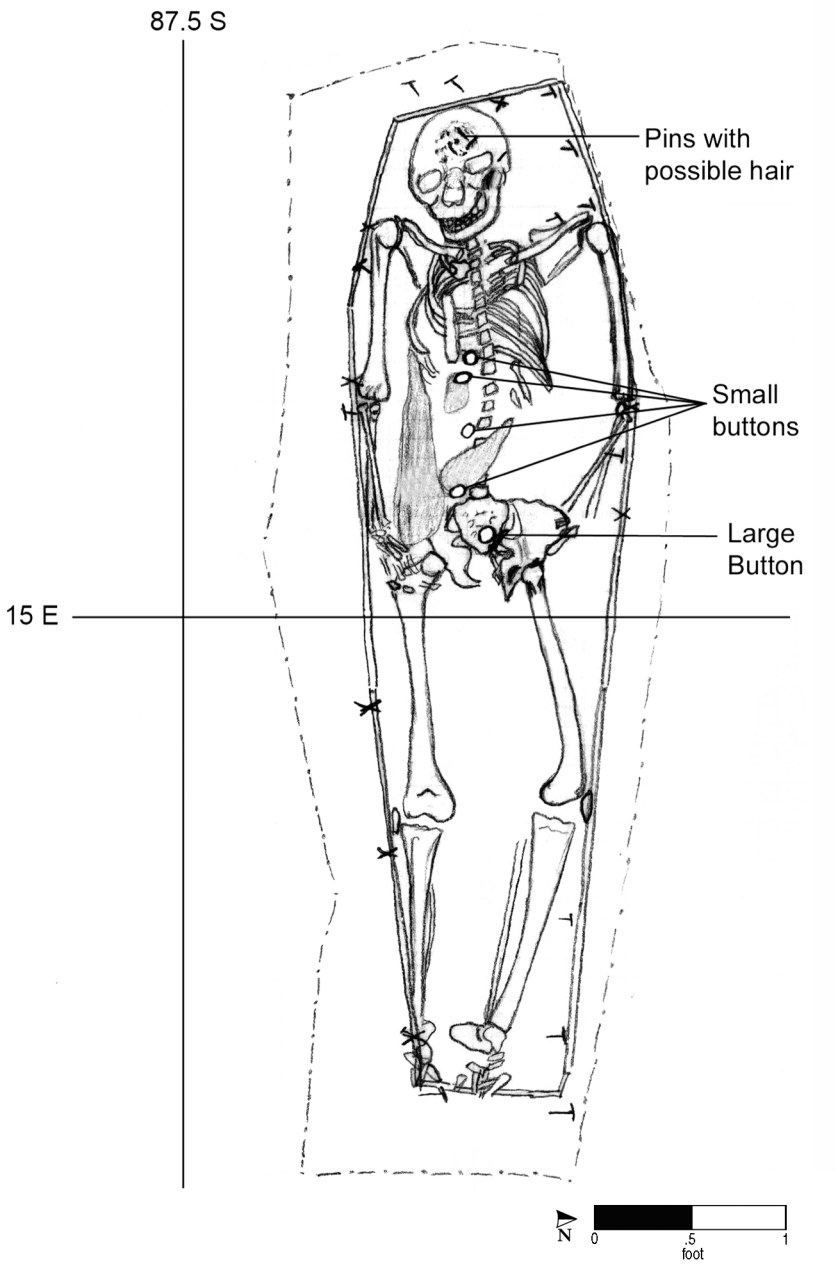
The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at a depth of 7.33 feet, and the bottom of the coffin rested at 6.48 feet. Excavators noted that the coffin sides had collapsed inward 0.1 feet at the top edge all the way around the coffin. They collected wood samples from the lid and the southern side, which were later identified as eastern white pine. Fourteen nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin, including four at the foot and two at each southern corner.

Skeletal remains were in fairly good condition and nearly complete, lacking only portions of the metatarsals (foot bones). The deceased had been placed in a supine position, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting over his pelvis.

Four 17-mm-diameter copper-alloy buttons were recorded in situ along the right side of the spinal column from the tenth thoracic vertebra to the fifth lumbar vertebra (from chest to lower back). Two of these buttons had anchor designs and gilt, and two were apparently undecorated. The two anchor buttons were not identical. One larger button, a 26-mm-diameter copper-alloy button, with an unidentified decoration, was found resting on the lower sacrum (tail bone). This may have been a button fashioned from a coin. Fragments of up to three pewter buttons were also recovered. At least three copper-alloy straight pins were found above the cranium, with small bits of possible cloth adhering to the top of the cranium; the cloth fragments apparently were not recovered. One piece of 4-mm lead shot was noted in the burial.

The western end of Burial 6 lay immediately above the eastern ends of Burial 30 and Burial 38. The southeast corner of Burial 6's grave shaft cut into the northern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 35. Thus it appears that Burial 6 postdates all three adjacent burials. The buttons, probably from a jacket, date this burial to around the time of the Revolution, and the burial is placed in the Late Group.

Burial 6 (cont.)



Burial No. 6 (drawn by C. S. G. on 10/13/91; Drawing No. 1015).

Burial 7

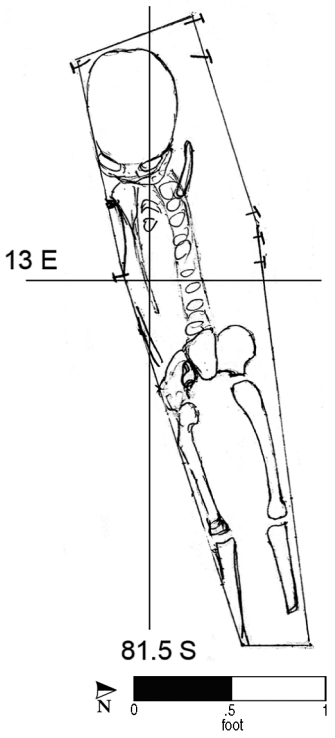
Series 1
Catalog No. 218
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 13
Elevation: 4.59–4.9 feet below Datum Point 14 (7.29–6.98 feet AMSL)
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 7, found beneath the former Republican Alley, was of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave shaft was dug into soil described as Munsell 2.5Y 5/6, 5Y 6/2 silt mottled with 10YR 3/3 sandy silt to the east; 7.5YR 4/4 silt to the northwest; and mottled 7.5YR 4/4 silt, 10YR 3/3 sandy silt, 9.5YR 3/4 sandy silt, and 5Y 6/3 silt in the west. A profile drawing indicates the grave shaft was filled with 7.5YR 5/6 clayey silt with a few pebbles; soil within the cut below the coffin is described as 7.5YR 4/6, strong brown clayey silt and sand. The grave shaft appears to have been cut into a former surface layer that sloped down from west to east across the site (Drawing Nos. 59 and 239).

Remains of a coffin lid were encountered at an elevation of 7.38 feet, or 2.2 feet below the former surface as depicted in profile. Twelve nails were recorded in the preliminary field drawings, but some had been removed by the time the final drawing was rendered. Four nails were recovered from the footboard of the coffin: two apparently attached the side boards to the floorboards, and the other two attached the coffin lid to the side board. Two nails were found in the northwest corner and appear to have attached the coffin lid to the sides. Eight additional nails were found in situ on the coffin's hexagonal perimeter. One nail at each western corner fastened the side boards to the headboard; one nail was located at the central point of the headboard; three nails were found on the north side; and one nail was found on the southern side. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 6.98 feet.

The child was interred in the supine position, head to the west, possibly with the arms resting at the sides. No left arm bones were recovered, which excavators attributed to poor preservation. The remains were found slumped onto the southern coffin wall; this probably resulted from the shifting of the coffin as graves beneath it settled. Five straight pins were recorded in situ, two on the cranium and three on the upper torso. Additional pin fragments were later recovered during cleaning of a parietal bone in the laboratory.

Burial 7 overlay the north side of the coffin of Burial 18, which was 1.9 feet below the bottom of Burial 7's coffin. The plan drawing (Drawing No. 64) indicates that Burial 7 did not share the grave shaft of Burial 18. Based on stratigraphy and on the six-sided coffin shape, Burial 7 can be placed in the Middle Group or later; because of its high elevation relative to other burials, it is placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 7 (drawn by R. D. on 10/2/91; Drawing No. 1014).

Burial 8

Series 41
Catalog No. 225
Datum point: 14 (11.88 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 5
Elevation of human remains: 6.58 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 8 was located along the north edge of the former Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated site. The only remains consisted of traces of a coffin and tooth enamel from an infant less than 6 months old. The fill of the grave shaft was described as a mix of red clay and brown silt, with minute wood fragments and scant charcoal. No artifacts were recovered.

The infant had been placed in a wooden coffin that tapered toward the foot. Excavators could not determine whether the coffin was four sided or six sided. Nails (oriented both vertically and horizontally) were recorded in situ around the coffin's perimeter. The location of the teeth indicated that the infant had been placed with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded immediately to the east of the tooth enamel. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 8 lay 2 feet beneath Burial 1. Although the original map indicated that this grave shaft also lay beneath Burial 79, Burial 8 was removed 2 months prior to the excavation of Burial 79. No final field drawing was made of Burial 8, and it is likely that its location was incorrectly transferred to the site map.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

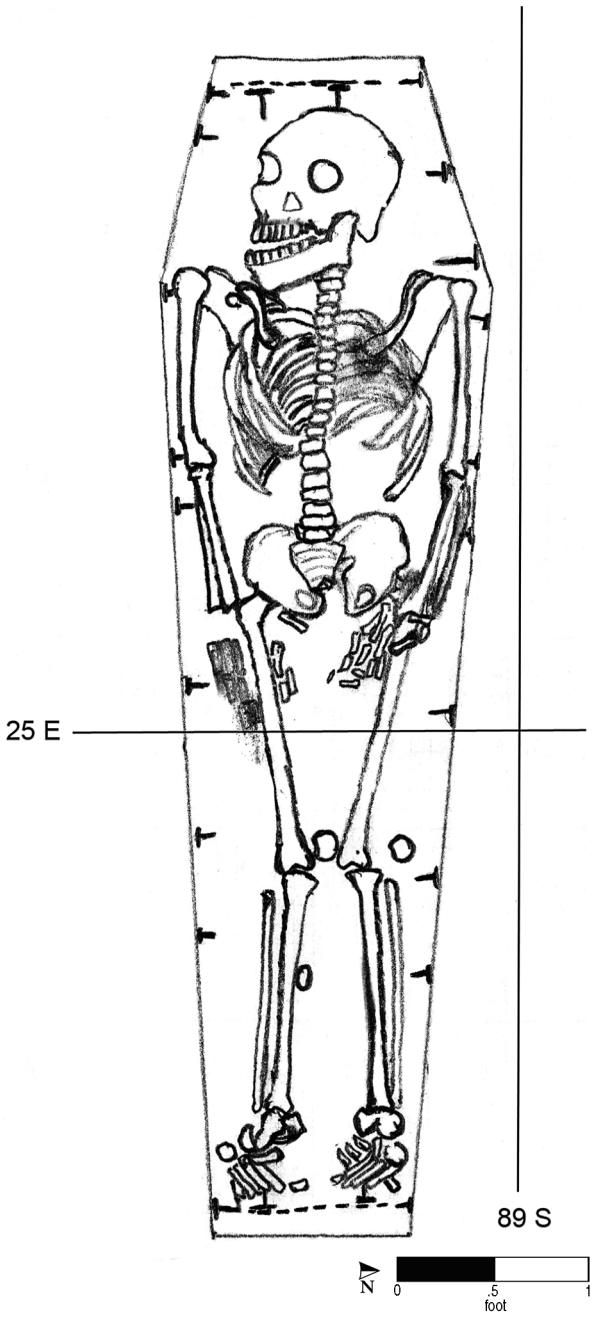
Burial 9

Catalog No. 233
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 25
Elevation of cranium: 5.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 9 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The excavator recorded the grave-shaft outline as distinctly rectangular in shape and the shaft fill as reddish and green-gray mixed silt and clay. Fragments of window glass, bottle glass, Staffordshire slipware, locally made salt-glazed stoneware, redware, clam, oyster, and brick were all found in the grave fill. A stem fragment from a clay pipe was recovered from the "lower fill" and small iron nails were noted "adjacent to the skeleton" (these were not shown on the field drawing); the latter were bagged in the field along with coffin nails and therefore were cataloged as coffin hardware. It is possible the iron nails had been placed in the coffin with the deceased.

The coffin of Burial 9 was hexagonal in shape. Its lid elevation was recorded at 5.89 feet. Nails were noted in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The man had been placed in supine position with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. According to the field notes, several roots were found under the skeleton and a wooden dowel was found under the left femur. No artifacts, other than the coffin itself, were found in association with this burial.

Burial 9 did not overlap with any other burials. It is possible it was part of a north-south row of burials that included Burials 10 and 25 to the north, which were at similar elevations. It is also possible this row extended northward as far as Burial 59, following the contour of the original slope of the cemetery. In the absence of artifactual or stratigraphic evidence that would lead to an earlier or later assignment, Burial 9 is placed in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 9 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/7/91; Drawing No. 72).

Burial 10

Series 2
Catalog No. 234
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 6.04 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 10, located in the former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 45 years of age. Excavation began in September of 1992 and was completed the following month by different excavators. The grave shaft was identified at an elevation of 7.39 feet. Its soil was described as mixed clayey silts with pebbles, and excavators noted that it contained brick and shell fragments. The eastern side and northeast corner of the grave shaft and coffin outline had been obliterated by a foundation trench and wall.

Three iron objects were recorded above the coffin: one along the northeast edge of the grave shaft, one above the north edge of the coffin, and one above the central part of the coffin. These iron objects were not cataloged separately in the laboratory and may have been included with coffin hardware; X-rays of unidentifiable items among the rusted hardware revealed only nails. Also, overlying the coffin lid was a ceramic sherd near the lower right edge of the coffin and a shell of a hard-shell clam near the upper left edge.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin, which had partially collapsed onto the man's rib cage and into Burial 17 to the south, was recorded at an elevation of 6.74 feet in the northwest corner, sloping towards the east to an elevation of 5.64 feet. The man's skull and long bones were partially visible. Three horizontal nails were found in situ: there was one in each west corner and one on the east next to the stone foundation wall. One vertical nail was found in the northwest corner. The man's remains were completely exposed at an elevation of 6.04 feet, and the base of the coffin was at an elevation of 5.59 feet. Ten horizontal nails were found in situ, apparently attaching the side coffin boards to the base of the coffin.

The skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, but the left leg was missing, cut by the builder's trench. The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and with his arms resting at his sides.

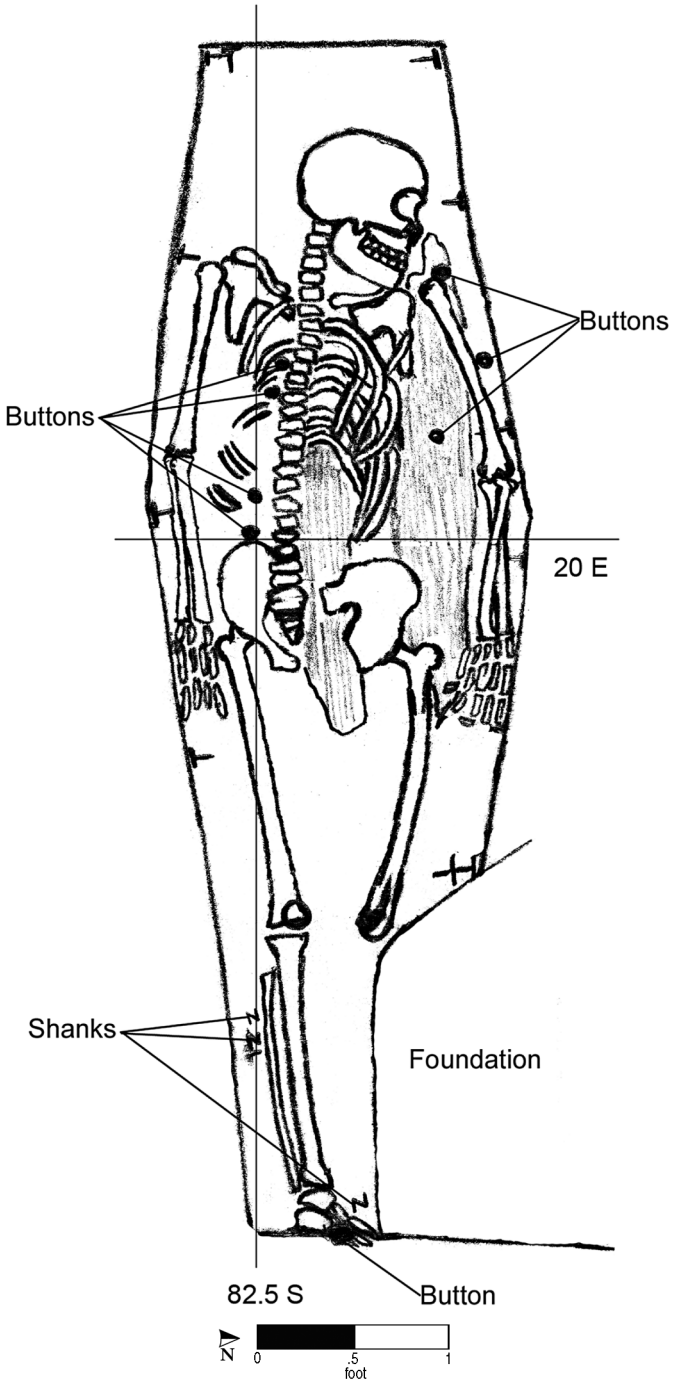
Seven identical buttons were found in the torso area, evidently from a jacket. They were cast-cop-

per-alloy discs with wire alpha loop shanks; these measured 17 mm in diameter. An eighth button, of a different type (domed) was found on the right foot; this is not shown in the photograph. Excavators also mapped three "eyelets" along the right leg; these were later identified as probable button shanks. In all, five buttons were inferred from wire shanks—unique objects unassociated with the coat buttons. These wire shanks were recovered from the lower right leg and identified once they were examined in the laboratory. The shank fragments probably represent the remains of composite buttons constructed of organic materials, such as wood or bone, and metal. Excavators noted the possible presence of a small bit of red ochre at the proximal end of the right femur (thigh bone).

The entire burial had partially collapsed into Burial 17, which lay to the east and partially underneath Burial 10. The southern half overlay Burial 26 by 1.2 feet. Burial 17 also overlay Burial 26; thus Burial 10 was the most recent interment and Burial 26 the earliest, with Burial 17 intervening. Reportedly, the Burial 10 grave shaft also intersected the grave shaft for Burial 97 immediately to the north. Burial 97 was at the same elevation; however, the area of Burial 97 was not excavated until some 2 months subsequent to Burial 10, and the exact relation between the two graves was not determined in the field. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 10 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 14)

Burial 10 (cont.)



Burial No. 10 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/12/91; Drawing No. 82).

Burial 11

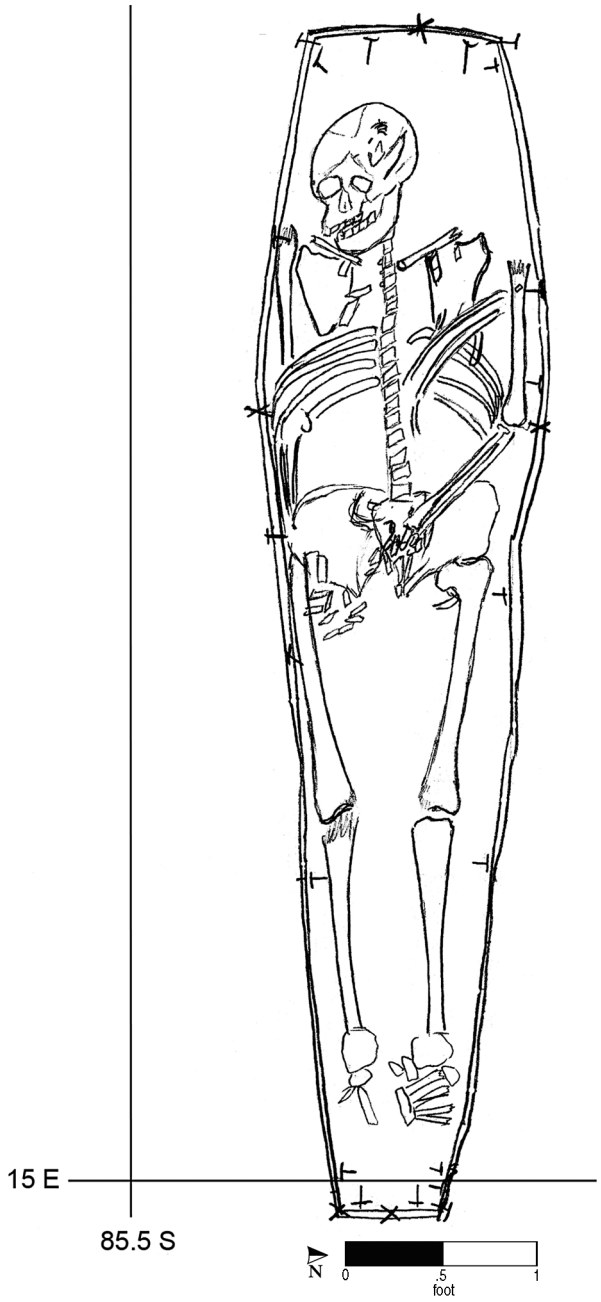
Series 1
Catalog No. 267
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 83.5, E 12
Elevation of skeletal remains: 6.73–6.38 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 11, located in the former Republican Alley, held an adult identified as a probable man between 30 and 40 years of age. This grave was excavated after the field crew found that it overlay the southern side of Burial 18. The soil in the grave shaft was not described in field records, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at elevations of 6.88–6.68 feet. Five vertical nails were located in situ, apparently attaching the coffin lid to the sides, and four horizontal nails were also uncovered when the coffin lid was exposed. Twenty more horizontal nails were recorded in situ at the bottom of the coffin. The wood samples from the coffin bottom were identified as cedar. The elevation of the coffin bottom was 6.33 feet.

The man was interred in the supine position, his head to the west and apparently with his hands resting over his pelvis. His remains were in fairly good condition, although the metatarsals were missing. Excavators noted a small patch of straight hair on the cranium.

Burial 11 was located approximately 1.25 feet above the southern edge of Burial 18 and approximately 1.0 foot above the northern edge of Burial 38. Because of its stratigraphic position, it is placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 11 (drawn by C. S. G. on 10/18/91; Drawing No. 1016).

Burials 12 and 14

Series 3a
Catalog Nos. 253, 274
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 12
Elevation of cranium for Burial 12: 6.13 feet AMSL
Elevation of cranium for Burial 14: 6.10 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 12 and Burial 14 contained the remains, respectively, of a woman between 35 and 45 years in age and an infant of less than 6 months. These individuals were interred in the same grave. The grave shaft was filled with mottled yellow, tan, brown, and red silty and sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from the fill of the grave shaft consisted of ceramics (including white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, slipware, and a sherd of pearlware), glass sherds, tobacco pipe fragments, and shell and animal bone fragments. The pearlware, dating to ca. 1780 or later, places this burial in the Late Group.

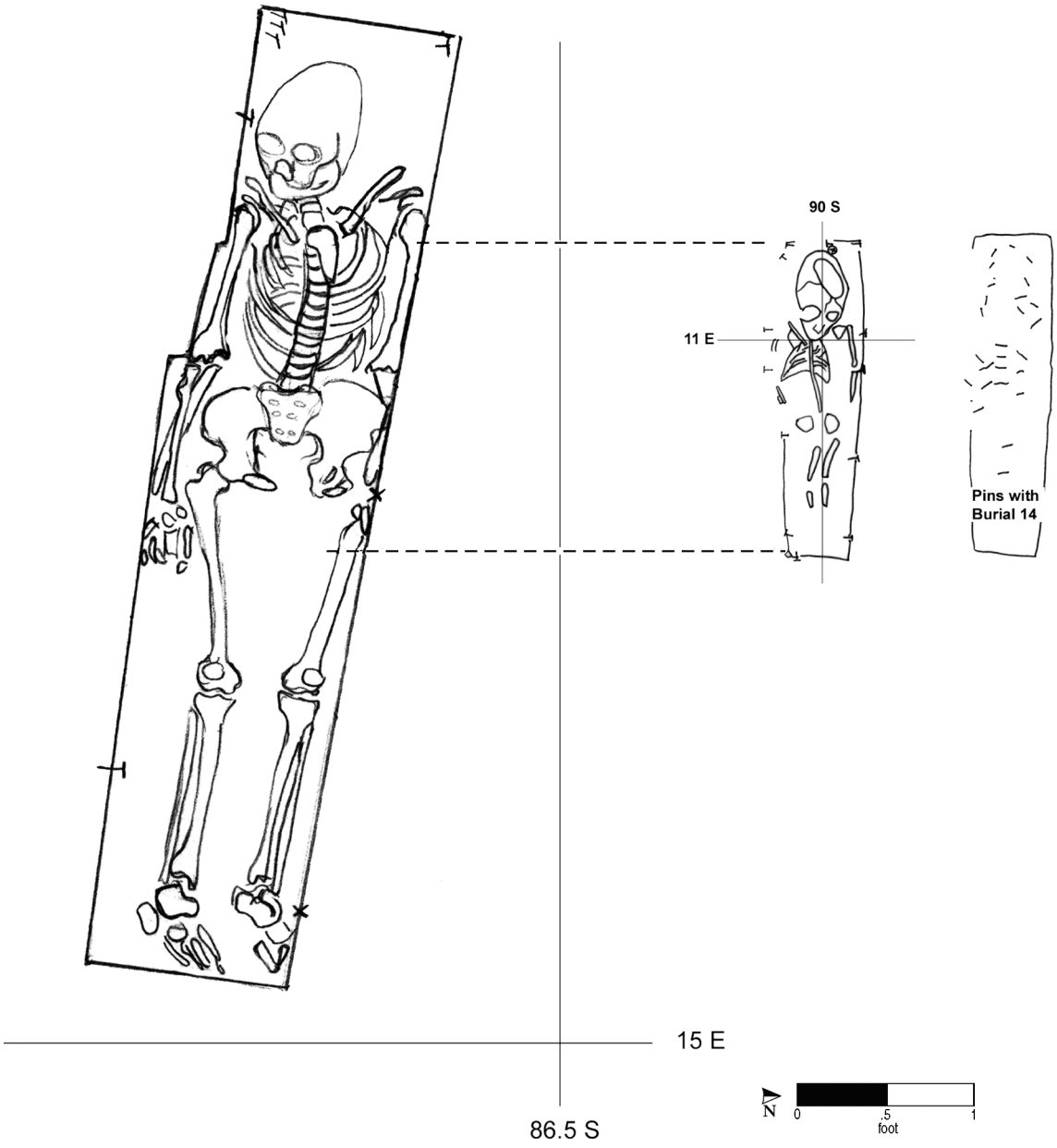
The woman's coffin lid, which appeared rectangular in shape according to the field drawing and photos, was at an elevation of 6.68 feet. The south side was partially disturbed. The infant's rectangular coffin lid, represented only by its north side, was exposed at the same elevation and was initially thought to be part of the woman's coffin. Both individuals were buried with their heads to the west and were in the supine position, their arms resting at their sides. The infant's coffin rested above the woman's left side.

Six copper pins and several fetal bones were noted in situ at the same time as the remnant of the coffin lid. Three vertical nails directly associated with the infant's coffin were recorded in situ. Seven horizontal nails recorded in situ may have been associated with the infant's burial, and at the bottom of Burial 14 there were 13 horizontal nails, apparently attaching the side boards to the coffin bottom. The presence of two coffins is certain. Although excavators thought that the infant's coffin originally may have been inside the woman's, it is perhaps more likely that the small coffin lay atop the adult's. The decay of the wood would have resulted in the collapse of one into the other.

Numerous copper straight pins were found around the infant's head and body. One pin was recorded on the woman's left parietal, and a copper stain was noted on her left clavicle. Additional pin fragments from Burial 12 were cataloged in the lab.

The eastern half of Burial 12 truncated the western half of Burial 34. The relationship between Burial 12 and Burial 56 (immediately to the southeast and excavated 1 month after the excavation of Burial 12) cannot be determined from field records; the top of Burial 56 lay 0.54 feet lower in elevation than the bottom of Burial 12. Burial 70 was immediately south of Burials 12 and 14, and excavators noted that it appeared to occupy the same grave cut. Burials 12 and 14 were excavated some 6 weeks prior to Burial 70, however, and it is not possible to determine their relationship to each other. Burial 78 underlay all three of these, with the top of Burial 78 lying 0.75 feet below the bottom of Burial 70.

Burials 12 and 14 (cont.)



Burial Nos. 12 and 14 (drawn by ?; R. D. on 10/14/91; 10/16/91; Drawing Nos. 2362 and 1017).

Burial 13/43

Series 7
Catalog Nos. 273, 561
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 105, W 7
Elevation of cranium: 6.42 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

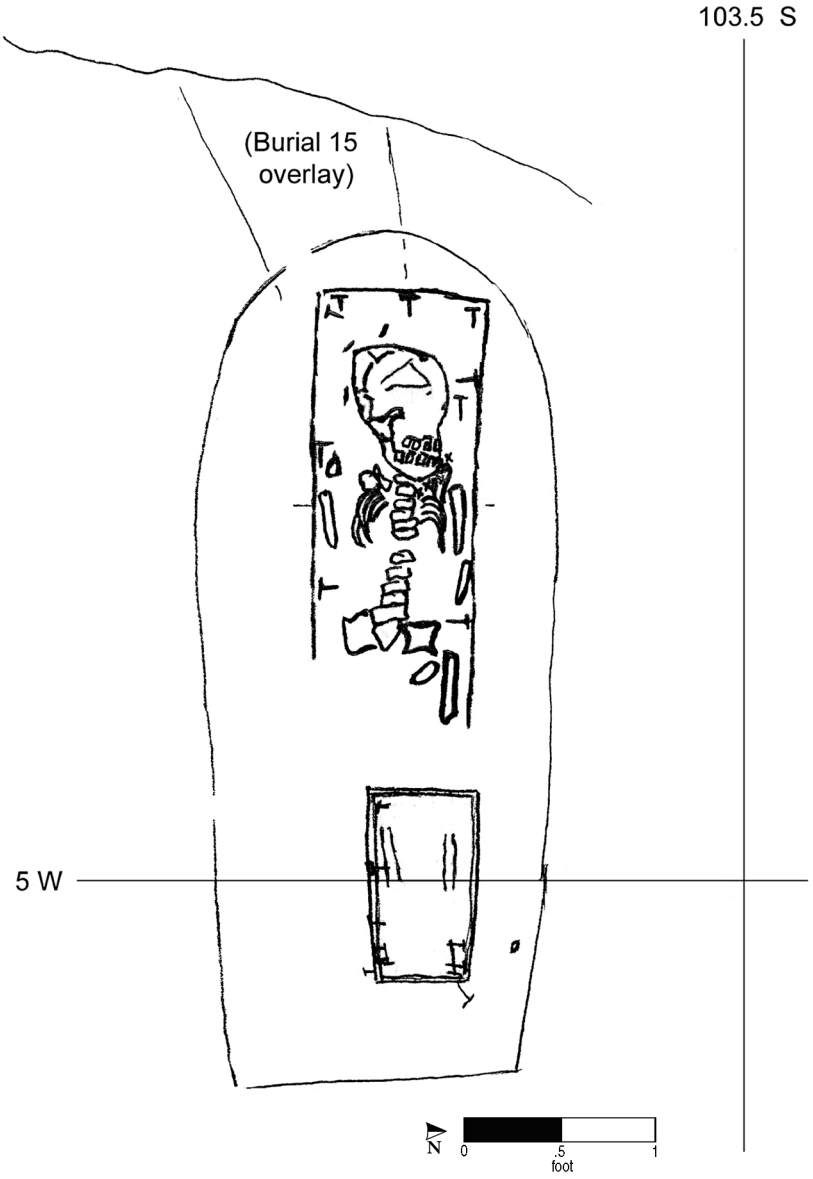
Burial 13/43 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years old. The grave was marked at the presumed original surface level by an outline of small cobbles; excavators recorded two curved, east-west rows. The 20 remaining cobbles each measured about 0.3 inches in diameter and lay at elevations of 8.47–8.72 feet along the northern row and 8.37–8.62 feet along the southern row. The cobbles originally may have extended around the western side of the grave, but had been disturbed.

The grave shaft had a very distinct outline, and contained fill of reddish and gray silty clay. During excavation this grave-shaft outline was assigned to Burial 13. Remains of a coffin were first encountered at an elevation of 6.52 feet. Excavators indicated the presence of a complete, small four-sided coffin measuring 1.0 by 0.55 feet; however, this now appears to have been only the eastern portion of the larger coffin. The western portion of the coffin was revealed at an elevation of 6.27 feet. The 0.25 feet vertical shift in elevation matches westward slumping noted for several burials in this area of the site. Several nails were found in situ around the perimeter of the coffin. The bottom of the eastern portion of the coffin was reached at an elevation of 6.27 feet, and the bottom of the western portion was reached at 6.02 feet.

The child was interred in a four-sided tapered coffin with the head to the west, resting in the supine position and arms placed at sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The skull was crushed and the lower extremities had been disturbed. Excavators noted wet silt adhering to the surface of the bone, exfoliating the outer surface. Excavators recorded three shroud pins in situ that encircled the child's cranium.

Burial 13/43 was overlain in the west by Burial 15, which rested 0.90 feet higher in elevation. It is possible the western end of the cobble grave marker for Burial 13/43 was disturbed during the interment of Burial 15. The two burials may be completely unrelated and separated in time long enough for the first burial to have been disregarded. The first grave, that of Burial 13/43, could have been covered over by soil by the time Burial 15 was interred; the cobble marker may not have been visible. However, based on stratigraphy, and the fact that its surface marker was intact, Burial 13/43 has been placed in the Late-Middle Group, and Burial 15 has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 13/43 (cont.)



Burial No. 13/43 (composite) (drawn by C. Gross and W. J. Forbes on 10/10/91 and 10/31/91; Drawing Nos. 1018 and 135).

Burial 14

See Burial 12.

Burial 15

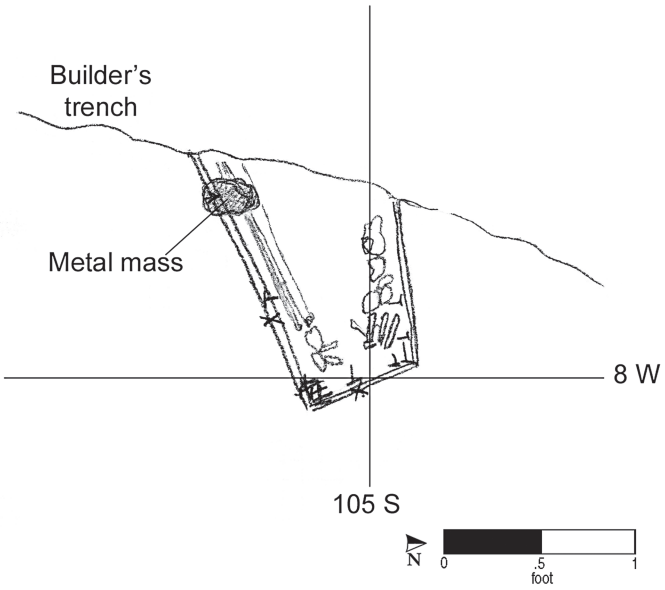
Series 7
Catalog No. 286
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 103.5, W 5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 15 was of an adolescent between 11 and 18 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. This grave was truncated by a builder's trench on the west, and only the eastern end was preserved. The grave shaft contained silty clay.

The eastern end of the coffin lid was uncovered at an elevation of 7.67 feet and the base was reached at 7.17 feet. Several nails were found in situ at the perimeter of the lid and base of the coffin. Because little remained of the coffin, its overall shape could not be determined, although it tapered toward the foot. The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition and only the left foot and the distal two-thirds of the right tibia, fibula, and metatarsals were present.

A large piece of metal, later determined to be an ox shoe fragment (which split in two when handled), was found above the right leg next to the builder's trench. It may have been placed with the deceased as a grave good, or may have been intrusive; it rested on the edge of the coffin remains and could have come from the builder's trench fill.

Burial 15 lay 0.90 feet above the western end of Burial 13/43. It is possible the western end of the cobble grave marker for Burial 13/43 was disturbed during the interment of Burial 15. The two burials may be unrelated and separated in time long enough for the first burial to have been disregarded, or the earlier burial may have been covered over with soil in the interim. Based on its stratigraphic position, Burial 15 is placed in the Late Group.



Burial No. 15 (drawn by C. Gross on 10/9/91; Drawing No. 1019).

Burial 16

Catalog No. 326
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 106.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 6.03 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 16 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. The grave, located in the north-south leg of the former Republican Alley, was the southernmost of those excavated. Its shaft outline became apparent at an elevation of 5.67 feet within a surrounding soil matrix of reddish brown silty sand with mica flakes; this was also noted elsewhere in this area of the site. Excavators noted that the burial had been damaged in the field by falling rocks from the backhoe excavation, nearby construction work, and by flooding.

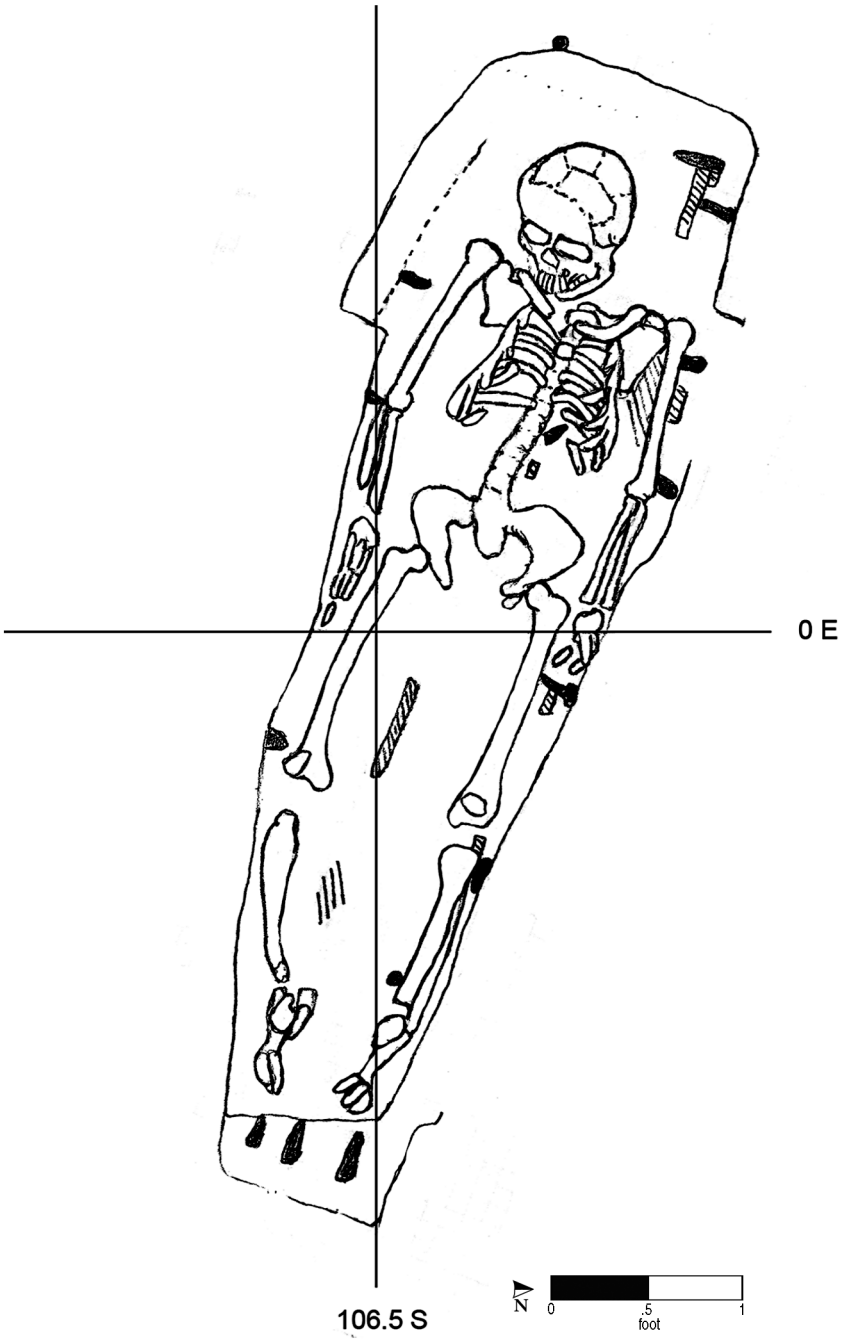
Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom. Based on their pattern, the coffin appeared hexagonal. Lid remains were encountered at elevations of 6.22 feet in the west and 6.62 feet in the east. Several small cobbles were also recorded at this general level near the perimeter of the coffin; these may have been part of the grave fill matrix or may have been placed on the coffin. The cobbles were not collected. The coffin bottom was at an average elevation of 5.77 feet. An unidentified wooden object (originally thought to be a button) was recovered from above the coffin near the center of the burial; it was photographed and placed with the skeletal remains for reburial. A clam shell was found near the top of the skeleton; again, it is unclear whether it was placed there deliberately or was present in the shaft fill. The shell was not recovered from the African Burial Ground archaeology laboratory after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The woman had been placed with her head to the west, in the supine position, with her arms resting at her sides. Her remains were in poor condition. Straight pins were observed on the right side of the upper part of the remains but were not recoverable.

Because this burial's orientation was more northerly than others in the cemetery, it seems possible the interment took place during the summer months. The grave had no direct stratigraphic relationship to other burials. Based on elevations, it may belong to the same temporal group (Middle) as Burials 31 and 47 (Series 6). In the absence of other temporal evidence, it is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 22)

Burial 16 (cont.)



Burial No. 16 (drawn by G. Hess on 10/22/91; Drawing No. 1021).

Burial 17

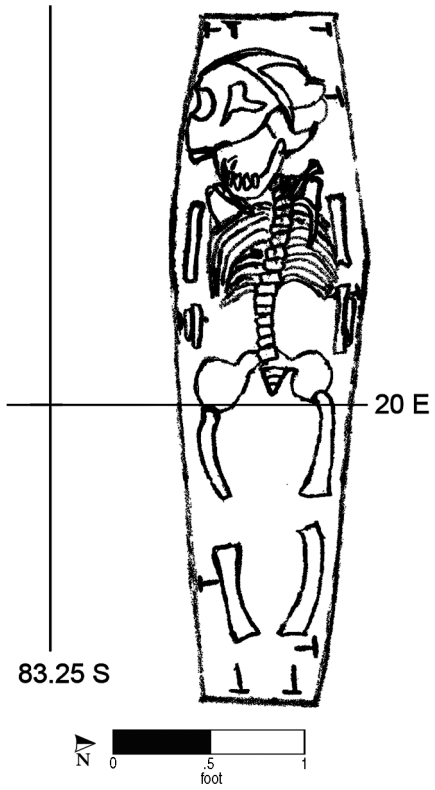
Series 2
Catalog No. 357
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 83.5, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 4.94 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 17, located in the former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, contained the remains of a child between 4 and 6 years in age. Excavation of the grave shaft began at an elevation of 7.39 feet, beneath Burial 10, and the soil at this elevation was described as mottled green, red-brown, gray clayey silt with sparse pebbles. Only the southwestern portion of the grave outline was clearly visible. The opening plan map indicated a grave shaft measuring approximately 6 feet by 2 feet, but this clearly included part of the shaft for Burial 26 (to the east) and possibly Burial 10 (to the north). Artifacts excavated from the grave-shaft fill above the coffin included ceramic sherds (local stoneware), a tobacco pipe fragment, and animal bone.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 5.84 feet. Six horizontal nails were found in situ; one was in the northwest corner (identified as a "bottom nail" in the field notes), two were along the north wall, one was in the southeast corner (also identified as a "bottom nail"), one along the south wall, and one in the southwest corner. Coffin wood was apparent in the northwest corner and part of the north wall. A sample of the coffin lid wood was later identified as yew, one of only two such samples from coffins at the site. After the child's remains were exposed, nine more nails were found in situ. Excavators recorded two along the east footboard, two along the north wall, one on the northwest wall, two in the southwest corner, one on the south wall, and another on the south wall beneath the cranium. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.59 feet.

The child was interred in the supine position, with the head to the west and the arms apparently resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition; the metacarpals (hand bones) and metatarsals were missing, and there were gaps where no long bones survived. The child's tibias (lower legs) and femurs were bowed, evidence of rickets. Straight pins were observed by excavators at the head and pelvis but were not retrievable during excavation; two pin fragments were recovered from a soil flotation sample.

Excavators indicated that Burial 10 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 17. There is a discrepancy between the site map and the burial drawing as to the exact location of Burial 17, but it was clearly beneath, and offset at least slightly to the south, of Burial 10. Burial 17 in turn overlay Burial 26. Because of its stratigraphic position, this grave is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 17 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/17/91; Drawing No. 93).

Burial 18

Series 1
Catalog No. 310
Datum point: 14A = 8.58 feet AMSL
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 12
Elevation of cranium: 4.53 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 18, located in the former Republican Alley, contained the remains of an adult, probably a woman, aged 35–45 years. A flat, rectangular stone, positioned vertically at the western end of the grave-shaft outline, was tentatively identified during fieldwork as a headstone and was pedestaled during excavations. The elevation at the top of the stone was 9.73 feet. The soil surrounding the grave shaft was described as Munsell 7.5YR 4/4 silt in the west and 2.5Y 5/6, 5Y 6/2 silt with 10YR 3/3 sandy and silt mottling to the east. Soil within the grave shaft, described as extremely wet, was a mix of sand and silt lenses, including 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clayey silt and 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown fine sand.

Because the grave shaft of Burial 18 continued to a considerable depth, it became necessary to remove the shallower Burial 11, immediately to the south. After Burial 11 was removed, Burial 18's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.93 feet. The coffin lid was 4.8 feet below the top of the presumed headstone and approximately 3.8 feet below the recorded top of the grave shaft.

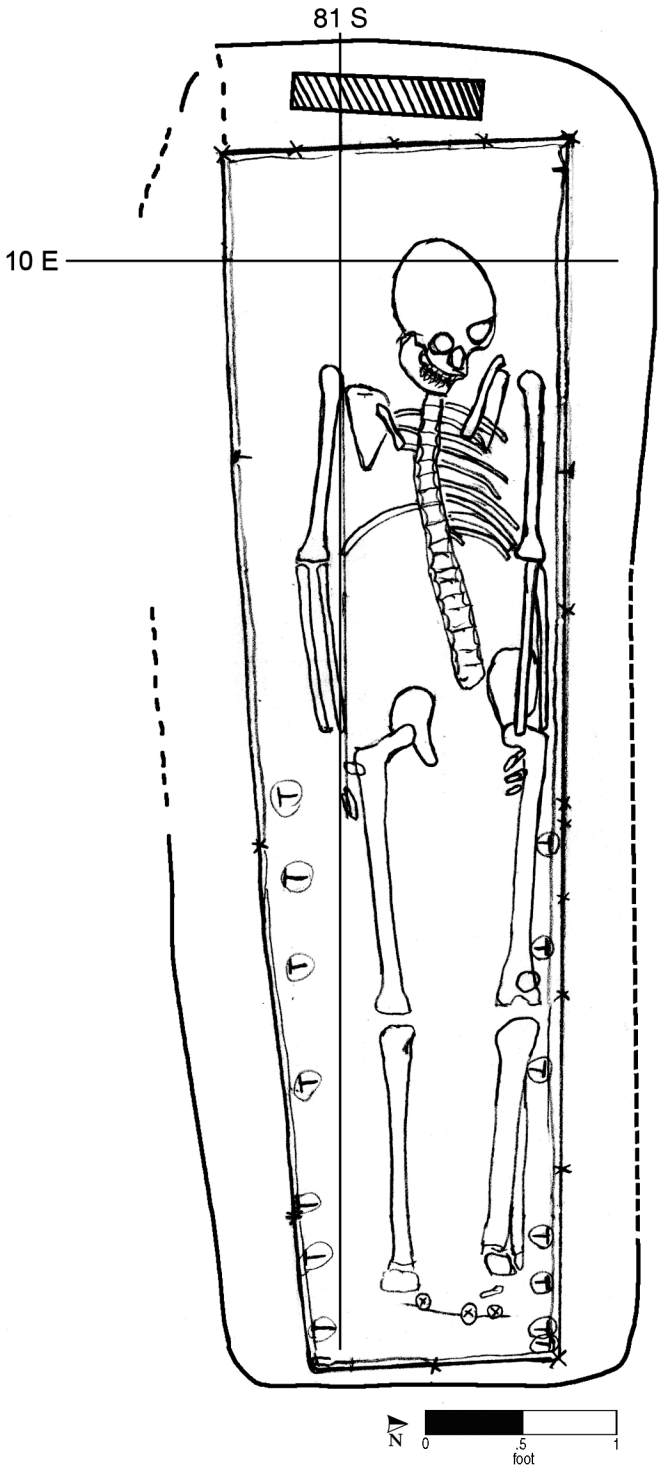
The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot end. The lid had split lengthwise down the center. Fifteen vertical nails were discovered in situ, attaching the coffin lid to the sides. There were three nails along the west headboard, one at the southwest corner, one at the northwest corner, seven along the north side, one at the northeast corner, one in the center of the east footboard, and one on the south side. In addition, three horizontally oriented nails were found along the south side. One was 1.5 feet from the coffin head and two were at the southeast corner, below the top of the coffin. After the skeletal remains were exposed, the coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 4.03 feet. Sixteen horizontal nails were found in situ at the bottom of the coffin; these attached the side boards to the coffin bottom. There were five along the north, two at the northeast corner; and seven along the southern side. Three additional nails were found extending up into the coffin bottom in a line near the feet; these had attached the coffin bottom to the footboard.

The individual was positioned with the head to the west. The remains were in moderate condition; metacarpals, metatarsals, and pelvic material were missing. The lack of the pelvic bones made gender assessment difficult.

A tiny fragment of possible textile was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left parietal bone. This textile, the headstone, and coffin hardware were the only artifacts recovered from the burial.

Burial 18 was beneath two other burials. Burial 7 lay 1.9 feet above the north side of the Burial 18 coffin. The south edge of the grave shaft for Burial 18 was cut into by the grave shaft of Burial 11, which lay immediately to the south and 1.25 feet higher in elevation. Thus Burial 18 predates Burials 7 and 11. Because of the four-sided, tapering coffin shape, Burial 18 is placed in the Early Group.

Burial 18 (cont.)



Burial No. 18 (drawn by ? on 10/91; Drawing No. 1022 [stone marker added from map]).

Burial 19

Series 1
Catalog No. 322
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 21.5
Elevation (cranial remains): 6.29 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

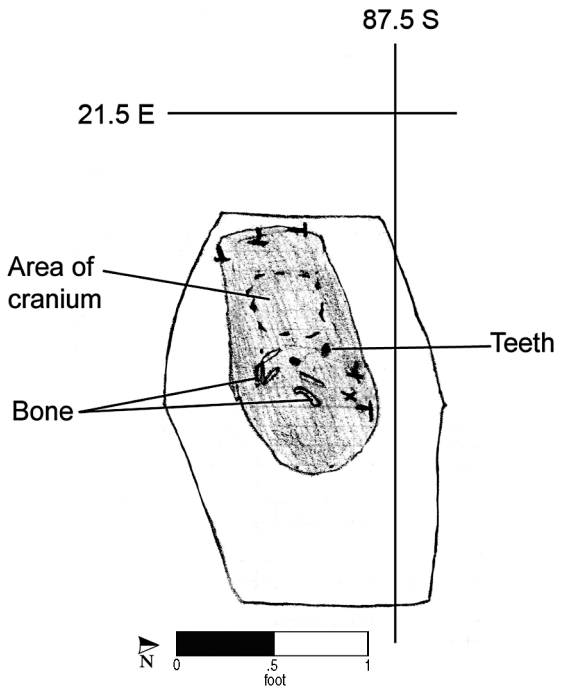
Burial 19, located in the former Republican Alley, was of a child or an infant. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow-brown silt and clay. The grave was excavated as a roughly hexagonal cut measuring 2.15 feet by 1.5 feet, although it is not clear how it was distinguished. The coffin outline, which was visible only along the south side, was observed at an elevation of 6.54 feet. According to the field drawing, the visible portion of the coffin indicated a hexagonal shape. Also visible was a clearly distinguishable oblong area of darker-stained soil, presumably the result of decayed remains. This soil contained the child's cranium, highly decomposed but in situ, as well as other bone and tooth fragments.

A small angular patch of lighter soil along the southwest portion of the burial was removed separately. The soil distinction quickly faded, however, and the material recovered was subsequently added to that from Burial 19. Several nails were recorded within this lighter soil and along the southern edge of the coffin outline. Additional nails were recorded along the dark stain containing the human remains, including horizontal nails at the northwest and southwest corners, a vertical nail at the center of the west edge, and a horizontal nail near the northeast corner.

In the photograph, the dark soil that contained the human remains appears very distinct and rectangular in shape, with the eastern portion disturbed. The first artist's drawing of the burial rendered a rectangular coffin; however, as noted above, when first encountered during excavation the southern coffin outline appeared to indicate a hexagonal shape. It is possible the infant's remains were actually inside a small rectangular box and that the appearance of a hexagonal grave cut was because of the disturbance of the southeastern portion of the burial by Burial 21.

Lying immediately above the infant's fragmentary remains were an adult tooth fragment and a ceramic fragment. Associated with the cranial remains were two brass straight pins, implying that the infant had been wrapped in cloth. The burial and surrounding soil were removed in their entirety for analysis. A closing elevation of 6.19 feet was recorded.

The top of Burial 48 lay 1.8 feet beneath the bottom of Burial 19. Immediately to the south/southeast of Burial 19, Burial 21, another infant, was recovered. The relationship between Burials 21 and 19 is unclear. They are placed in the Middle Group by default, in the absence of other evidence that would place them earlier or later.



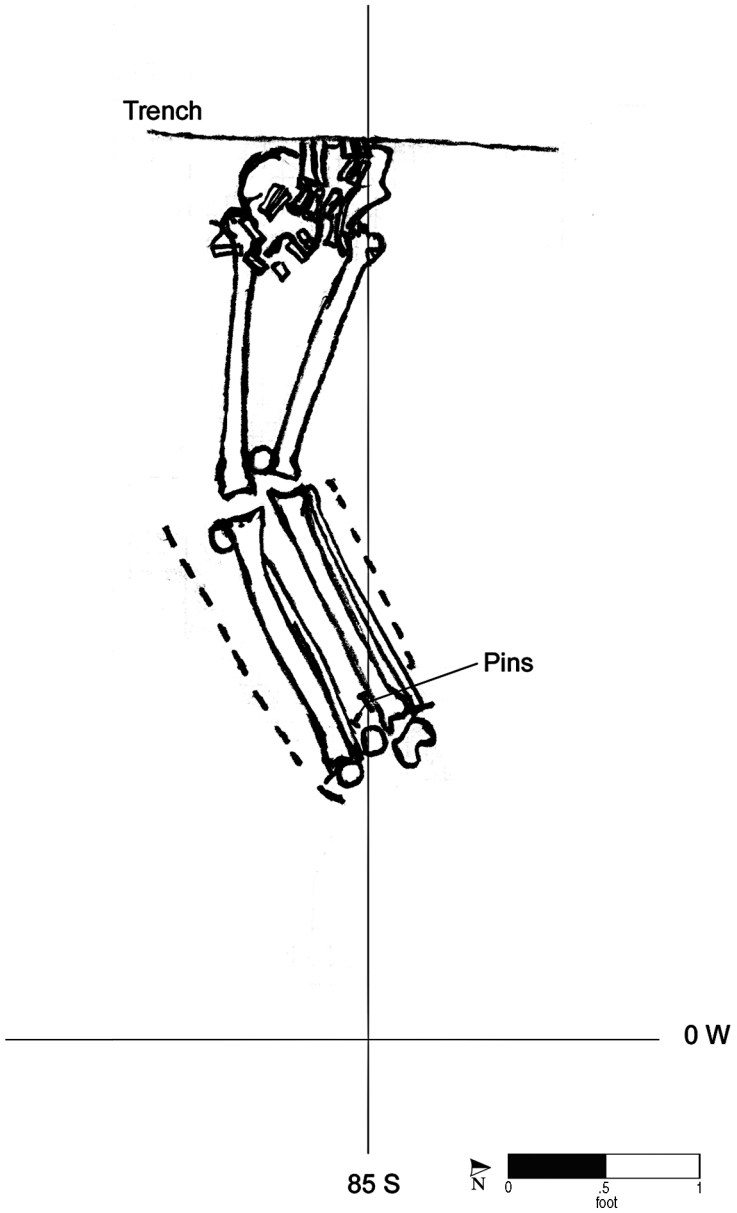
Burial No. 19 (drawn by L. Romanczyk on 10/19/91; Drawing No. 1023).

Burial 20

Catalog No. 347
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 85, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 8.68 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 20 held the remains of a man between 45 and 50 years of age. The remains were truncated on the west by a foundation trench and were only present from the pelvis down. The grave-shaft outline was only faintly traceable in the eastern part of the burial. There was no evidence of a coffin. Two straight pins were recorded in situ, lying between the ankles.

Burial 20 was at a high elevation similar to Burials 1, 28, and 36 in the vicinity. It is possible they were separated from other burials by an interval of time, along with deposition of a layer of soil. They are placed in the Late Group. The lack of a coffin in Burial 20 supports this assignment.



Burial No. 20 (drawn by W. Forbes on 10/14/91; Drawing No. 87).

Burial 21

Series 1
Catalog No. 345
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 20
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 21 contained remains of a small coffin and two bone fragments. The soil matrix was described as mottled yellow-brown compact silt and clay. The coffin outline was first exposed at an elevation of 6.44 feet. It was rectangular, measuring just 0.8 feet by 0.35 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners. They were described as "upright," but it was not clear whether they were from the top or bottom of the coffin. Within the coffin outline was a darker stained area, possibly the result of decayed human remains. The bones were removed with all surrounding soil.

The relationship between Burial 21 and Burial 19, immediately to the north and west, is unclear. Both burials overlay Burial 48 by 1.8 feet. Both Burials 21 and 19 are placed in the Middle Group by default, in the absence of clear evidence that would place them earlier or later.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 22

Series 5
Catalog No. 344
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 6.97 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Prior to uncovering Burials 22, 46, and 29, excavators had recorded a line of small cobbles, which ran east-west just south of the burials. The line was in two segments, either because of disturbance or they were distinct features. The western segment (labeled "Feature 1") was at elevations of 8.22–8.57 feet, and the eastern segment (labeled "Feature 3") was at 8.62–8.82 feet. The combined features were 3–4 feet above the Burial 29 coffin. The cobbles, averaging about 0.3 feet in diameter, are in all likelihood the remains of a grave marker or markers which may be associated with Burial 29 to the north or with Burial 47 to the south; the latter association was assumed in the field. It may also have been a boundary marker between grave groups. Laboratory catalog numbers assigned to the cobbles were Nos. 348 and 350.

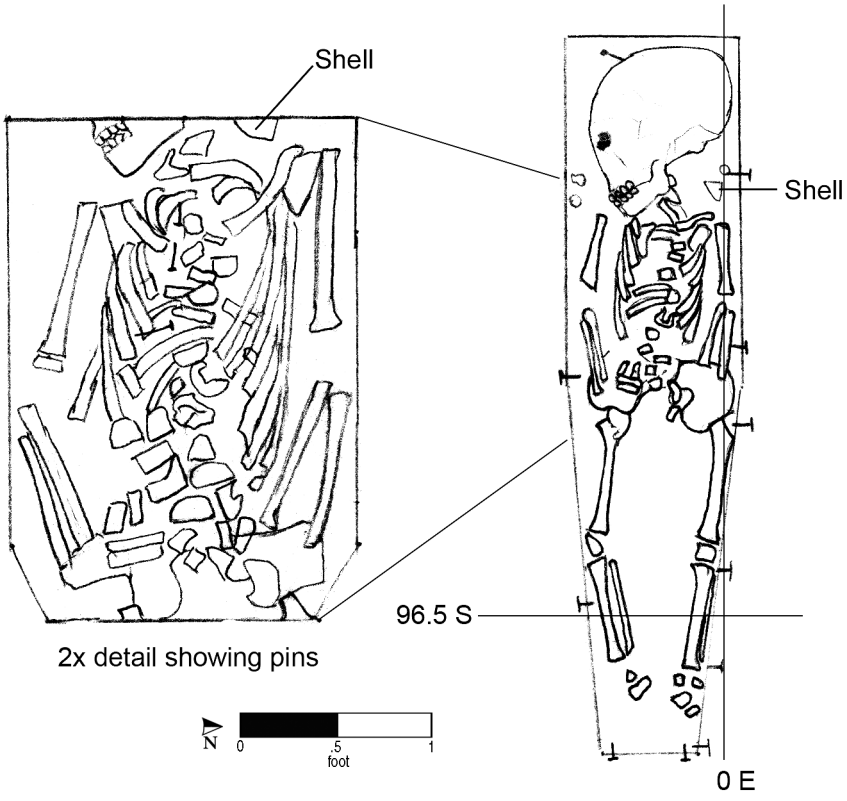
Burial 22 contained the remains of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years in age. The grave cut for the child's burial was not initially apparent, and no soil description was recorded. The coffin lid was first encountered at elevations of 7.47 feet in the west and 7.67 feet in the east, reflecting the general east-to-west slumping in this portion of the site. The coffin appeared to be either tapered or hexagonal in shape. As drawn in the field, the western half was squared and the eastern half tapered toward the foot. Wood samples were identified as pine.

The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The hands were placed over the pelvis. The remains were in fairly good condition but some metacarpals and metatarsals were missing. A clam shell fragment was recovered next to the child's left clavicle (collar bone). Three straight pins were recorded in situ in the upper torso area, along the vertebrae, and a detail drawing was rendered. A fourth pin was found on the skull. One pin, originally identified as having hair or fiber attached, was later identified as an aglet (a copper-alloy "tube" finishing the end of a lace or drawstring), with associated fiber. A tiny fragment of linen textile was also recovered.

Although field recording for Burial 22 was minimal (no note was made of the underlying burials), Burial 22 was underlain by Burial 46 on the north and Burial 29 on the south. The highest point of the Burial 46 coffin was recorded at the same elevation as the bottom of Burial 22. Recorded depths also place Burial 29 immediately beneath the bottom of Burial 22. It is possible Burial 22 was deliberately placed with the others. However, field records suggest there were distinguishable grave shafts for the lower two burials, which indicates separate interments rather than a multiple (simultaneous) burial. Burial 29 is assigned to the Early Group, and Burial 46 to the Middle Group (although the latter may in fact also be early). Because of its stratigraphic position and its possible hexagonal coffin, Burial 22 is placed in the Middle Group.

(continued on page 30)

Burial 22 (cont.)



Burial No. 22 (drawn by P. Freeman on 10/16/91; Drawing No. 1025).

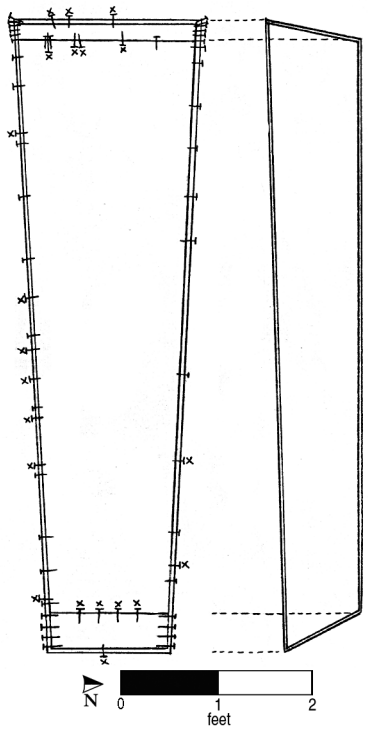
Burial 23

Series 42
Catalog Nos. 383, 355
Datum point: 14B (7.58 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 86, E 4 and S 86.6, E.6
Elevation of cranium: 5.48 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 23 contained the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located within the former Republican Alley, in the western portion of the excavated site. The grave shaft was depicted on the final drawing as rectangular and well defined, except at the eastern end. The shaft fill was described as reddish brown silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

A rectangular stone, labeled in the field as Feature 8 and given Catalog Number 355, was thought by excavators to be a possible headstone associated with Burial 23. Neither the field drawings nor the photographs directly depict this stone in relation to the burial (it was mapped separately), but it appears to have lain above the west (head) end of the grave shaft. The only recorded elevation for the stone (presumably at its top) was 11.08 feet, and the elevation of the top of the coffin at its west (head) end was 5.93 feet; thus, the stone may have been a surface marker for Burial 23. The stone was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. A series of cobbles (designated Feature 6 in the field) was recorded to the west of Burial 23; these may also have served as a grave marker.

The coffin lid was readily visible during excavation of the grave. It had collapsed inward leaving a gap down the center of the coffin. The coffin was four sided, tapering toward the foot, and the walls sloped outward at the top. Nails were recorded in situ at both top and bottom. Around the perimeter, vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. There were four nails at each corner of the head attaching the sides to the headboard, and four at each corner of the foot attaching the sides to the footboard. Vertical nails attached the bottom to the head and footboards. One coffin wood sample was identified as white spruce, another as red (eastern) spruce. The sample locations were not recorded. The coffin design is similar if not identical to that of Burial 68, to the south, although a sample of the Burial 68 coffin wood was identified as cedar.



Schematic rendering of Burial 23 coffin (drawn by B. Ludwig on 11/4/91; 1 inch = 2 feet).

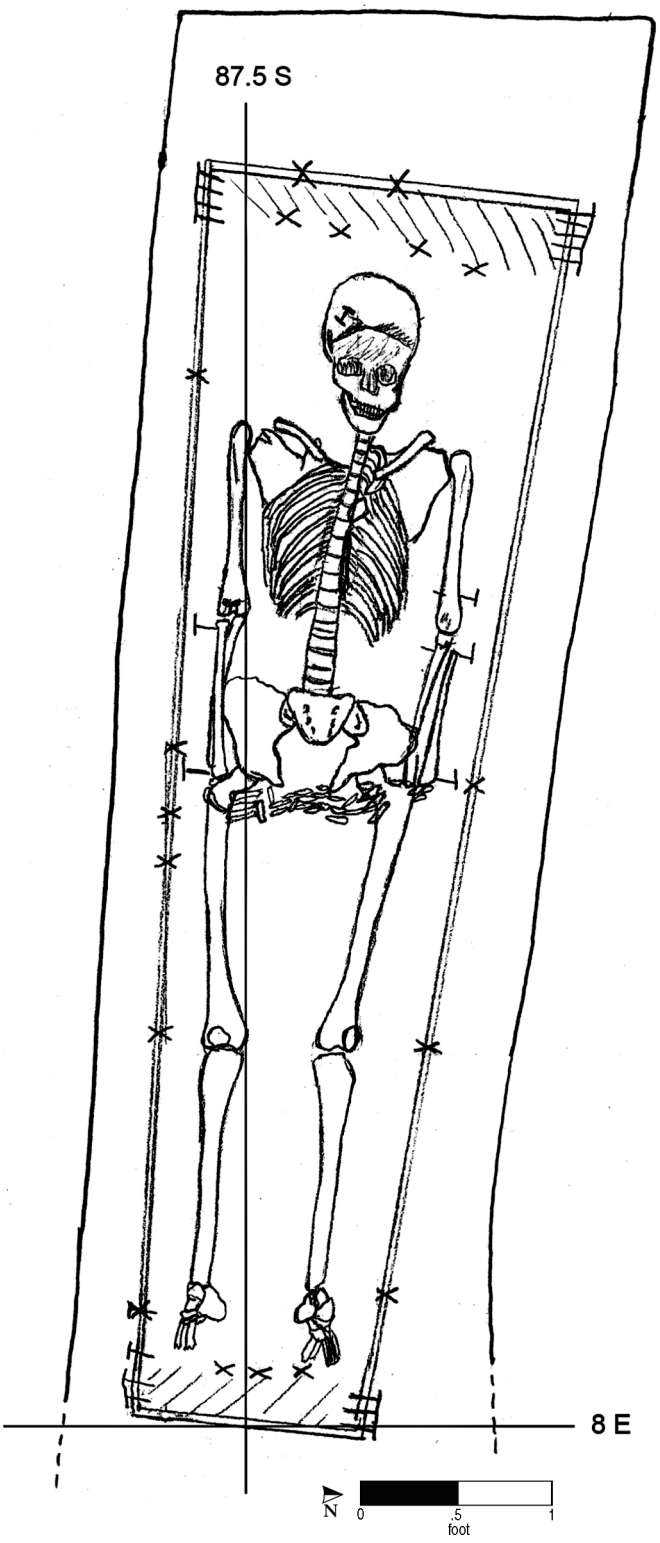
The man had been placed in a supine position, with his head to the west and hands resting on his upper thighs. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and complete. The upper central incisors had been modified into the "wedge" pattern, demonstrating mesial filing. A single straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium but was not recovered.

Burials 68 (to the south), 18 (to the northeast), and 78 (to the southeast), all with four-sided coffins, may form a group with Burial 23. These burials appear to be from the earliest period represented in the excavated portion of the cemetery.

Burial 23's grave shaft was overlain on the south side by Burial 24, an infant, whose remains were 1.6 feet higher in elevation. Burial 24 also overlay the northwest portion of Burial 27. Intervals of time probably separated them; the two children's coffins were oriented differently from each other, and the man's burial is likely from an earlier period. These three burials may not be related to one another. However, because Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone and possibly cobbles, it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately, perhaps after a lengthy interval had passed.

(continued on page 32)

Burial 23 (cont.)



Burial No. 23 (drawn by C. S. G. on 10/23/91; Drawing No. 1027).

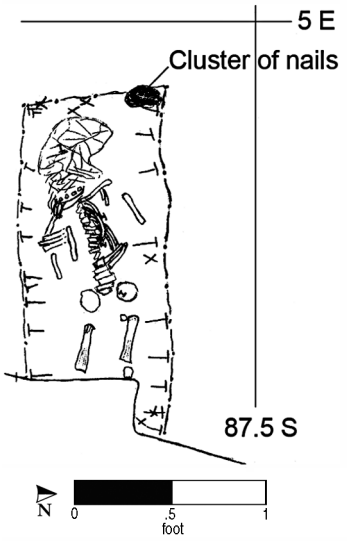
Burial 24

Series 42
Catalog No. 360
Datum point: 14 (11.88 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 6
Elevation of cranium: 7.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 24 was of a child between 3 and 6 years old, located in the former Republican Alley in the western portion of the excavated site. The grave shaft was not visible, but associated soil was described as gray-brown silty clay. The coffin and lower legs had been truncated by a "previous trench" during the excavation (it is not clear how).

The coffin was clearly delineated by numerous in situ nails and appears to have been rectangular in shape. Its highest elevation was 7.93 feet, its lowest was 7.53 feet. A wood sample was taken but was not identified by species. The child had been placed in the coffin in a supine position, with the head to the west. Six straight pins were recorded in situ. Excavators recorded one on the cranium, four on the left ribs, and one on the left innominate. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 24 overlay the southeast edge of Burial 23, which was 1.6 feet lower in elevation. It also overlay the northwest portion of Burial 27, another child burial, which was 0.6 feet lower in elevation. The three burials were probably not close in time; the man's burial was earliest based on the coffin shape and lowest elevation, and the two children's coffins were oriented differently from each other. However, because Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone, it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately. Burial 24 is assigned to the Middle Group because of its stratigraphic position and a lack of evidence to place it later.



Burial No. 24 (drawn by C. Gross; Drawing No. 1028).

Burial 25

Series 1
Catalog No. 358
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 85.5, E 23
Elevation of cranium: 6.07 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

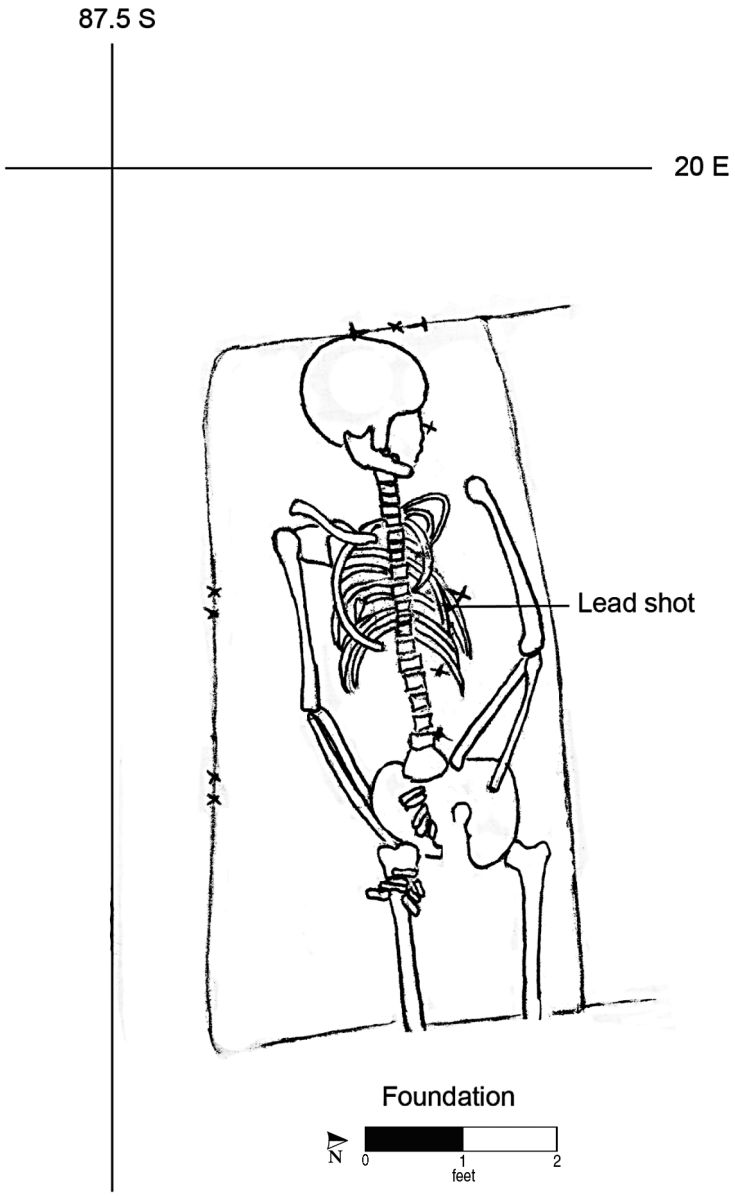
Burial 25 contained the remains of a woman between 20 and 24 years of age. A flattened lead musket ball (1.6 cm by 1.3 cm in diameter) was found in situ beneath her fourth left rib; this was the apparent cause of death.

Although no grave shaft was clearly defined during excavation, the grave fill was described as mottled yellow-brown silty clay. Ceramic sherds (a few of stoneware and one of delft) and oyster and scallop shell fragments were recovered from the fill. The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.24 feet. It was truncated by a stone foundation that cut the entire burial below the distal ends of the femurs. The coffin was poorly defined and its shape was not determined, but a sample of its wood (from an unspecified location) was identified as pine. After the woman's remains were exposed completely, seven nails were found in situ at the bottom of the coffin. Of the seven, five nails were vertical, apparently attaching the coffin floor to its sides. At the time Burial 25 was excavated, the north coffin edge was obscured by a balk. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 5.64 feet.

The woman had been placed in the supine position, head to the west, with her hands resting on her pelvis. Her skeletal remains were in poor condition although they were essentially complete from the head to the femurs. There was a large hole at the center of the shattered left scapula (shoulder blade), and it is possible the musket ball entered through the upper left back. Bone fractures suggest that she also had had a blunt-force trauma to the face, and her lower right arm had been fractured by being twisted and pulled. A small trace of new bone around the fractures suggested that she lived for a short while after the fractures occurred, probably no more than a few days.

Burial 25 lay immediately above Burial 32, which held a man between 50 and 60 years of age in a hexagonal coffin. Notes indicate that the Burial 32 cranium lay directly underneath the right scapula of Burial 25, with only coffin wood intervening. The difference in elevation of only 0.12 feet between the tops of the two coffins may be the result of compression or to a field recording error. It is possible this was a shared grave. Burial 25's grave shaft appears to have cut into the shaft of Burial 44, located to the northwest. This indicates that Burial 25 postdates Burial 44. Burials 25 and 32 are placed in the Middle Group, in the absence of other temporal evidence.

Burial 25 (cont.)



Burial No. 25 (drawn by L. Romanczyk on 10/19/91; Drawing No. 1029).

Burial 26

Series 2
Catalog Nos. 359, 406
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 83, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 3.74 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early?

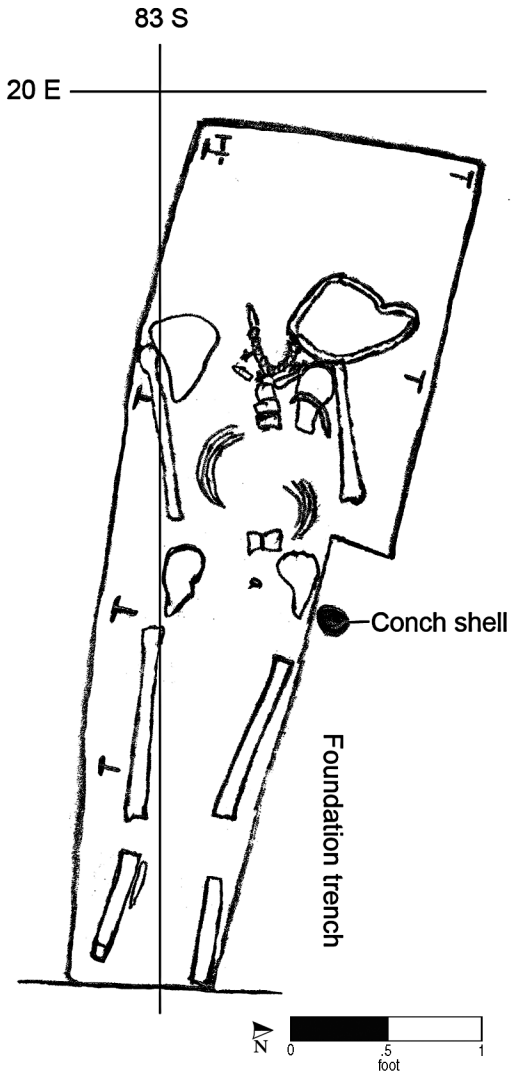
Burial 26, located in the former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, contained the remains of a child between 8 and 12 years old. The soil that filled the grave shaft was described as mottled red-brown clayey silt with blue-green clay lumps and sparse pebbles. However, the shaft was largely disturbed by the shafts for Burials 10 and 17, and field notes indicate that most of the grave shaft above the elevation of 4.59 feet was removed during the excavation of these later graves. The eastern end of Burial 26 also had been disturbed by a builder's trench and stone foundation. Excavators noted that the bottom of the child's burial overlay an area of cobbles, but they were not certain whether this was a cultural feature.

The four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at a depth of 4.39 feet. Four nails were found in situ. Excavators recorded one nail in the northwest corner, two along the north wall, and one in the southwest corner. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.44 feet. At the bottom of the coffin, seven nails were found in situ; one was in the northwest corner, one along the north wall, three along the south wall, and two were in the southwest corner. These apparently attached the coffin side boards to the bottom.

The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west. The child's hands apparently rested at the sides. The remains were in extremely poor condition. The bone was extremely soft and much of it was absent because of "waterlogged conditions." The child's cranium had rolled to the left, off of the mandible (lower jaw), and rested on the partially silted coffin floor. Ten deciduous (baby) teeth were present in situ in the mandible, resting above the vertebrae.

A conch shell (Catalog No. 406) was found in the foundation trench that cut into the burial shaft, immediately adjacent to upper left leg. In addition, the excavators found oyster and scallop shells, brick, and delft in the trench. The excavator noted a possible iron buckle but suggested it was more likely fragments of iron from one of the iron objects that had been found above the coffin of Burial 10.

It is possible this burial belongs with the Early Group of burials. It was highly disturbed by later burials. Also, although this was a child, he or she was old enough to have a possibly full-sized, four-sided coffin, considered diagnostic of the Early Group.



Burial No. 26 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/19/91; Drawing No. 99).

Burial 27

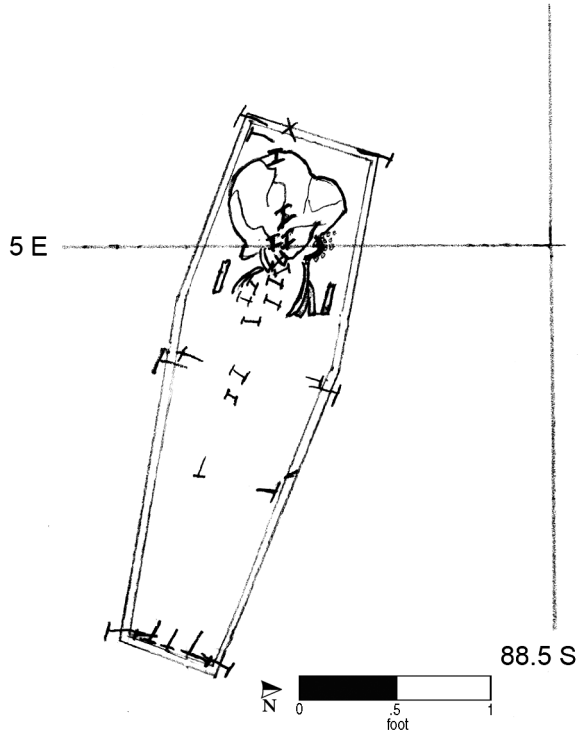
Series 42
Catalog No. 378
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 89, E 5.5
Elevation of cranium: 6.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 27 was of a child between 1.4 and 2.8 years old. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated cemetery. No grave-shaft outline was recorded, but the associated soil was described as grayish silty clay.

The top of the hexagonal coffin was recorded at 6.93 feet, the bottom at 6.48 feet. Nails were drawn in situ at the head, the foot, and at the middle of each side of the coffin. A coffin wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as pine.

The skeletal remains consisted mainly of badly crushed cranial elements (note: no in situ skeletal assessment was recorded). The child had been placed with the head to the west. Thirteen straight pins were recorded in situ, aligned from the top of the cranium to the mid-abdomen. The only other artifact recovered from this burial was a leather fragment, from an unknown location (possibly from the surrounding soil).

The northwest portion of Burial 27 lay beneath Burial 24, with 0.6 feet of intervening soil. The two children's coffins were oriented differently, with Burial 27 the more northerly (suggesting a summer interment). Burial 23 (a young man) was adjacent to the north but at a lower elevation. Burial 23 was apparently marked at the surface by a headstone, and it is possible the two children were placed here deliberately, perhaps well after Burial 23. Adjacent to the southwest of Burial 27, also at a lower elevation, was Burial 78. Both Burials 23 and 78 are probably from the earliest period of use of the excavated portion of the cemetery. Burial 27 may be related to one or both or may simply have been an isolated interment. Because the tiny coffin was hexagonal, and lacking other temporal evidence, Burial 27 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 27 (drawn by C. Gross on 10/17/91; Drawing No. 1030).

Burial 28

Catalog No. 379
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 83.1, W 2.2
Elevation of cranium: 8.58 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 28 contained cranial and clavicle fragments, probably of an infant, found in a clayey sand matrix near the northwest corner of Republican/Manhattan alley. The skeletal elements were recorded at elevations of 8.48–8.58 feet. The composite burial map for this part of the site depicted the remains of the west end of a coffin immediately adjacent to the bones, with five nails recorded in situ. No wood was recoverable. Other than the nails, no artifacts were found in association with this burial.

The high elevation of Burial 28 corresponds to that of Burials 1 (to the east), 20 (to the south) and 36 (to the west). It is possible the west end of Burial 28 overlay the east end of Burial 36, although the field notes are not clear on this. All four are probably late burials, representing the last phase of burials in this portion of the cemetery.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 29

Series 5
Catalog No. 381
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 97.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 3.92 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

See Burial 22 for a description of a cobble marker that may be related to this burial.

Burial 29 was an adult, probably a man, aged 35–45 years. The elevations of the grave shaft, recorded after excavation had already begun, were 6.07 feet in the west and 5.32 feet in the east. The grave fill was described as very stony, dry yellow clayey, mottled silt, with cobbles in mixed sand and clay towards the bottom. A pipe stem fragment was recovered from the fill. The grave had been truncated on the west by a builder's trench for a structure on Broadway. This disturbance also produced an abrupt fall in elevation from east to west. The archaeological trench did not extend to the southern side of the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.17 feet. Excavators noticed what appeared to be charred material overlying the poorly preserved bones of the torso. The material was black in color and gritty and greasy in texture. A sample was taken for analysis (Catalog No. 00381-SC). The fill surrounding the man's remains, within the coffin, was very gravelly, with some wet clay and silts. The soil immediately under the skeletal remains consisted of gravel and sand cemented into a very hard layer.

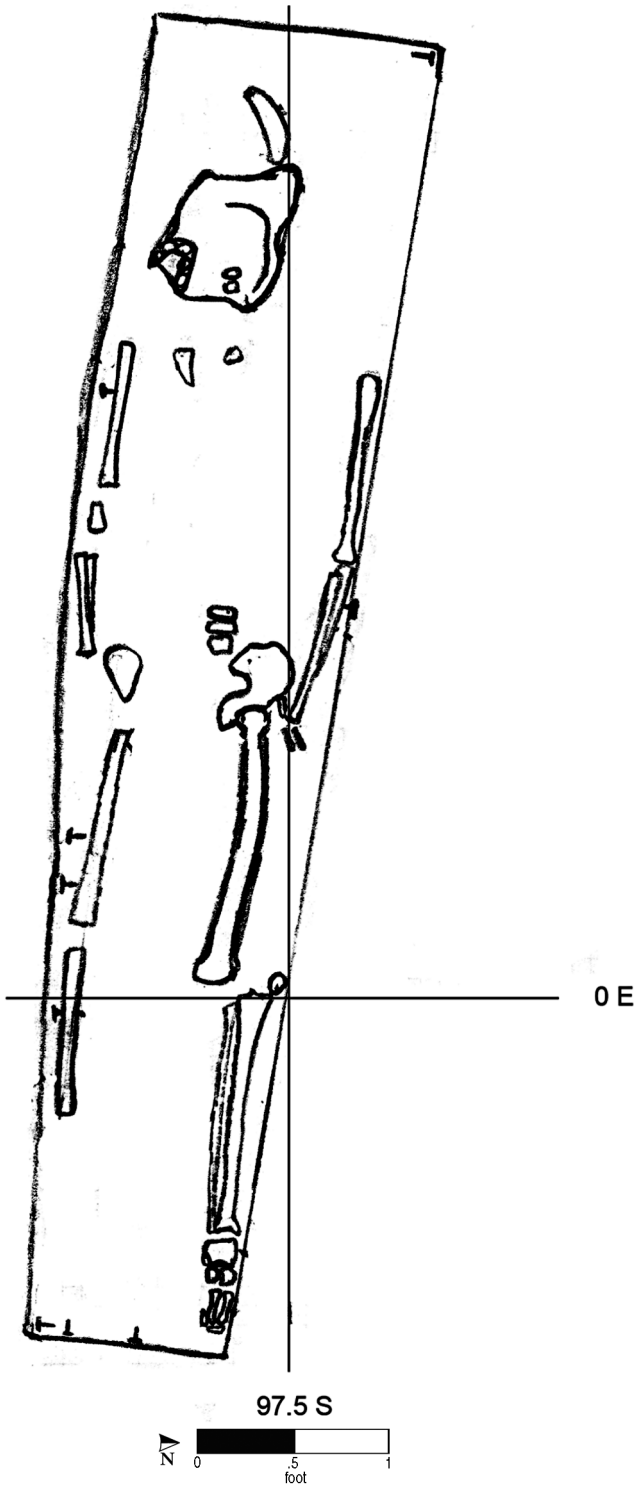
The coffin was four sided, tapering toward the foot. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 4.52 feet in the east and 3.47 feet in the west. Only eight nails were recorded in situ at the bottom. Wood samples, one labeled as from the "back board" and one from an unspecified location, were identified as white spruce.

The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west, with his arms resting at his sides. His skeletal remains were in very poor condition. Possibly because of the nature of sediments surrounding the skeleton, preservation was better on the left side. The right foot was missing because of the concretion of sands and gravels, and there was severe erosion of the right tibia. The ribs and all but the lowest vertebrae were absent. Excavators noted that bone impressions sometimes remained in the soil concretions as shiny surfaces and needed to be broken with hammer and chisels. The man's cranium was soft, fragmented, and very white; it was imbedded in the surrounding cemented sediments, giving the appearance of being calcified. No artifacts were found within the coffin.

Burial 29 was overlain by Burial 22. A long bone belonging to Burial 46 was visible in the north wall of the excavation trench for Burial 29. Drawings suggest that the grave shaft for Burial 29 may have cut through a portion of the south side of Burial 46. However, the relationship between the two grave shafts is not clear from field records, and it remains possible the two graves are contemporaneous or that Burial 46 postdates Burial 29. Based on differential preservation and its deeper elevation, it seems likely that in fact Burial 29 predates Burial 46, perhaps by some time. It is possible Burial 46 was deliberately placed adjacent to the marked Burial 29, and that Burial 22, occurring some time later, was deliberately placed above the two. Based on its coffin shape and stratigraphic position, Burial 29 is assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 40)

Burial 29 (cont.)



Burial No. 29 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 11/13/91; Drawing No. 238).

Burial 30

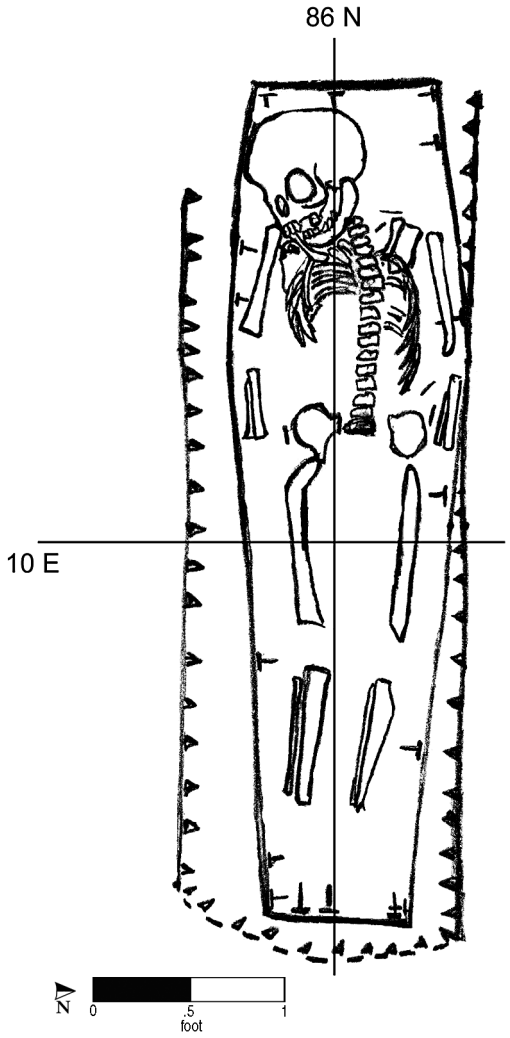
Series 1
Catalog No. 410
Datum point: 14
Grid coordinates: S 85.5, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 5.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 30, in the former Republican Alley, was of a child between 7 and 11 years in age. The fill in the grave shaft was described as mottled Munsell 7.5YR 4/4 silt, 10YR 3/3 sandy silt, 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt, and 5Y 6/3 silt. The grave cut was not clearly delineated on either the east or west end. The field notes indicate that there were shell fragments in the soil associated with this burial, but these were not retained. A sherd of tin-glazed ceramic, pipe stem fragments, faunal remains, and a prehistoric ceramic sherd were also recovered from the grave-shaft fill.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.18 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and a single vertical nail was recorded midway along the south side. Sixteen horizontal nails were recorded at the bottom of the coffin, apparently attaching the sides to the bottom board. Excavators recorded one nail each at the north and south corners, one along the west headboard, four along the north side, four along the south side, two at the north and southeast corners, and one along the south. The bottom of the coffin was at an elevation of 5.08 feet.

The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position with hands at sides. The bone was fragile; field notes indicate that the left humerus (upper arm) was "mangled" by excavators. All the hands and feet were absent, and all joints between arm and leg bones were absent. Several straight pins were recorded in situ near the left shoulder and the pelvis area; excavators were not able to recover these pins, which were visible as green stains.

The bottom of Burial 30 was 0.25 feet above the top of Burial 38. The grave shaft for Burial 6 cut into the extreme eastern end of the grave shaft for Burial 30. Burial 30 thus predates Burial 6 and postdates Burial 38. Lacking other temporal evidence, Burial 30 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 30 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/23/91; Drawing No. 108).

Burial 31

Series 6
Catalog No. 409
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 102.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 6.47 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

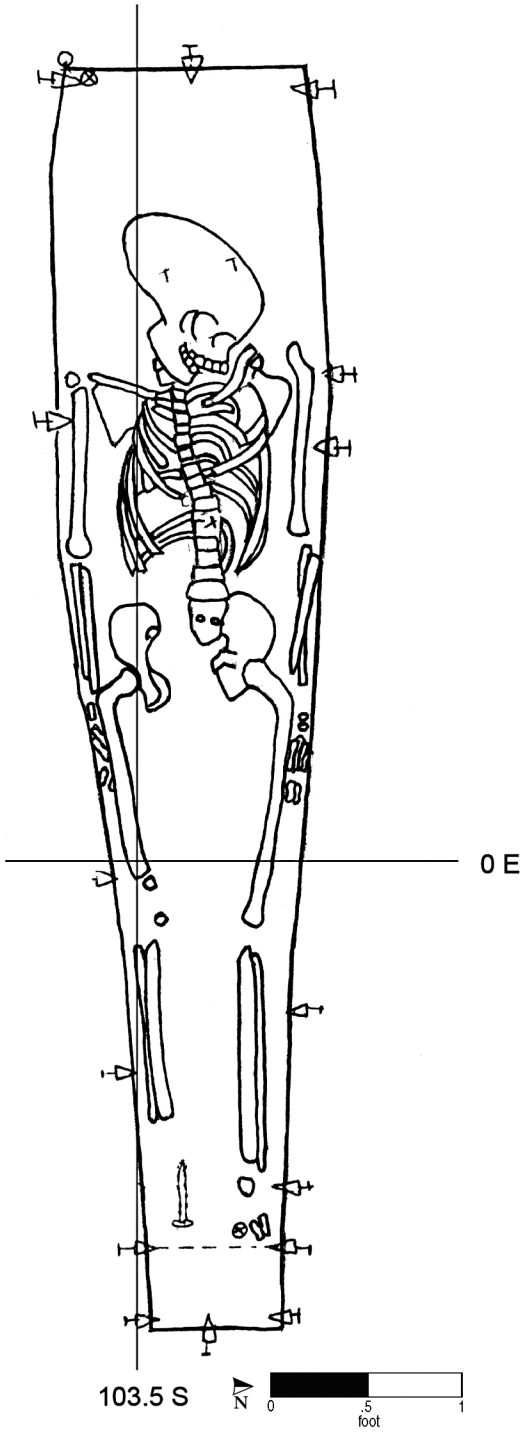
Burial 31 contained the remains of an adolescent between 14 and 16 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. Excavation initially followed the outline of what appeared to be a large, double-sized grave pit and continued until Burial 31's coffin outline appeared in the southern portion of the pit at an elevation of 6.99 feet. Field records did not mention any other burial within the pit; however, Burial 47 was located immediately north of Burial 31 but offset to the west, within what had been observed as one large grave pit, at a corresponding elevation. Burial 47 was excavated 18 days after the excavation of Burial 31. It is possible this was a double burial that was not recognized during excavation. A fragment of a smoking pipe and a lead shot pellet were the only artifacts recovered from the pit outside the coffin of Burial 31.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 6.82 feet in the west, 6.92 feet in the center, and 6.77 feet in the east. This burial had not undergone the westward slumping observed in nearby burials, presumably because it was placed approximately 2 feet farther to the east. The field drawing of the exposed burial does not include depth measurements; the lowest skeletal elevation noted was for the back of the cranium at 6.17 feet.

Based on photographs and notes, the coffin was hexagonal in shape. The excavators recorded horizontal nails, 1 each in the headboard and footboard and 13 along the sides of the coffin, and also 2 vertical nails at head and foot. A 3-inch nail was recorded in situ near the right foot, and excavators suggested this nail might have been placed inside the coffin. Alternatively, the nail appears to have been associated with a board found at the bottom of the coffin, oriented north-south, interpretable as the bottom of the coffin footboard. The coffin foot thus would have sloped inward in profile, as seen in other coffins from the site. The deceased was interred in the supine position, with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides. Three straight pins were found in situ within the coffin; 2 on the cranium and 1 along the vertebrae.

As noted above, Burial 31 may have shared a grave with Burial 47, which was marked with a thin granite stone. It is not possible to determine whether the two interments were separated by an interval, although the fact that Burial 31 was offset, rather than aligned exactly side-by-side with Burial 47, suggests it may have been a later burial. And, because Burial 47 appears to have been marked with a headstone, the deliberate placement here of Burial 31 is very plausible. In the absence of other temporal evidence, both of these burials are placed in the Middle Group.

Burial 31 (cont.)



Burial No. 31 (drawn by P. A. F. and S. B. on 10/25/91; Drawing No. 1031).

Burial 32

Series 1
Catalog No. 420
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 85.5, E 24
Elevation of cranium: 5.74 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 32 contained the remains of man between 50 and 60 years of age. It was immediately beneath Burial 25, and like the latter grave, it had been partially destroyed by a stone foundation for a building that once stood at 13 Duane Street. The grave shaft was not distinguishable from that of Burial 25, and the soil in both burials was described as yellow-brown clay/silt. A few sherds of locally made stoneware, one of delft, and a few fragments of shell were found in the shaft fill.

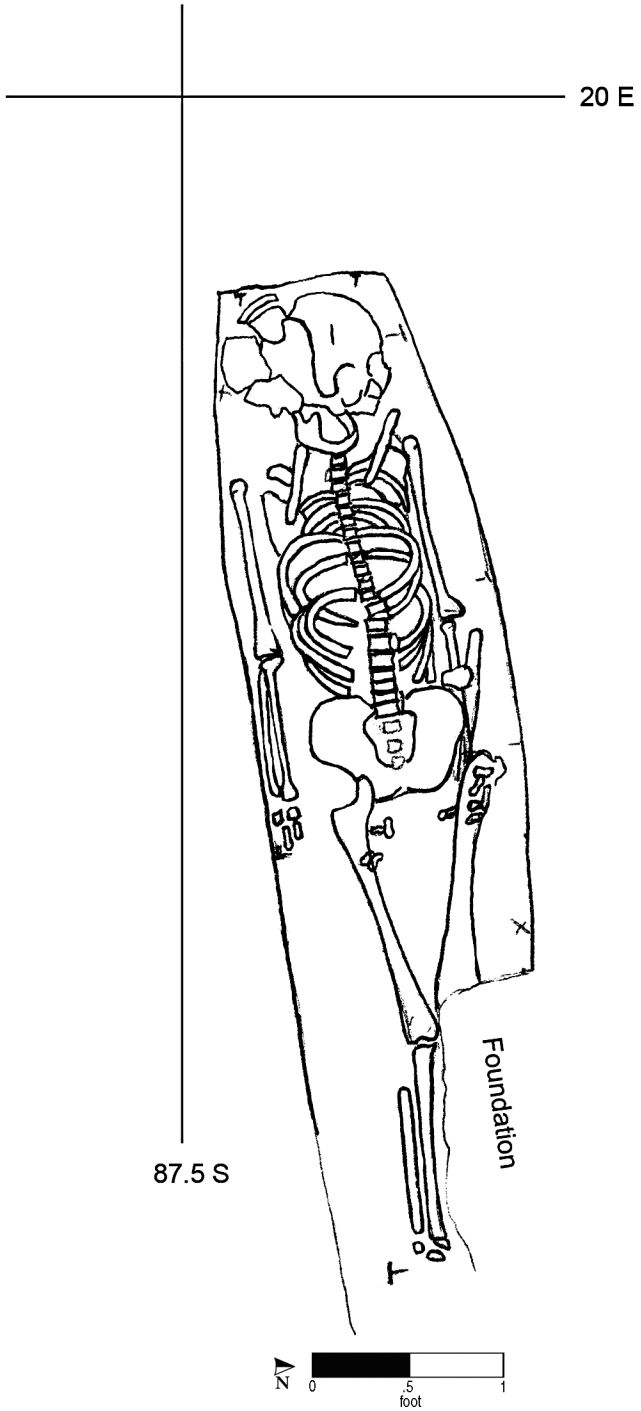
The coffin lid appeared hexagonal in shape and was encountered at an elevation of 6.19 feet. The northeast corner and much of the eastern end of the coffin were truncated by the later stone foundation. Seven vertical nails were recorded in situ. The excavators recorded one in the southwest corner and six along the south side, attaching the lid to the coffin sides. One horizontal nail was recorded in situ at the northwest corner. After the man's remains were exposed, five horizontal nails were recorded in situ at the bottom of the coffin, one in each western corner, three along the north wall, and one in the southeastern area. Two vertical nails were also recorded in situ, one on the southern wall and another on the north wall in close proximity to the stone foundation. The bottom of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 4.79 feet.

The man was interred with his head to the west and with his arms resting at his sides. His remains were in good condition other than the damage from the foundation. His cranium was fragmented and so were his pelvis and sacrum. His left femur was embedded in the intrusive foundation trench, and his right foot was found under the foundation wall.

Fragments of a pewter button were identified in the laboratory, but there is no mention of it in the field notes, and it is not clear that it was directly associated with the remains. This item was not recovered from the laboratory at the World Trade Center and therefore could not be reburied along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 25 covered Burial 32. The field notes indicated that the Burial 32 cranium lay directly underneath the right scapula of Burial 25, with only coffin wood intervening. The difference in elevation—only 0.12 feet between the tops of the two coffins—may be the result of compression or to a minor recording error. It is possible the two coffins were stacked in the same grave. They are placed in the Middle Group based on coffin shape and stratigraphic position, and in the absence of other temporal evidence.

Burial 32 (cont.)



Burial No. 32 (drawn by L. Romanczyk on 10/26/91; Drawing No. 1032).

Burial 33

Series 3a
Catalog No. 426
Datum point: 16
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 10
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 33 refers to the disarticulated skeletal remains of a person of undetermined gender and age. The remains were in poor condition and consisted of a left tibia resting on top of a right femur. The dimensions of the pit as excavated were 0.8 feet by 0.4 feet, and its fill was described as mottled dark red-brown fine silt with dark yellow-green fine silt, with rock inclusions. A few fragments of animal bone were found in the soil. In the opinion of the excavator, Burial 12 had intruded into Burial 33. The field forms indicate that Datum Point No. 16 was used for depth measurements, yielding an elevation of 7.69 feet for Burial 33. However, it is clear from site photographs that the long bones of this burial were in fact at approximately the same elevation as Burial 12 (5.89 feet). A few nail fragments and one whole nail were found in association with Burial 33. Excavators noted a ceramic sherd that they described only as "1760?" above the burial area, but no sherd was collected from this burial.

Burial 33 may represent the same individual as Burial 34, which consisted only of the east end of a coffin and a few disarticulated bones, and was also apparently disturbed by the later interment of Burial 12/14.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 34

Series 3a
Catalog No. 427
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 15
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.02 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

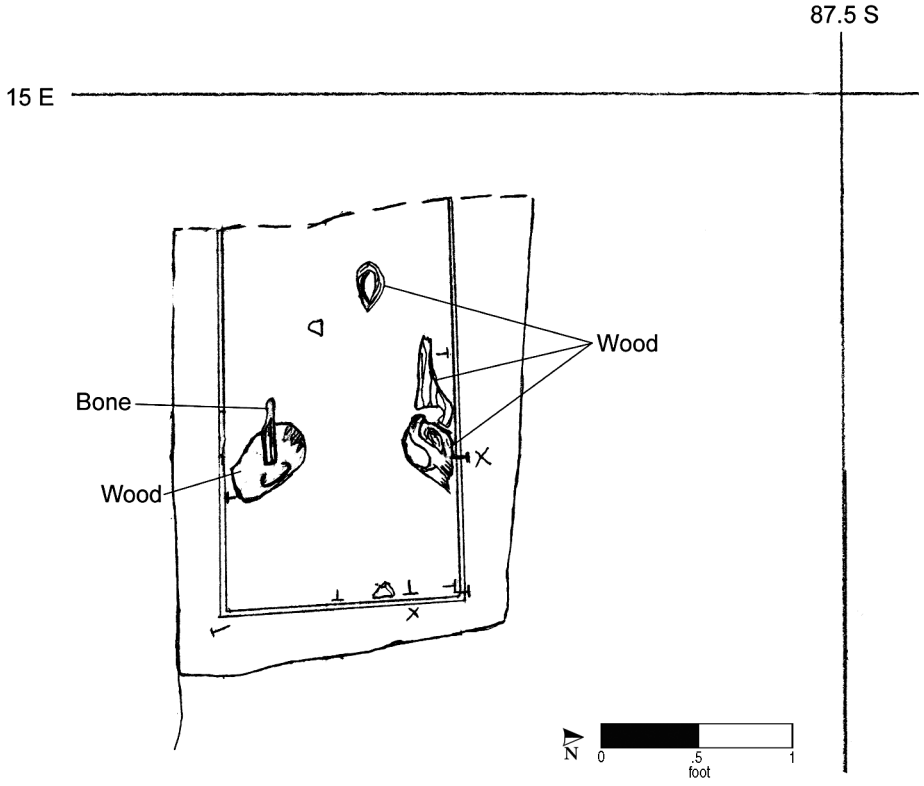
Burial 34 yielded scant remains of an adult of undetermined age and sex and remains of a coffin. The grave shaft was exposed at an elevation of 6.44 feet, and its fill consisted of mottled red-brown and yellow-gray silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from within the fill.

The coffin appeared to be rectangular in shape, but it was incomplete; the western half had been truncated by the later grave of Burial 12/14. Three coffin nails were recorded in situ; there was one in each eastern corner and one centrally located on the eastern wall. The bottom of the remaining portion of the coffin was exposed at an elevation of 5.94 feet, and five horizontal nails were found in situ. The excavators recorded two on the north wall, one in the northeast corner, one on the east wall, and one on the south wall, apparently attaching the sidewalls to the bottom of the coffin. Several large pieces of wood were preserved in situ at the bottom of the coffin, and the wood was identified as fir. Other than the coffin itself, the only item recovered in association with this burial was a tiny fragment of green glass from a soil sample.

The skeletal remains consisted of one long-bone fragment, which was found in the eastern portion of the coffin. It is possible these remains represent the same individual as Burial 33, which consisted only of disarticulated bone also apparently disturbed by Burial 12/14.

Burial 56 abutted the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 34, and lay some 0.74 feet lower in elevation. The grave-shaft outline for Burial 56 appeared intact along the north side, indicating it postdates Burial 34.

Burial 34 is placed in the Early Group because of its stratigraphic position and its near-destruction by later burials. Also, although the coffin shape is not certain, it does not appear to have been hexagonal.



Burial No. 34 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/11/91; Drawing No. 229).

Burial 35

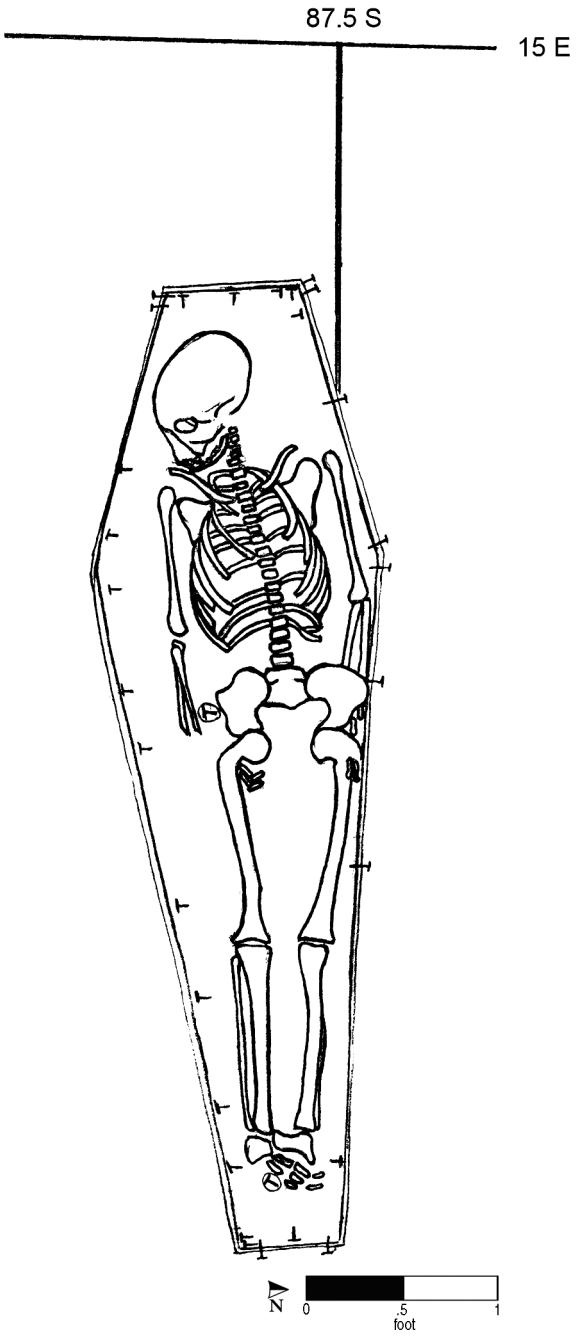
Series 1
Catalog No. 458
Datum point: 25
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 15
Elevation of cranium: 6.08 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 35, located in the former Republican Alley, contained the remains of a child between 8 and 10 years in age. The grave-shaft fill was described as mottled red-brown and yellow-green silty clay. It contained redware kiln waste, local stoneware, and two small sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware. The redware indicates this burial occurred after the Campbell pottery began operation on an adjacent property in the late 1750s.

The child's coffin was hexagonal. The lid was encountered at elevations of 6.13 feet in the west and 5.68 feet in the east. Field notes indicate that the slope of the top of the coffin was because the lid collapsed onto the child's remains. The child's skull was visible through the lid boards, which were separated down the center. Three horizontal nails were recorded along the center line of the lid, interpreted by excavators as indicating a possible gabled lid. Only one of these nails was visible on the coffin lid, and the other two were identified at the bottom of the coffin. Numerous additional nails were recorded at the coffin perimeter at both top and bottom. A coffin wood sample was identified as red pine.

The child's remains were in good condition, but the metacarpals were missing. The remains were interred in the supine position, head to the west, with arms resting at the sides and hands on the hips. Excavators noted traces of a pin on the cranium, but it was not recoverable.

Burial 35 lay approximately 0.25 feet above the western half of Burial 48, and its grave shaft was cut into by the shaft of Burial 6. Burial 6's coffin lay approximately 1 foot deeper than that of Burial 35. Burial 35 thus postdates Burial 48 and predates Burial 6. Because of its stratigraphic position and the artifacts in the grave shaft, Burial 35 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 35 (drawn by T. Gray on 11/1/91; Drawing No. 1035).

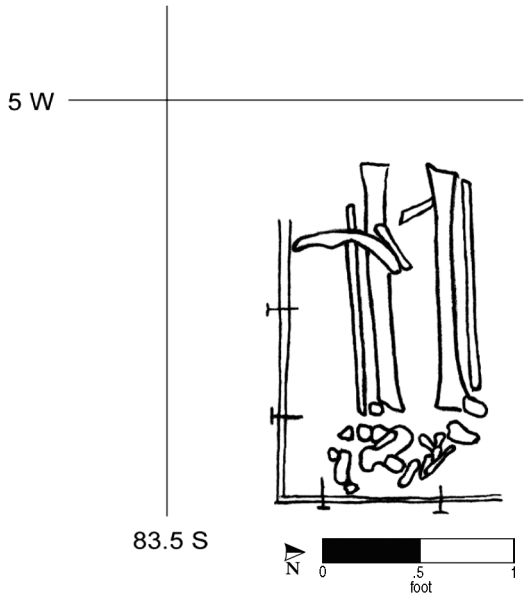
Burial 36

Catalog No. 459
Datum point: 13 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 82, W 3
Elevation of skeletal elements: 8.17 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 36 was of a woman of undetermined age. The burial was truncated by builders' trenches for rear foundations of Broadway buildings, and only the eastern end of the grave survived intact. The soil associated with this burial was described as grayish brown silty clay. A soil sample taken from the coffin interior yielded a fragment of green glass; this may have been in the soil matrix at the time of interment.

The coffin was represented by linear wood stains and in situ nails at an elevation of 8.0 feet. Its shape cannot be determined. A sample of its wood was identified as cedar. The woman's leg and foot bones were undisturbed, but a part of the pelvis rested on the right leg. She had been placed with her head to the west.

Burial 36 lay immediately above Burial 93. It is possible that the grave shaft of Burial 28, located to the east, overlay the east end of Burial 36; the notes are unclear on this point. Burials 36, 28, 20 (to the south) and 1 (to the east) were all at similar elevations, noticeably higher than others in the area. It is likely all are from the latest period of the cemetery's use.



Burial No. 36 (drawn by B. V. Ludwig on 10/31/91; Drawing No. 1036).

Burial 37

Catalog No. 460
Datum point: 27
Grid coordinates: S 65, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 7.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

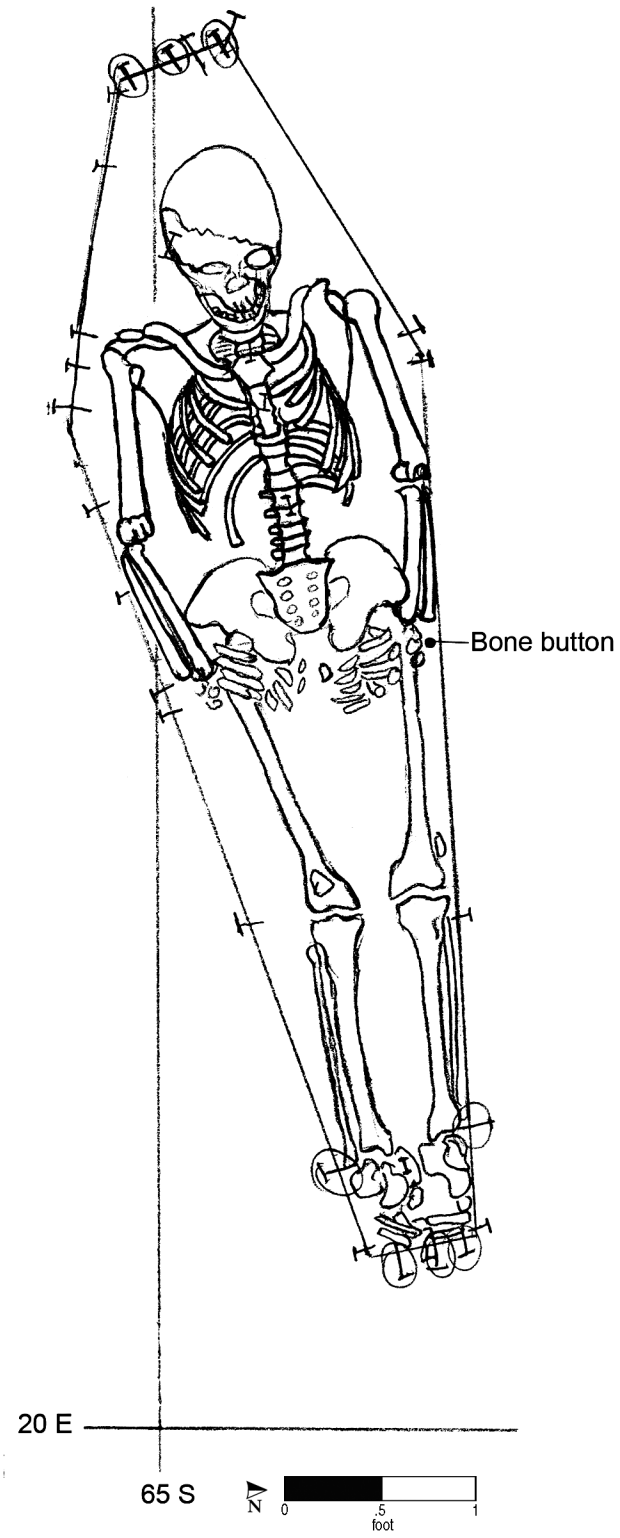
Burial 37 contained the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. According to the excavator, the bones were extremely fragile and most were taken out in fragmentary condition. The shaft fill was described as a mottled mix of ochre-colored and gray clay with reddish silty sand. Sherds of delft, the stem of a clay pipe, and an oyster shell were found in the grave fill.

The coffin of Burial 37 was hexagonal in shape. Its lid was recorded at 7.74 feet and its bottom at 6.64 feet. The man had been placed in a supine position with the head to the west and his hands resting on his pelvis. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The excavators noted that much of the coffin wood from the side boards and the lid at the west end of the coffin was preserved. The samples were identified as cedar.

A 13-mm-diameter bone button was found by the man's left wrist. Pin fragments or staining was recorded during laboratory cleaning of the bones at the right side of the cranium, the thoracic vertebrae, the inside of the right ankle, the sternum, the manubrium, and the sacrum; two fragments were recovered and inventoried.

The grave of Burial 37 was located just 1 foot to the south of Burial 59, an infant, and at a comparable elevation. These burials may have been aligned in a north-south row that also included, moving southward, Burials 58, 63, and 86. They were all north of the fence line that once crossed the cemetery and are therefore assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 37 (cont.)



*Burial No. 37 (drawn by R. DiBennardo on 10/31/91; Drawing No. 1037 [*Note: *circled nails are vertical]).*

Burial 38

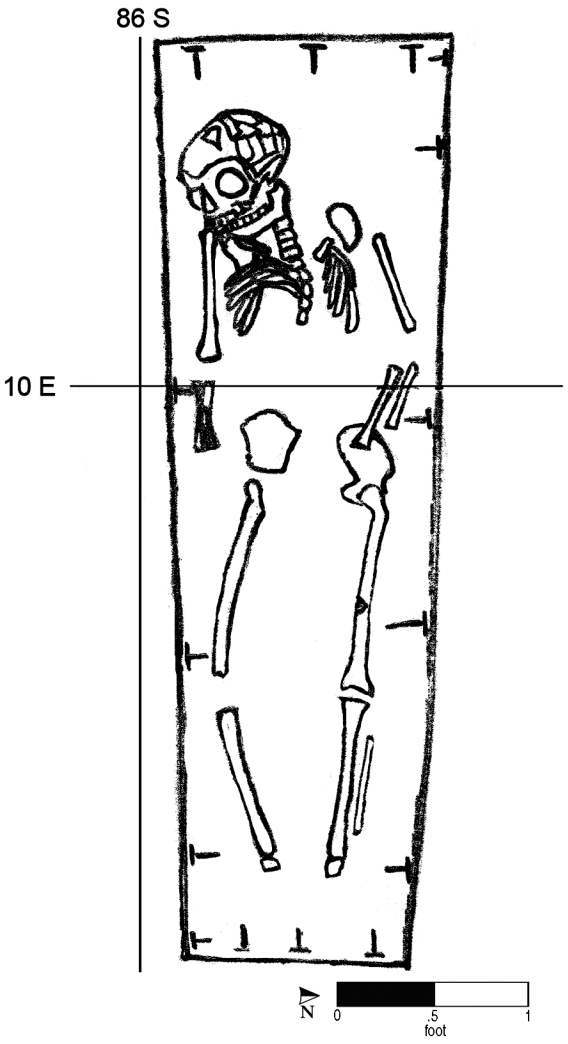
Series 1
Catalog No. 461
Datum point 14A
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 5.18 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 38, located in the former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of an adolescent girl between 12 and 18 years old. The grave-shaft fill was described as mixed, mottled very soft silt with a few cobbles, with lower levels containing patches of hard clay. Field notes indicate that small fragments of shell were identified in the soil associated with Burial 38 but were not retained. The grave was apparently dug into subsoil.

The four-sided, slightly tapered coffin was encountered at elevations of 5.48–5.03 feet. The coffin sides had slumped inward along the length of the coffin and outward at the ends. The coffin lid was noted as "fibrous" where it rested directly on skeletal elements. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as spruce. At the top of the coffin, excavators recorded two vertical nails at the northwest and northeast corners, and an additional vertical nail was found along the north side. One horizontal nail was also recorded along the north wall. Fifteen vertical nails were recorded in situ at the bottom of the coffin, apparently attaching the bottom boards to the sidewalls. These nails were regularly spaced along the four sides of the coffin. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.83 feet, and field notes indicate it rested in "undisturbed sand."

The young woman was interred in the supine position, head to the west, with arms resting at the sides. Her skeletal remains were in poor condition, with metacarpals, portions of the pelvic bones, and metatarsals missing. A pin was noted just above the cranium during excavation.

Burial 6 overlay Burial 38 on the east by approximately 0.05 feet, and Burial 30 overlay it along the southern edge by 0.35 feet. Burial 38 is thus the earliest of the three. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphy, Burial 38 is assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 38 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 10/27/91; Drawing No. 121).

Burial 39

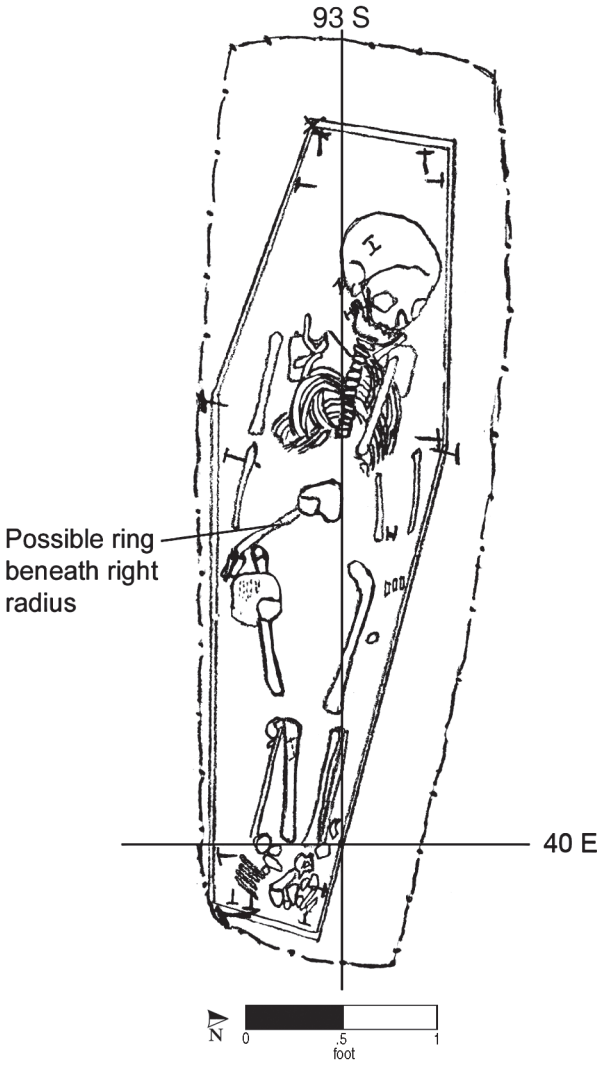
Catalog No. 509
Datum point: 36
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 38
Elevation of cranium: 4.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 39, located in the former Republican Alley, was of a child between 5 and 7 years old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of gray silty clay; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin was six sided; the lid was first apparent at an elevation of 4.74 feet along the north wall and the bottom at 4.29 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at the head, foot, and along the sides. The child had been placed supine, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition and highly disturbed, which excavators suggested was because of rodent activity. About half of the interior of the burial appeared to have been disturbed. The left humerus had been rotated 180 degrees; the ilia (hip bones), femurs, radii and ulnae (forearms), lower vertebrae, and right fibula (lower leg) were all disturbed. Straight pins were recorded in situ on the cranium, alongside the right jaw, and on vertebrae, and pin stains were noted on the right lower leg and ankle.

A ring was also recorded, adhering to the right radius. No ring was recovered in the laboratory, but a circular residue of copper alloy was found adhering to a fragment of wood.



Burial No. 39 (drawn by C. S. G. on 10/29/91; Drawing No. 1038).

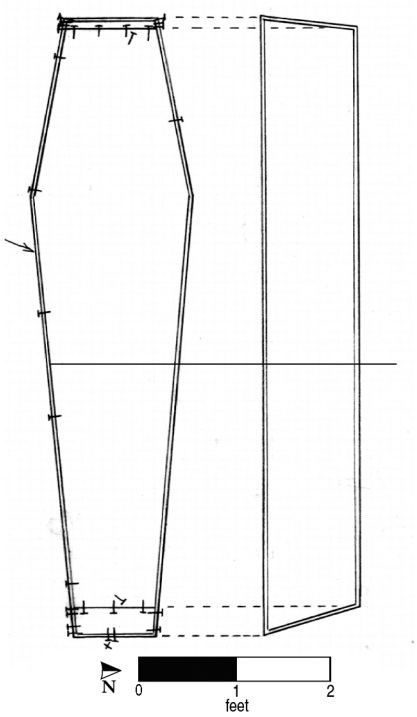
Burial 39 was not directly related stratigraphically to any other burials. It was higher in elevation than Burial 49 just to the north and lower than the group to the west (Burials 50, 57, and 66). It may have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 49 and 80 (also to the north). In the absence of evidence to place it early or late in the burial sequence, Burial 39 is assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 40

Catalog No. 489
Datum point: 19
Grid coordinates: S 68.5, E 8
Elevation of cranium: 7.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

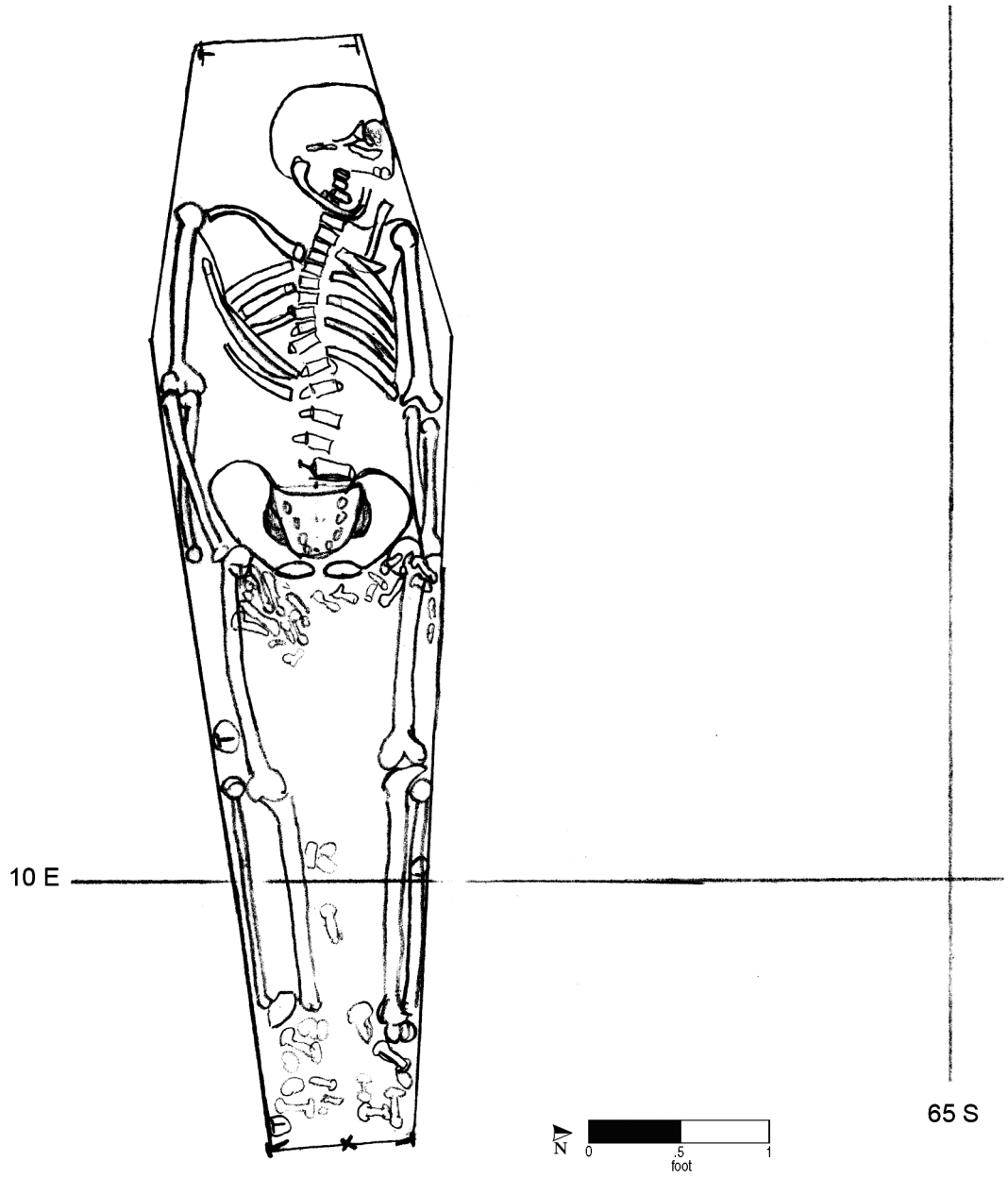
Burial 40 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. It was located in the northwest portion of the excavated site, in the rear of Lot 12. The outline of the grave shaft was recorded on the field map although not on the burial drawing. The fill soil was not described in the notes. There were several sherds of redware and a sherd of undecorated, light-bodied creamware found in the grave fill. The presence of creamware dates the interment to about 1760 or later. Field notes indicate that numerous animal bones were also present in the grave fill, but these were apparently not collected as none was cataloged in the laboratory.

The well-preserved coffin was hexagonal in shape and was drawn in plan and cross section. The headboard and footboard sloped outward. The thickness of the north side board measured ¾ inches. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as eastern white pine. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, at both top and bottom. A 1.7-inch screw was also identified in the laboratory, although its provenience is not known. The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west and with her hands resting on her upper thighs. A number of straight-pin fragments were recovered from the cranium during cleaning of the skeletal remains.



Burial 40 lay to the north of the row of fence posts that ran southwest-to-northeast across the site and is thus placed in the Late Group of burials. The area where Burial 40 was found seems to hold only one phase of burials; there were no underlying burials in this area. Burial 40 was at a fairly high elevation, as were nearby burials just to the south, including Burials 51, 76, 71, 65, and 62, suggesting this was a high spot within the excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. It is possible Burial 40 was aligned in a row with Burials 51 and 71, both also of women. A north-south "row" of burials, located to the east of Burial 40, was at a slightly lower elevation, which probably indicates a natural contour.

Burial 40 (cont.)



Burial No. 40 (drawn by S. B. and S. T. on 11/4/91; Drawing No. 1040).

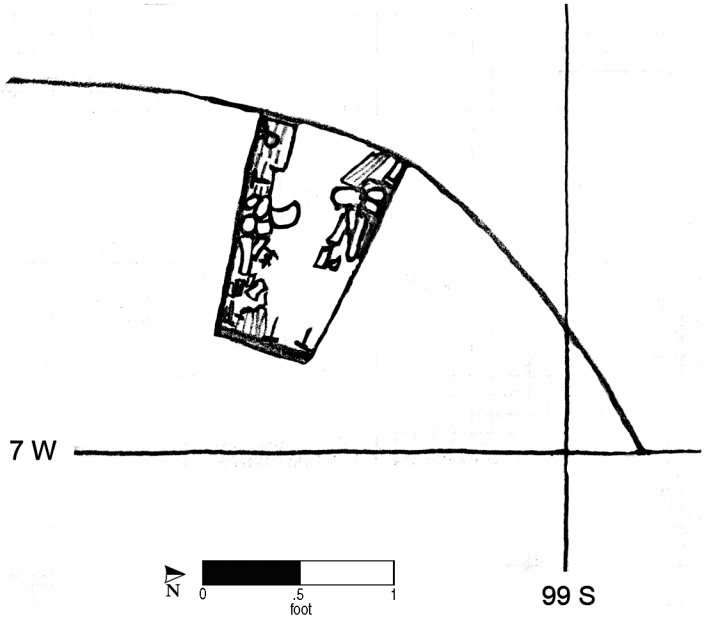
Burial 41

Catalog No. 525
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 99, W 5
Elevation at highest point of skeleton: 7.57 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 41 consisted of the eastern portion of the grave of an adult of undetermined sex and age. The remains had been truncated by a wall trench on the west, the rear wall of a structure facing Broadway. The fill in the grave shaft was described as stiff, moist yellow and red-brown clayey silt with pebbles. Redware and a fragment of olive green bottle glass were contained in the shaft fill. The field notes also mention white earthenware (not cataloged in the lab), which may have been intrusive from the builder's trench.

The well-preserved coffin lid, measuring 0.02 feet thick, was recorded at an elevation of 7.92 feet. It had been shifted slightly to the east over the foot of the coffin, presumably the result of disturbance from the builder's trench excavation. The coffin bottom was also preserved, at an elevation of 7.26 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at the foot and on the south side of the coffin, which tapered toward the foot. It was not possible to determine whether it was four sided or hexagonal in shape. The preserved skeletal remains, recorded at elevations of 7.27–7.57 feet, and consisting only of the lower extremities, were in very good condition. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west, apparently in the supine position.

In the absence of evidence to place it early or late, the burial is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 41.

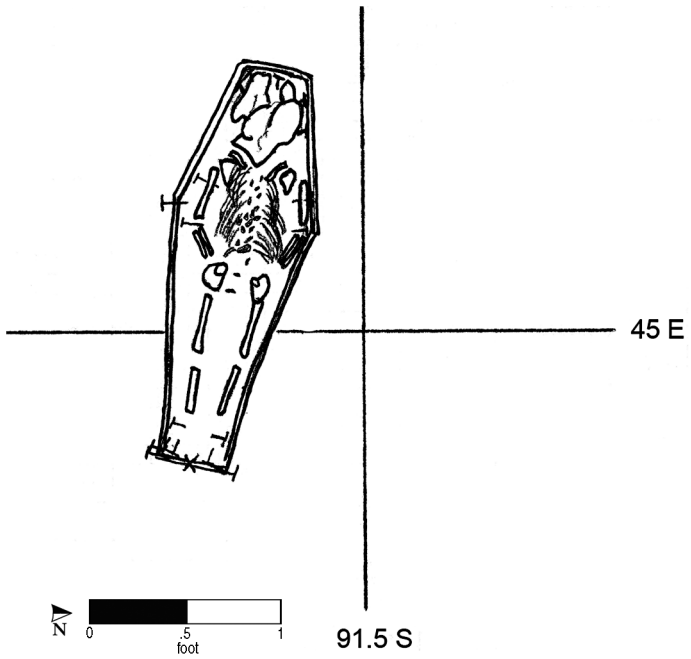
Burial 42

Series 9
Catalog No. 532
Datum point: 35
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 45
Elevation of cranium: 4.92 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 42 was of a child under 2 years old. The soil surrounding the burial was described as grayish brown silty clay, and no artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. The hexagonal coffin lid was exposed at an average elevation of 5.22 feet, and the west end of the skeletal remains was at 4.92 feet. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.72 feet. Several nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at top and bottom.

The child had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position with the arms apparently resting at the sides or over the pelvis. The remains were in poor condition; the skull was fragmented and the bones were very splintered and soft. Portions of the metacarpals and metatarsals were missing, and the tooth crowns were scattered.

The easternmost end of Burial 42 immediately overlay the western end of Burial 96. (The Burial 96 grave was excavated more than 6 weeks after excavation of Burial 42). Burial 42 and adjacent children's Burials 95, 91, 64, and 61 may all form a group. These burials all had a similar alignment, angled slightly northward. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 42 has been placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 42.

Burial 43

See Burial 13.

Burial 44

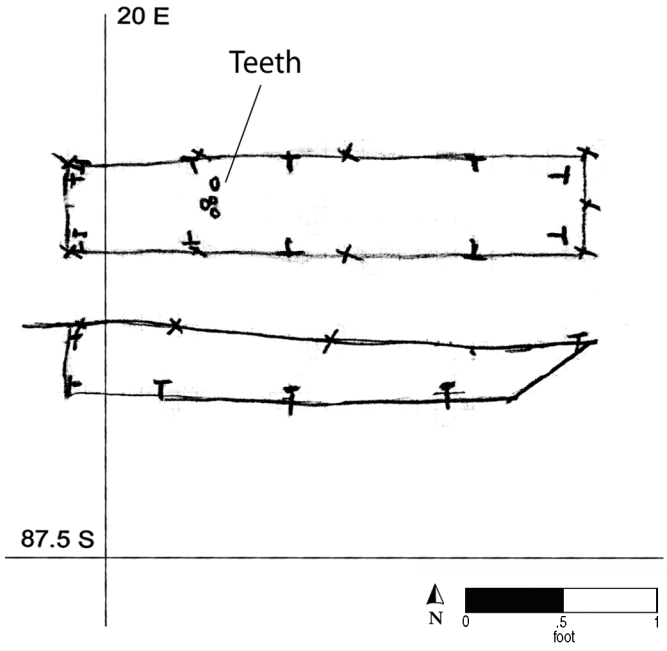
Series 1
Catalog No. 570
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 20
Elevation of teeth: 5.54 feet AMSL
Elevation of coffin: 5.94–5.42 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 44 was of a child between 3 and 9 years old. The fill surrounding the grave was described as mottled yellow-brown silt, and no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 5.94 feet, recorded in the northwest corner. Vertical nails were found in situ at the top, apparently adjoining the coffin lid to the sides, and additional nails, recorded as "side nails," were at the head and foot and along the bottom. The coffin was four sided and the footboard angled outward. Its bottom was at an elevation of 5.42 feet. The wood was not identified.

The child's remains were in extremely poor condition; only four dental crowns were found in situ. Additional teeth were found during water screening. Based on the location of the teeth, the child apparently was interred with the head to the west.

Based on the original field drawing, the southeast portion of the grave shaft for Burial 44 appears to have been cut into by the shaft for Burial 25. This indicates Burial 25 postdated Burial 44. Burial 44 is tentatively placed with the Early Group of burials, along with nearby Burials 48 and 52, which were also beneath later burials.



Burial No. 44 (drawn by L. Romanczyk [redrawn] on 11/1/91; Drawing No. 1043 [plan and section]).

Burial 45

Series 6
Catalog No. 598
Datum point: 12 (11.07 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 103.5, W 5
Elevation of cranium: 6.72 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

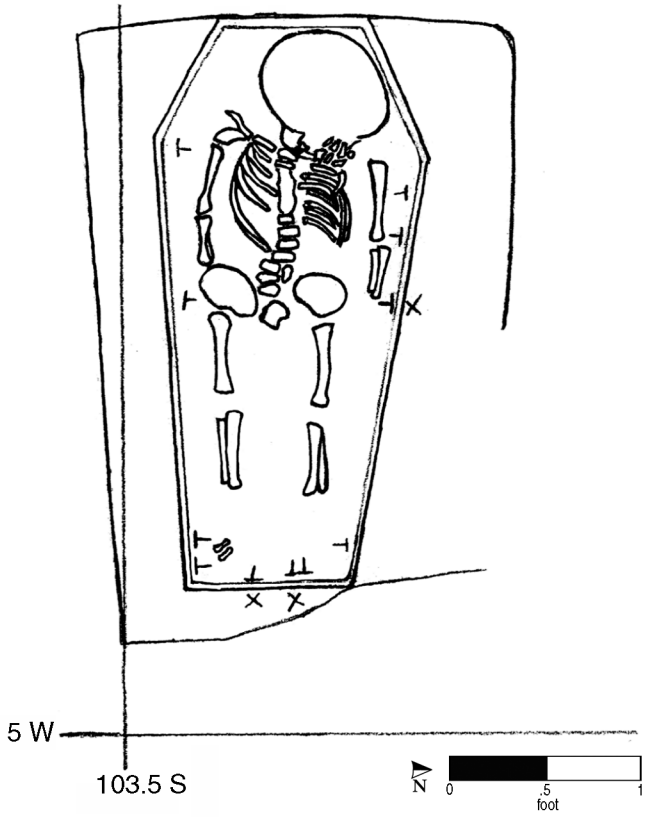
Burial 45 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft began after it was revealed during the initial excavation of Burial 47, which lay to the east. The shaft fill consisted of dark gray-brown silt with mottling of dark green and yellow silt. The fill contained no artifacts. The west end of the burial was adjacent to a builder's trench, and the west edge of the grave shaft was not visible.

As excavation proceeded, the six-sided coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.87 feet. The coffin slumped toward the west and north. Excavation continued in order to expose the child's skeletal remains and the coffin bottom. The lowest recorded elevation for the child's skeletal remains was 6.37 feet, recorded in the pelvic area. Eleven coffin nails were recorded around the coffin bottom. There were six at the foot end (two of which were vertical, attaching the bottom to the footboard) and five along the sides.

The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position, with arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, and it appeared to field excavators that disturbance by heavy construction machinery had flattened the child's long bones and cranium.

Other than coffin remains, the only artifacts recovered from the coffin interior were three pin fragments, found during cleaning of the right temporal bone (the side of the cranium, above the ear). Pollen analysis of a soil sample from the child's stomach area revealed an exceptionally high concentration of carrot family pollen. It is suggested that the child ingested carrot flowers shortly before death, possibly as a medicine, or that the flowers were placed in the coffin.

Burial 45 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 47 by approximately 0.41 feet. It is assigned to the Middle Group based on stratigraphic relationships and in the absence of other temporal evidence.



Burial No. 45 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/6/91; Drawing No. 176).

Burial 46

Series 5
Catalog No. 605
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.62 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

See Burial 22 for a description of a cobble marker possibly related to this burial.

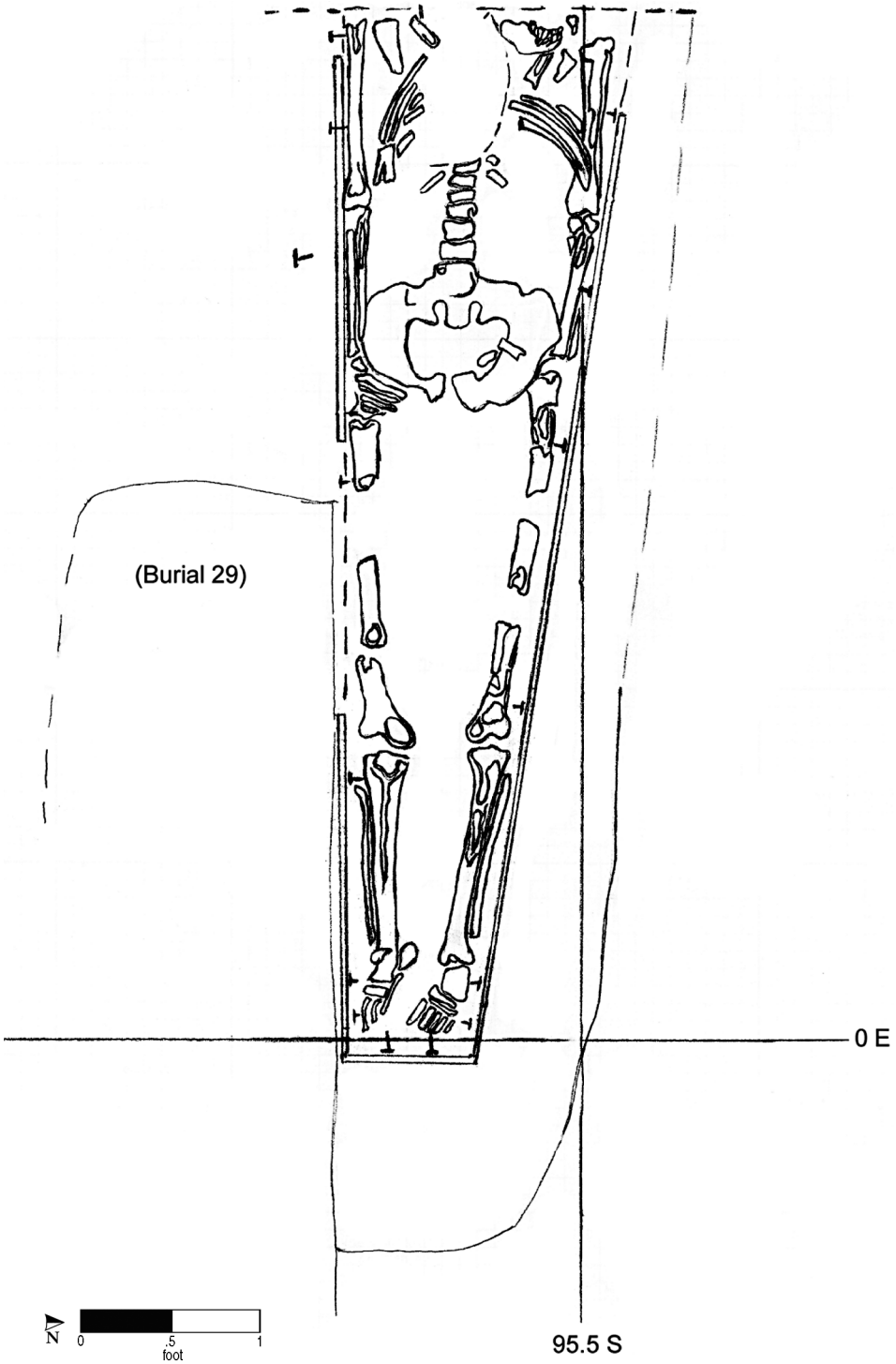
Burial 46, located in the former Republican Alley, was of a probable woman of undetermined age. This burial was first visible along the north side of the excavation trench for Burial 29, but the stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts is not clear from field records. The soil surrounding the burial was described as mixed mottled clayey silts with pebbles, cobbles, and sand lenses. Soil immediately surrounding the bones was described as brown silt with sand lenses. The west end of the grave shaft and coffin were truncated by a builder's trench for a structure on Broadway. A piece of kiln furniture and tobacco pipe fragments were found in the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.77 feet. The coffin slumped downward on the west end, next to the builder's trench. Based on the extant portion of the coffin, it appears to have been four sided with tapering sides; however, a six-sided coffin cannot be ruled out. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 6.62 feet in the east and 4.97 feet in the west. A wood sample from an unspecified location on the coffin was identified as fir.

The deceased was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position. The hand bones appeared to underlie the ilia, suggesting they had been placed beneath the hips. The skeletal remains fit tightly within the coffin. Bones were in poor condition and the long bones were severely splintered. A crushed mandible and fragments of the maxilla (upper jaw) were the only remaining portions of the cranium; the rest had been removed by the builder's trench. Excavators noted that impressions of the cranium survived in the clay underneath the fill of the builder's trench. Only seven vertebrae were present. Field records note that the extant ribs were accidentally "hacked" by the excavator. No pins were recorded in situ during excavation, but fragments of copper staining were recovered in the laboratory when the skeletal remains were cleaned.

The southeast portion of Burial 46 was overlain by Burial 22. Burial 29 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 46. This was not a simultaneous interment; Burial 29 was offset to the east and was a foot deeper. Excavators also recorded separate shaft outlines. Moreover, Burial 29 was disturbed, possibly by Burial 46. Although the archaeological excavation trench for Burial 46 truncated the south sides of the grave shafts of Burials 60 and 67 to the north, it is not possible to determine whether the original Burial 46 grave shaft actually cut into the others. Based on stratigraphy and kiln furniture in the grave shaft, Burial 46 has been placed in the Middle Group.

Burial 46 (cont.)



Burial No. 46.

Burial 47

Series 6
Catalog No. 619
Datum point: 12
Grid coordinates: S 103.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 4.96 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

A flat, squared slab of granite, an apparent grave marker, was found in an upright position over the general area of the northwest corner of Burial 47. There was also a line of cobbles along the north side of Burial 47. The granite marker (designated "Feature 2" in the field) and line of cobbles (designated "Feature 1") were photographed in situ, removed, and later given Catalog Nos. 364 and 348, respectively. It is not clear whether the row of cobbles was in fact marking Burial 47; it may be associated with this burial or with Burial 29 to the north. The granite marker can more readily be associated with Burial 47 because it was embedded in the grave fill on an alignment perpendicular to the coffin.

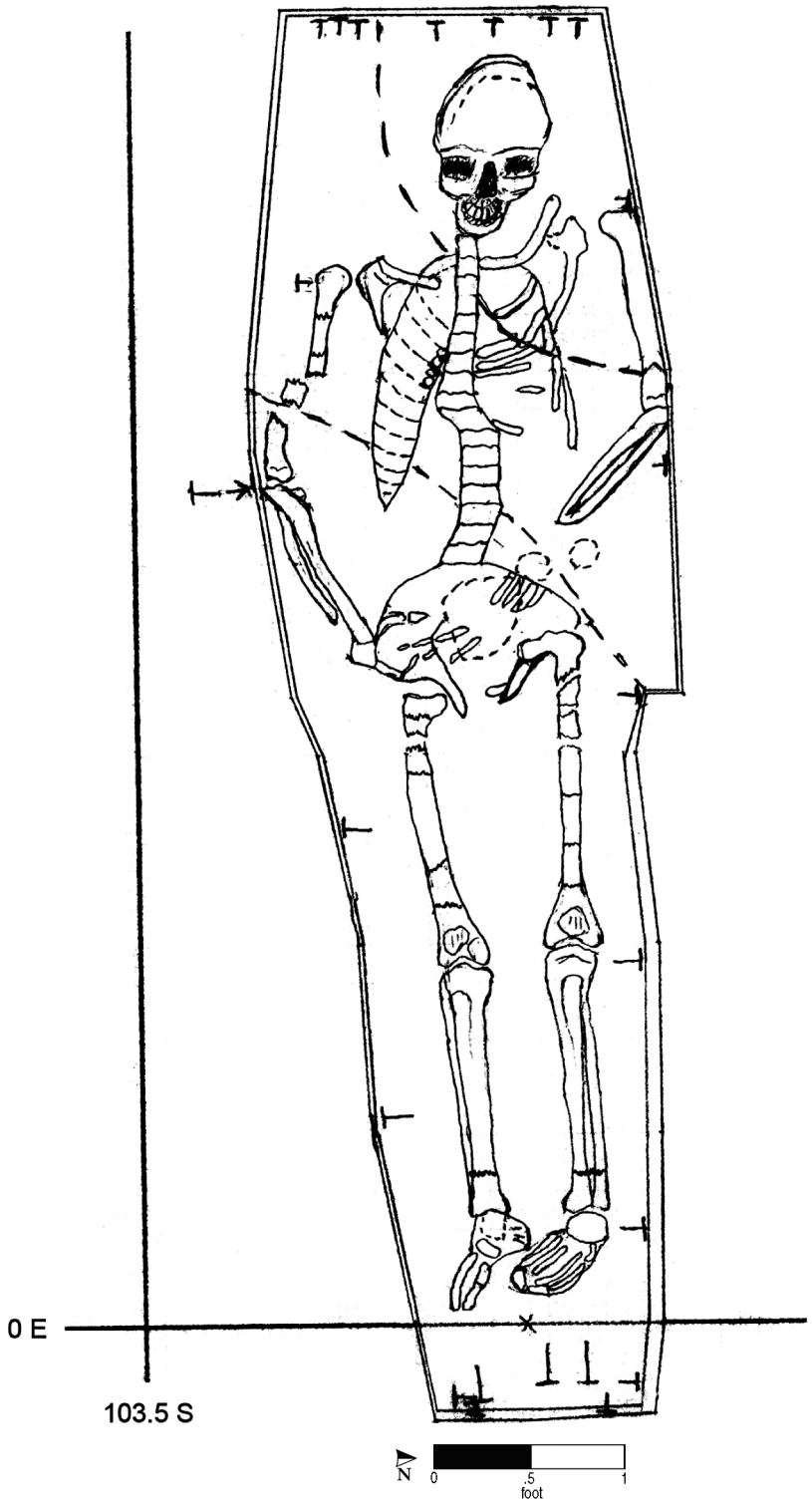
Burial 47 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft was interrupted in order to remove a child's burial (Burial 45), which overlay the southwest portion of the grave shaft. The Burial 47 grave-shaft fill consisted of dark gray-brown silt mottled with dark green and yellow silt, containing some fragments of animal bone, a mammal's skull.

The coffin had been disturbed by the excavation of a builder's trench for a Broadway structure to the west; the coffin's western end had shifted approximately 1 foot downward. The coffin lid was at elevations of 6.85 feet on the east and 5.70 feet on the west, and the bottom of the coffin was reached at 6.2 feet on the east and 4.85 feet on the west. It is difficult to determine the coffin shape because of the disturbance, but drawings and photographs suggest that it was six sided. Seven horizontal nails were recorded in the headboard of the coffin, 5 in the footboard, and 11 in the side boards. A sample of coffin wood was identified as spruce.

The man had been placed with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his arms at his sides and his hands resting over his pelvis. Preservation of the remains ranged from fair in the leg and pelvic regions to poor in the torso and cranial areas.

Burial 47 may have occupied the same grave as Burial 31, that of an adolescent between 14 and 16 of undetermined sex. Burial 31 was immediately adjacent but offset to the southeast. Burial 45 was situated above the southwest corner of Burial 47, approximately 0.41 feet higher in elevation. It is possible the three burials formed a group distinguished by a grave marker. A fourth burial, Burial 41, was adjacent to the northwest and at a higher elevation; its relationship to the other three is unclear. Burial 47 appears to be contemporaneous with Burial 46, located to the north on the opposite side of the line of cobbles (Features 1 and 3). Based on stratigraphy, and the lack of evidence that would place it either earlier or later, Burial 47 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 47 (cont.)



Burial No. 47 (drawn by S. H. and S. P. on 11/12/91; Drawing No. 235).

Burial 48

Series 1
Catalog No. 620
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 4.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

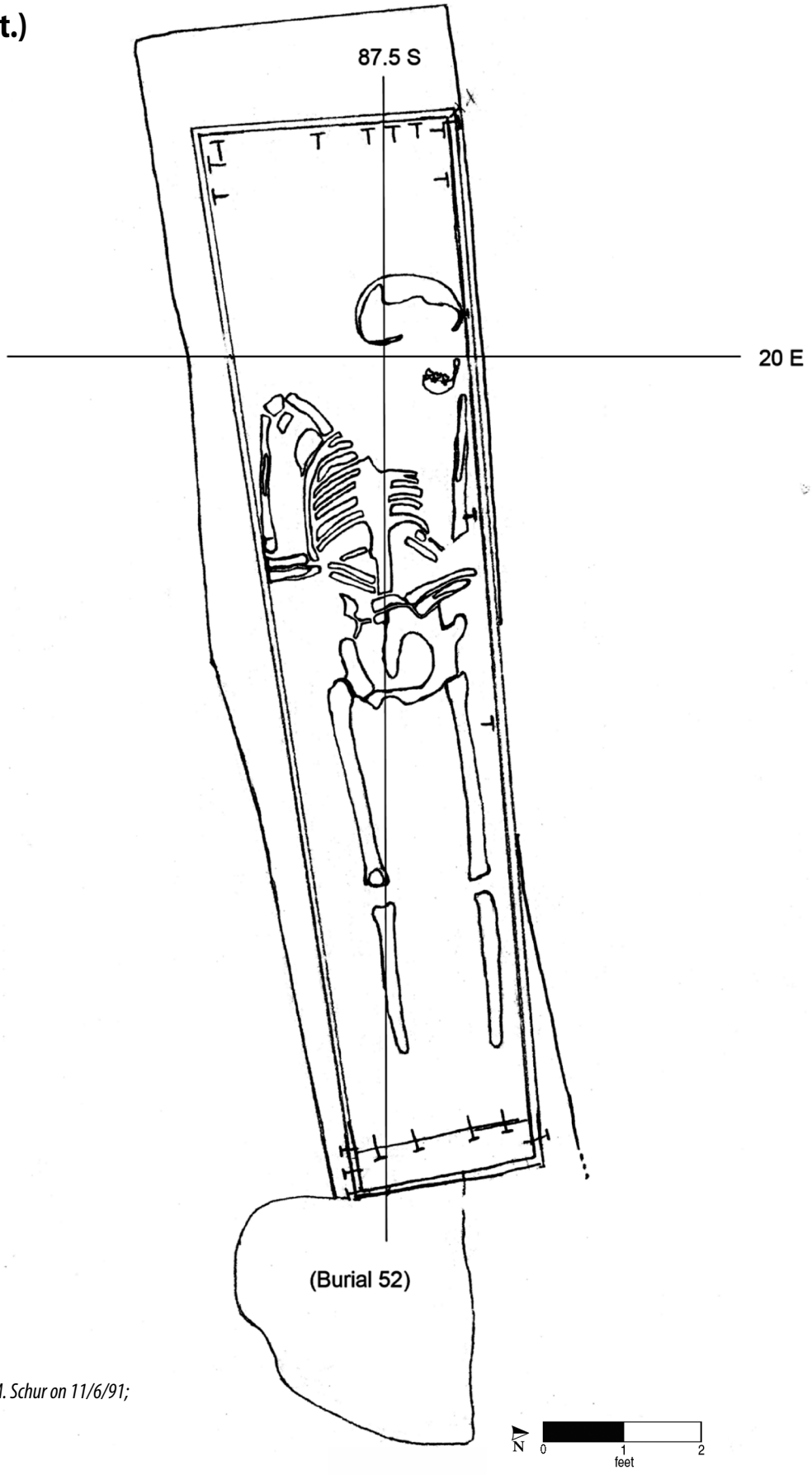
Burial 48, located in the former Republican Alley, held the remains of an adult individual of undetermined sex and age. The fill of the grave shaft was described as a yellow-red-brown silt and clay. No artifacts were recovered from this fill.

Field notes indicate that the coffin was encountered at an elevation of 4.7 feet. There was a well-defined coffin outline at this depth. The coffin was four sided and slightly tapered. Nineteen nails were recorded in situ. For eight of these, it is not possible to determine from the field records whether they were located at the top or bottom of the coffin. There were two along the north wall, three in the southwest corner, and three in the northwest corner. One horizontal nail at the northeast corner and three at the southeast corner were apparently at the top of the coffin. Four horizontal nails, in pairs, were recorded along the bottom of the west end (foot) of the coffin. The foot of the coffin sloped inward in profile, from top to bottom. The bottom of the coffin lay at an elevation of 4.64–4.66 feet. Below the skeletal remains, the excavators noted a fine layer of silt.

The individual had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position, and with the wrists crossed over the pelvis. The skeletal remains were in poor condition with portions of the cranium, pelvis, metacarpals, and metatarsals missing. The coffin appears to have been oversized for the deceased, with approximately 1 foot of extra space at the head.

Burial 32 overlay the north side of Burial 48 and was 0.65 feet higher in elevation. Burial 35, overlying the western half of Burial 48, was 0.24 feet higher in elevation. The southwest corner of the Lot 13 foundation wall lay just off the northeast corner of the coffin. This stone wall may have disturbed the grave shaft. Immediately to the east of the east end of Burial 48, Burial 52 lay partially beneath the foundation. The relationship between Burials 48 and 52 is difficult to determine from field records. It appears, however, that Burial 48's grave shaft may have cut into that of Burial 52. Burial 52 also was slightly lower in elevation than Burial 48. Thus Burial 48 may postdate Burial 52. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphy, Burial 48 is assigned to the Early Group.

Burial 48 (cont.)



Burial No. 48 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/6/91; Drawing No. 180).

Burial 49

Catalog No. 641
Datum point: 35
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 40
Elevation of cranium: 3.76 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

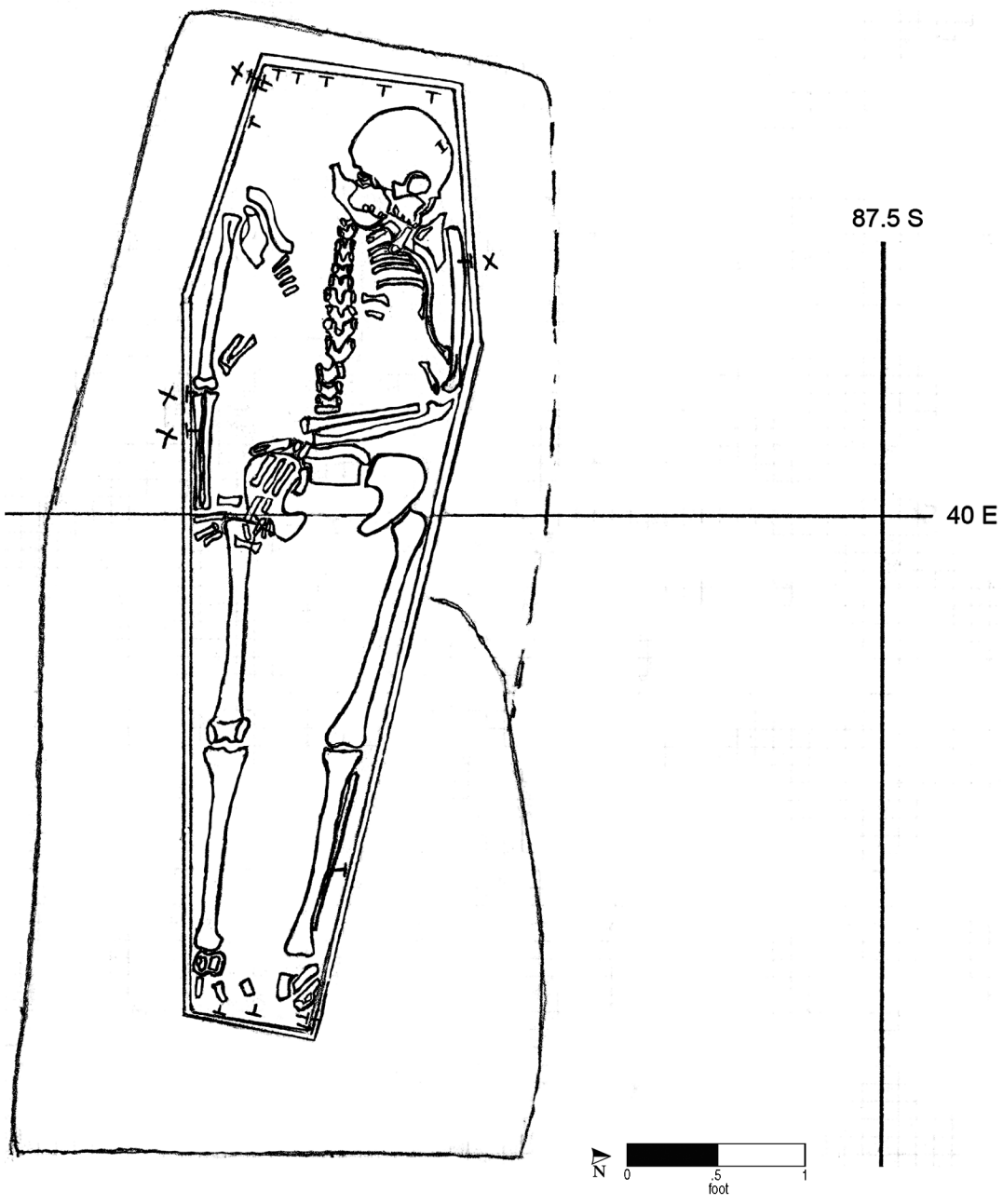
Burial 49, located in the former Republican Alley to the rear of 13 Duane Street, was of a woman between 40 and 50 years of age. The grave shaft was fairly well defined, and its fill was described as sandy clay with gravel; the fill contained no artifacts.

The coffin lid, six sided, was first encountered at elevations of 4.12–3.92 feet, based on nails recorded in situ. It sloped downward from west to east. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 3.14 feet, recorded in the east portion. Numerous nails were recorded in situ at both the top and bottom of the coffin, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides, and five attaching the bottom of the headboard. A wood sample was identified as cedar.

The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west. Her right arm rested at her side and her left arm was crossed over her pelvis, with her fingers resting above the right side of her pelvis. A single straight pin was recorded on the cranium, and fragments of at least one other pin were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory. Copper staining was noted on the frontal bone (forehead) and left and right temporal bones.

Burial 49 was located west of Burial 42 and immediately north of Burial 39, with no direct stratigraphic relationship to either. It lay slightly lower in elevation than burials to the east, west, and south, comparable to Burial 80 to the north. It is possible the ground sloped down to the north in this area. Burials 39, 49, and 80 may be the remnant of a north-south row of burials. In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 49 is assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 49 (cont.)



Burial No. 49 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/6/91; Drawing No. 185).

Burial 50

Series 29
Catalog No. 649
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 30
Elevation of cranium: 5.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

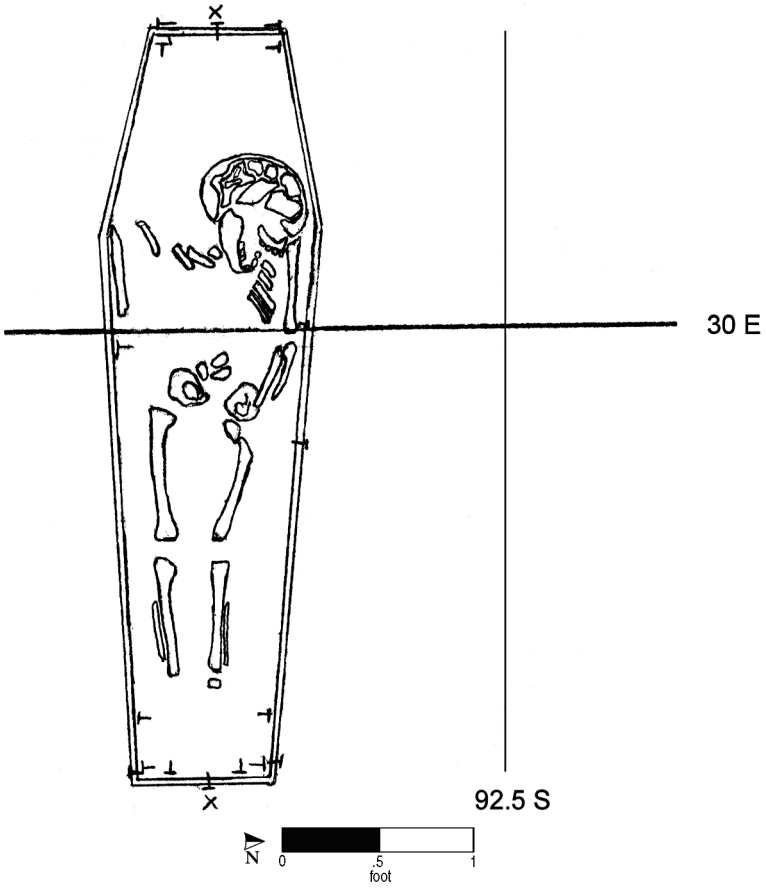
Burial 50 consisted of partial remains, probably of a child, of undetermined age and sex, along with a coffin. The remains had been disturbed, possibly by root action (see below). The grave-shaft fill consisted of gray-brown silty clay with pebbles of reddish brown sand; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin of Burial 50 was hexagonal in shape. It was first recorded at 6.61 feet and its bottom was at 5.56 feet. The child had been placed with his or her head to the west, but the position of the arms could not be determined. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with the deceased.

According to the field notes, cylindrical, well-preserved wood fragments were found at varying depths throughout the coffin. The pieces in the center of the burial seemed to have a cut edge, but the fragment in the east corner of the north wall resembled a natural branch. The fragment in the south wall was perfectly cylindrical and projected horizontally a small distance into the coffin [a knot or dowel?]. There were no traces of wooden coffin sides except for these fragments, although coffin boards were visible on the bottom of the coffin. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom.

Excavators noted extensive root activity around the bones, concentrated around the pelvis, ends of the long bones, and small bones, and suggested that a tree or shrub may have grown in the vicinity. Wood labeled as coming from the "coffin interior" was identified as spruce, but the wood sample from the coffin lid or bottom (the location is not clear from the records) was identified as pine.

Burial 50 was situated northeast of Burial 57 and north of Burial 66. The western portion of Burial 50 partially overlay the coffin of Burial 57. It was at a higher elevation than, and may postdate, Burial 66. Based on stratigraphy and the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 50 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 50 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/11/91; Drawing No. 232).

Burial 51

Catalog No. 700
Datum point: 19
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 8.58 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

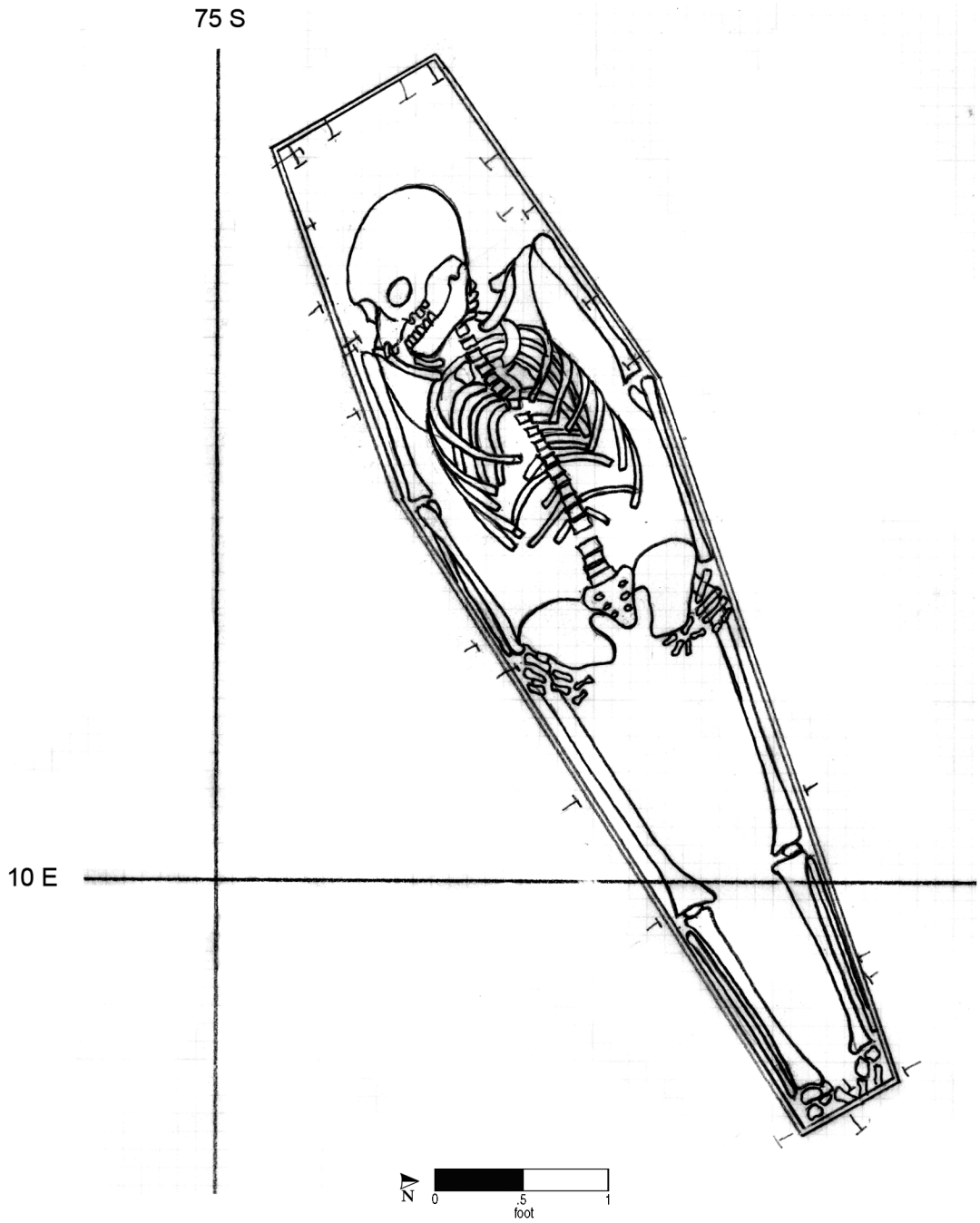
Burial 51, of a woman between 24 and 32 years of age, was located north of the posthole line in the rear of Lot 12. A shaft outline was recorded on the map for this portion of the site. It was straight sided on the north, east, and south, and rounded at the west or head end, precisely similar in shape to the shafts of two other graves to its north (Burials 40 and 37). The fill of the grave shaft was not described, but it contained three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware (probably locally made) and a clam shell.

The relatively well-preserved coffin was hexagonal in shape and was drawn in plan and cross section. Nails were recorded around the perimeter, but nail orientations are difficult to reconstruct from the drawings. The coffin's footboard sloped outward, and the feet were lying vertically against it. The woman had been placed with her head to the west, in a supine position, with her arms resting on her pelvis.

Burial 51 did not overlap with any other burials. It lay at a high elevation, as did nearby burials just to the north and south, including Burials 40, 76, 71, and 65, suggesting this was a high spot within the excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. It is possible Burial 51 was aligned in a row with Burials 40 and 71, both also of women. Also, as noted, the grave-shaft outlines of Burials 51, 40, and 37 matched, as although dug by the same person. Burials located to the east of Burial 51 are aligned at a slightly lower elevation, probably indicating a natural contour; the ground sloped down from west to east. Based on its location north of the fence line, Burial 51 is assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 70)

Burial 51 (cont.)



Burial No. 51 (drawn by P. A. Freeman on 11/13/91; Drawing No. 237).

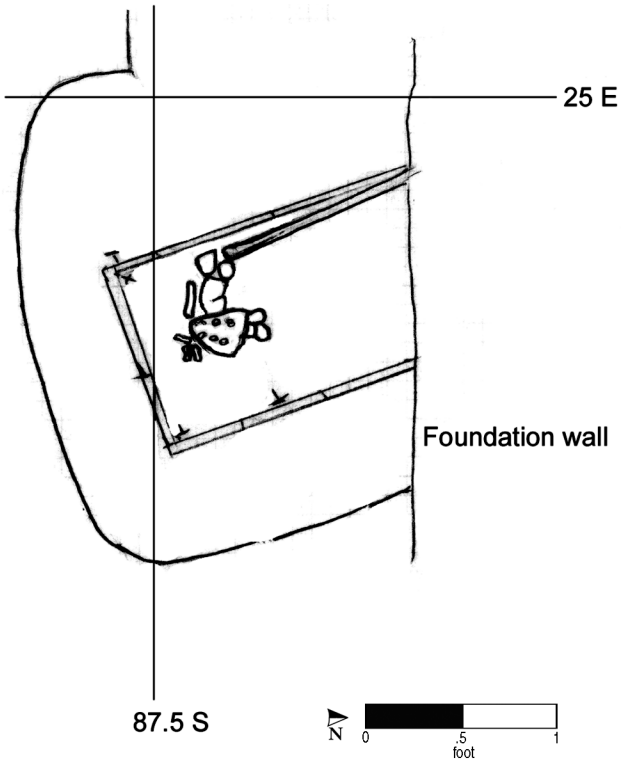
Burial 52

Series 1
Catalog No. 706
Datum point: 15 (10.64 AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 25
Elevation (right fibula): 4.34 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 52, with an unusual north-south orientation, yielded the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The grave was in the former Republican Alley and had been truncated by the south foundation wall of a structure on Lot 13. Only the southern 2 feet of the coffin remained. The grave shaft was filled with yellow-brown silty clay and contained a brick fragment and kiln furniture. These artifacts may be intrusive, however, given the disturbance caused by the foundation.

Based on the field drawing, the coffin was 1 foot wide and rectangular in shape. Field notes indicate the coffin was well defined, and the floorboard was well preserved. The skeletal remains included the right fibula, left and right foot bones, and the sacrum. The sacrum was displaced and was found over the feet. The leg and foot bones appear to have been in situ within the coffin, thus indicating the head had been to the north, although it is possible the entire coffin had been displaced during building construction. The lowest point of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 4.31 feet.

The relationship between Burials 48 and 52 is difficult to determine from field records. Burial 52 was slightly lower in elevation, but it appears that the Burial 48 grave shaft may have cut into that of Burial 52, placing Burial 52 earlier in time. Burial 48 contained a tapered adult coffin and is thus placed in the Early Group. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 52 is assigned to the Early Group as well. Burials 25 and 32, which were also truncated by the foundation wall, overlay both Burial 48 and Burial 52.



Burial No. 52 (drawn by L. Romanczyk on 11/7/91; Drawing No. 1046).

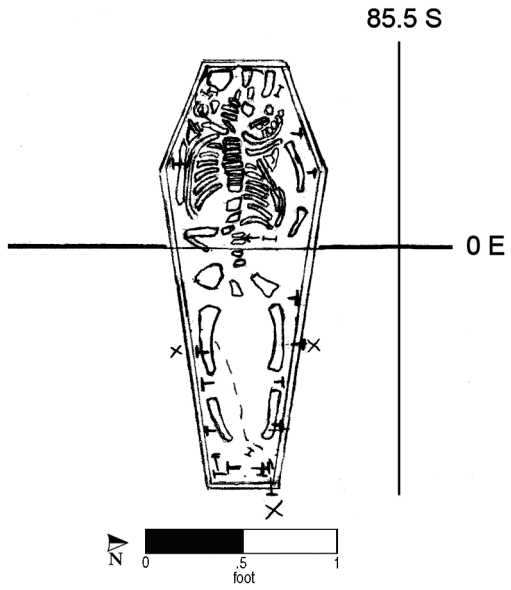
Burial 53

Series 3b
Catalog No. 708
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 87, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 7.7 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 53, which held the remains of a child between 3 and 9 months of age, was located in the westernmost area of the excavated cemetery. The grave shaft was cut into soil overlying Burial 68 and was filled with mottled brown, pink, and yellow silty clay.

The tiny coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 8.18 feet, and it was hexagonal in shape. Excavation continued downward to the coffin bottom, recorded at 7.69 feet, exposing the infant's skeletal remains. The bones were in poor condition; the cranium was soft and fragmented. Four brass pins were found in situ, three in the western portion of the coffin around the skull and one along the lumbar vertebrae. Only one was recoverable.

Burial 53 overlay the southeast edge of Burial 69, which held a man 30–60 years old. It also overlay the northwest corner of an Early Group burial, Burial 68, by 1.11 feet. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphic position, and the lack of artifacts that would place it later, Burial 53 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 53 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/11/91; Drawing No. 231).

Burial 54

Series 4
Catalog No. 726
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.63 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

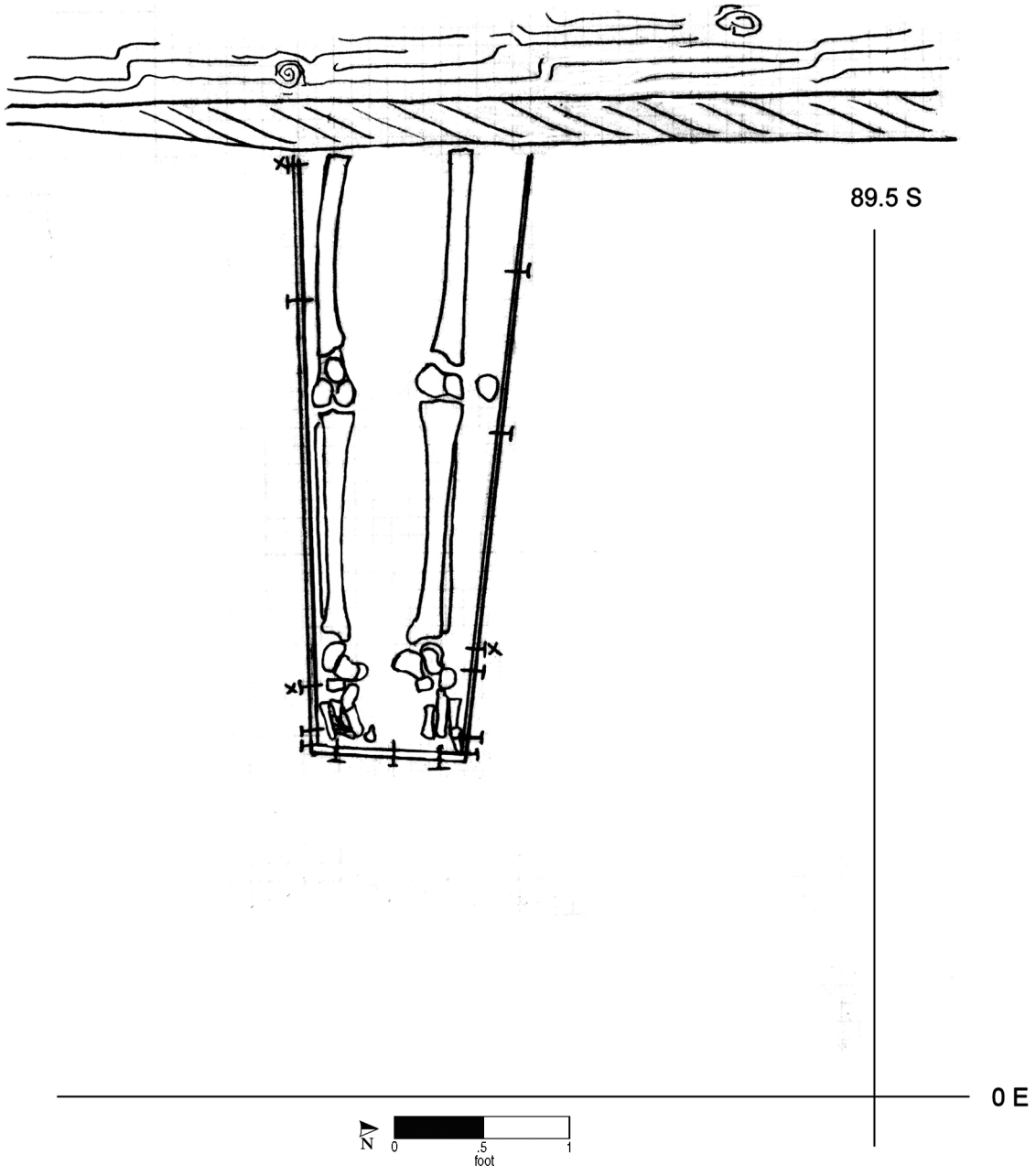
Burial 54 held the remains of an adult of undetermined gender and age. The western half of this grave had been truncated by a builder's trench for a structure on a Broadway lot. The grave shaft contained soil described as soft reddish brown, moderately stony silt. The excavators recovered sherds of roofing tile, stoneware, and cow and other animal bone from the fill.

The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 7.89 feet, and its bottom was recorded at 7.59 feet in the east, sloping downward to 7.07 feet in the west next to the builder's trench. The coffin sides tapered toward the foot, but it was not possible to determine the overall coffin shape because of the damage from the building. A coffin wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. The skeleton had been truncated; only the legs and feet remained.

Burial 54 lay at a relatively high elevation, approximately a foot and a half above the northern side of Burial 81, which in turn lay above Burial 88. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 54 is placed in the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 74)

Burial 54 (cont.)



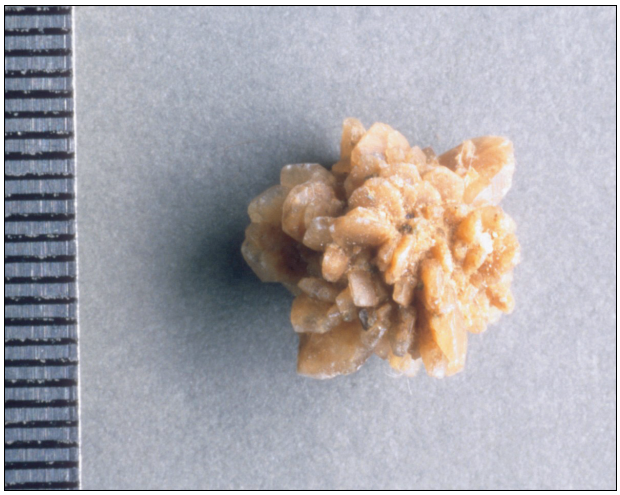
Burial No. 54 (drawn by S. Bottitta on 11/91; Drawing No. 236).

Burial 55

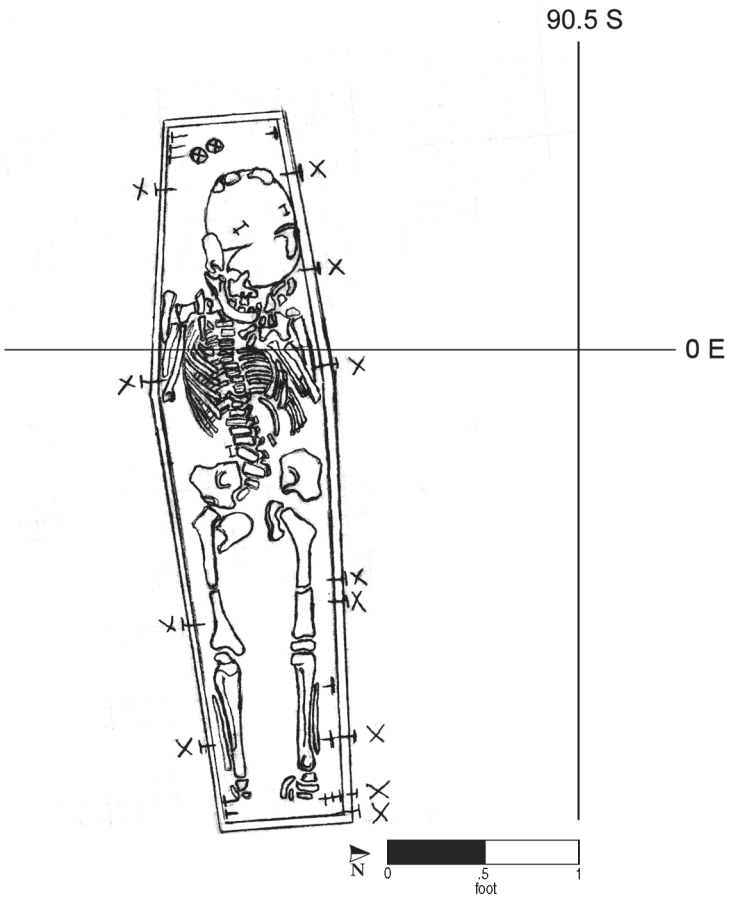
Series 3b
Catalog No. 792
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 7.65 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 55 held the remains of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave was located in the westernmost portion of the excavated cemetery. Associated soil was described as mottled silty clay, and the grave fill contained two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, providing a terminus post quem of ca. 1720.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 7.76 feet, and its bottom was recorded at 7.22 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. The child had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position, with the arms folded and resting across the upper torso. The skeletal remains were in good condition, although some metacarpals and metatarsals were missing. Excavators found four straight pins in situ, two on the child's head, one in the middle of the right ribs, and one on the lumbar vertebrae. A calcite crystal was indentified from the burial during laboratory processing.



Burial 55 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 68 by 0.64 feet. Burial 68, of a man in his early 20s, had a tapered coffin and is assigned to the Early Group. Burial 55, because of its stratigraphic position and in the absence of artifacts that would place it later, is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 55 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/14/91; Drawing No. 240).

Burial 56

Series 3a
Catalog No. 793
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 90.5, E 15
Elevation of cranium: 5.64 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

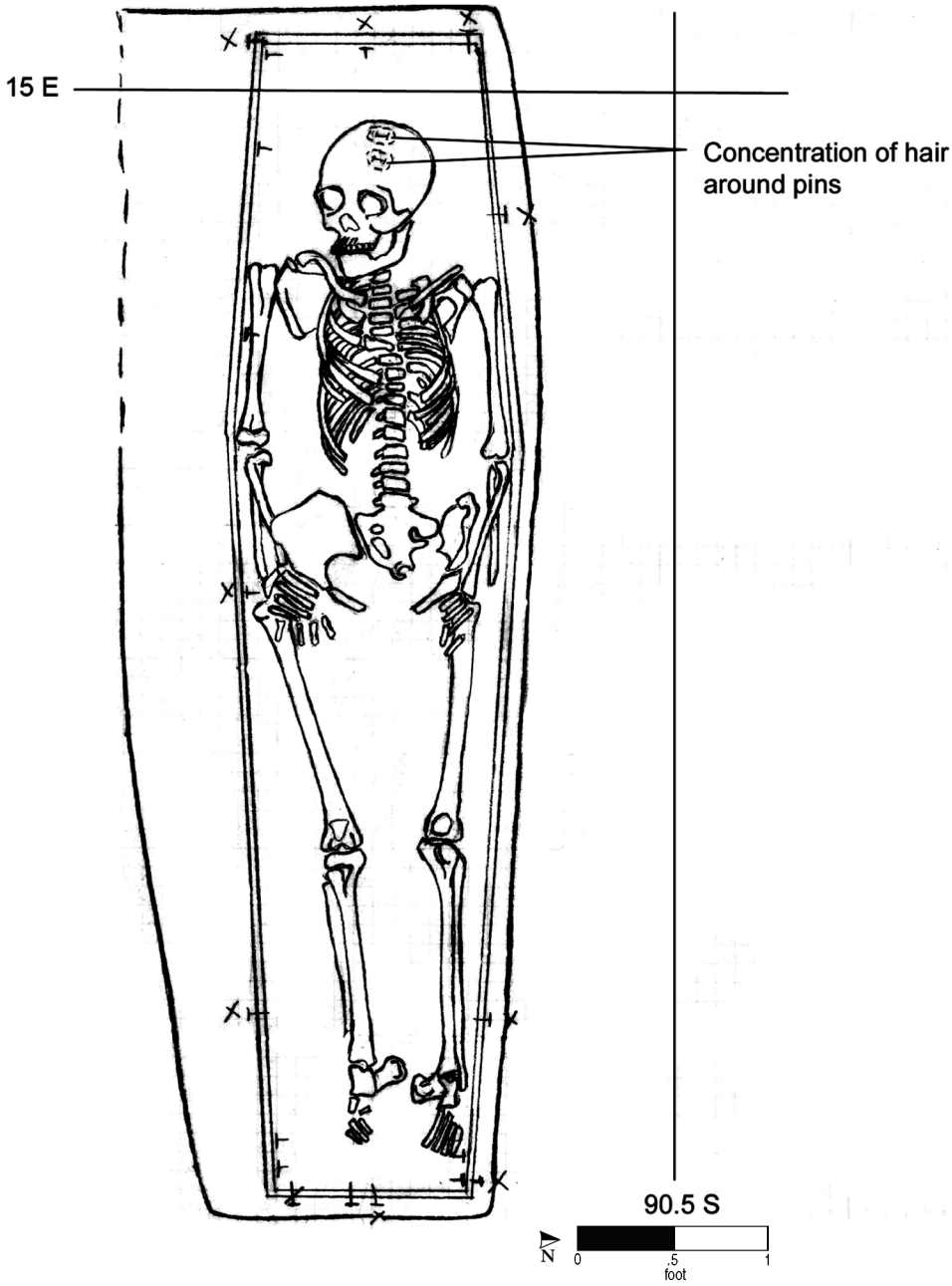
Burial 56 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 34 years old. The grave was located along the southern edge of the former Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 12. Associated soil was described as mottled red-brown and yellow-gray silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft fill.

The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 5.89 feet, and was slightly shouldered in shape. The bottom of the coffin was reached at 5.20 feet in the west and at 4.99 feet in the south. The woman had been interred in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, and her hands over her pelvis.

Two pins with hair attached were found in situ on the woman's cranium, and three more probable pins were recorded on the left side of the woman's torso.

Burial 56 abutted the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 34 and lay some 0.74 feet lower in elevation. The grave-shaft outline for Burial 56 appeared intact along the north side, indicating it probably postdates Burial 34. Based on the coffin shape and stratigraphy, and in the absence of artifacts that would place it later, Burial 56 is assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 56 (cont.)



Burial No. 56 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/15/91; Drawing No. 246).

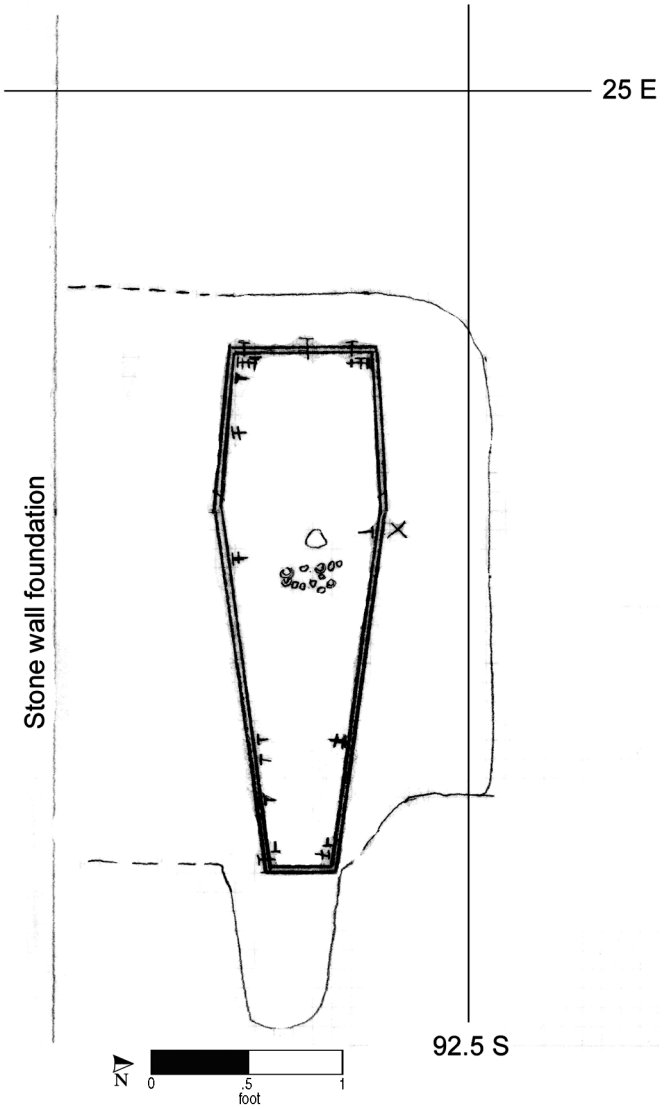
Burial 57

Series 29
Catalog No. 796
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 93.5, E 27
Elevation of cranium: 5.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 57 was of a child between 10 months and 2 years of age. The remains consisted of teeth and a small bone fragment. The grave was located along the south edge of the former Republican Alley, to the rear of Lot 13. Its shaft fill consisted of red and brownish gray mottled silty clay and sand, with pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks. Brick fragments that were bright orange in color and a sherd of Staffordshire slipware were recovered from the fill.

The small coffin for Burial 57 was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A fragment of coffin wood, which had bonded to the teeth, was recovered and later identified as cedar. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 5.71 feet, the bottom at 5.16 feet. The teeth and bone fragment were recorded at 5.27 feet. Root disturbances were recorded throughout the coffin. Based on the location of the teeth, the child had been placed with the head to the west.

The eastern end of Burial 57 was partially overlain by Burial 50, which also overlay Burial 66. Burials 57 and 66 may have been contemporaneous; although it appears that the grave pit of Burial 57 may have disturbed the grave pit of Burial 66. The precise relationship between the two is not clear from the field photographs or drawings. Lacking clear evidence to place it later in time, Burial 57 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 57 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/17/91; Drawing No. 249).

Burial 58

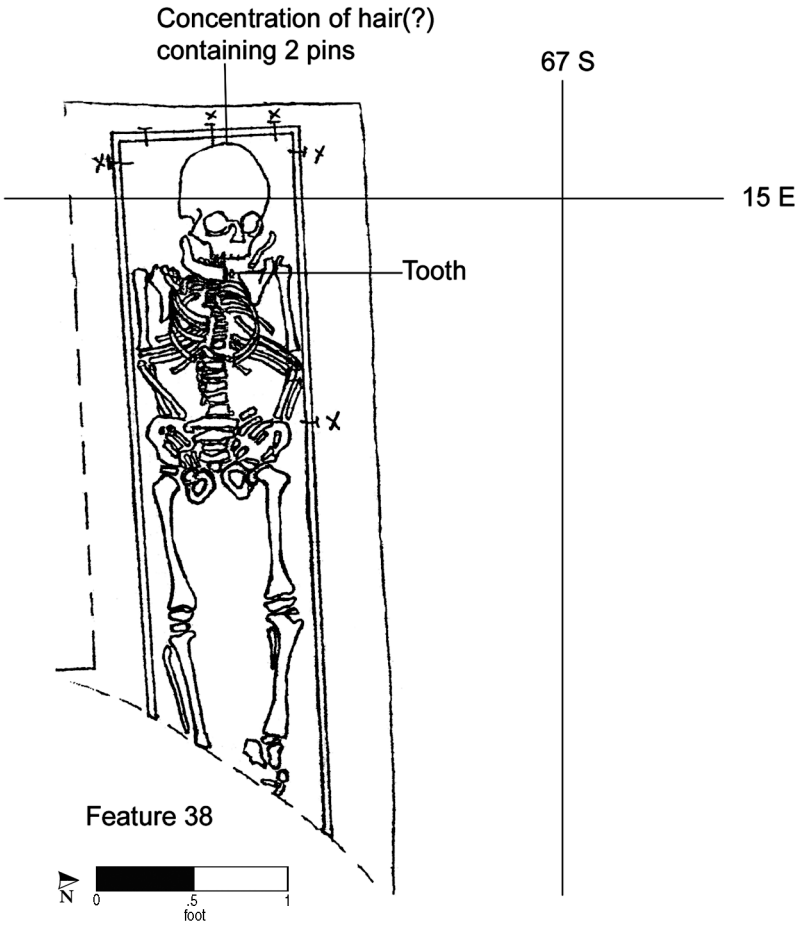
Catalog No. 797
Datum point: 27
Grid coordinates: S 65, E 15
Elevation of cranium: 7.42 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 58 was of a child between 3.5 and 4.5 years of age. The grave was located in the northwest portion of the excavated cemetery, in the rear part of Lot 12. Its foot (east) end had been truncated by the later construction of a circular cistern, Feature 38, and the child's right foot was missing because of this disturbance. The soil matrix was not described in the field notes, but the grave-shaft outline was discernable, except along its south side, where it was within an excavation balk. The fill from the grave shaft was not screened, but two fragments of animal bone were recovered from it.

No coffin wood was preserved; there was only a faint gray stain in the soil, along with in situ nails, that indicated its presence. The highest recorded elevation for coffin nails was 7.74 feet. The field drawing indicates a rectangular coffin, but the shape should be considered speculative. A sample of wood from the bottom was recovered and later identified as red pine.

The cranium was at 7.42 feet and the lowest skeletal remains were at 6.85 feet. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. Notes indicate that the ribs, both parietals (bones on the sides of the cranium), and the lumbar vertebrae were damaged during excavation. A concentration of hair or fiber containing two pins was noted on the top of the child's cranium, and another pin was recorded adjacent to the chin. Only two pin fragments were recovered. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 58 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been part of a north-south row that also included Burials 86 and 63 (to the south), and Burials 37 and 59 (to the north). Base on its position to the north of the posthole line, Burial 58 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 58 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/15/91; Drawing No. 244).

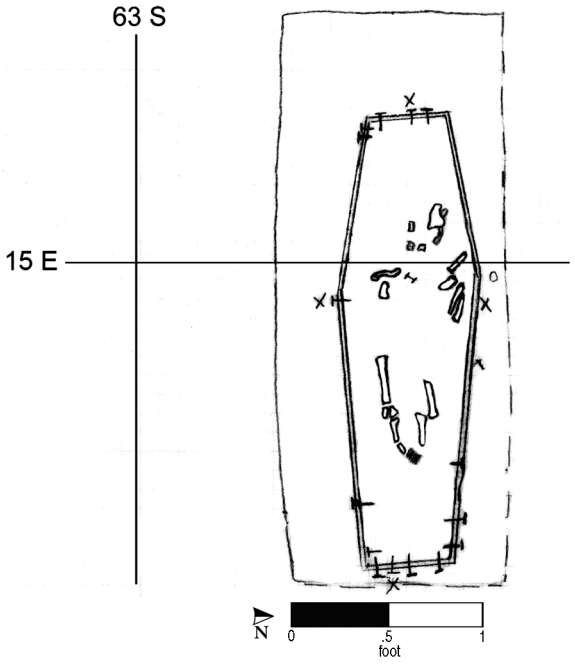
Burial 59

Catalog No. 789
Datum point: 27
Grid coordinates: S 63, E 15
Elevation of cranium: 6.58 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 59, the northernmost burial in the western portion of the excavated cemetery (in Lot 12), was of an infant less than 3 months old. The grave-shaft fill was described as yellow clay, the surrounding soil as pink sand. Two sherds of gray-bodied salt-glazed stoneware (probably locally made) were recovered from the shaft.

The six-sided coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 6.91 feet, the bottom at 6.42 feet. Several coffin nails were found in situ around the perimeter at both the top and bottom of the coffin. The baby had been placed in a supine position, with the head to the west. Portions of long bones, teeth, and cranial fragments were the only preserved remains. One straight pin was recorded in situ to the immediate east of the teeth. Copper staining was noted on the scapula, clavicles, zygomatic bone, and sternum.

Burial 59 did not overlap with other interments, although the grave of Burial 37, a man about 50 years of age, was located just 1 foot to the south and at a comparable elevation. These interments may have been aligned in a north-south row that also includes, moving southward, Burials 58, 63, and 86. Based on its location north of the fence line, Burial 59 is placed in the Late period.



Burial No. 59 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/15/91; Drawing No. 243).

Burial 60

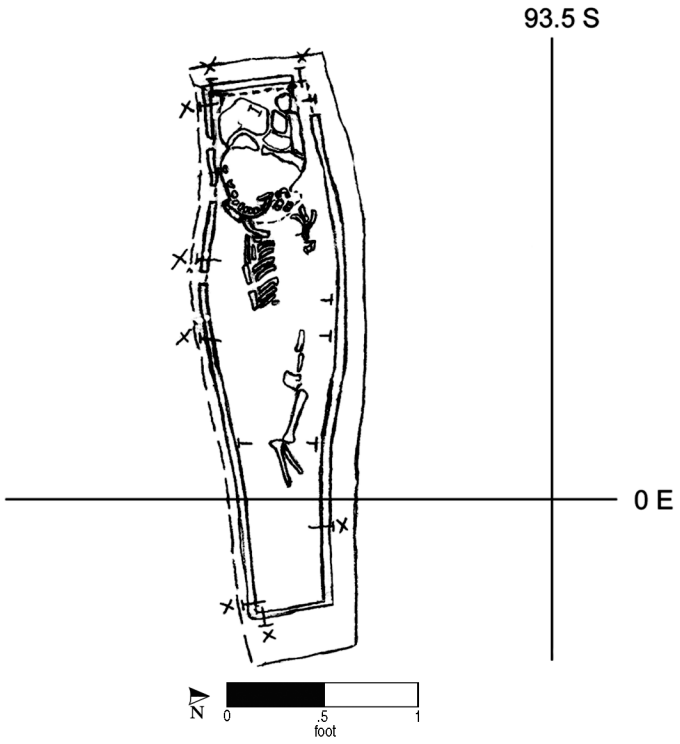
Series 4
Catalog No. 799
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 93.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 7.63 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 60 contained the remains of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. Excavation of the grave shaft, which was filled with soil described as mottled silt with pebbles, began at an elevation of 8.43 feet. Because of the earlier excavation of Burial 46, portions of the south side of the grave shaft were missing. Artifacts found in the grave shaft included oyster shell, clam shell, and a sherd of redware.

The coffin lid, described as well preserved and apparently of a single plank, was first exposed at an elevation of 8.08 feet on the eastern side of the burial and 7.48 feet on the west. Cranial elements protruded to a slightly higher elevation. Eight vertical nails and six horizontal nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin's lid. The lowest recorded elevation at the base of the coffin was 7.28 feet. At least two horizontal nails were recorded at the headboard on the bottom of the coffin. Excavators noted that some nails from the underlying Burial 67 may have been removed with soils scraped beneath Burial 60.

The shape of the tiny coffin is difficult to determine, but the opening plan drawing suggests it was a four-sided coffin. The deceased infant had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position. Pins were recorded in situ under the mandible, under the left clavicle, and on the cranium.

Burial 60 overlay the southeast edge of Burial 67, which in turn truncated Burial 81 and overlay Burial 88. Based on stratigraphic position, Burial 60 is placed in the Late-Middle Group. It should be noted that although the archaeological excavation trench for Burial 46 truncated the south sides of the grave shafts of both Burials 60 and 67, there is no clear evidence that the original grave shaft for Burial 46 actually cut into the other two.



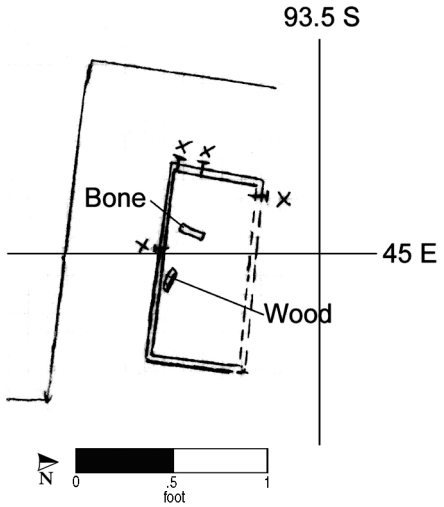
Burial No. 60 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/16/91; Drawing No. 247).

Burial 61

Series 9
Catalog No. 800
Datum point: 35
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 45
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.53 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 61 contained a single fragment of bone and the apparent remains of a portion of a coffin with four nails. The field drawing indicates a tiny, 1-foot-long coffin oriented east-west. It is possible the remains were actually from a larger coffin which had been disturbed. Coffin nails were recorded at an elevation of 5.62 feet, the bone fragment at 5.53 feet. Only two nail fragments associated with this burial were accounted for in the laboratory.

Burial 61 apparently overlay the southwest corner of Burial 64 by 0.34 feet. It may be part of a group including adjacent children's Burials 95, 91, and 42. These interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly north of grid west. Based on the stratigraphic relationships of the burials in this cluster, Burial 61 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 61 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/14/91; Drawing No. 241).

Burial 62

Remains designated Burial 62 were later reassigned to Burial 7.

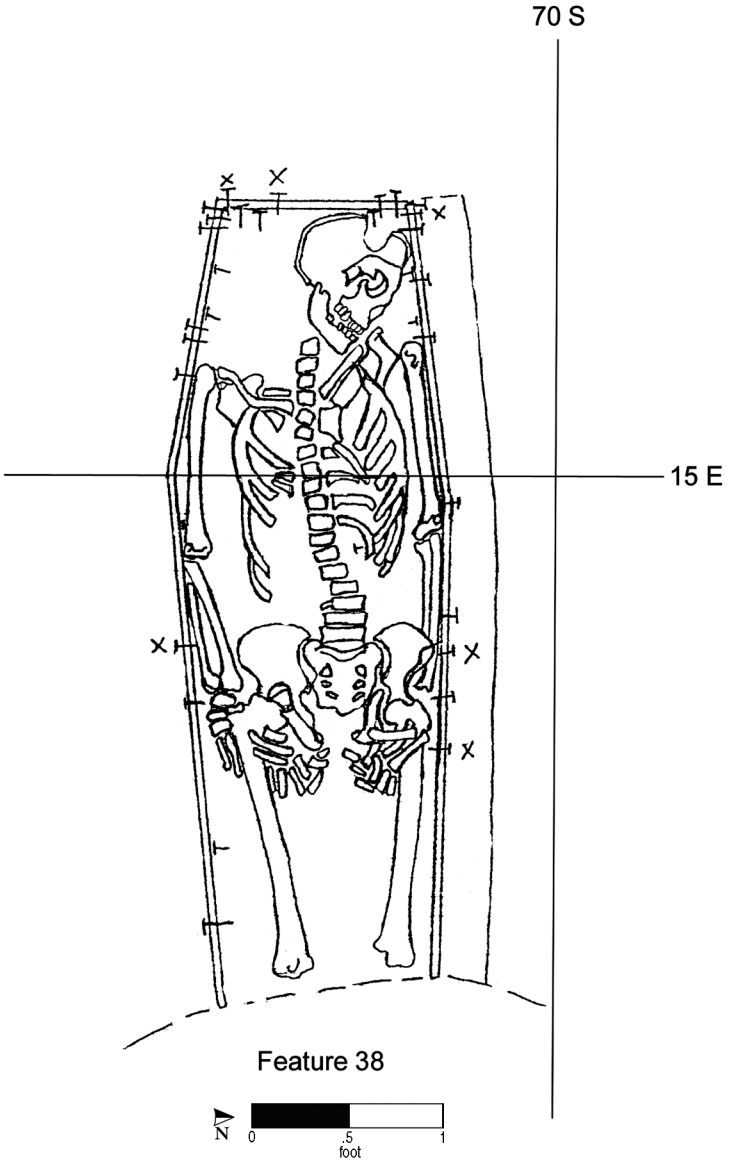
Burial 63

Catalog No. 805
Datum point: 27
Grid coordinates: S 70, E 15
Elevation of cranium: 7.12 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 63 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the northwest portion of the excavated cemetery, in the rear part of Lot 12. It had been truncated on the east (foot) end by a later cistern, and skeletal elements below the knees were missing. The soil associated with the burial was described as reddish brown coarse sand with gravel. The shaft fill contained few artifacts: a fragment of animal bone, a tobacco pipe stem fragment, and an olive green bottle base.

The coffin was hexagonal and numerous nails were recorded in situ. Wood samples from the sides were identified as pine, and from the bottom as cedar. The topmost nail recorded was at an elevation of 7.36 feet, the cranium at 7.12 feet, and the lowest skeletal elements at 6.72 feet. Excavators noted that the whole right side of the skull was damaged by shovel during excavation; damage was also sustained to the right and left innominate bones and the pubis (front part of the pelvis). The man had been placed in a supine position, with his head to the west and his hands resting on the upper thighs. One pin was mentioned in the field notes but was not recorded in situ. Pin fragments and an unidentifiable organic fragment were cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 63 did not overlap with any other burials but may have been in a north-south row that also included Burials 86 (to the south) and Burials 58, 37, and 59 (to the north). Because it was located to the north of the posthole line, Burial 63 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 63 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/20/91; Drawing No. 252).

Burial 64

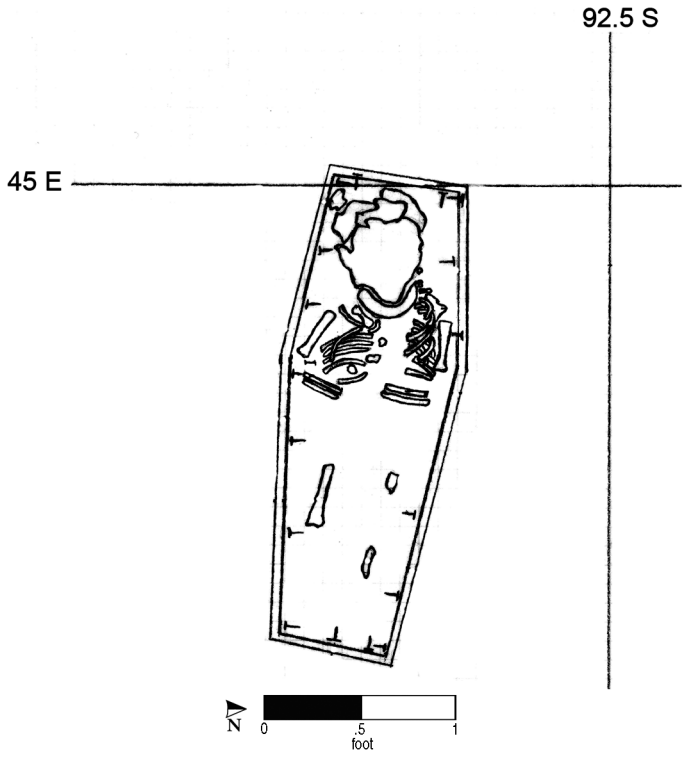
Series 9
Catalog No. 803
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 92.5, E 45
Elevation of cranium: 5.25 feet AMSL
Temporal: Late-Middle

Burial 64, located along the south edge of the former Republican Alley, was of an infant under 1 year old. The grave shaft was not recorded in the field records. The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 5.06 feet in the eastern end of the burial and at an estimated elevation of 5.25 feet in the west, based on the highest elevation of skeletal material in this location. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 5.02 feet. The hexagonal coffin was well preserved (both lid and bottom were distinguished), and a sample of the wood was identified as pine.

The infant was in the supine position, with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. Damage occurred during excavation; the limb bones and ribs were scarred, one rib was cracked, and one vertebra was destroyed. The cranium had collapsed prior to excavation, and most skeletal material below the ribs was missing. The excavator noted that the area below the ribs was surrounded by wetter soil.

A single straight pin was mapped in the field, near the right elbow joint; five pin fragments were counted in the lab. A hollow tooth crown was recorded on the left side of the jaw.

The southwest corner of Burial 64 was overlain by Burial 61 by 0.34 feet. Burial 64 in turn overlay the south side of Burial 96 by 0.23 feet; Burial 96 was excavated 1 month later. Burial 64 and adjacent Burials 95, 91, 61, and 42 may all form a group. These interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly north of grid west. Based on the stratigraphic relationships of the burials in this cluster, Burial 64 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



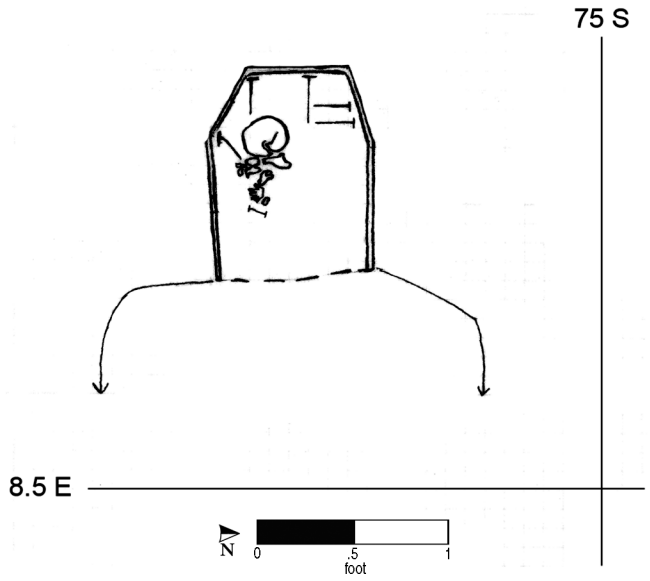
Burial No. 64 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/21/91; Drawing No. 253).

Burial 65

Series 44
Catalog No. 806
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 7
Elevation of cranium: 8.58 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 65 was of an infant under 6 months of age. The eastern end of the grave had been truncated by a later interment, Burial 71. The Burial 65 grave-shaft outline was not distinguishable from that of Burial 71. A coffin outline and five nails, along with skeletal remains consisting of cranial elements, were recorded in situ at elevations of 8.58–8.68 feet. The coffin appeared to be six sided, and the infant had been placed with its head to the west. A straight pin was recorded in situ within the coffin, just to the east of the cranial remains. Additional pins were found during cleaning of the skeletal remains in the laboratory, one under the left temporal bone, one under occipital, and two on cervical vertebrae.

Burial 65 predates Burial 71, which cut into its eastern end and lay approximately 1 foot deeper in elevation. It is possible there was little surviving postcranial bone from Burial 65 at the time Burial 71 was interred. Burial 76, which held the remains of a man interred with no coffin, lay immediately northeast of Burial 65, also beneath and partially destroyed by Burial 71. All of these burials appear to be in the Late Group, buried after the fence, which once formed the northern boundary of the cemetery, had been destroyed. Clearly, Burial 71 is the latest of the three.



Burial No. 65 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/19/91; Drawing No. 255).

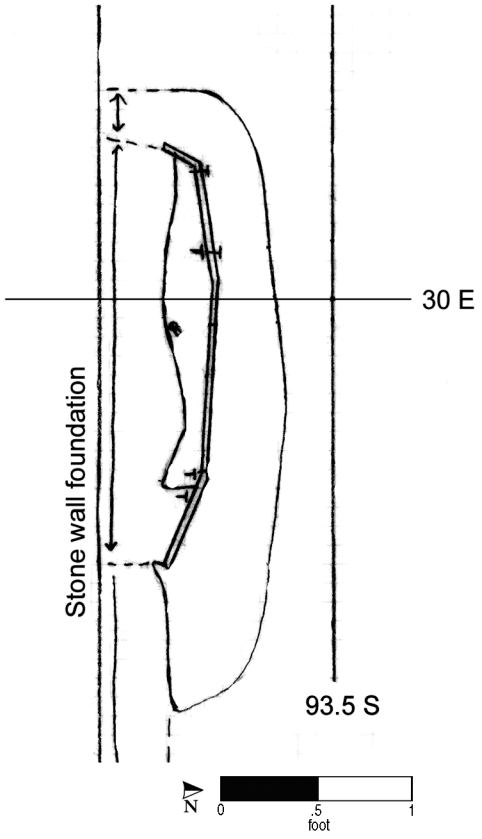
Burial 66

Series 29
Catalog No. 804
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 93.5, E 30
Elevation of cranium: 5.23 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 66 was of an infant under 1 year of age, represented mainly by teeth. The grave was largely destroyed by a builder's trench for a stone wall along the south side of the former Republican Alley. The shaft fill consisted of red and brownish gray mottled silty clay with pebble inclusions and charcoal flecks.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 5.51 feet and its bottom at 5.22 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. There was root disturbance throughout the coffin. The original shape cannot be determined because of severe disturbance. Based on the location of teeth, the infant had been placed with the head to the west.

It appears that the grave shaft of Burial 57 may have slightly disturbed the grave shaft of Burial 66, but the precise relationship between the two graves is not clear from the field photographs or drawings. Burial 50 overlay them both, and is thus the latest interment, although it may have been placed here deliberately to form a group. All three are assigned to the Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place them later.



Burial No. 66 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/18/91; Drawing No. 250).

Burial 67

Series 4
Catalog No. 810
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 94, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 67, located in the north-south leg of the former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft began at an elevation of 7.88 feet. The grave-shaft fill contained mixed and mottled silts with cobbles and pebbles. The grave had been truncated on the west by a builder's trench for a structure on a Broadway lot, leaving only the postcranial remains. Other disturbances to the grave shaft included a partial cut along the south side for another interment (Burial 60) and a partial cut in the southwest corner made during archaeological excavation of Burials 46 and 29 to the south. Ceramics (including slipware, stoneware and a piece of kiln furniture), pipe stems, brick, cow and sheep bone, shell, and glass were recovered from the grave shaft. Disarticulated human skeletal material was also found in the grave shaft; excavators presumed that it belonged to Burial 81, located to the north, but it also may have been from the highly disturbed Burial 88, which lay immediately below Burial 81. Excavators described a break or fault line in the soil, oriented perpendicular to the burial on a north-south axis near the coffin foot. This disturbance, noted in other burials in this part of the site, was probably caused by major construction on adjacent Broadway-facing lots.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 7.73 feet in the eastern portion of the burial, but it had shifted downward to an elevation of 6.63 feet on the west where it was truncated by the builder's trench. Ten vertical nails, apparently attaching the lid to the sides and foot, were recorded at the top of the coffin. Some coffin lid nails may have been removed during the excavation of Burial 60. A coffin wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as eastern white pine.

Excavation continued to expose the man's skeletal remains and the coffin bottom. Excavators noticed a large amount of silt and stiff gray clay under the coffin lid and over the man's remains, which were recorded at elevations of 7.28 feet in the east and 5.83 feet in the west. Excavators noted a layer of fill beneath the coffin, as though the grave had partially filled in with silt prior to placement of the coffin.

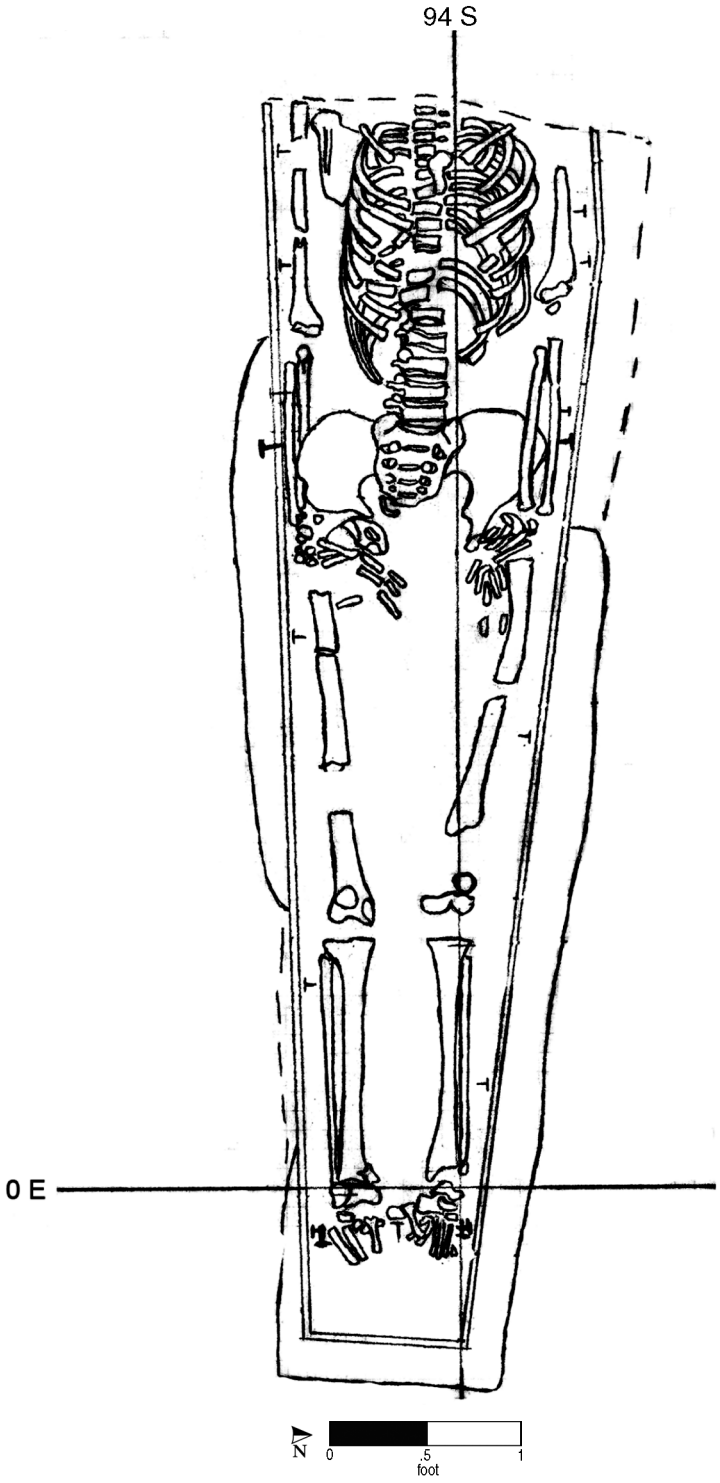
The coffin shape cannot be determined definitively because part of the south side was missing and there was slumping on the west side; based on a possible angle along the north side, it was probably hexagonal, and it clearly tapered toward the foot. The man was placed in the supine position, with his head to the west. His remains fit tightly within the coffin, with his arms resting at his sides and his hands resting over his pelvis.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The cranium and the left scapula were missing. The femurs were shattered and pulled apart, probably because of the disturbance to the west. The tibiae and fibulae were broken at the site of the north-south soil displacement noted above. Traces of straight pins were noted by excavators at the left foot and in the right lower rib area; pin fragments were later recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 60, which held an infant between 3 and 9 months old, lay atop the southeast edge of Burial 67. The north edge of Burial 67 cut into Burial 81, which in turn overlay Burial 88. Although the archaeological excavation trench for Burial 46 truncated the south sides of the grave shafts of Burials 60 and 67, it is not possible to determine whether the original Burial 46 grave shaft actually cut into them. Based on stratigraphic position, Burial 67 is placed in the latter part of the Middle Group.

(continued on page 88)

Burial 67 (cont.)



Burial No. 67 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/23/91; Drawing No. 261).

Burial 68

Series 3B
Catalog No. 807
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 91, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 5.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 68 yielded the remains of a man between 21 and 25 years of age. The grave was located in the western part of the excavated cemetery, at the corner of the former Republican Alley. Associated soil was described as mottled silty clay. The grave cut was obscured in the northeast and southeast due to excavation balks. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft fill.

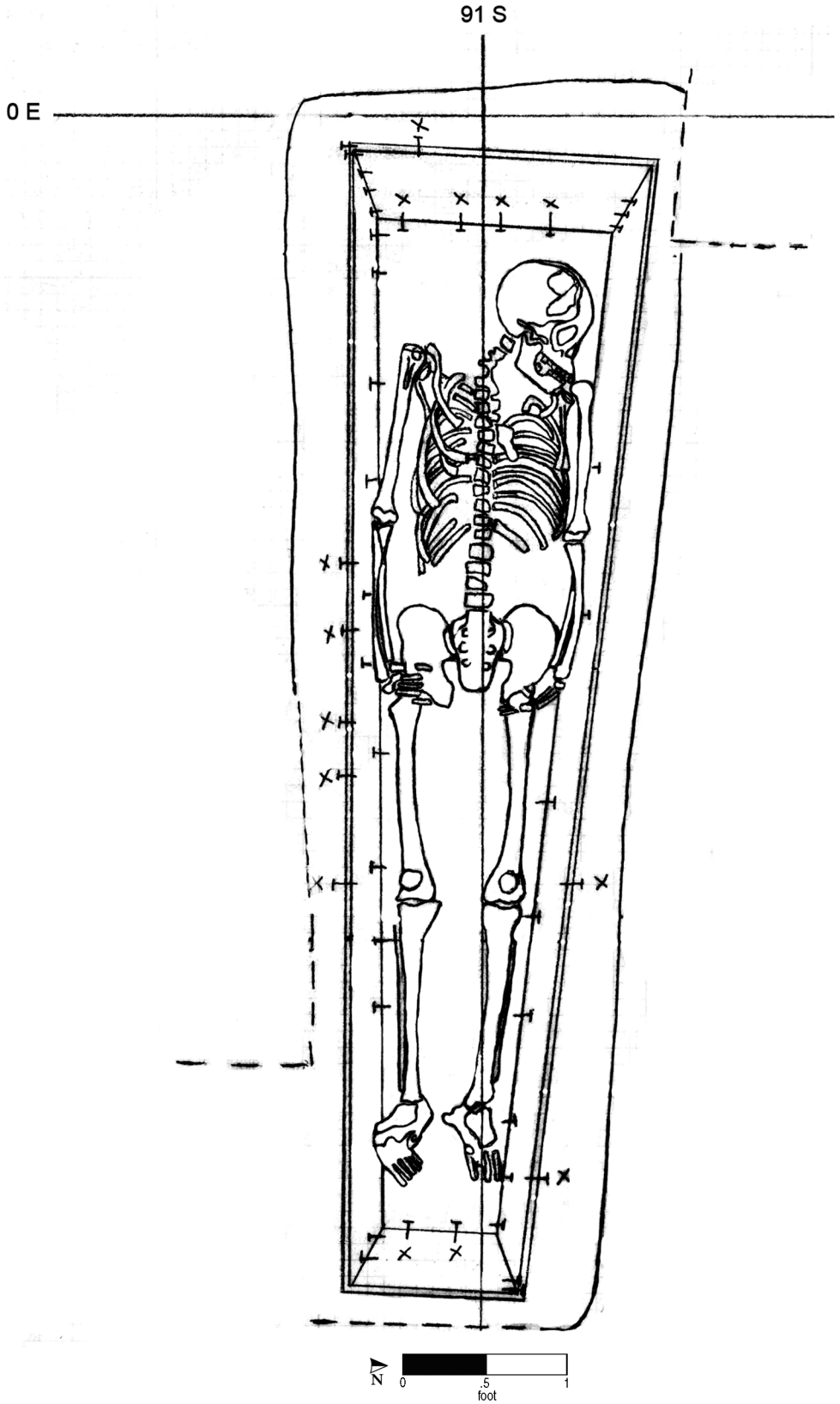
The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 6.58 feet, based on the nails recorded in the western part of the burial. The coffin bottom was reached at 5.68 feet in the west and 5.54 feet in the east. It was four sided and tapered at the foot, with the side boards, headboard, and footboard apparently sloping inward toward the bottom. Nails were recorded in situ at both top and bottom. Vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. There were several nails at each corner of the head attaching the sides to the headboard. Vertical nails attached the bottom to the headboard and footboard, and horizontal nails attached the long sides to the bottom board. The coffin design is similar if not identical to that of Burial 23, which was located a few feet to the north. A wood sample from the Burial 68 coffin was identified as cedar; the woods used for the Burial 23 coffin were identified as red and white spruce.

The man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and his hands resting over his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in good condition. Other than the coffin itself, there were no artifacts found in association with this burial.

Burial 68 was overlain in the southwest corner by Burial 55 by 0.64 feet and in the northwest corner by Burial 53 by 1.11 feet. Burial 70 lay immediately to the southeast, but the stratigraphic relationship between Burials 70 and 68 is unclear. Based on its stratigraphic position and the coffin shape, Burial 68 is placed in the Early Group.

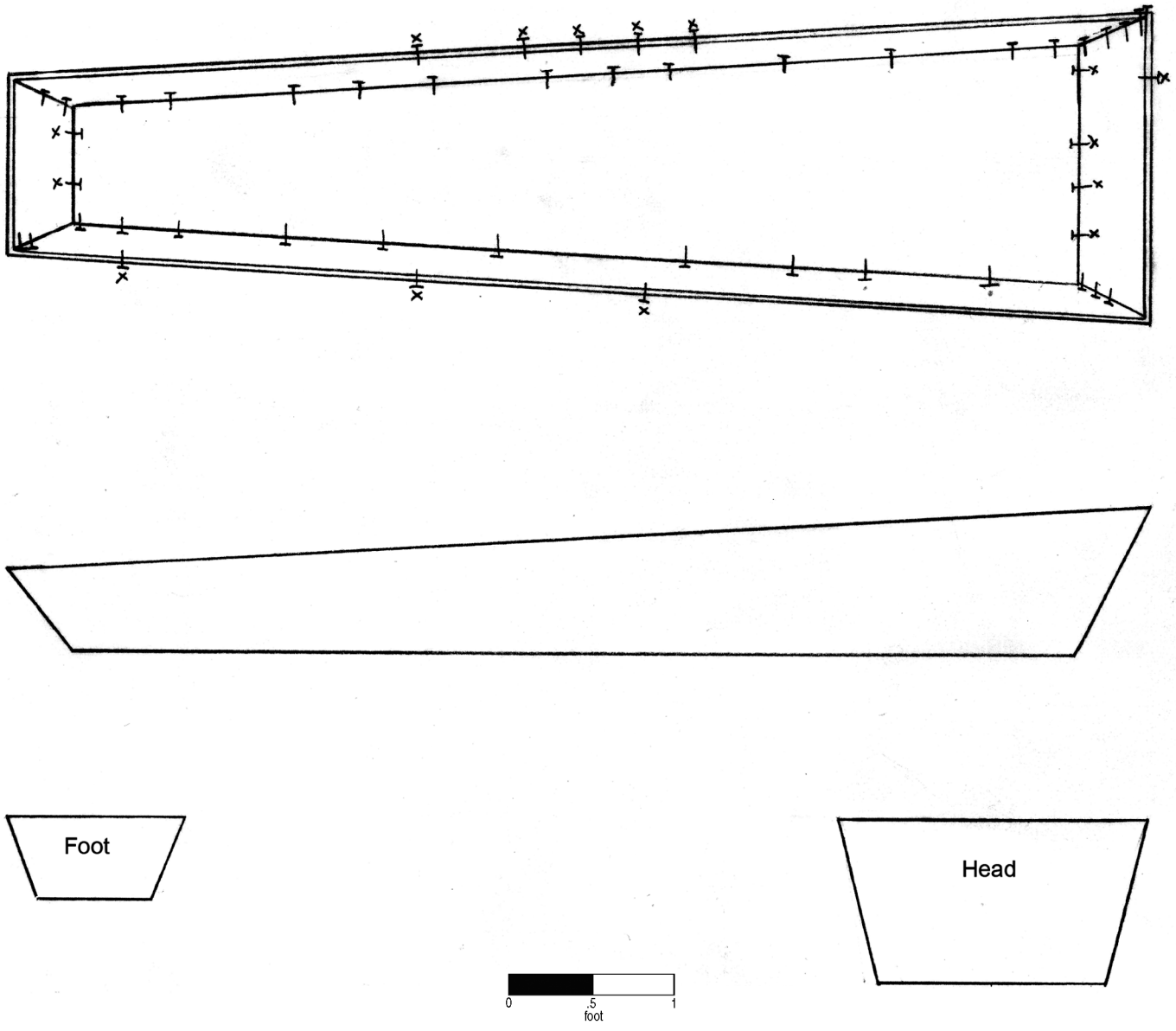
(continued on pages 90 and 91)

Burial 68 (cont.)



Burial No. 68 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/23/91; Drawing No. 258).

Burial 68 (cont.)



Burial No. 68 (coffin reconstruction drawn by B. Ludwig on 11/22/91; Drawing No. 1048).

Burial 69

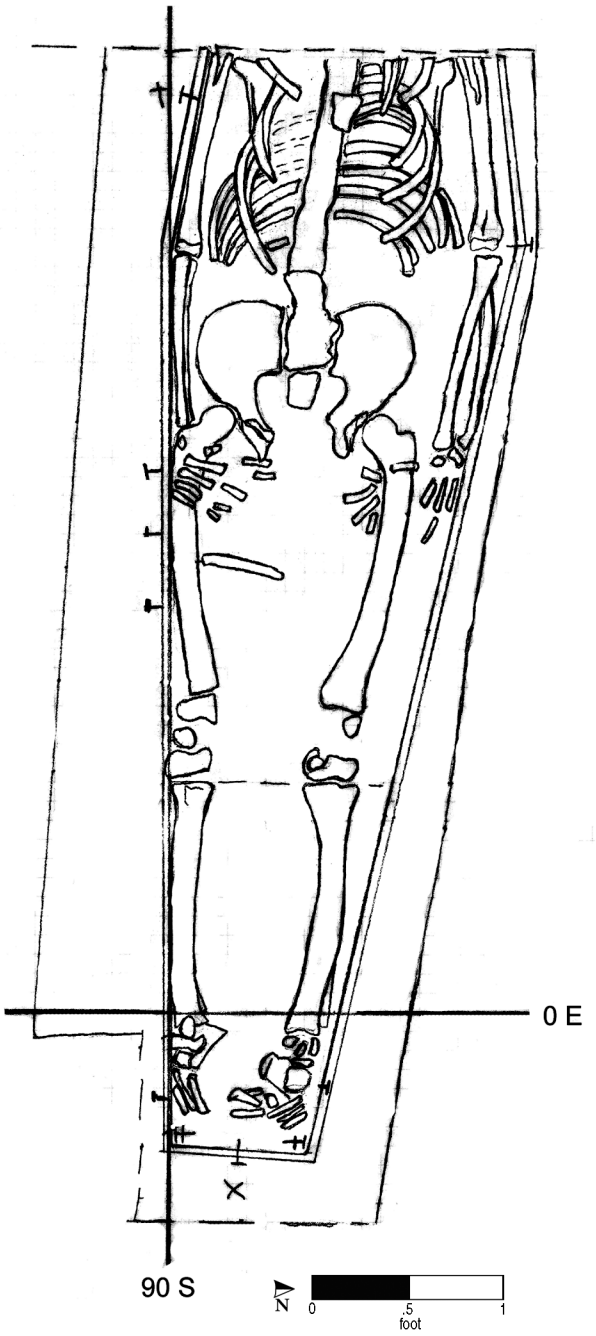
Series 3B
Catalog No. 808
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 0
Elevation of feet: 6.53 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 69 was of a man between 30 and 60 years old, located at the extreme western end of the excavated portion of the cemetery. The grave had been truncated on the west by the rear foundation wall of a building on Broadway; the skeletal remains from the shoulders to the head were missing. Like other burials along the rear of the Broadway buildings, the western part of the grave had shifted to a lower elevation than the eastern part as the result of construction disturbance. In the case of this burial, the shift downward was at the knees. The extant grave-shaft outline was recorded as straight sided, obscured at the southeast corner by another burial. The soil was described as sandy silty clay. No artifacts were recorded from within the grave-shaft fill.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the wood sample taken was identified as spruce. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, but the orientation of the nails (vertical or horizontal) at the lid is unclear from the field drawings. No nails or nail fragments were cataloged from this burial in the laboratory; it is likely they were mislabeled as belonging to another burial, although it is not possible to determine which one. Other than one sample of coffin wood, no material was cataloged from this burial.

The man had been placed with his head to the west, his arms at his sides, and his hands resting on his upper thighs.

Burial 69 was overlain at its southeast corner by Burial 53, which was of an infant. Based on stratigraphy, and in the absence of artifacts or other evidence to place it later, Burial 69 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 69 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/26/91; Drawing No. 268).

Burial 70

Series 3a
Catalog No. 812
Datum point: 25
Grid coordinates: S 92.5, E 10
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.98 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 70 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave had been truncated on the south side by a builder's trench for the foundation of a structure on the former Republican Alley. The remaining portion of the grave shaft was filled with dark gray-brown fine silt mottled with dark yellow and greenish fine silt. Two sherds of glass (one from a wine glass and one of window glass) were recovered from the grave shaft soil, but these items may have been introduced when the grave was disturbed. The outline of the grave cut for the burial was not apparent to excavators, probably due to the density of interments in this area. At the time this burial was being excavated, a balk ran along the northern wall, obscuring the grave-shaft outline.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 6.23 feet. As excavation continued, the man's skeletal remains were exposed, and it became clear that the builder's trench for the later foundation wall continued down through the entire burial, removing the southern portion of the coffin and much of the right side of the skeletal remains. The bottom of the coffin was reached at an elevation of 5.63 feet. Its intact north side indicated that it was hexagonal in shape. A sample of coffin wood (taken from an unspecified location) was identified as cedar.

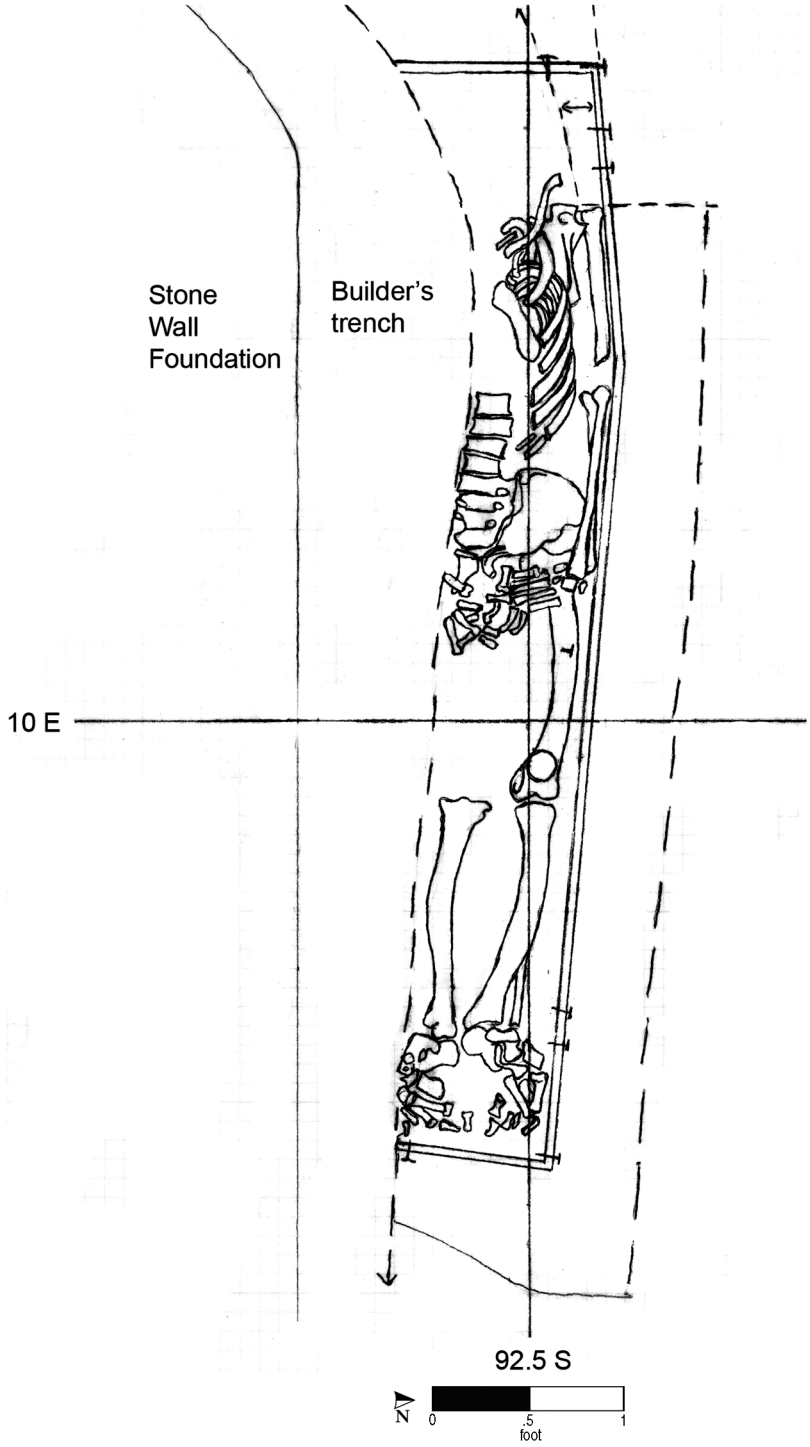
The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and his hands resting over his pelvis. His skeletal remains were highly disturbed by the builder's trench, with the cranium, right femur, and upper right extremities missing. The man's left distal humerus was also disturbed by a clean, circular hole of unknown origin; a boring of some kind extended into the burial. This feature is visible in the photograph but not shown in the drawing.

Burial 70 was approximately 1.5 feet south and southwest of Burials 12 and 14 (excavated some 6 weeks prior to Burial 70), and excavators noted that it appeared to share their "grave cut." It is likely the notes actually refer to the archaeological excavation cut rather than the original grave shaft. Burial 78 underlay all three of these burials, with the top of Burial 78 lying 0.6 feet below the bottom of Burial 70. Burial 68 was located immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of Burial 70; no clear stratigraphic relationship is discernable from field records.

Based on stratigraphic position and the absence of evidence to place it later, Burial 70 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 94)

Burial 70 (cont.)



Burial No. 70 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/21/91; Drawing No. 254).

Burial 71

Series 44
Catalog No. 813
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 7.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 71 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12, in the western portion of the excavated site. It was at the line of postholes marking the fence that once ran southwest to northeast across the cemetery. The grave-shaft outline, discernable along the north and south sides, was basically rectangular, bowing slightly at the sides. Disarticulated remains were discovered in the shaft fill of Burial 71. These were initially designated as Burial 62 but turned out to be from underlying Burial 76. These remains were drawn in plan view during excavation. The grave-shaft fill was described as mottled clay. Nail fragments found in the shaft fill were cataloged initially as coming from Burial 62 (now voided) but have been reassigned to Burial 76.

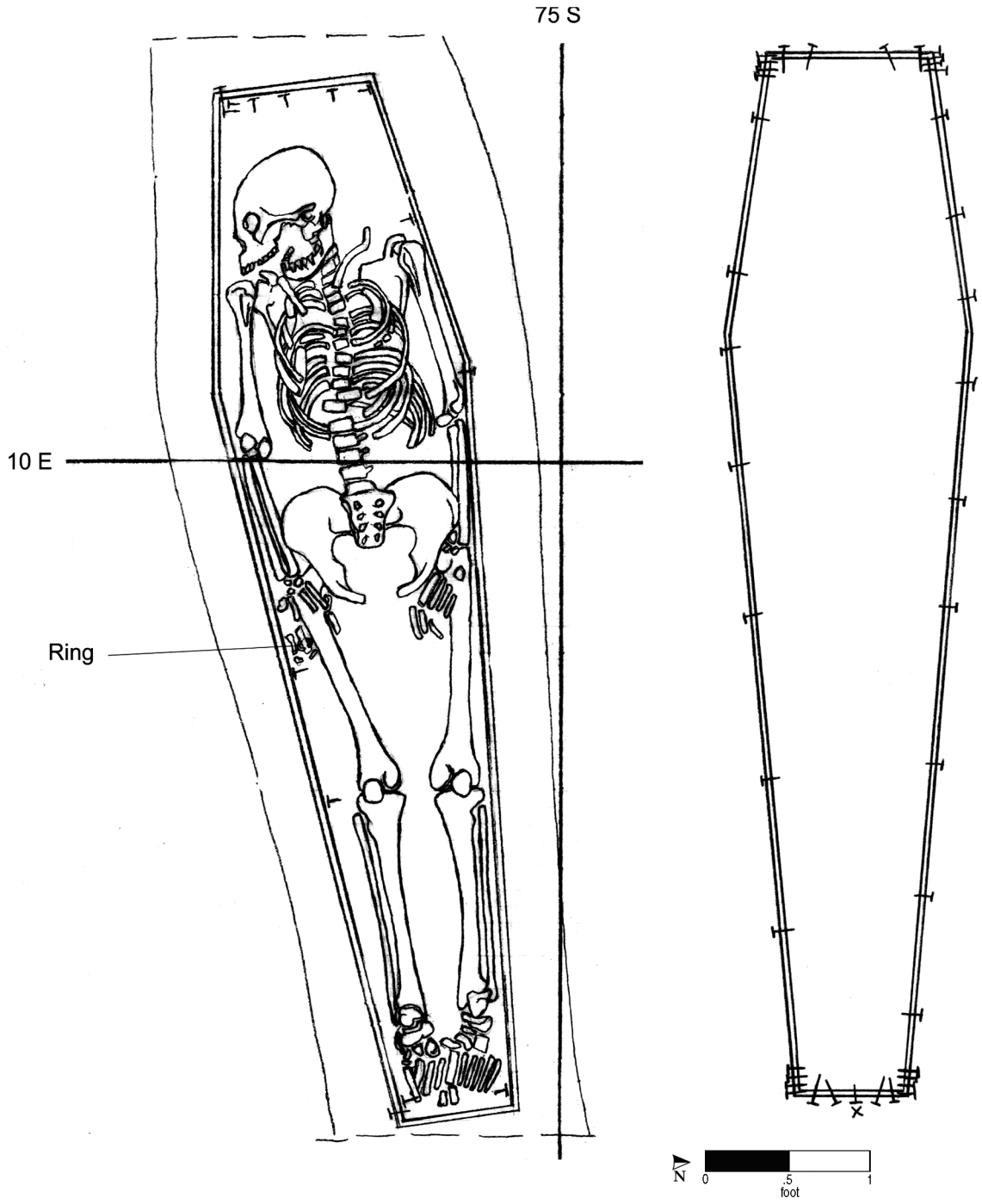
The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was first recorded at elevations of 8.28 feet (at the foot) to 8.58 feet (at the head). A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded in situ; including four at each corner attaching the sides to the headboard and footboard, and a schematic profile of the coffin was produced. The skeletal remains were in good condition and complete. The woman had been placed with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides and her hands on her hips. A plain, copper-alloy ring, 1.5 cm in diameter, was found on the third finger of her right hand. The presence of straight pins was noted in the field records, and the skeletal assessment indicated copper stains on the right innominate bone and the lateral surface of the right femur. Thirteen pin fragments were recovered from the burial, three with heads.

Burial 71 truncated the east end of Burial 65, that of a newborn, and also disturbed Burial 76. As noted above, many skeletal elements from Burial 76 were found within the grave shaft of Burial 71; they had been redeposited haphazardly, suggesting little regard for the prior burial.

Burial 71 was probably interred after the fence that once marked the north boundary of the cemetery had been destroyed, because it appears to span the projected line. Alternatively, it may have lain immediately against the north side of the fence. The two underlying burials were also probably interred after the removal of the fence, lying just north of the line. These graves were in place well before Burial 71. Burial 76, of an adult man with no coffin, may date to the British occupation of New York, in which case, it is hypothesized that Burial 71 must be dated even later, to the final years of the cemetery.

(continued on page 96)

Burial 71 (cont.)



Burial No. 71 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/2/91; Drawing No. 280 [coffin reconstruction drawn by B. Ludwig on 12/7/91, Drawing No. 1049]).

Burial 72

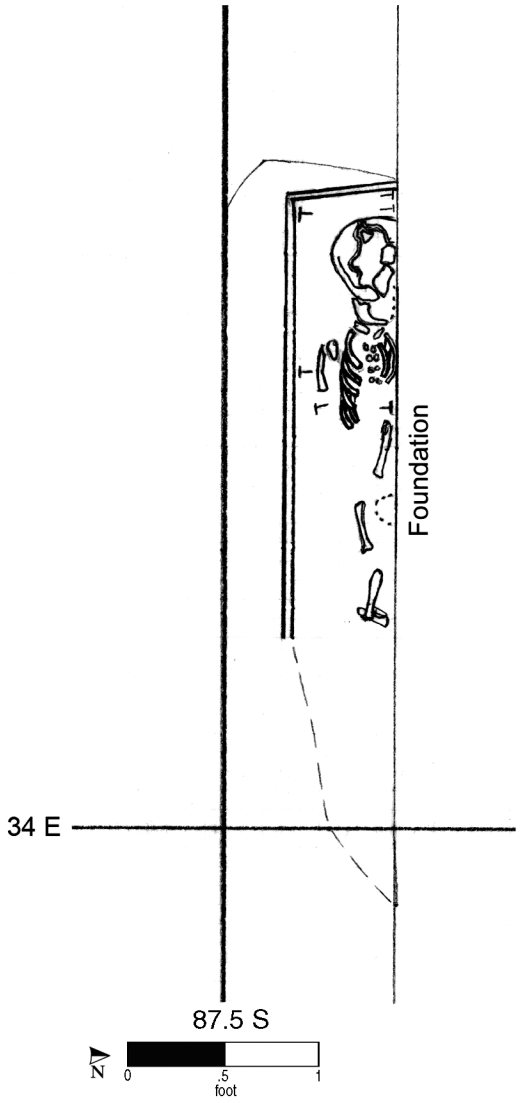
Series 8
Catalog No. 814
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 34
Elevation of cranium: 6.29 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 72 contained the remains of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of yellow gray and reddish brown silty clay and was truncated along the north side by the stone foundation for a building at No. 13 Duane Street. Recording of the excavation began at an elevation of 6.16 feet. A sherd of delft and one of stoneware were recovered from the grave-shaft fill. At the point where the coffin and skeletal elements became visible, the grave-cut outline was recorded as extending approximately 1.5 feet westward of the cranium. It is thus possible that Burial 72 was within a larger grave, perhaps containing Burial 84, which lay below.

The coffin outline was not well defined but appeared rectangular in shape. Six nails were illustrated in situ along the perimeter of the remaining portion of the bottom, at elevations of 6.16 feet in the southwest corner and 5.89 feet in the central portion of the burial. No sample of coffin wood was recovered.

The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and incomplete; construction of the stone foundation apparently removed portions of the left side, and an unknown disturbance to the east removed the lower extremities. The skull was crushed, and only portions of the vertebrae and ribs were present. The long bones were fragmented, and the left humerus and ulna were missing. Straight pins were noted in the field, but their locations were not indicated; several fragments were recovered.

Burial 72 lay 0.46 feet directly above Burial 83, and the latter in turn overlay Burial 84 by 0.81 feet. It is considered possible that Burials 72 and 83 were both deliberately placed in the grave with Burial 84. Burial 84 is placed in the Early Group by virtue of its coffin shape, and the two overlying burials are tentatively assigned to the Early Group as well.



Burial No. 72 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/21/91; Drawing No. 256).

Burial 73

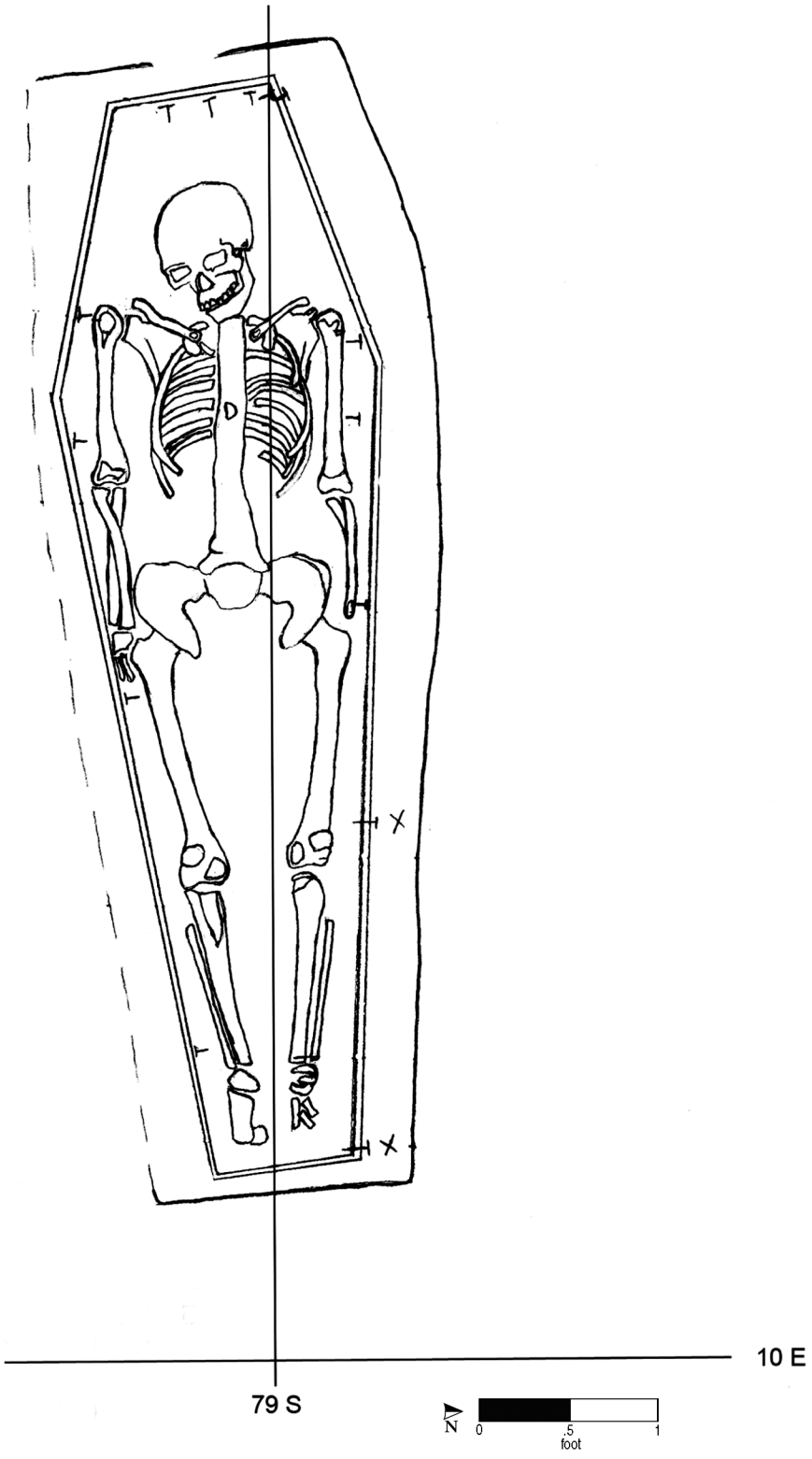
Series 41
Catalog No. 815
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 79, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 7.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 73 was identified as a probable woman between 20 and 30 years of age. The grave was located in the rear of Lot 12 in the western part of the excavated cemetery. It appears to have lain just south of the projected line of fence postholes that marked what was once the northern boundary of the cemetery. Shaft fill was described as very moist clay, and several stems of clay tobacco pipes, a sherd of a wine bottle, and an iron nail were all found interspersed in the grave-shaft fill. None of these items were temporally diagnostic.

The woman's coffin was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the lid was recorded at 7.43 feet and its bottom at 6.78 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, mainly at the bottom. The woman had been placed in a supine position, with her head to the west and her arms and hands at her sides. According to the excavators, the bone preservation was fair but very susceptible to damage during excavation because of the high moisture content of the soil. The excavators noted that the ends of the long bones were damaged. Some of the missing skeletal elements listed were both pubic bones, carpals (wrist bones) from both hands, and both proximal humeri. A number of straight pins and pin fragments were recovered from the burial. These were found on the left temporal, left mandible, left innominate, occipital (bone at the back and base of the cranium), and right distal femur.

Burial 90 was immediately south of Burial 73 and slightly lower in elevation. It appears from field notes and drawings that the north edge of the grave shaft for Burial 90 cut into the south edge of the Burial 73 grave shaft; hence, Burial 90 is a later interment. Based on stratigraphy and lacking evidence from artifacts, the coffin, or the location that would place it earlier or later in time, Burial 73 is assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 73 (cont.)



Burial No. 73 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/30/91; Drawing No. 273).

Burial 74

Series 39
Catalog No. 816
Datum point: 14A (8.58 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 80, E 13
Elevation of coffin lid: 6.99 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

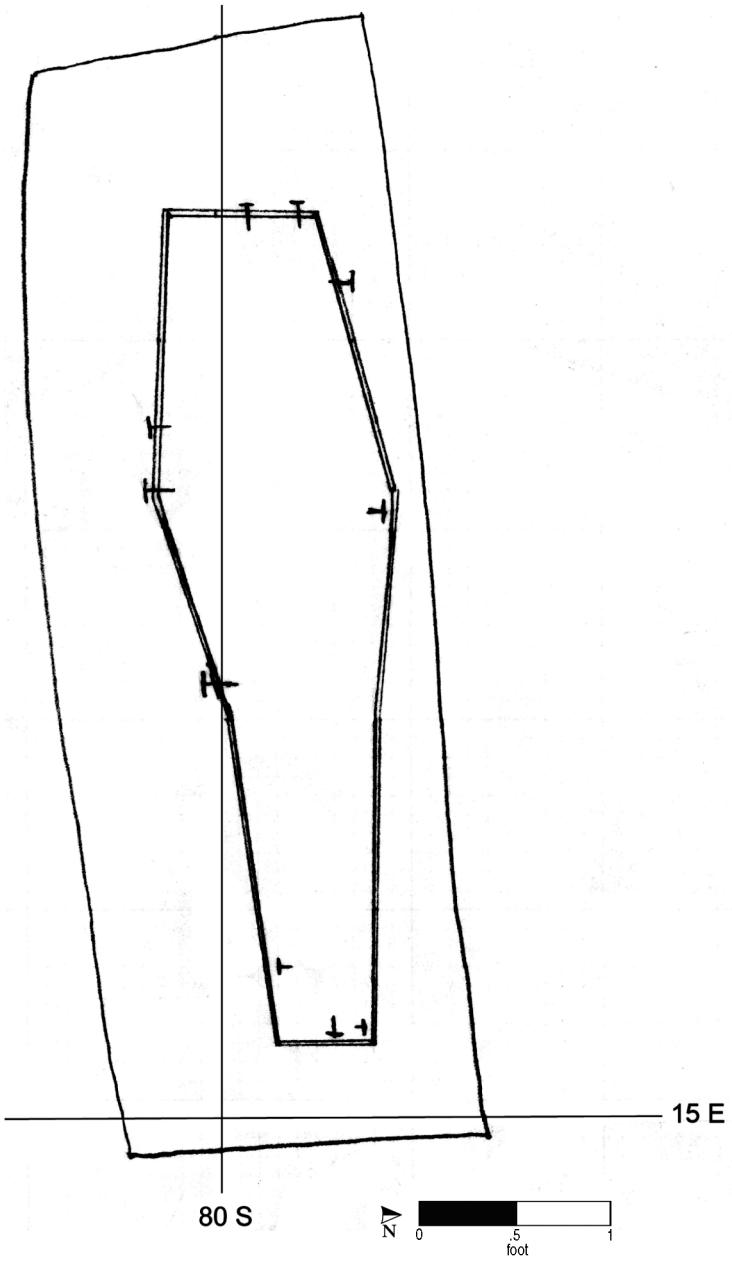
There were no human remains found in Burial 74. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12 along a line of densely spaced burials that appears to mark what was at one time the northern extent of the cemetery. The line of postholes from a fence that is believed to have marked the boundary lies about 2 feet to the north of the burial. The grave-shaft outline from Burial 74 was rectangular in shape, with very squared corners. The grave-shaft fill was not recorded, and no artifacts were recovered from it.

The shape of the coffin was hexagonal, with the head end to the west. It was approximately 4.5 feet long, suggesting that it had held a child. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 6.99 feet and the bottom at 5.13 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter but only at the bottom. A possible tack had been set aside in the laboratory to be X-rayed but was not recovered after the World Trade Center collapse on September 11, 2001. There were no artifacts in association with this burial other than the coffin itself.

Considering that most burials with extremely poor bone preservation, even of young children, had at least one or two teeth remaining, the complete lack of skeletal remains is significant. Either preservation was particularly poor in this location for unknown reasons, or, alternatively, this burial was of an empty coffin or the remains were removed following interment.

Burial 85 was directly east of the foot end of Burial 74. Field photographs show Burial 85 extending deeper after the prior removal of Burial 74. The east edge of the grave shaft of Burial 74 was recorded as undisturbed, although it overlay or cut into the west end of Burial 85. It is thus likely Burial 85 was the earlier of the two interments. Burial 74 appears to be from a period when a fence was standing, evident from the clustering of burials along the line. It is assigned to the Middle Group, although it may belong in the later part of that cohort.

Burial 74 (cont.)



Burial No. 74 (drawn by S. H. on 11/23/91; Drawing No. 259).

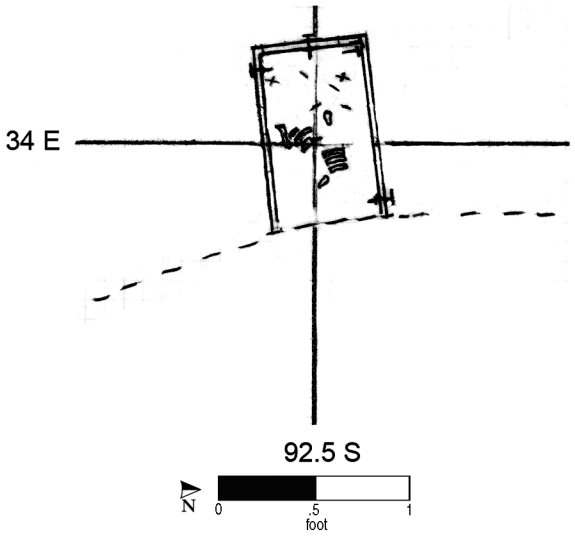
Burial 75

Catalog No. 817
Datum point: 15
Grid coordinates: S 92.5, E 34
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.99 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 75 held the remains of a newborn or stillborn baby. The grave-shaft fill consisted of mottled yellow gray and reddish brown silty clay. Only the western portion of the grave was found; no explanation for the destruction of the eastern portion was suggested by the excavators. It is possible it was disturbed during machine clearing of the former Republican Alley area, as this was apparently a relatively shallow grave.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.14 feet, and the bottom was at 5.94 feet along the west edge. What remained of the lid suggested it had been rectangular in shape. Five nails were recorded in situ, at the corners, in the center of the headboard, and along the north side. The infant's head may have been placed to the west, but this is unclear because of poor preservation of the remains. The remains consisted of clavicle and rib fragments and two small teeth. Pins were also recorded in the west end of the coffin; 2 pin heads and 13 additional fragments of pins were cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 75 did not overlap with any other burials. It lay at a higher elevation than others in the area, but the fact that it was of an infant may account for the shallow grave. Lacking evidence to place it earlier or later in time, the burial is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 75 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/21/91; Drawing No. 257).

Burial 76

Series 44
Catalog No. 819
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 10
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 8.33 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 76 was of a man between 25 and 55 years old. It was located at the rear of Lot 12, just to the north of a row of postholes thought to mark a fence line that once delimited the north boundary of the burial ground. The grave had been cut into and disturbed by a later interment (Burial 71), and numerous skeletal elements from Burial 76, including an intact cranium, were found in the latter burial's grave-shaft fill. These displaced bones were initially given a separate number (Burial 62, since voided). Only the left hand, left leg and foot, and right lower leg and foot bones remained in place within the grave of Burial 76.

Burial 76 had no coffin. The grave shaft, which was initially delineated at an elevation of 8.88 feet, had been dug with a straight eastern end, the sides bowing out. The grave-shaft fill was described as mottled clay and silt and the subsoil simply as sandy. In situ skeletal remains were first exposed at an elevation of 8.33 feet, at the proximal end of the left femur.

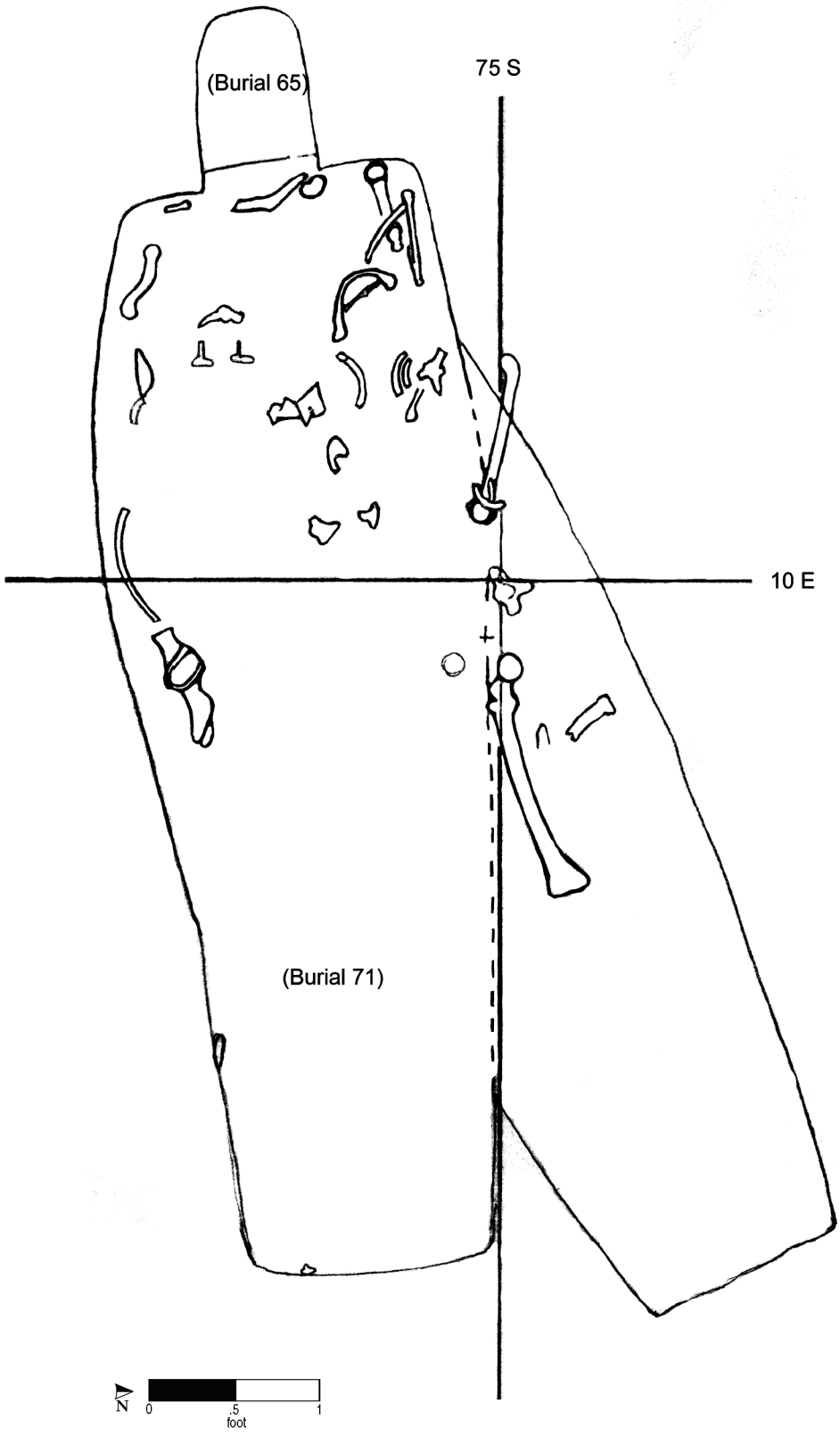
Artifacts associated with Burial 76 included ceramic sherds (stoneware and redware), a whole 3-inch nail and a number of nail fragments, and a 1.7-cm-diameter piece of lead shot (a musket ball?); these items, in particular the ceramic sherds, may have been present in the soil matrix when the grave shaft was filled. Some may also be intrusive from Burial 71. Because the lead shot may have been related directly to the skeletal remains, it was included with them in the reburial. The nail, which also may have been deliberately placed with the corpse, was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 76 clearly predated Burial 71. As noted above, many skeletal elements from Burial 76 were found within the grave shaft of Burial 7l; they had been redeposited haphazardly, suggesting little regard for the prior interment. Burial 71 also had truncated the east end of Burial 65, that of a newborn.

It is possible that Burial 76, which lay immediately north of the fence line, dated to the time the fence was standing, although Burial 71, which lay immediately along the fence alignment, probably dated to when the fence was gone. This would place Burial 76 in the period of the 1760s–1776 and Burial 71 in the period of the British occupation or later (1776–1794). It seems more likely that all of these burials are from the late period, after the fence had been destroyed; although clearly, Burial 71 is the latest of the three. Burial 76, of an adult man with no coffin, probably dates to the period of the British occupation of New York. It is hypothesized that the subsequent Burial 71 dates to the final decade of the cemetery, ca 1783–1794.

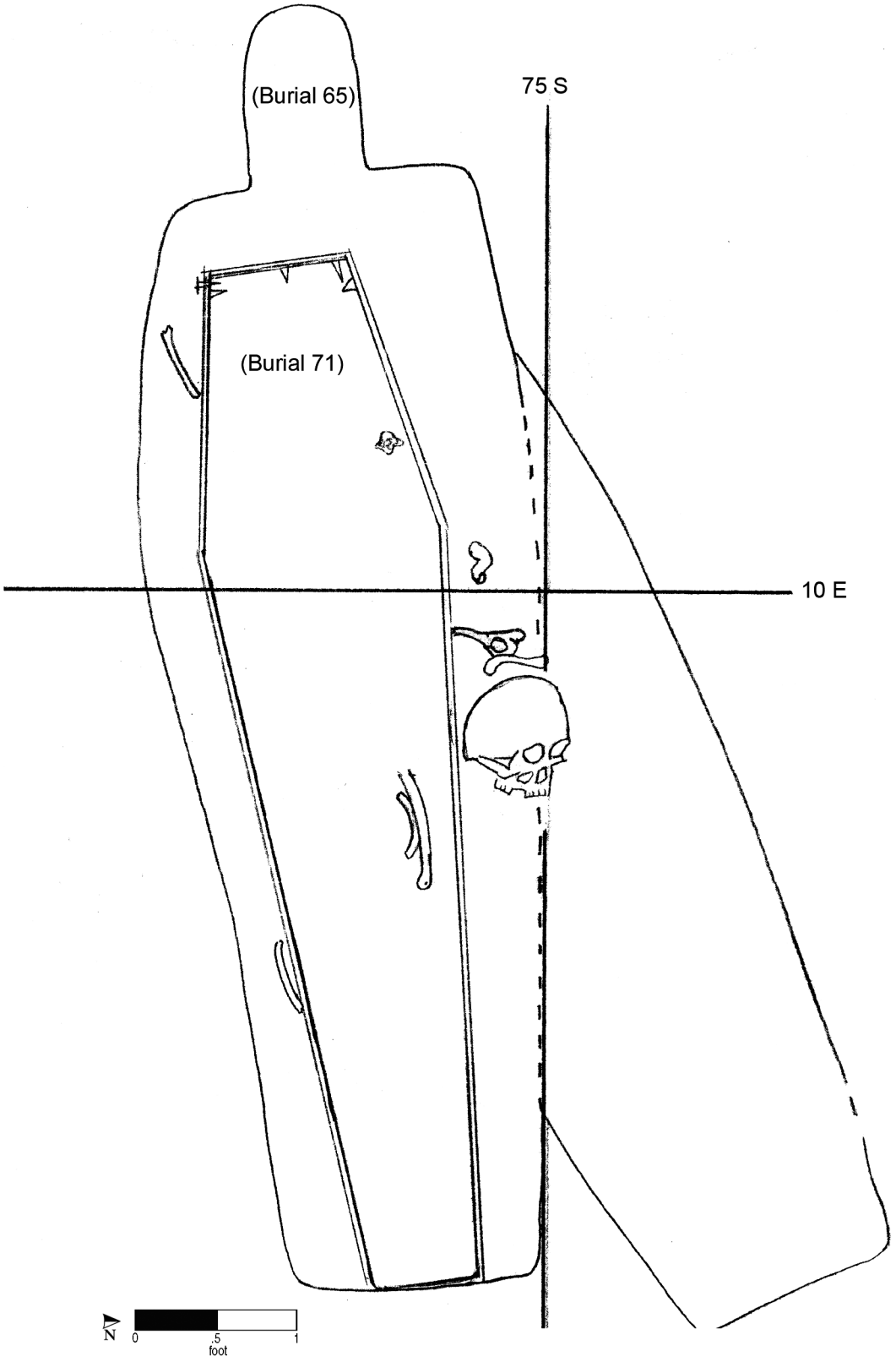
(continued on pages 104–106)

Burial 76 (cont.)



Burial No. 76 (remains in shaft of Burial 71; drawn by G. H. and P. Freeman; Drawing No. 245).

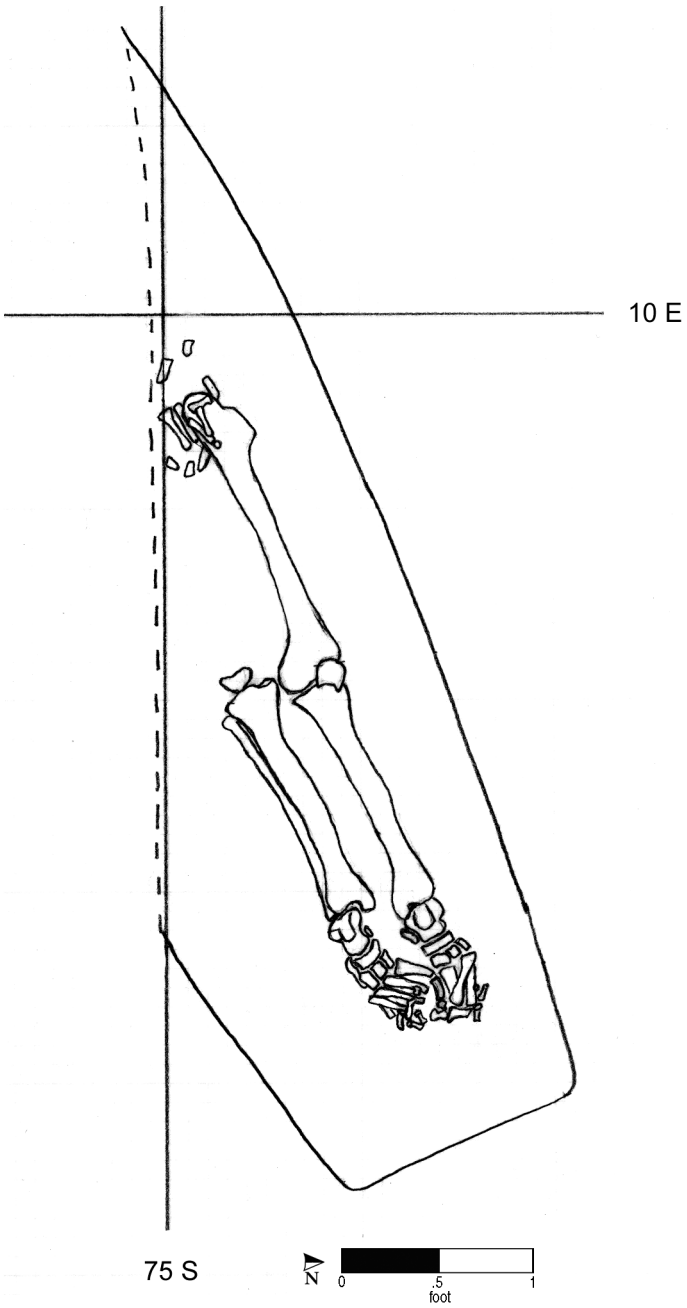
Burial 76 (cont.)



Burial No. 76 (remains in shaft of Burial 71; Drawing No. 264).

(continued on page 106)

Burial 76 (cont.)



Burial No. 76 (drawn by M. Schur and G. H. on 11/26/91; Drawing No. 263).

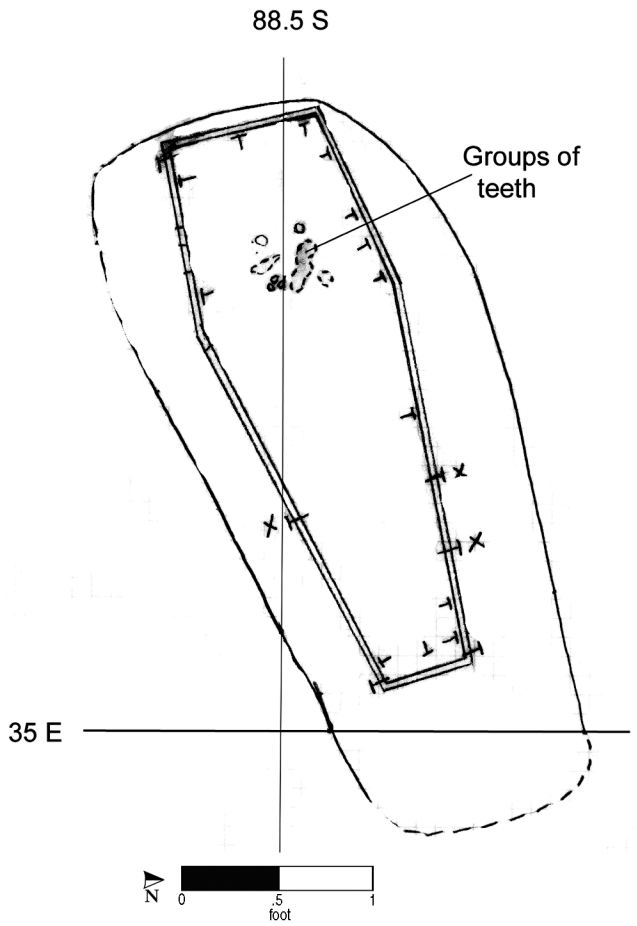
Burial 77

Series 8
Catalog No. 820
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 35
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.26 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 77 was of a child approximately 1 year old. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley, at the rear of Lot 13. Its shaft fill consisted of mottled soils, and the grave outline was distinctly visible except for the eastern end; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The child's coffin was hexagonal in shape, apparently with the head end to the west. Remains of the lid were encountered at an elevation of 5.81 feet in the northwest, 5.66 feet in the southeast corner, and 5.21 feet in the center. The skeletal remains were first exposed at an elevation of 5.26 feet in the western portion of the burial, and the coffin bottom was at 5.26 feet in the northeast corner. The remains were in extremely poor condition, with only three teeth and bone fragments present. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were recovered from Burial 77. A sample of the coffin wood was identified as pine.

The grave shaft for Burial 77 appears to have cut into the south side of the grave shaft for Burial 84, which is an Early Group interment to the north. Lacking evidence that would place it later in time, Burial 77 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 77 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/24/91; Drawing No. 262).

Burial 78

Series 3a
Catalog No. 821
Datum point: 25
Grid coordinates: S 91, E 10
Elevation of cranium: 4.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 78 yielded the remains of a young adult, 16–19 years old, of undetermined sex. The grave was located near the corner of the former Republican Alley in the western part of the excavated site. The outline of the grave cut was not apparent to excavators until after they began excavating the coffin lid. Soil surrounding the coffin was described as mottled silty clay; no artifacts were recovered from within the fill.

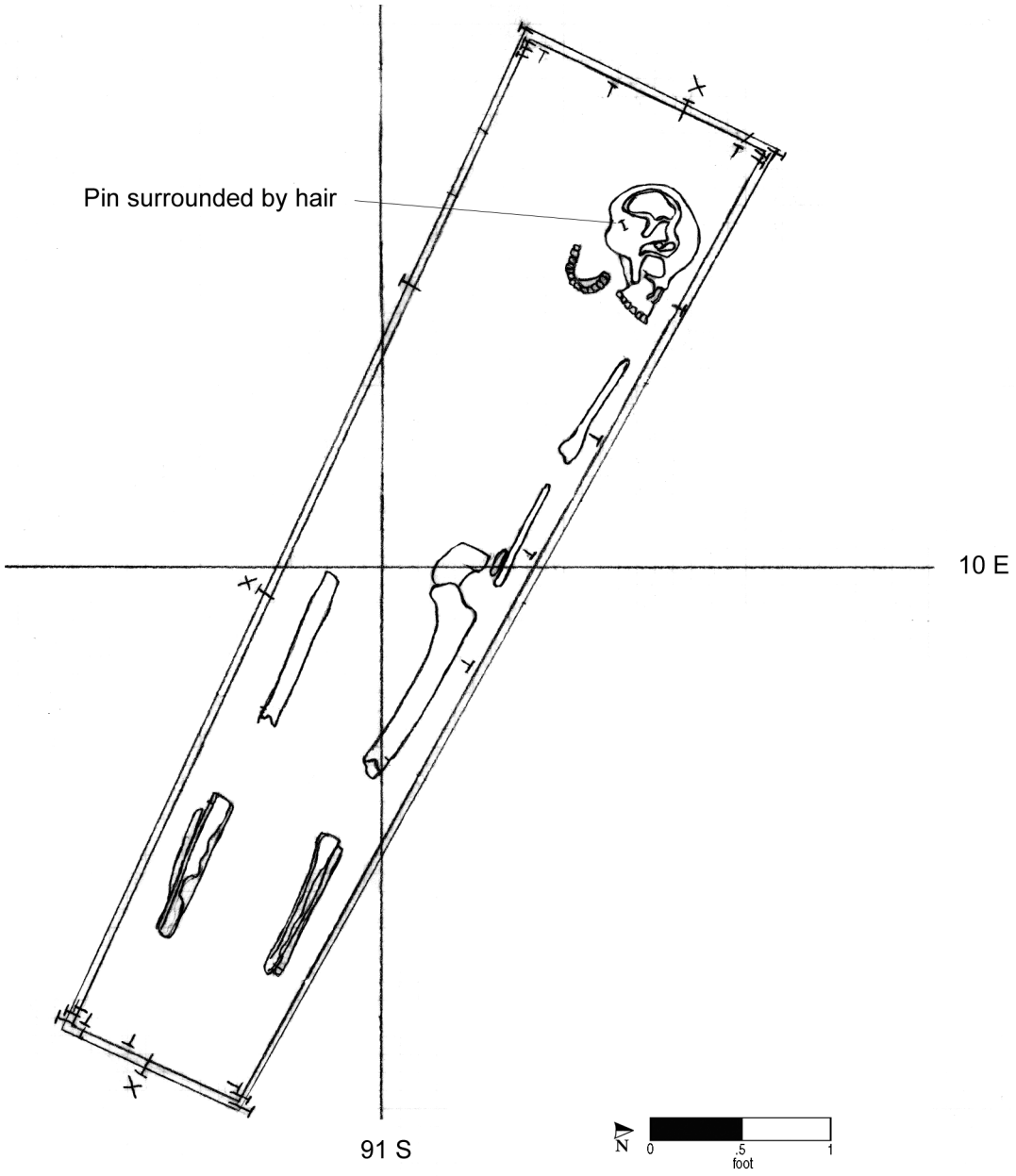
The coffin lid, four sided and very slightly tapered toward the foot, was encountered at an elevation of 5.03 feet. Four horizontal nails were found in situ, one in each western corner and one in each eastern corner. These attached the headboard and footboard to the sides. Three vertical nails were also recovered in situ at this elevation, one at the headboard and two on the south side, apparently attaching the coffin lid to the side boards. A metal object was also recorded on the coffin lid, but it was never cataloged in the lab.

As excavation exposed the skeletal remains, the bottom of the coffin was uncovered at an elevation of 3.91 feet. Field drawings indicate that there were three nails in each coffin corner attaching the side boards to the headboard and footboard at the coffin bottom. Eleven additional nails are also indicated at the bottom of the coffin, four along the north side, two along the eastern footboard, two along the south side, and three along the west headboard.

The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head at the west. The head of this individual was oriented considerably more northerly than in surrounding burials. Skeletal remains were highly eroded and in extremely poor condition, with only portions of the skull and long bones preserved. A single straight pin, surrounded by hair, was recorded in situ on the right temporal bone; this item was never cataloged in the lab. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 12, a late interment, overlay the north side of Burial 78, with 0.75 feet intervening between the bottom of Burial 12 and the top of Burial 78. Burial 70 overlay the southeast corner of Burial 78 by 0.6 feet. Because of its coffin shape, general preservation condition, and stratigraphic position, Burial 78 is placed in the Early Group.

Burial 78 (cont.)



Burial No. 78 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/26/91; Drawing No. 270).

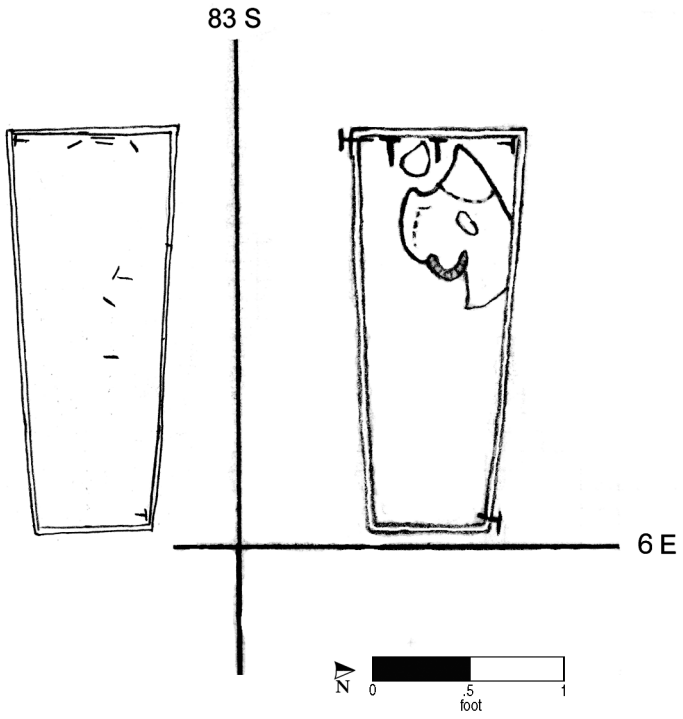
Burial 79

Series 41
Catalog No. 822
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 5
Elevation of highest human remains: 7.88 AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 79 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. It was located along the north edge of the former Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated cemetery. Only portions of the skull remained. Soil associated with the burial was described as reddish brown silt and clay. A grave shaft was not delineated.

Based on the location of cranial bone, the infant had been placed with the head to the west. The coffin was four sided, tapering toward the foot; the excavators recorded in situ nails at the head and one at the foot. Several straight pins were recorded as well, near the top of the cranium and in the presumed chest area. Three pin heads and several fragments were inventoried in the laboratory.

Burial 8 was apparently adjacent to Burial 79 to the south and was lower in elevation; however, due to a recording error, its relationship to Burial 79 cannot be determined. Burial 79 overlay the southeast portion of Burial 90, which was of a woman in her late 30s. Neither burial is mentioned in the field notes of the other. They appear to have shared a single grave, although the infant's coffin was offset to the south and there was 0.75 feet of soil intervening between the two, which suggests they were not interred at the same time. Both burials lay 2 or more feet beneath the north edge of Burial 1, which is assigned to the Late Group. Burial 90 had a hexagonal coffin and is assigned to the Middle Group. Burial 79 is also assigned to the Middle Group; neither Burial 79 nor 90 have evidence to place them in the Late-Middle cohort.



Burial No. 79 (drawn by B. Keane and T. Gray on 11/27/91 and 11/30/91; Drawing Nos. 278 and 277).

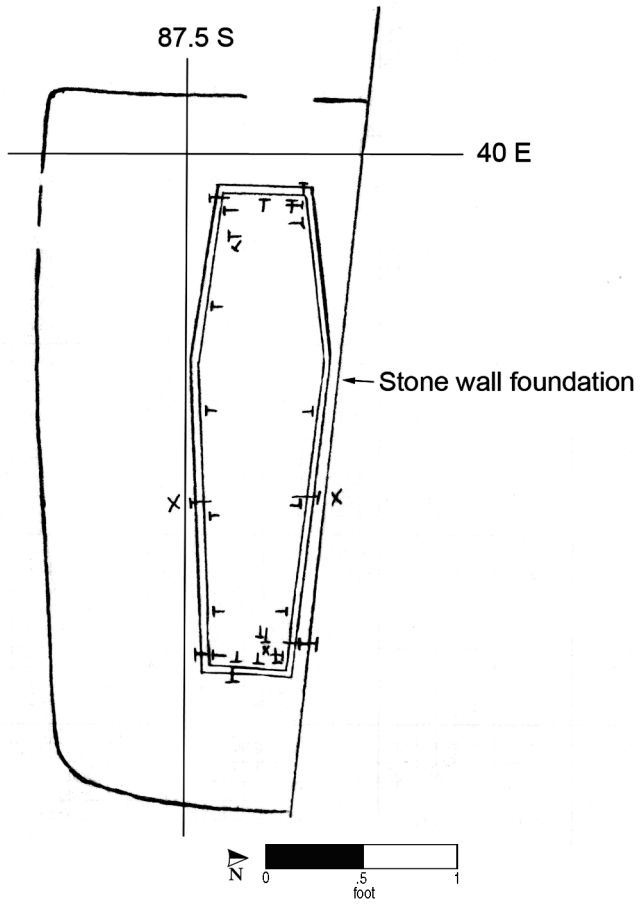
Burial 80

Catalog No. 823
Datum point: 32
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 40
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.61 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 80 was located along the north edge of the former Republican Alley, adjacent to the stone foundation for a structure on Lot 13. It held only coffin remains and a tooth fragment from a subadult of undetermined age and sex. The grave-shaft fill consisted of red sand and gravel mottled with gray clay. The northern side of the grave cut was beneath, or had been truncated by, the foundation. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at approximately 4 feet and the bottom at an elevation of 3.61 feet. The coffin was six sided, and numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The head end was to the west. Other than the coffin itself, no artifacts were found in association with this burial. A fish scale was recovered from a soil sample collected from the interior of the coffin.

Burial 80 was not directly associated with any other burials but was possibly aligned with Burials 49 and 39 to the south. It lay about a foot lower in elevation than Burial 49 and at a comparable elevation to Burial 39. Burials to the east and west were generally higher in elevation. Lacking evidence to place it later in time, Burial 80 is assigned to the Middle Group of burials.



Burial No. 80 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/26/91; Drawing No. 267).

Burial 81

Series 4
Catalog No. 824
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 81 held the remains of a woman of undetermined age. The western end of the grave was truncated by a builder's trench for a Broadway structure. The northwest corner of the coffin was observed, at an elevation of 6.48 feet, after the removal of the bottom of the Burial 54 coffin. Soil in the grave was described as mottled yellow and green silt with pebbles, from which no artifacts were recovered.

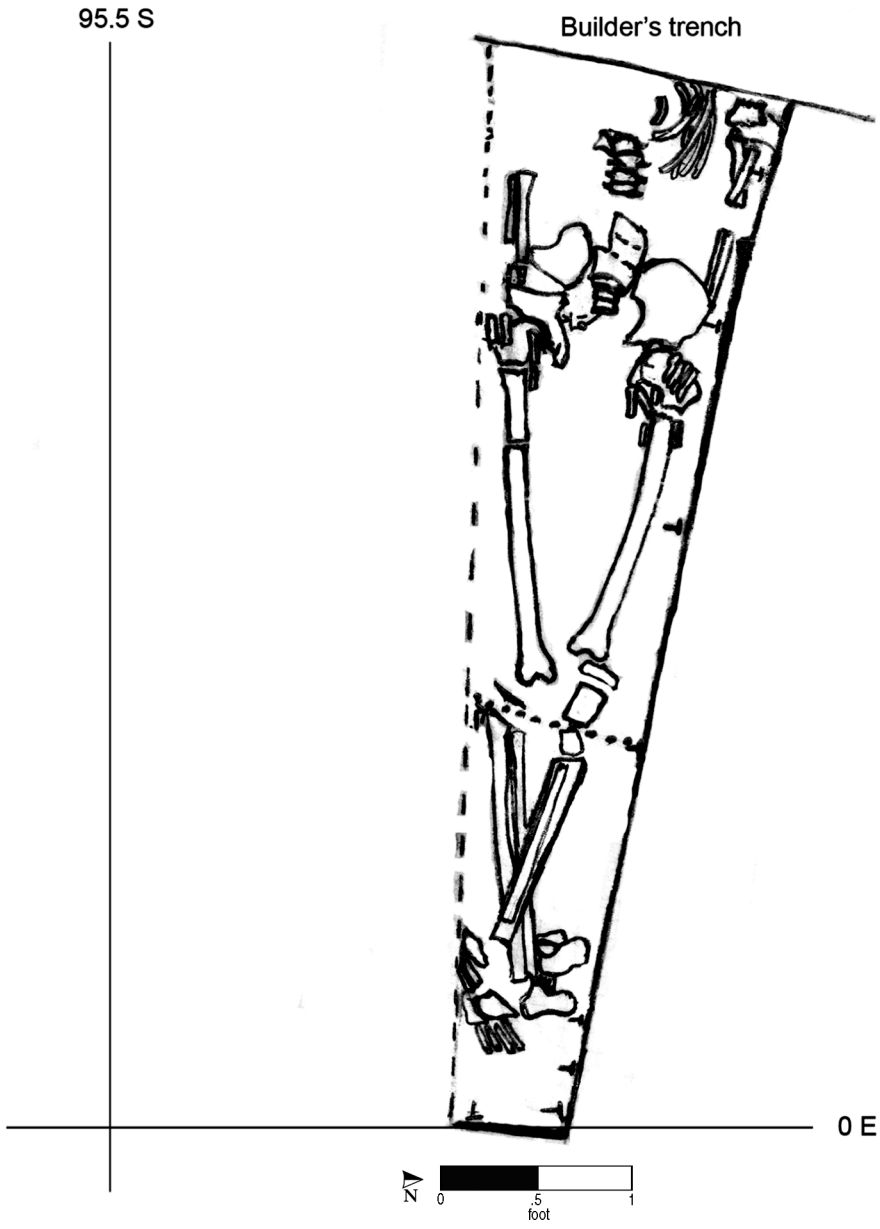
The woman's remains were reached at elevations of 6.93 feet in the east to 5.73 feet in the west; the coffin bottom was at 5.63 feet at the west end. As in other burials in this area of the site, there was a vertical drop in elevation from east to west, along a line running north-south through the burial, near the proximal ends of the femurs. This "fault" line was probably the result of construction of a large building on Broadway.

It is not possible to reconstruct the coffin shape definitively because the west end was missing and the south side apparently had been disturbed or truncated during a later interment (Burial 67). Based on the position of the skeletal remains, the coffin must have tapered toward the foot. The woman was interred in the supine position, with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her left leg crossed over her right leg at the ankles. The builder's trench had removed the skull and most of the upper torso. Remaining portions of vertebrae were described as "mushy" and yellow and were underlain by a black gritty material. Some of the woman's pelvic bones were decomposed. The bone itself was in extremely poor condition; the surface was pulling off.

Artifacts associated with Burial 81 included numerous coffin nails found in situ. These included one vertical nail along the foot (apparently attaching the coffin lid to the footboard), two horizontal nails along the left side at the top of the coffin, and eight horizontal nails along the left side and foot at the bottom. One straight pin was observed within the coffin, near the distal end of the right ulna, but was not recoverable.

As noted, Burial 67 had truncated Burial 81, and it was also overlain by Burial 54 along the north side. The highly disturbed Burial 88 lay immediately below Burial 81. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 81 is placed in the Middle Group.

Burial 81 (cont.)



Burial No. 81 (drawn by W. J. Forbes on 11/29/91; Drawing No. 272).

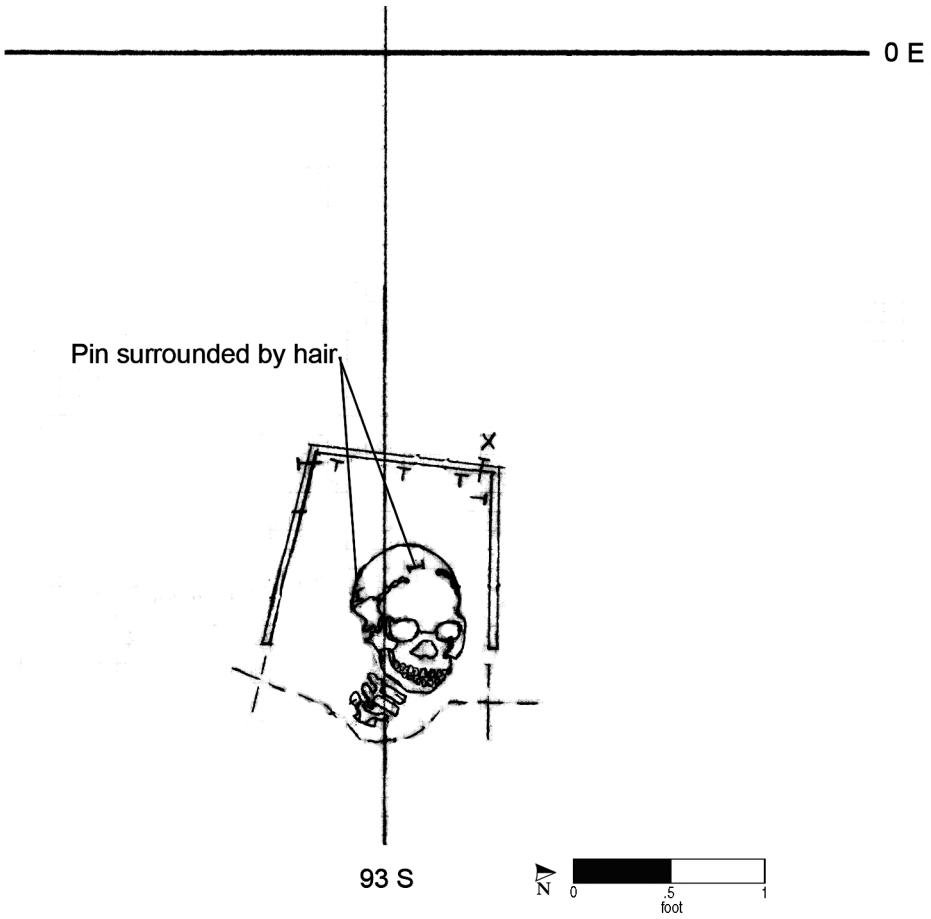
Burial 82

Series 3B
Catalog No. 825
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 6.03 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 82 contained the partial remains of a woman between 18 and 25 years of age. The grave was truncated by a construction trench (presumably for a building on Reade Street) at the corner of the former Republican Alley. Only the west end of the coffin, the skull, and the upper vertebrae were preserved. The grave-shaft fill consisted of mottled silty clay.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.66 feet; the base of the coffin was at 5.90 feet. Two nails were found in situ in the surviving portion of the coffin lid, and several more were found around the perimeter of the bottom. The coffin may have been hexagonal in shape; it appears to have tapered slightly at the head. Samples of the coffin wood were identified as red pine. The woman had been interred with her head to the west, in the supine position. Hair was noted on parts of her cranium in association with straight pins. Six pin fragments were recovered and recorded in the laboratory. These were the only artifacts, other than the coffin, found in association with the burial.

The northwest corner of Burial 82 appears to have lain beneath the southeast corner of Burial 55. Because of its possible hexagonal coffin, and absent any evidence that would place it later, Burial 82 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 82 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/27/91; Drawing No. 271).

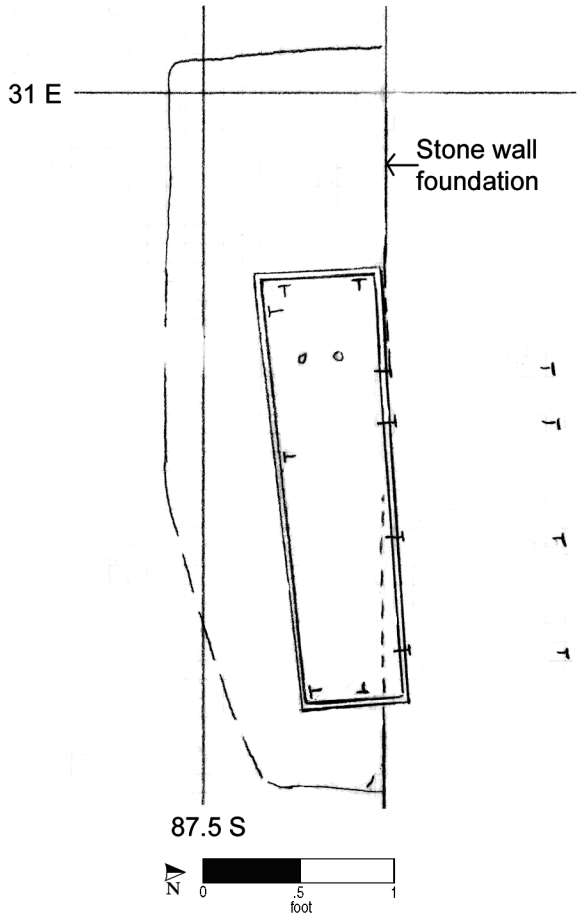
Burial 83

Series 8
Catalog No. 826
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 31
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.43 feet AMSL
Temporal Period: Early?

Burial 83 contained only a molar and an unidentifiable bone fragment, probably of an infant, in the remains of a small coffin. The grave-shaft fill consisted of yellow gray and reddish brown silty clay and was truncated along the north side by the stone foundation of a building at No. 13 Duane Street. The coffin lay directly beneath that of Burial 72, approximately 0.46 feet lower in elevation and offset to the east.

The well-preserved coffin wood was first recorded at an elevation of 5.5 feet. A sample was identified as white spruce. Several coffin nails were found in situ around the perimeter, including two in the headboard, one in the footboard, and seven more along the sides. The coffin was rectangular, and it appears that the infant's head was to the west based on the location of the molar. The coffin wood and nails were the only artifacts found in association with this burial.

Burial 83 was directly overlain by Burial 72 and was directly underlain by Burial 84, which was 0.81 feet lower in elevation. It is considered possible that Burials 72 and 83 were deliberately placed above Burial 84, an Early Group interment. They are both therefore tentatively placed in the Early Group.



Burial No. 83 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/26/91; Drawing No. 269).

Burial 84

Series 8
Catalog No. 827
Datum point: 37
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 35
Elevation of cranium: 4.45 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

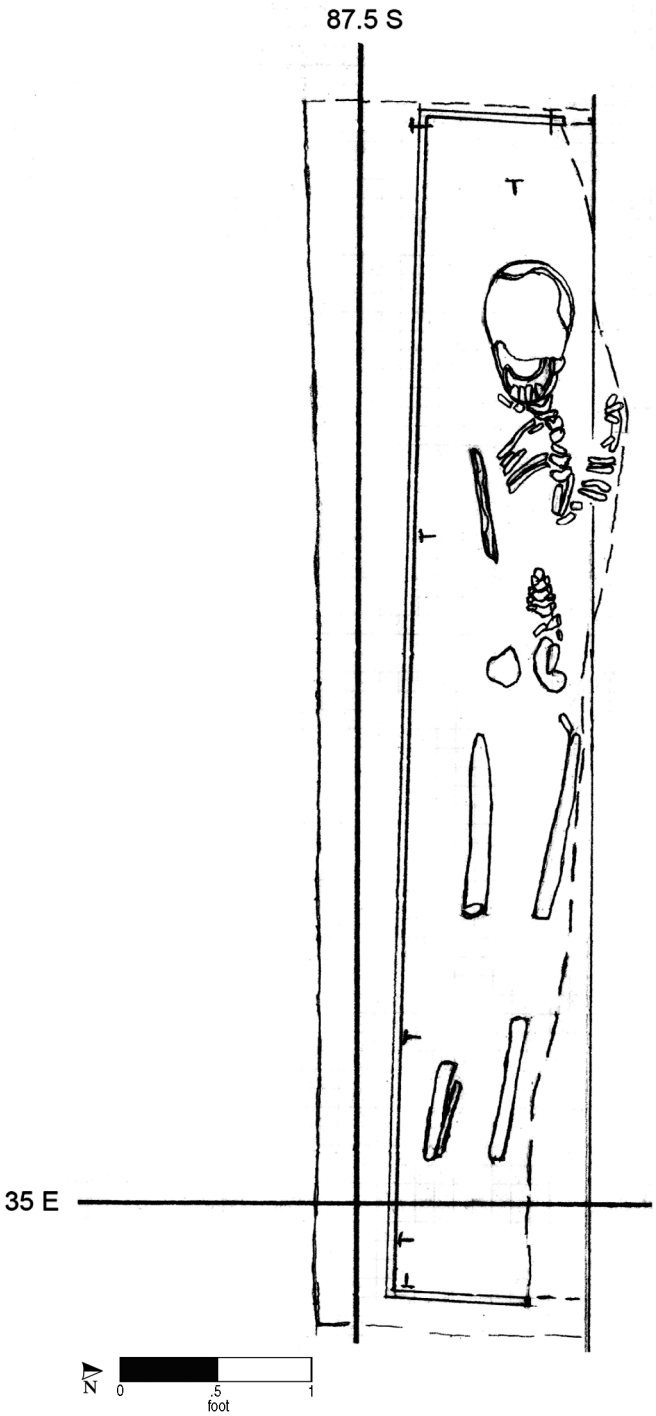
Burial 84 lay directly beneath Burials 72 and 83 in the former Republican Alley, along the south edge of a foundation wall for a building at No. 13 Duane Street. It contained the remains of a woman between 17 and 21 years of age. The grave shaft was filled with soil described as yellow, gray, reddish brown silty clay. The western and eastern edges of the grave shaft were obscured beneath excavation balks. No artifacts were found in the shaft fill.

The coffin was first recorded at an elevation of 4.62 feet. Its entire north side had been obliterated by the foundation wall. The bottom was at an elevation of 4.07 feet in the western portion and 4.11 feet in the southeast corner. Several coffin nails were found in situ around the top and bottom perimeter of the coffin.

The woman had been placed in a four-sided coffin in the supine position with her head to the west. Because of poor skeletal preservation and the intrusion of the stone foundation, the position of the arms was unclear. The skeletal remains were fragmented and incomplete. Portions of the long bones were present, as were fragments of ribs. The woman's skull was partially crushed, and her left humerus and ulna were missing. Straight pin fragments were recovered during cleaning of the cervical (neck) vertebrae in the laboratory.

Burial 84 is assigned to the Early Group by virtue of its coffin shape. It may have been part of a group burial that included overlying Burials 83 and 72. A later interment, Burial 77 (to the south), appears to have overlain the south side of the grave shaft.

Burial 84 (cont.)



Burial No. 84 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/1/91; Drawing No. 275).

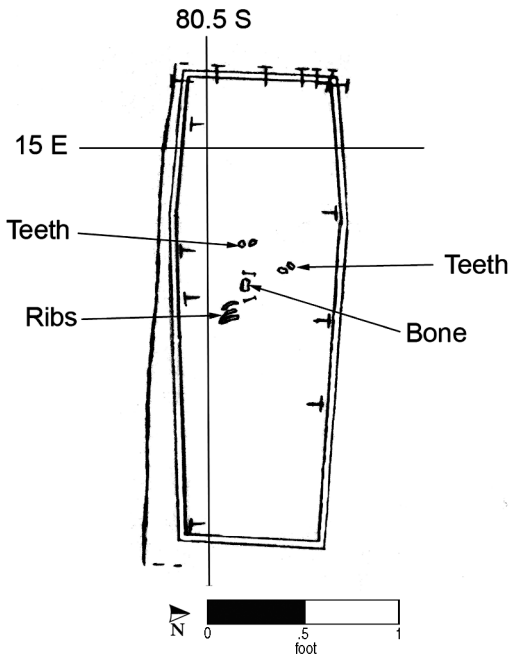
Burial 85

Series 39
Catalog No. 831
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 15
Elevation of teeth: 6.79 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 85 yielded only teeth and bone fragments that belonged to an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave cut was apparent only on the south side of the burial as a straight line. The fill of the grave shaft was described as mottled silty clay, and there were no artifacts recovered from it.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 7.15 feet and the bottom at 6.69 feet. The coffin shape was hexagonal, and a sample of its wood (from an unspecified location) was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, at the top and bottom, and one tack was identified in the laboratory. Based on the location of the teeth, the infant's head was probably to the west. Two straight pins were recorded in situ among the remains, and several fragments of these were inventoried in the laboratory.

Burial 85 was one of a number of densely placed burials situated along what was once the northern edge of this part of the cemetery. It was directly east of the foot end of Burial 74. Field photographs show Burial 85 extending deeper after the removal of Burial 74. The east edge of the grave shaft of Burial 74 was recorded as undisturbed, although it overlay or cut into the west end of Burial 85. It is likely Burial 85 was the earlier interment. Its siting suggests it dates to the period when a fence, once delimiting the north edge of the cemetery, was standing. Therefore, Burial 85 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 85 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/2/91; Drawing No. 1279).

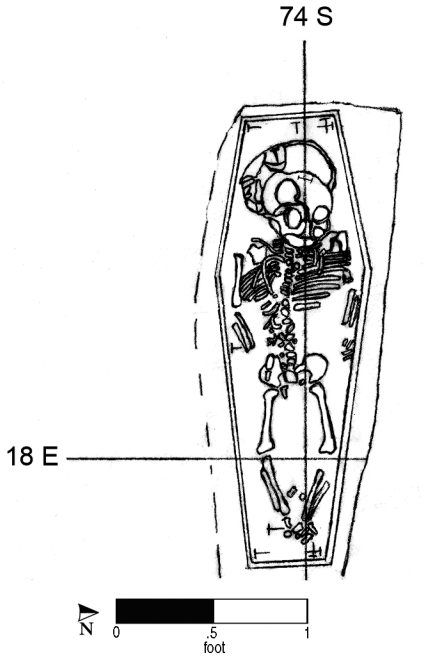
Burial 86

Catalog No. 832
Datum point: 27
Grid coordinates: S 74, E 18
Elevation of cranium: 7.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 86 was of a child between 6 and 8 years old. The skeletal remains were recorded as being in fairly good preservation. The grave-shaft fill was described as yellow-gray, reddish brown clay and silt.

The coffin of Burial 86 was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the coffin at the top was recorded at 7.88 feet. The elevation of the bottom of the coffin was not recorded, but the elevation of the lowest skeletal remains was 7.52 feet. The child had been placed in the coffin in a supine position with the head to the west. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at the bottom, but there were no nails recorded at the top of the coffin. Excavators also recorded a screw from a soil sample, but it was presumably destroyed in the World Trade Center collapse. A straight pin was recorded on the child's cranium. Several pin fragments, some with organic material adhering, were inventoried in the laboratory, and a small fragment of unidentified organic material was recovered during cleaning of the right lower arm bones in the laboratory. It is possible the child was wrapped in a cloth that was pinned at the top of the head.

Burial 86 was located immediately to the north of the fence line, represented by postholes that ran southwest to northeast across the cemetery. It did not overlap with any other burials but may have been aligned in a north-south row that also included, moving northward, Burials 63, 58, 37, and 59. Because of its siting north of the fence, Burial 86 is assigned to the Late Group.



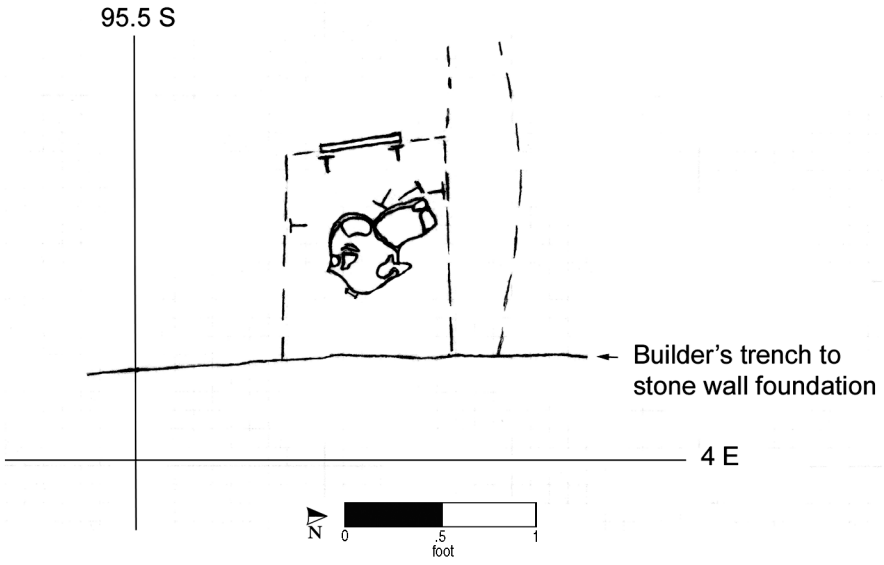
Burial No. 86 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/6/91; Drawing No. 285).

Burial 87

Catalog No. 828
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 0
Elevation of cranium: 6.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 87, located along the eastern edge of the north-south leg of the former Republican Alley, contained an incomplete cranium of a child between 4 and 6 years old. A grave-shaft outline was faintly visible along the north side; the shaft fill consisted of mixed silts. Field notes mention there was glass in the grave-shaft fill, but none was cataloged in the laboratory. The grave had been almost completely destroyed by the builder's trench for the western foundation wall of a structure on Reade Street. However, a piece of a coffin, apparently the headboard, along with two nails, were still in place.

The cranium was recorded at an elevation of 6.88 feet. Excavation was continued down to an elevation of 6.5 feet, recorded on the east side of the remains. One straight pin was noted in the field, adjacent to the skull; copper stains were noted on the left and right parietals. Three pin fragments (one with a head) were cataloged in the laboratory.



Burial No. 87 (drawn by M. Schur on 11/30/91; Drawing No. 274).

Burial 88

Series 4
Catalog No. 829
Datum point: 13
Grid coordinates: S 93.5, E 0
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.36 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 88 yielded highly disturbed remains of an individual of undetermined age and gender. It was overlain by Burial 81, which obscured most of the grave shaft. Starting at an elevation of 6.73 feet, excavators followed what appeared to be a grave cut along the north side and made an arbitrary cut along the south side and east end. A builder's trench associated with a structure on a Broadway lot truncated the western end of the burial. Because burials were densely spaced in this area, it is not surprising that the shaft outline was obscured. The north line of the grave may in fact represent the stain from the coffin, although this is impossible to verify. Excavators described the soil within the grave cut as very stiff, gray, and clayey, perhaps because of decomposed remains. A sherd of roofing tile, one of stoneware, and a tobacco pipe fragment were recovered from within the apparent grave shaft. Because of the disturbances, however, it is not possible to definitively associate these items with Burial 88.

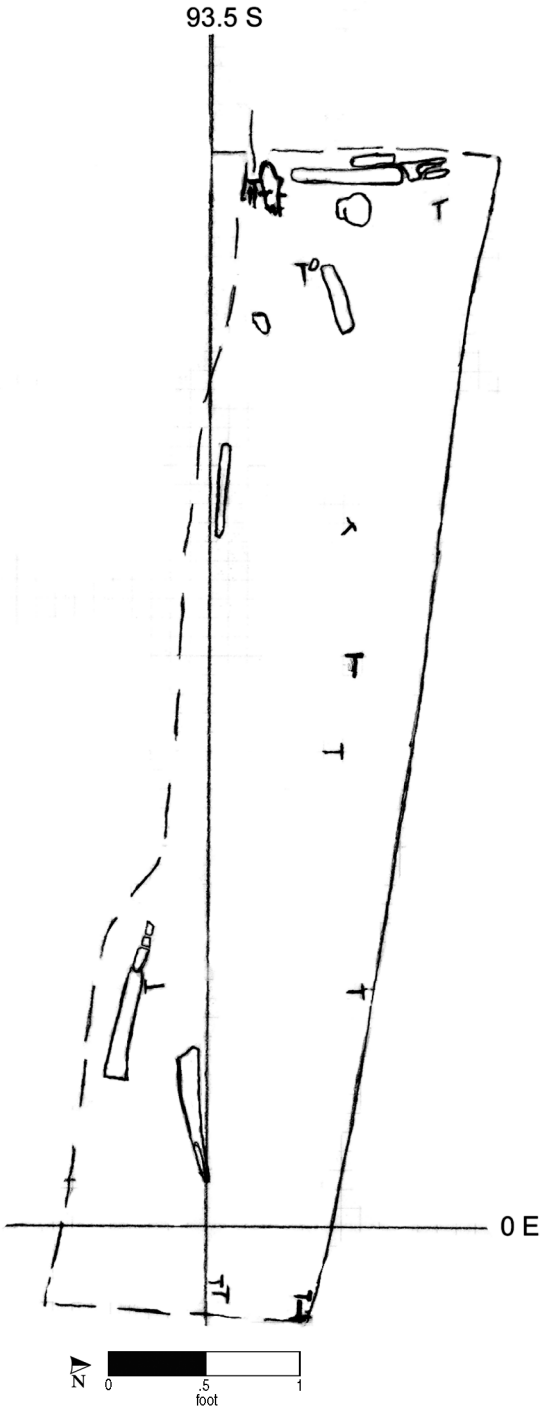
Nails were encountered starting at an elevation of 6.73 feet in the east and 5.28 feet in the west. At this point, disarticulated human remains were visible, the deepest at an elevation of 5.28 feet. Pieces of wood were also found along the southern side. Two coffin nails were recorded at elevations of 5.13 feet and 4.98 feet, near the presumed southwest corner, and these may represent the base of the burial. However, no clear-cut coffin remains were found, only the nails and the wood fragments. These remnants may have been associated with Burial 81, which appears to have cut into Burial 88 in the area where the wood was found.

Skeletal remains were sparse and consisted mainly of partial long bones. One humerus lay along the west edge of the truncated grave. The right radius, the right femur, and the right tibia appeared to rest in approximate anatomically correct positions.

Burial 88 lay beneath Burial 81 and beneath the north side of Burial 67. It had been disturbed by construction on the west and also by the later interments. However, the remains were not completely disarranged—certain bones were in approximate original positions. Its disturbance by the later burial(s) and the possibility that the coffin was straight sided suggest that the burial was early in the excavated sequence, and it has been assigned to the Early Group. As noted, the sherd of roofing tile, which would seem to place the burial later (when the Campbell pottery was in operation), may well be associated with one of the episodes of disturbance.

(continued on page 122)

Burial 88 (cont.)



Burial No. 88 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/2/91; Drawing No. 279).

Burial 89

Series 10
Catalog No. 830
Datum point: 33
Grid coordinates: S 90.5, E 48
Elevation of cranium: 4.76 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 89, located in the former Republican Alley portion of the excavated cemetery, contained the remains of a woman between 50 and 60 years of age. The fill of the grave shaft was described simply as clay and contained a single sherd of stoneware and a few mammal bone fragments. The outline of the shaft was wider than the coffin and extended to the north. Subsequently, Burial 107, which held a woman in her late 30s, was found to be within this shaft, beneath Burial 89 and offset slightly to the north.

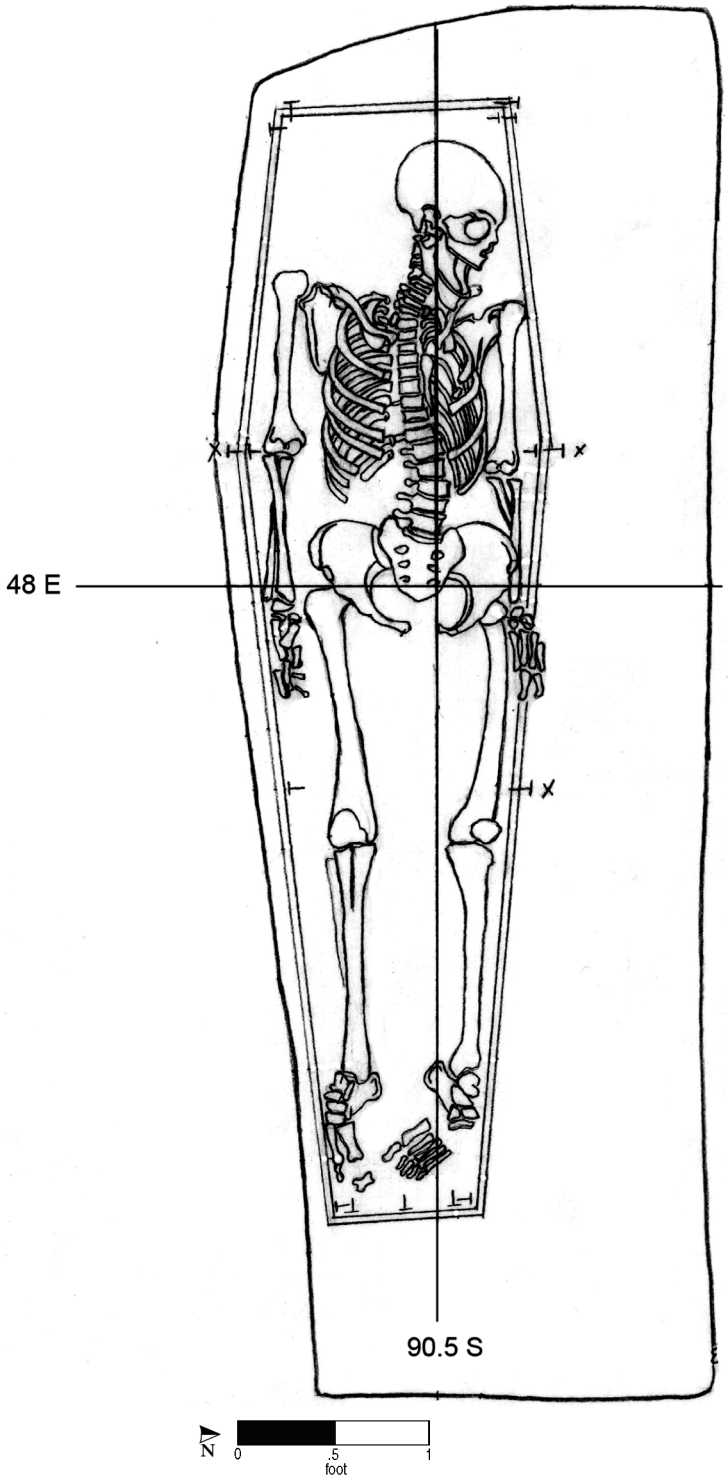
The Burial 89 coffin lid was first exposed on the western end at an elevation of 5.46 feet. The coffin lid had split down the center, forming a gap running the length of the burial. The absence of nails along this center line indicates that the lid was probably a single plank that had split rather than having been two boards, though in the latter case it is possible that only glue was used. The lid sloped downward from the south toward the north where the burial had slumped into the underlying Burial 107. The lowest wood stain appeared at an elevation of 4.43 feet along the north side. The bottom, like the lid, sloped downward to the north, with elevations of 4.75 feet on the south, 4.45 feet in the center of the burial, and 4.06 feet along the north side. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were found in situ around the perimeter of both the lid and bottom. A sample of the wood was identified as spruce.

The woman was interred in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms resting at her sides. The excavators noted that the skeletal remains were in excellent condition. Three disarticulated incisors were found; the remaining teeth apparently were worn down to the gums. There appeared to be a separation between the metatarsals and tarsals (ankle bones) on the woman's left foot. Straight pins were found near the thoracic vertebrae, and an iron object was found under the woman's sacrum. This object was mentioned but neither described nor illustrated in the burial notes, and it was not cataloged in the laboratory. It may have been simply a nail.

Field records suggest that the individuals in Burials 89 and 107 shared a single grave shaft, and they are categorized as a shared burial. The east end of Burial 89 cut into the western edge of Burial 111, that of a child about 1 year old. Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107, and drawings indicate there was overlap between the shaft outlines, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other. Because it cut into an infant's grave (which is unusual at this cemetery and may indicate that the grave digger did not know of the earlier grave) and because it is hypothesized that Burial 89 is roughly contemporaneous with surrounding Burials 101, 95, and 109, Burial 89 is assigned along with these to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 124)

Burial 89 (cont.)



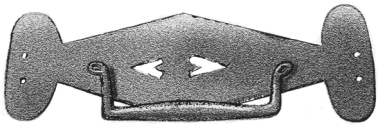
Burial No. 89 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/8/91; Drawing No. 284).

Burial 90

Series 41
Catalog No. 833
Datum point: 19 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 4
Elevation of cranium: 6.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 90 was of a woman between 35 and 40 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12 in the western portion of the excavated site, along what was once the north edge of the cemetery. The grave-shaft outline was rectangular in shape and well defined, except at the west and northwest edges, where it was obscured by an excavation balk. Its fill was described as dark gray-brown fine silt mottled with green and yellow fine silt; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

Excavation of the coffin began at an elevation of 6.99 feet, and the woman's cranium was exposed at 6.81 feet. The coffin, hexagonal in shape, was represented by wood staining along each side and by nails recorded in situ at both top and bottom. A wood sample was taken, but it is not known from where, nor was the wood identified. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and virtually complete, although very fragile. The deceased had been placed supine with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting on her upper thighs. Evidence of alveolar abscesses (tooth infections) and bowing of the femurs were photographed in situ prior to removal of the remains. Two straight pins were recorded in situ on the cranium, and one on the second right rib.



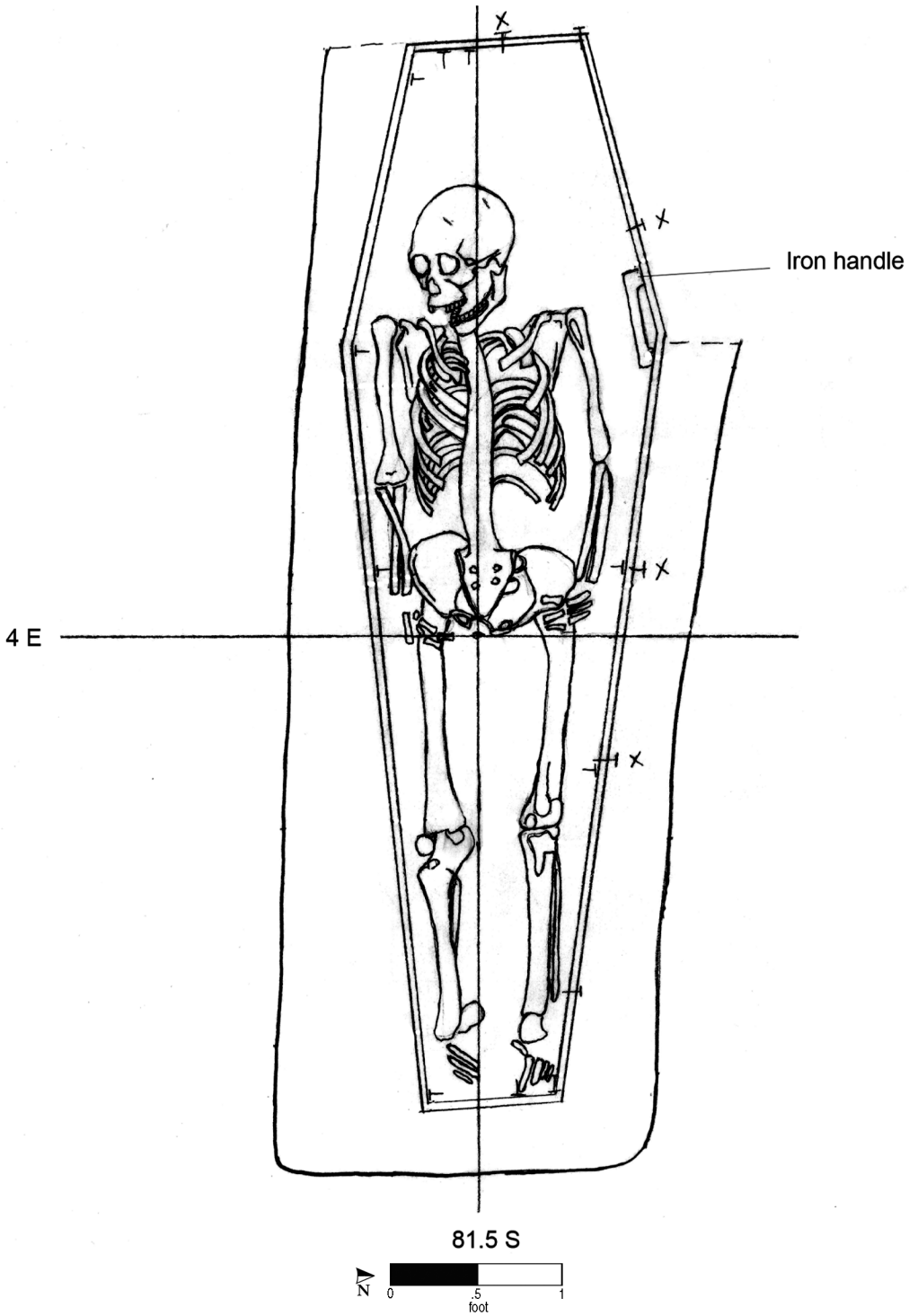
Composite sketch of handles from Burials 90 and 176.

An iron artifact, identified through X-ray analysis as a portion of a handle back plate with posts, was found at the bottom of the coffin, along the left side board, at the shoulder. It seems unlikely this was a functioning handle for the coffin, as there was only one. The portion of the coffin where the item was found may have been disturbed by a later brick wall (see drawing), and thus the item may be intrusive. Alternatively, the object may have been placed deliberately within the coffin at the time of the woman's burial. The artifact was not recovered following the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001, and therefore was not reburied along with the remains.

The southeast portion of Burial 90 was overlain by the infant Burial 79. Neither burial is mentioned in the field notes of the other. The two coffins appear to have shared a single grave, although the infant's coffin was offset to the south, and there was 0.75 feet of soil intervening between the two. This suggests they were not interred at the same time. Another infant burial, Burial 8, may have lain adjacent to the south of Burial 79, as though placed there deliberately A recording error, however, makes it impossible to determine the precise location of Burial 8. All three of these burials lay 2 or more feet beneath the northern side of Burial 1, a late interment. Burial 73 was located immediately north of Burial 90 and slightly higher in elevation. It appears from field notes and drawings that the north edge of the grave shaft for Burial 90 cut into the south edge of the Burial 73 grave shaft; hence, Burial 90 is the later interment.

(continued on page 126)

Burial 90 (cont.)



Burial No. 90 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/9/91; Drawing No. 288).

Burial 91

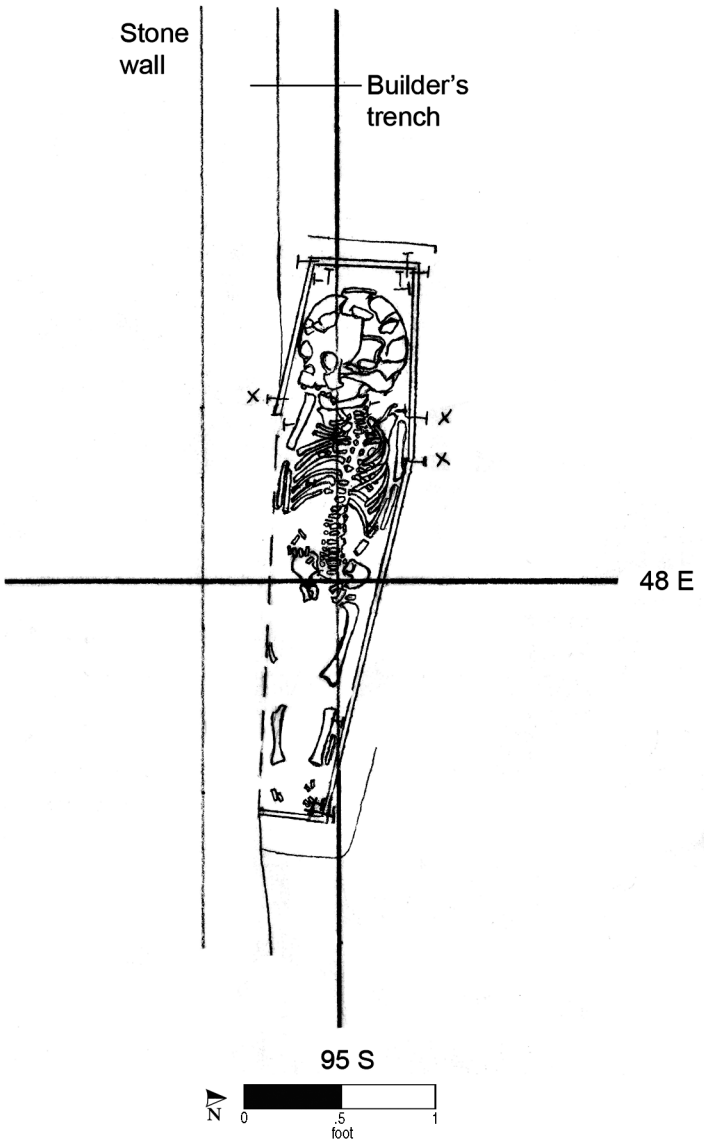
Catalog No. 834
Datum point: 35
Grid coordinates: S 95, E 48
Elevation of cranium: 4.95 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 91, located along the south edge of the former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between 8 and 16 months old. The grave shaft, filled with mottled silty clay, was only visible on the east and west ends of the grave. It had been cut into along the southern side by an east-west builder's trench for the rear wall of a Reade Street building. On the north side, the shaft outline was probably obscured by excavations of other burials. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 5.19 feet, based on a coffin nail found in situ in the northwest corner. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at 4.70 feet. The builder's trench had removed a portion of the southern side and the southeast corner of the coffin. It was nevertheless clear that the shape was hexagonal. Additional nails were recorded in situ at the extant corners and along the sides. A wood sample was identified as eastern red cedar.

The infant had been placed in a supine position, with the head to the west and the arms resting at the sides. The hands appear to have rested over the pelvic area. The only artifacts associated with the deceased, other than the coffin itself, were straight pins, recorded among the ribs and at the neck.

Burial 91 was immediately south of several other children's burials and appears to have been part of a group that included Burials 42, 61, 64, and 94. All were placed immediately above and surrounding Burial 96, which held a young man. These interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly north of grid west. Because of their stratigraphic position, Burials 42, 61, 64, and 91 are all placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 91 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/5/91; Drawing No. 284).

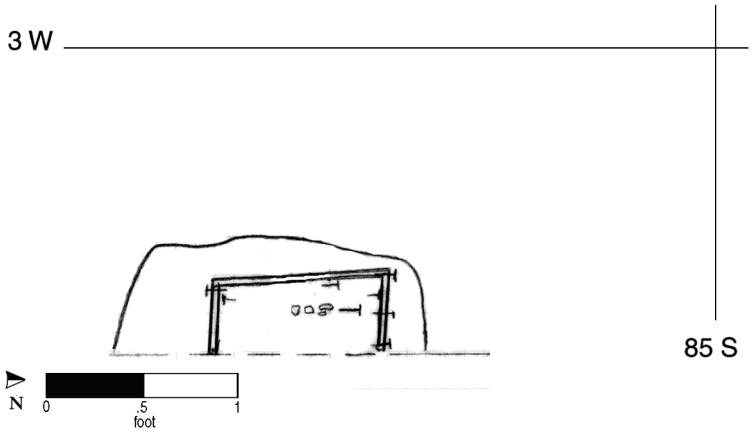
Burial 92

Remains labeled in the field as Burial 92 were subsequently determined to be from Burial 96.

Burial 93

Series 43
Catalog No. 836
Datum point: 13 (11.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 85, W 3
Elevation of skeletal elements: 6.98 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 93 consisted only of the eastern (foot) end of a grave that had been truncated by the rear foundation of a Broadway building. The deceased was an adult of undetermined age and sex. The skeletal elements present consisted of only four fragmentary and brittle phalanges (toe bones). The severely truncated grave shaft and coffin were clearly discernable at an elevation of 7.58 feet. The soil in the grave fill consisted of mixed silt, and inside the coffin there was a heavy dark gray silty clay. The footboard of the coffin was represented by a line of wood and seven coffin nails. No other artifacts were found in association with the burial. Burial 93 was overlain by Burial 36, which is a late interment. Lacking evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 93 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 93 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/3/91; Drawing No. 283).

Burial 94

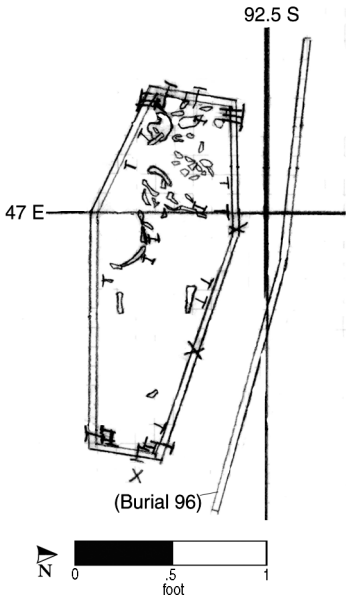
Series 9
Catalog No. 837
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 92.5, E 47
Elevation of cranium: 4.75 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 94 was of a child, probably an infant, although the bones could only be categorized as those of a subadult. The burial lay immediately above the upper half of Burial 96, and its orientation matched that of the lower burial. It appeared to share the same grave, although it is not possible to determine whether the interments occurred simultaneously or time had elapsed before the second of the two. Excavators noted that intervening soil separated the bones of the two burials.

The infant's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 5.02 feet, and the bottom was at an elevation of approximately 4.56 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of both top and bottom. A wood sample was identified as cedar. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The infant had been placed with head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, and cranial and some long-bone fragments were scattered through the burial. Excavators noted a clump of seed husks and speculated that there may have been some rodent disturbance. It is possible the burial had slumped into the underlying Burial 96.

Four straight pins were found within the interior of the coffin. One adhered to a cranial fragment, and three others were in the rib area.

Burial 94, along with Burial 96 in the same grave, appears to be part of a group of burials. Burial 96, that of a young man, anchors the grouping, with Burials 42, 61, 64, and 91 surrounding it. Burial 95, although it appears to belong to this grouping, was actually a later interment that partially destroyed Burial 96. Based on stratigraphy and coffin shape, and lacking evidence that would place it later, Burial 94 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 94 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/7/92; Drawing No. 286).

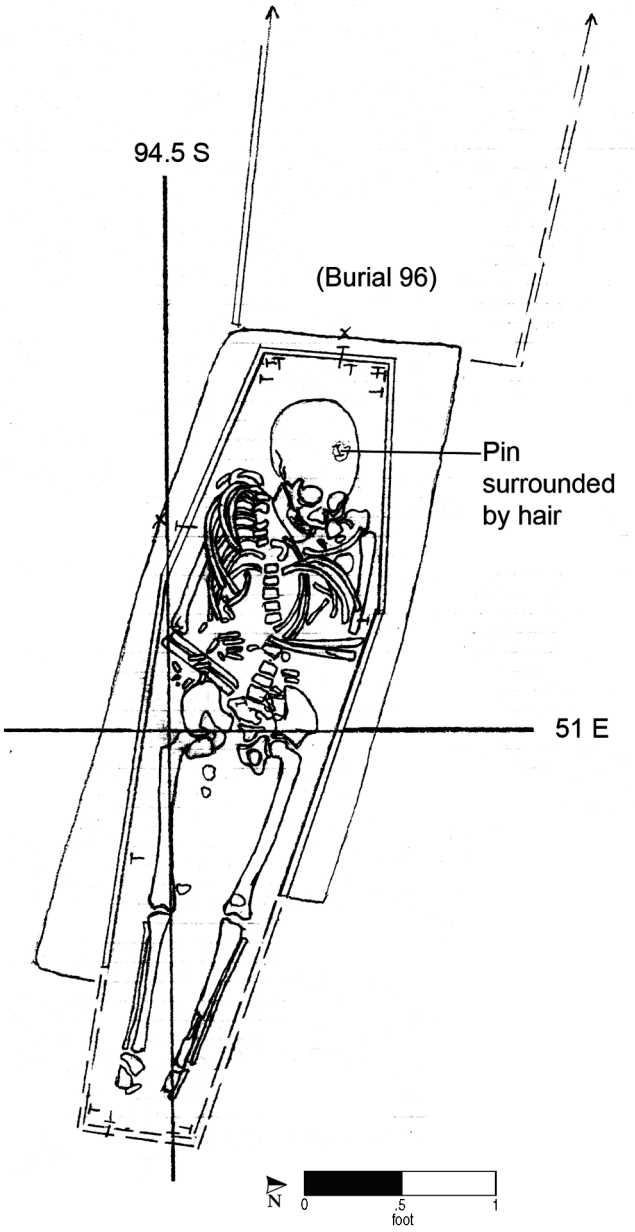
Burial 95

Series 9
Catalog No. 838
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 94.5, E 51
Elevation of cranium: 4.85 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 95 was of a child between 7 and 9 years old. Disarticulated long bones from an earlier burial, Burial 96 (these bones were originally designated Burial 92, now voided), and a single stoneware kiln waster were recorded in the grave shaft. The grave shaft was visible in outline but not otherwise described. The child's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.68 feet, based on the recorded elevations of coffin nails found in situ in the southeastern corner of the burial. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The eastern edge of the lid was not discernible. The bottom was at an elevation of 4.48 feet in the southeast corner, based on the elevation of nails, and at 4.43 feet towards the center of the burial. Several nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the bottom.

The child was interred in the supine position, with the head to the west and the arms crossed over the abdomen. The remains were in fair condition, although metatarsals and metacarpals were missing. A straight pin surrounded by a concentration of hair was recorded in situ on the cranium, and a second pin was mapped on the sacrum; these pins were apparently too disintegrated to be recovered in the laboratory.

Burial 95 clearly postdates Burial 96, as the disturbed lower extremities from Burial 96 were found within the grave shaft of Burial 95. The partial destruction of one burial during interment of another suggests that the two were not meant to share a grave and perhaps were separated by a space of time. Burial 96, along with Burial 94 in the same grave, therefore may be from an earlier period. Adjacent Burials 91, 64, 61, and 42 may all be part of the same group. These burials all had a similar alignment, angled slightly north of grid west. Burial 95 is assigned to the Late Group because of its stratigraphic position relative to Burials 96 and 94 and because it disturbed the earlier grave.



Burial No. 95 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/20/91; Drawing No. 298).

Burial 96

Series 9
Catalog Nos. 839 and 835
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 94.5, E 47
Elevation of cranium: 4.74 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 96 yielded the remains of a young man between 16 and 18 years old. The eastern half of the burial had been destroyed by a subsequent interment (Burial 95), and the disarticulated leg bones from Burial 96 were found in this later grave shaft. These bones were originally designated Burial 92, now voided. The surviving grave shaft for Burial 96 was filled with mottled reddish brown silty clay. There were no artifacts recovered from the fill of the grave shaft.

The coffin was six sided. Its lid was at an elevation of 4.79 feet, and the bottom was reached at 4.54 feet at the western edge and 4.37 feet towards the east. Nails were not recorded at the top of the coffin but were mapped in situ around the perimeter of the bottom. A sample of the coffin wood from an unspecified location was identified as eastern white pine. The man was interred with his head to the west, in the supine position; his arms rested at his sides. Other than the remains of the coffin itself, no artifacts were found in association with Burial 96.

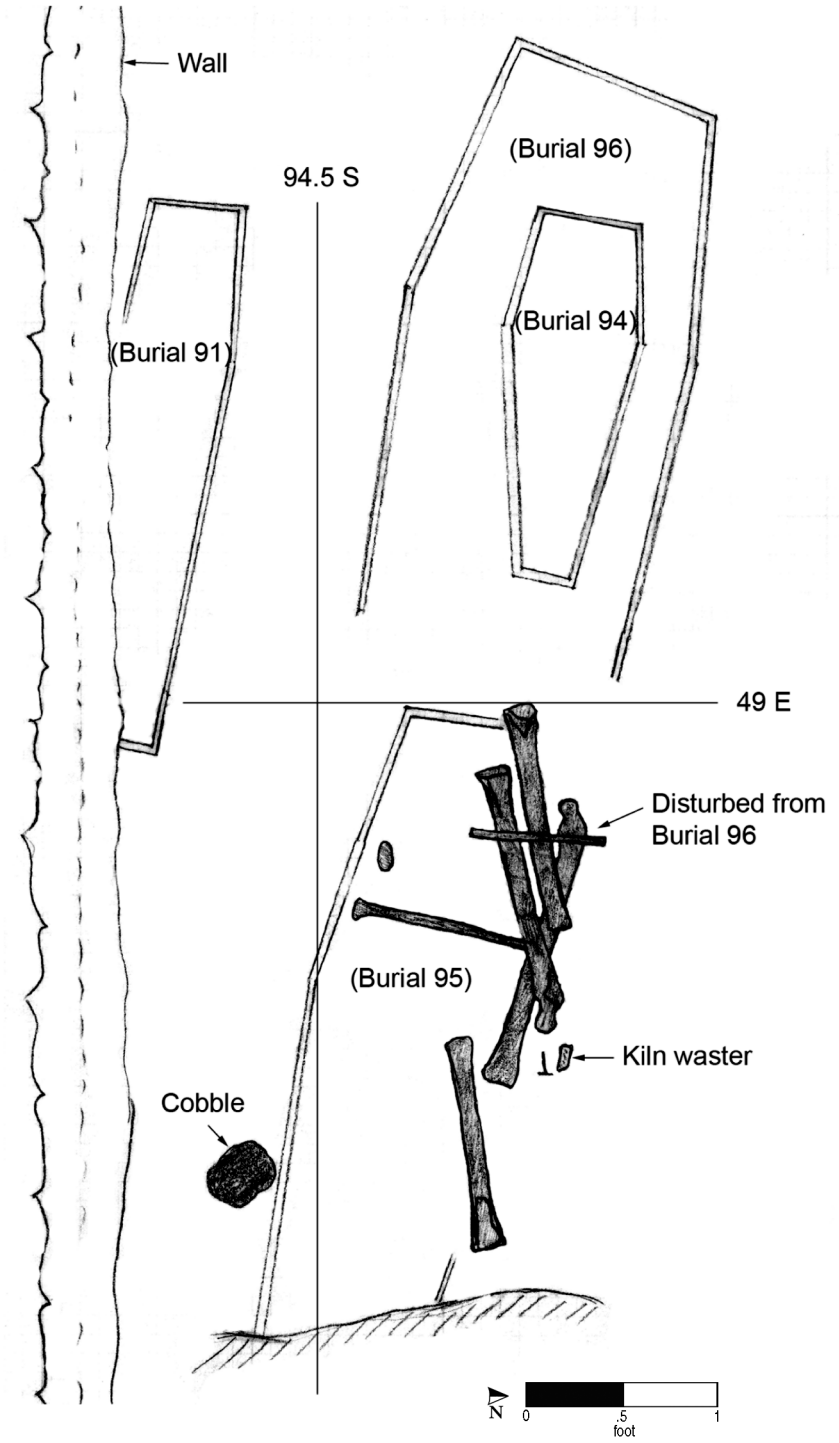
The western half of Burial 96 was overlain by the infant Burial 94, which appears to have shared the same grave shaft. The two coffins were precisely aligned, with the infant's centered on the young man's.

Burials 64 and 42 also overlay the southwest and western edges, respectively, of Burial 96, and thus are later in date but may have been placed deliberately in a grouping anchored by the young man in Burial 96. One other burial, Burial 91 to the immediate south, also appears to have belonged to this grouping. The graves are all oriented similarly, angled slightly north of grid west. Burial 95, also aligned with the others, nevertheless was clearly later and perhaps was not placed here deliberately. It is hypothesized that those interring Burial 95 were not cognizant of the identity or location of Burial 96; the disturbance of the latter was probably accidental and may reflect the disregard of a forgotten grave by those interring Burial 95.

Because of stratigraphic relationships, Burial 96 is placed in the Middle Group.

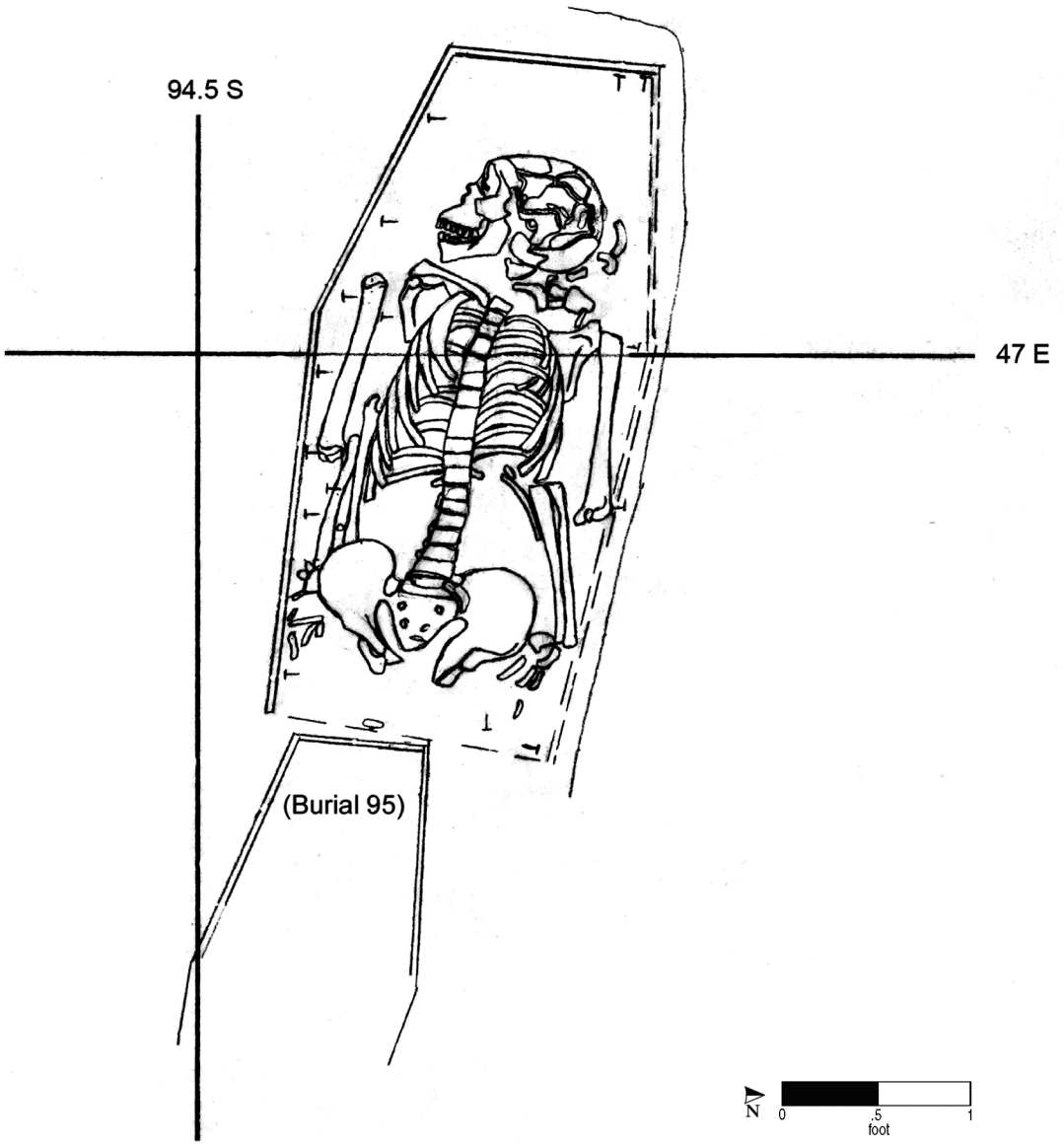
(continued on pages 132–133)

Burial 96 (cont.)



Burial No. 96 (disarticulated bones in grave of Burial 95; drawn by C.G. on 12/2/91; Drawing No. 1052).

Burial 96 (cont.)



Burial No. 96 (intact portion of burial; drawn by M. Schur on 12/18/91; Drawing No. 296).

Burial 97

Series 51
Catalog No. 840
Datum point: 25 (8.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 6.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

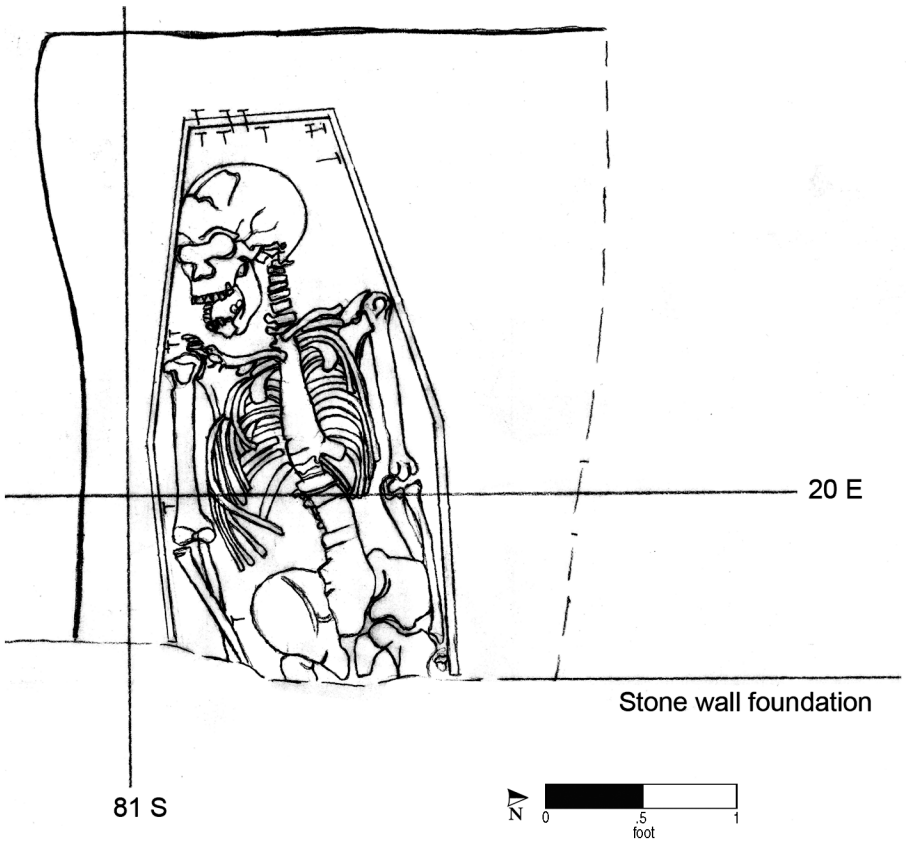
Burial 97 was of a man between 40 and 50 years old. This grave was located in the southeast corner of Lot 12 and had been truncated below the pelvis by a foundation wall running along the east side of the lot. The grave-shaft outline was distinct along the south and north sides; the southern side may have been previously disturbed 2 months earlier during the excavation of Burial 10. Soil was described only as moist clay, and no artifacts were recovered from the shaft fill.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Its lid was first recorded at an elevation of 6.78 feet, its bottom at 6.18 feet. One wood sample (from an unspecified location) was identified as larch. Nails were recorded at the top and bottom of the headboard, and one was recorded along the south side of the coffin bottom. The man had been placed with his head to the west, his arms resting at his sides. Five straight pins were recorded in situ on the cranium, although none were recovered.

According to field notes, Burial 10 (immediately to the south) "intersected" the grave cut for Burial 97; however, the area of Burial 97 was not excavated until some 2 months subsequent to Burial 10, and the exact relation between the two graves was not determined in the field, nor could it be reconstructed from the records.

Burial 97 truncated an underlying infant burial, Burial 98, which lay slightly to the north. Below this was a third burial, Burial 100, also of a child, which had not been disturbed by either of the later interments. Just to the north, at a slightly lower elevation than Burial 97, infant Burials 102 and 103 lay end to end. Burial 97 may not have been associated with any of these children's burials. The fact the interment of Burial 97 destroyed part of child Burial 98 suggests that some time had passed, the earlier grave perhaps forgotten or at least disregarded. Because of this, and its stratigraphic position relative to the several other burials, Burial 97 is placed in the Late Group.

Burial 97 (cont.)



Burial No. 97 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/11/91; Drawing No. 289).

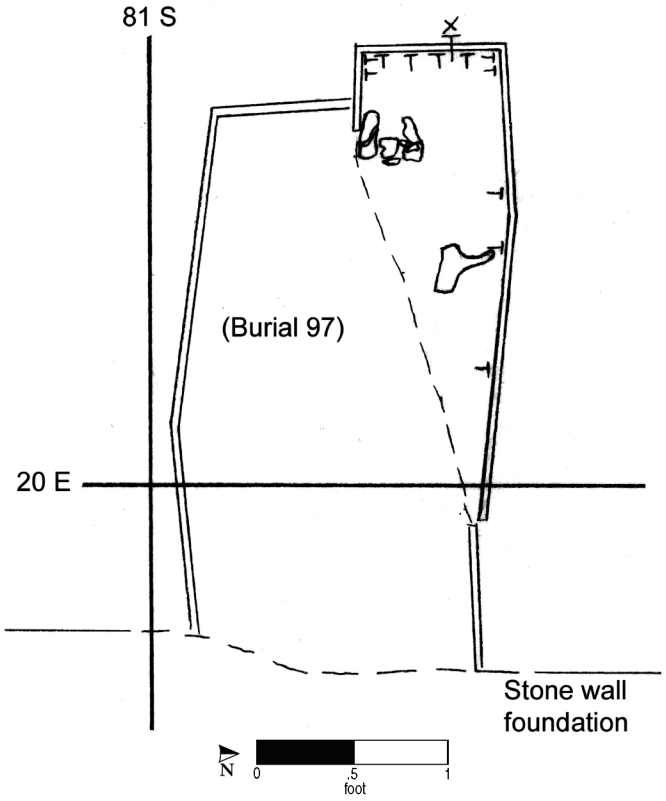
Burial 98

Series 51
Catalog No. 841
Datum point: 25 (8.38 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 6.23 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 98 was of an infant 1–2 years old. It was located in the southeast corner of Lot 12, and the southeast portion of the grave had been truncated by the later interment of an adult man in Burial 97. The grave-shaft outline was not recorded, but soil was described as dark gray-brown fine silt with green-yellow fine-silt mottling.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, recorded at elevations of 6.77 feet at the top and 6.11 feet at the bottom. Numerous bottom nails were recorded in situ, mainly at the head but also along the north side. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. The skeletal remains, which included cranial fragments and part of the left scapula, were in very poor condition, shattered as although by compression. No artifacts, other than the coffin itself, were recovered in association with this burial.

As noted, Burial 98 had been partially destroyed by the interment of Burial 97. Beneath these two burials lay Burial 100, of another child, which was undisturbed. Immediately to the north, Burials 102 and 103, also of infants, lay end to end. Burial 98 may have been associated with Burial 100 or with the pair of infants to its north. It is possible all four subadult burials formed a group or that this location within the cemetery at one time was set aside for children. Because Burial 98 was partially destroyed by Burial 97, the latter is assigned to the Late Group, and Burial 98 is placed in the Middle Group, with the presumption that a period of time had passed between the two.



Burial No. 98 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/13/91; Drawing No. 290).

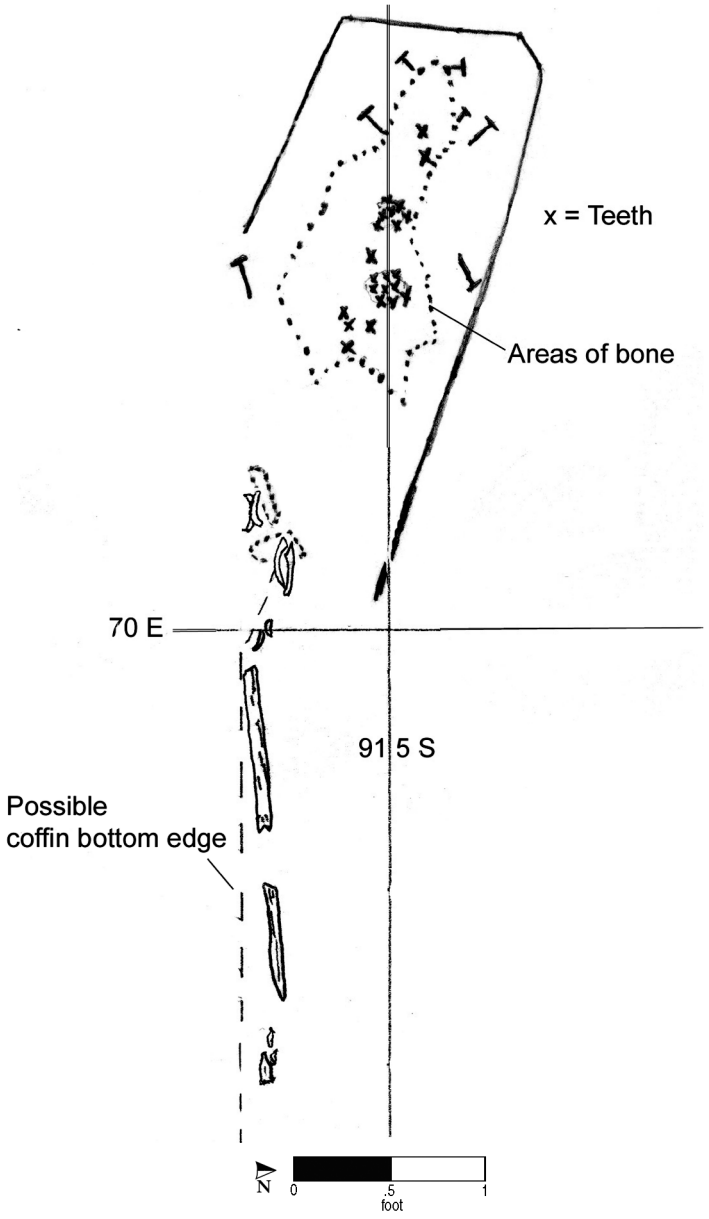
Burial 99

Series 11
Catalog No. 846
Datum points: 39 and 40
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 4.92 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 99 held the remains of a child between 6 and 10 years of age. The grave shaft was filled with soil described as dark, hard-packed, stoneless silt. A prehistoric lithic (a flake?) was noted in the excavation records from the grave shaft; this item was not cataloged in the laboratory and was not recovered after the World Trade Center collapse on September 11, 2001.

The burial was severely damaged by heavy construction machinery during the field-work. Initially, only teeth and crushed bone was identified. Pin fragments that were not recoverable were recorded among the teeth. After the initial identification of the burial, additional remains, which appeared to be in or close to their original position, were discovered to the southeast, lying above Burial 148. These remains, including ribs and long-bone fragments, were mapped and recorded on a supplemental drawing. The Burial 99 coffin lid was not identifiable because of the disturbance caused by the construction machinery. The damage made determination of the coffin shape and precise interment position impossible.

Burial 99 was to the northwest of and overlay Burial 148, which in turn overlay the west end of Burial 155. Excavators were convinced that Burial 99 had cut into Burial 148, disturbing portions of the latter's torso. It also appears that the grave shaft for Burial 99 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 106. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 117, 110, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground and were thus exposed to disturbances from nineteenth-century construction, as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.



Burial No. 99 (composite) (drawn by W. Forbes and W. Williams on 12/18/91 and 1/28/92; Drawing Nos. 295 and 354).

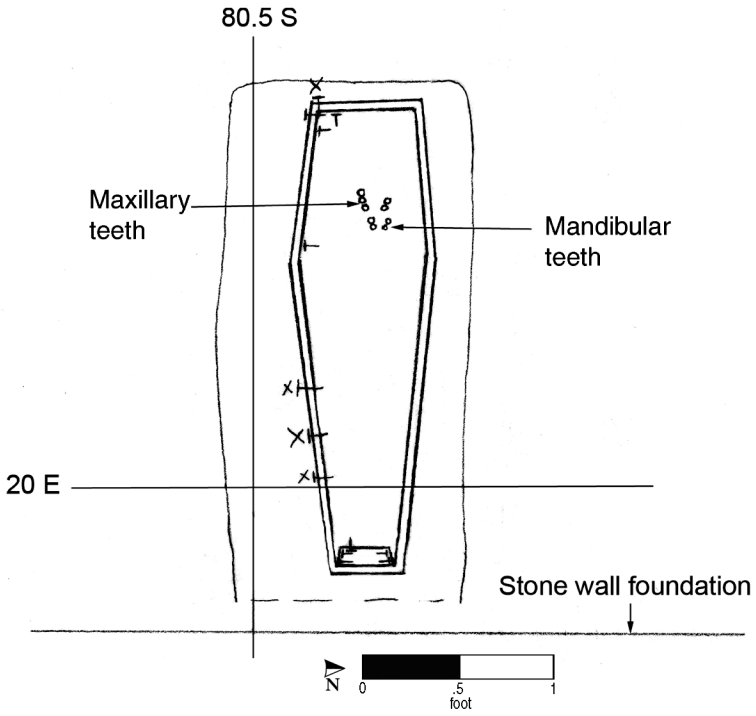
Burial 100

Series 51
Catalog No. 842
Datum point: 25
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 20
Elevation of cranium: 5.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 100 was probably of an infant or young child, although the remains consisted only of teeth and age could not be determined. The grave was located in the southeast corner of Lot 12. The rectangular grave-shaft outline was visible on all but the east side, which was obscured by a foundation wall. Shaft fill was described as dark gray-brown silt with yellow-green silt mottling. One fragment of red brick and two oyster shell fragments were recovered from the fill.

The coffin was hexagonal, and the footboard sloped outwards at the top. Nails were recorded in situ at the foot and along the south side. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in direct association with the remains. Based on the location of teeth, this individual had been placed with the head to the west.

Burial 100 was located directly beneath Burial 98 (an infant) and Burial 97 (an adult man whose grave had truncated Burial 98). Burials 98 and 100 may have been associated with each other and also may have been associated with two other infant burials. Burials 102 and 103 lay end to end immediately to the north. Based on its coffin shape and stratigraphic position, Burial 100 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 100 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/14/91; Drawing No. 291).

Burial 101

Catalog No. 843
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 48
Elevation of cranium: 3.94 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 101 held the remains of a man between 26 and 35 years of age. It was located along the south edge of stone foundation walls for structures facing Duane Street, at the boundary between Lots 13 and 14. The northwest part of the grave shaft, which was filled with mottled silty clay, was not visible beneath the foundation. A rodent disturbance was noted near the left elbow, and excavators suggested this might account for an extraneous piece of cranium that was found with the skeletal remains.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at elevations of 4.69 feet (in the northwest corner) to 4.45 feet (in the southeast). It was decorated with a pattern of iron tacks, recorded in situ. The pattern was described in the field notes as heart shaped, with unidentified designs within the outline of the heart. It also subsequently has been interpreted as a Sankofa symbol. This West African symbol, which originated with the Twi-speaking people of present-day Ghana and the Ivory Coast, represents the proverb *Se wo were fi na wo sankofa a yenkyi*, meaning, "It is not a taboo to return and fetch it when you forget." Other meanings of the heart shape in African symbolic systems are possible. The interior design may represent letters and numbers; coffins were sometimes decorated with the deceased's initials and age or year of death. The corrosion of the tacks and their displacement (caused by decay of the coffin) rendered any such writing illegible, although 1769 is perhaps a plausible reading for the year.

Based on a minimum count of tack heads, a total of 187 tacks was recovered. Of these 187 tacks, 178 had measurable heads. Fifty measured 1.0 cm, and 128 measured 0.6 cm. The larger tacks were used for the outer portion of the design, and the interior portion of the design was made with the smaller tacks. Although the tacks were badly corroded, they were identified as cast-iron rather than wrought. It is possible they originally had a tin-alloy coating. The manufacture type suggests a post-1760 date for these items.

Two coffin wood samples from Burial 101 were identified as larch. The coffin lid is of special interest because it was split in two longitudinally, having been either a single plank or joined boards that had split under the weight of soil above. A single, vertically oriented nail was recorded in a small strip of wood at the center of the lid. This may represent a small cross brace joining two boards. No other nails were found along the center line. A similarly placed and oriented nail was found on the lid of the coffin in Burial 107, adjacent to the south and believed to be contemporary with Burial 101. Burial 89, in the same grave as Burial 107, also had a coffin that was split down the center of the lid.

The preservation of the skeletal remains was excellent. The man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and his arms resting at his sides. His hands were on the upper legs. The remains fit snugly within the coffin, with both the head and the feet resting against the end boards. In addition to the decorated coffin, artifacts associated with the man's burial included two straight pins, one on the cranium (with a small tuft of hair) and one on the mid-thoracic vertebrae. Copper staining was also noted on the right parietal and temporal bones during cleaning. Excavators recorded two possible fragments of bone buttons on the medial side of the left leg; however, no buttons were cataloged in the laboratory. Copper staining on the right fibula was also noted.

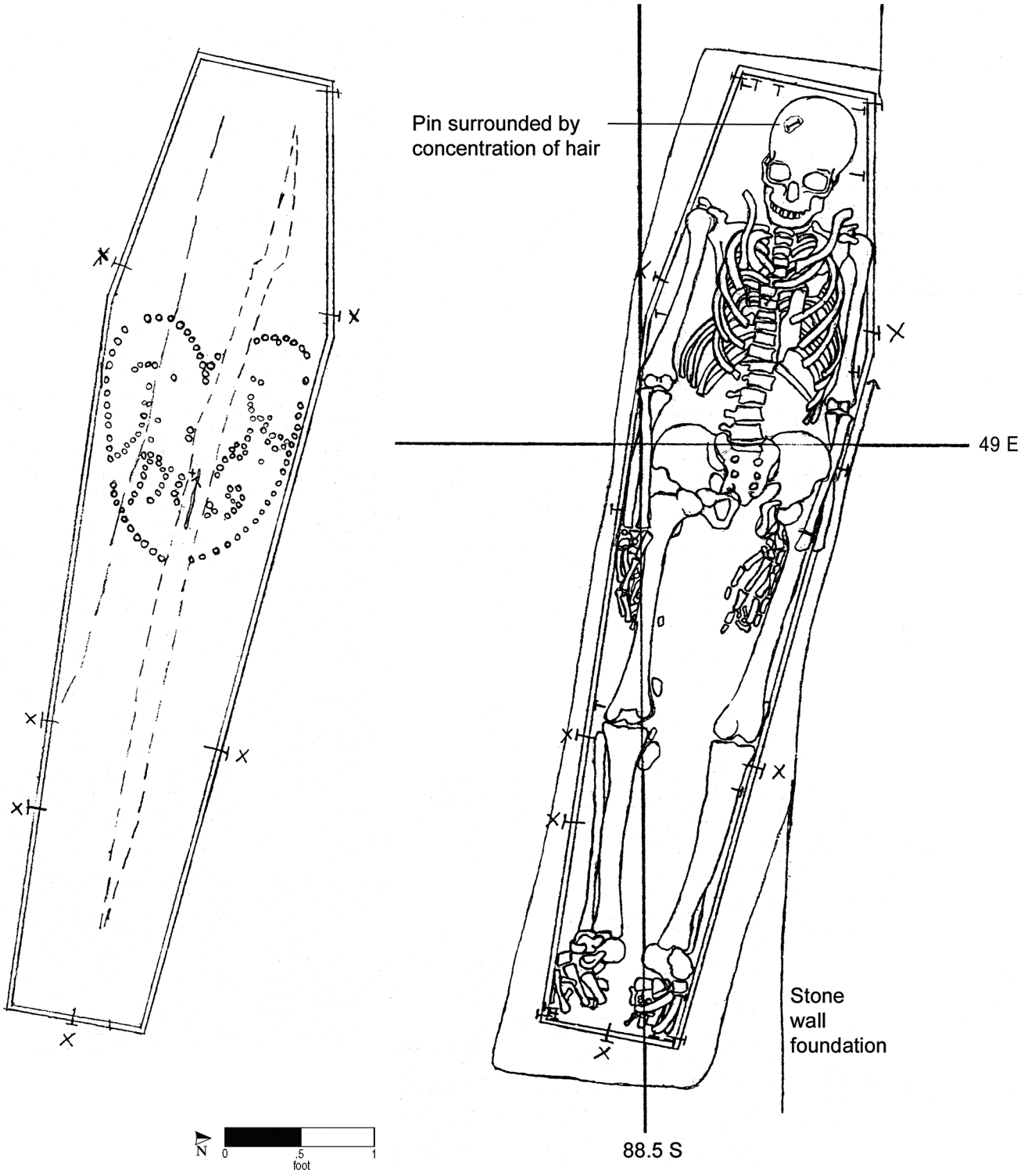
Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107. Field drawings indicate there was overlap between the grave-shaft outline of Burial 101 and those of these adjacent burials, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101 and about 1 foot higher in elevation. It was excavated a week later than Burial 101, and no mention is made in the records as to the stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts. However, a relationship between the burials cannot be ruled out. They are aligned, with a slightly northward orientation. The man in Burial 101 had one of the few decorated coffins in the excavated sample, and it is possible his grave site may have been marked or decorated as well; in this case the placement of the infant, Burial 108, may be seen as deliberate rather than accidental.

The dating of the tacks that formed the coffin decoration (post-1760) place this burial in the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 140)

Burial 101 (cont.)



Burial No. 101 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/18/91; Drawing No. 294).

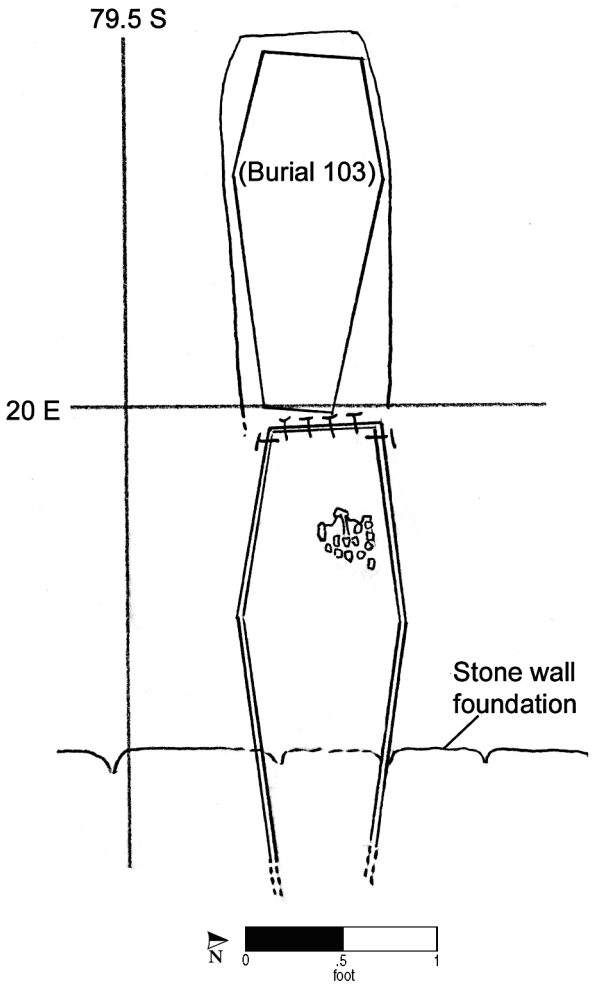
Burial 102

Catalog No. 844
Datum point: 19
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 19
Elevation of teeth: 5.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 102 was of a child between 16 and 32 months of age. The only skeletal remains present were the teeth. Burial 102 lay partly beneath a foundation wall along the east side of Lot 12. This wall truncated the east end of this burial. The grave-shaft outline was generally ovoid and abutted that of Burial 103 to the west so that the boundary could not be distinguished. The shaft fill was not described; one pipe stem fragment was recovered from within it.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 6.08 feet, the bottom at 5.93 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. The excavators noted that the coffin was in good condition, but no samples were collected in the field for later identification. Some wood was recovered from a soil sample. Nails were recorded in situ only at the head end. One possible tack was identified in the laboratory, but this item was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The location of the teeth indicated that the infant's head was to the west. There were straight-pin fragments associated with the remains, but the locations were not recorded.

Burial 102 was a few inches to the east of Burial 103, which held an infant, and a few inches higher in elevation. Another probable infant burial, Burial 100, lay immediately to the south of Burial 103, overlain by burials 97 and 98. It is possible that two or more of the child burials were deliberately placed together, although Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to have been later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 were in a dense concentration of graves that appears to mark the one-time northern edge of the cemetery (as though crowded up against the fence). In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 102 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 102 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/17/91; Drawing No. 1294).

Burial 103

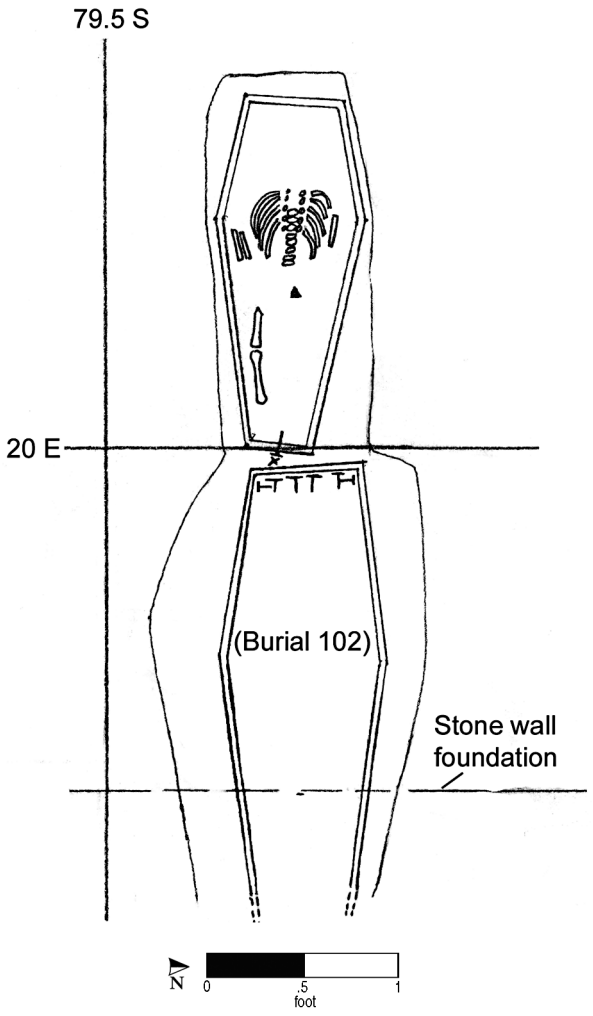
Catalog No. 845
Datum point: 19
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 21
Elevation: 5.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 103 was of an infant whose precise age could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12, just south of the line of postholes marking a fence that once bounded the cemetery. The shaft outline was rectangular in shape and abutted Burial 102 on the east end so that it was not possible to distinguish a boundary. The associated soil was not recorded.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 5.83 feet, the bottom at 5.53 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the excavators noted that it was in good condition. A single nail was recorded in situ at the foot of the coffin, although there were additional nails and a tack cataloged in the laboratory. Some small nails were recovered from the "coffin interior" soil sample. The nails and tack were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The child had been placed in a supine position with the head to the west. There were only a few skeletal remains present, including ribs and the right leg bones. The bones were fragmented and in very poor condition. A straight-pin fragment was recovered from the left upper torso area.

Burial 102 was a few inches to the east of Burial 103 and a few inches higher in elevation. Another probable infant burial, Burial 100, lay immediately to the south of Burial 103, overlain by burials 97 and 98. It seems likely that two or more of the child burials were deliberately placed together, although Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to have been later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 were in a dense concentration of graves that appears to mark the onetime northern edge of the cemetery (as though crowded up against the fence). In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 103 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 103 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/17/91; Drawing No. 293).

Burial 104

Series 30
Catalog No. 847
Datum point: 39 (5.67 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 61
Elevation of cranium: 3.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 104, located in the former Republican Alley, was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The remains were disturbed, as noted by excavators, by the backhoe during fieldwork. The skull was badly crushed; various cranial and facial bones were missing completely. The grave-shaft fill consisted of dark gray-brown clayey silt, mottled with green-yellow fine silt, and it contained no artifacts other than a tiny fragment of brick. The southern side of the grave outline was not discernible to excavators.

The woman's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.45 feet based on the elevation of coffin nails found in situ in the northeast corner. The bottom was at approximately 3.5 feet. The field drawings indicate that the coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the entire perimeter at the coffin bottom, but the only nails recorded at the top were two in the northeast corner (probably because the burial had been disturbed). The coffin wood was not identified.

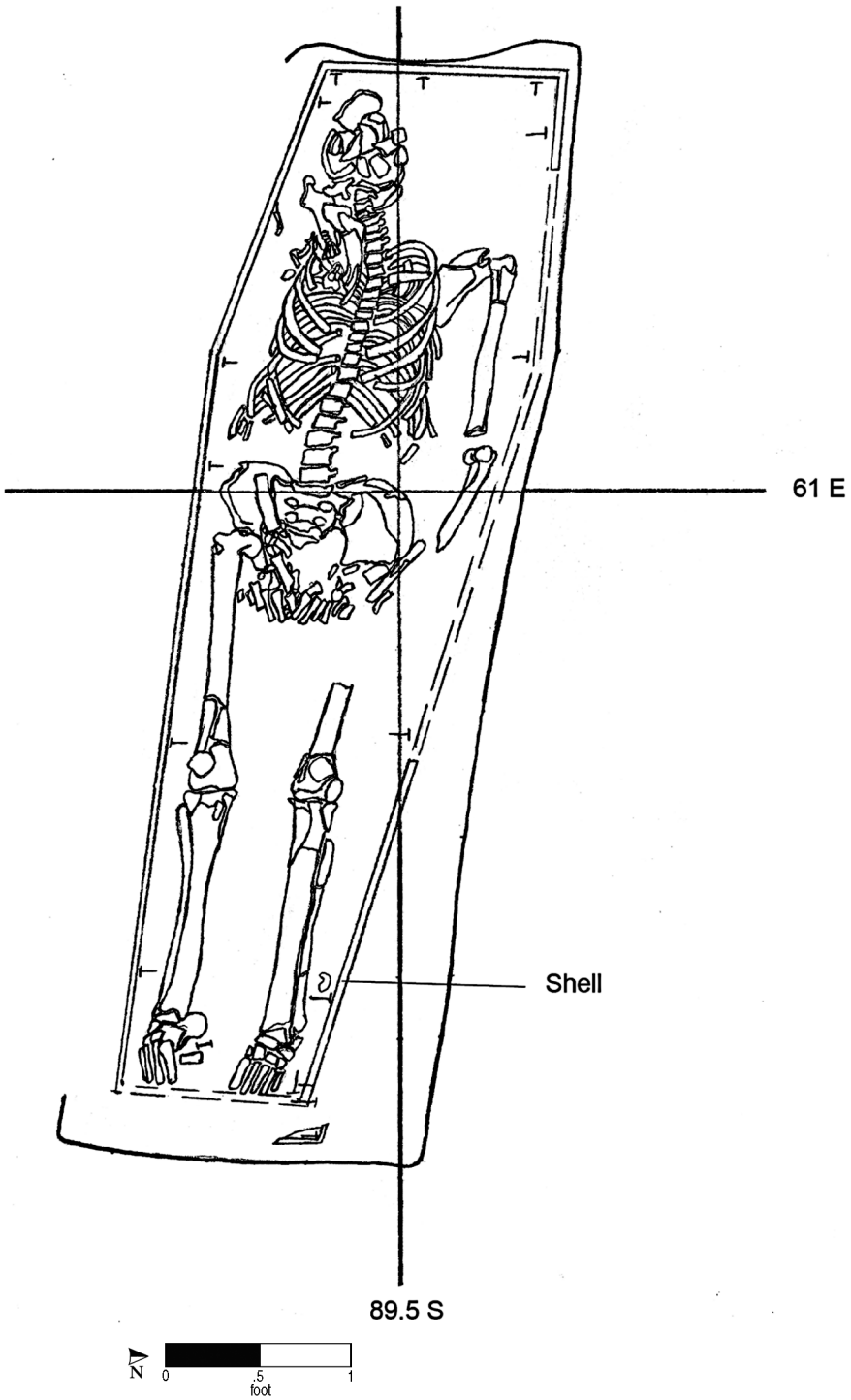
The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, and her hands placed over her pelvis. A piece of hard-shell clam (valve portion) was found near the outside of the woman's left lower leg. This shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center. Fourteen straight-pin fragments, including two with pin heads, were recovered from the burial. In the field, excavators noted one pin by the jaw, and one was recorded in situ adjacent to the right foot.

Although no direct stratigraphic relationship was recorded during archaeological fieldwork, it is possible that when the grave for Burial 104 was dug, it partially disturbed a preexisting grave, Burial 113, located immediately to the south.

Absent other temporal evidence, Burial 104 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 144)

Burial 104 (cont.)



Burial No. 104 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/23/91; Drawing No. 300).

Burial 105

Series 11a
Catalog No. 848
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 60
Elevation of mandible: 4.37 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 105, containing the remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age, was damaged during backhoe clearing of the south edge of the former Republican Alley. Excavators noted that skeletal elements had been displaced from east to west. The southern side of the grave had also been disturbed by a nineteenth-century foundation wall. The grave shaft contained mottled silty clay.

The nineteenth-century foundation trench along the southern side overlay the coffin. The coffin lid was not present; the bottom was recorded at an elevation of 4.22 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the deceased.

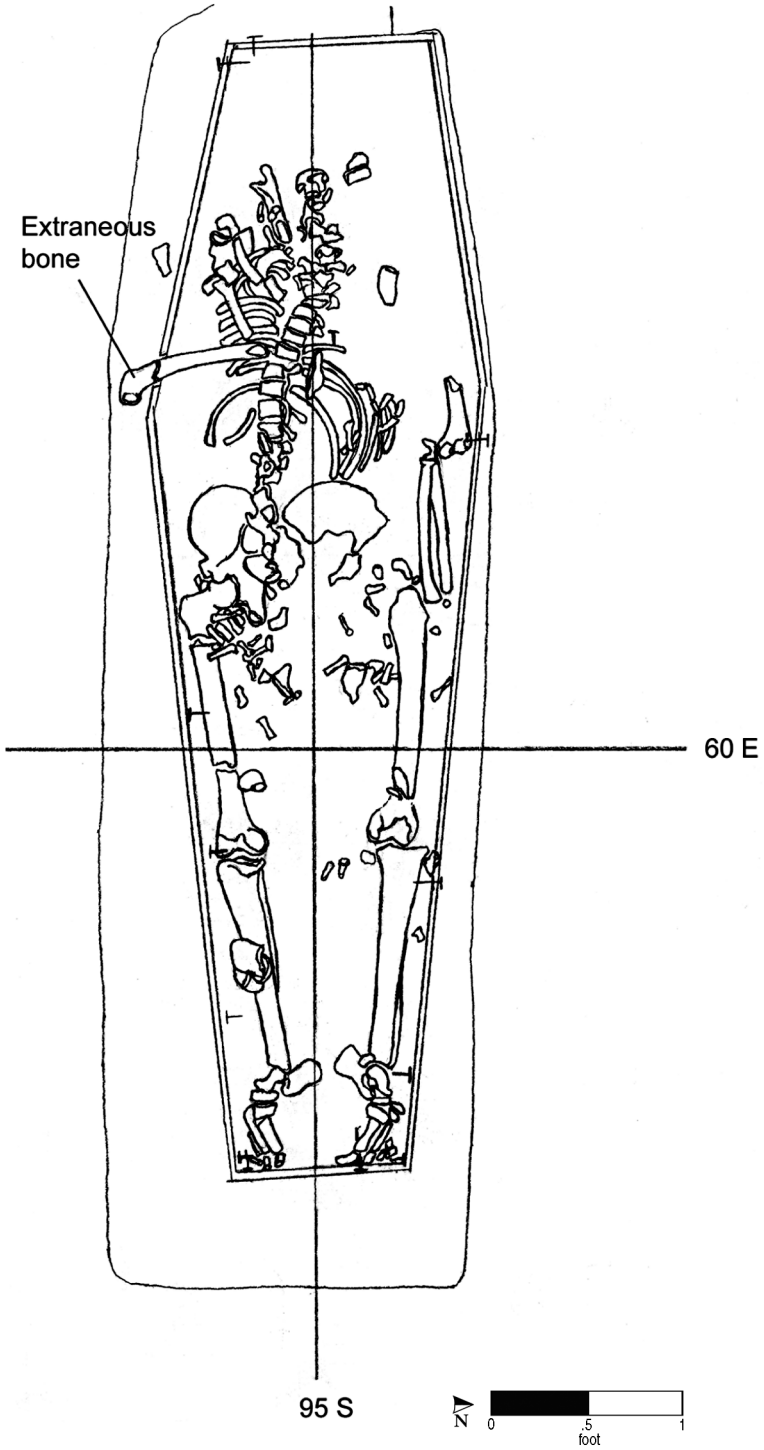
The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west and his arms either at his sides or resting on the pelvis. The cranium, upper vertebrae, and right arm were all disturbed.

Along the southern side of the burial, excavators found extraneous skeletal elements, a left femur, and pelvis fragments. These may have belonged to another burial that was disturbed when the interment of Burial 105 took place or to a burial that the foundation had destroyed. The grave shaft of Burial 105 appears to have truncated the eastern portion of Burial 118. The eastern end of Burial 105 appears to have cut into another grave shaft, that of Burial 189; however, given the disturbed condition of Burial 189, this sequence cannot be considered definitive. Archaeologists excavated Burial 105, which lay half a foot higher in elevation, 1 month prior to Burial 189 and made no mention of the latter burial's grave-shaft outline.

It is possible Burial 105 was aligned with Burials 122, 113, and 104 to its north. However, it was about a foot higher in elevation, suggesting it was a shallower grave, or the ground surface sloped up toward the south in this location, or soil deposition occurred between the time of the other burials and Burial 105. Because of its stratigraphic position—that is, its apparent truncation of at least one earlier burial—and the possibility that it postdates the burials to the north (with intervening soil deposition), Burial 105 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 146)

Burial 105 (cont.)



Burial No. 105 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/3/92; Drawing No. 308).

Burial 106

Series 11
Catalog No. 849
Datum point: 39
Grid coordinates: S 90.5, E 71
Elevation of cranium: 3.98 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 106 contained the remains of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of Lot 14. The grave shaft was obscured in its southern and eastern portions by Burials 99 and 148. The fill consisted of stony mixed silt, and it contained a fragment of locally manufactured blue-painted ceramic (mentioned as lost in the field), a prehistoric lithic artifact, and nails that may have been from an upper, disturbed burial. The lithic and nails were not cataloged, and if they were in fact brought to the laboratory, they were misplaced; in any case they were never recovered after the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center collapse. The eastern portion of the grave shaft had been partially disturbed during backhoe excavation of overlying soil, and in this area excavators noted that the soil was very hard, presumably compacted by the backhoe.

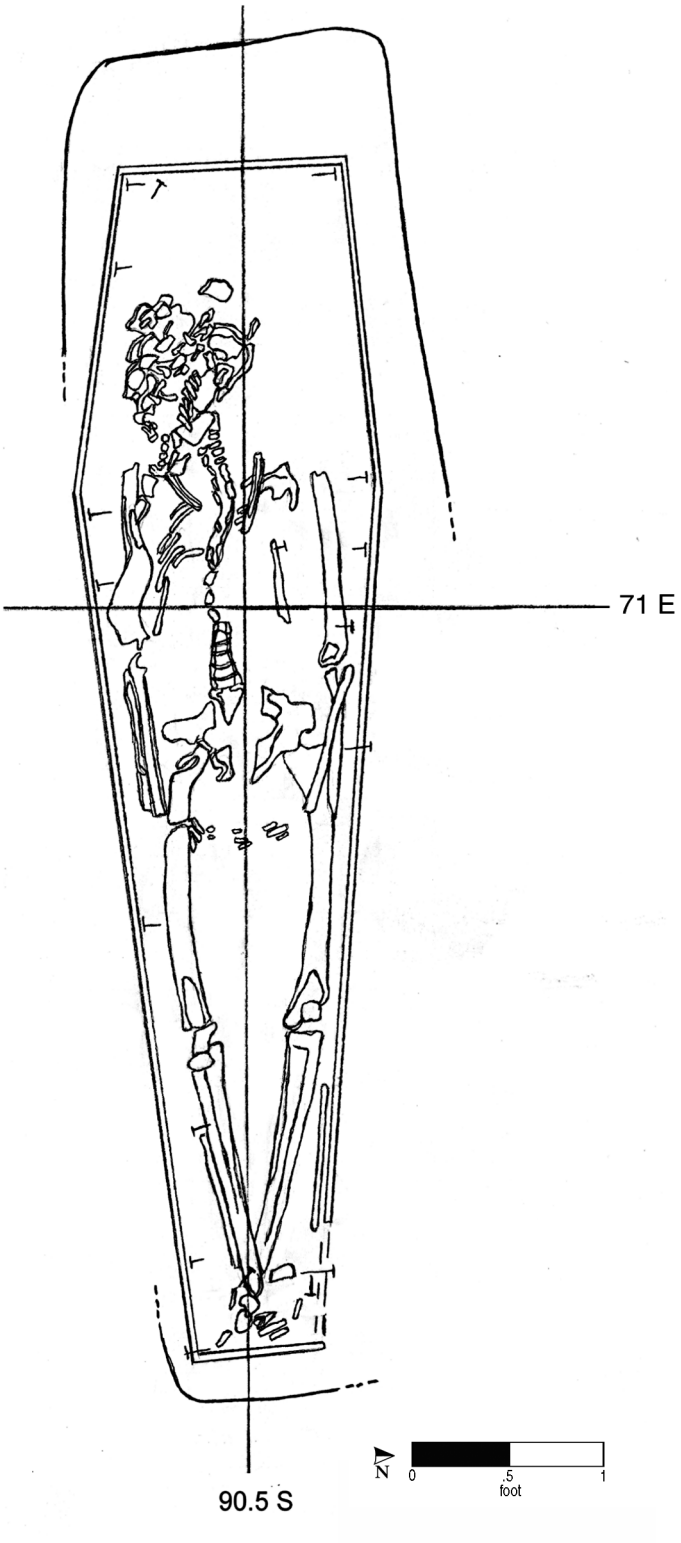
The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.62 feet in the northwest corner and sloped down eastward to an elevation of 4.27 feet in the northeast corner. The bottom was at elevations of 3.87 feet in the west to 3.48 feet in the east. The coffin was hexagonal, and its end boards were slanted outward at the top. It was noted that this might have been the result of the backhoe disturbance. The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west and arms resting at her sides. No artifacts other than coffin remains were associated directly with the burial. The skeletal remains sustained damage from construction activity and excavation. The skull had been crushed by the backhoe. The proximal ends of the humeri were also crushed; minute fragments of crushed bones were lying to the north of the skeleton. Excavators scarred the right femur during excavation, and the hand bones were partially troweled away.

The south part of the grave shaft of Burial 106 was overlain or cut by, and thus predates, the severely disturbed Burial 99. It appears that the north side of Burial 106 lay above the south side of the grave cut for Burial 218, suggesting that Burial 106 postdates Burial 218. The latter in turn overlay two earlier interments, Burials 263 and 272. Burial 119 lay approximately 1 foot to the north of Burial 106, at approximately the same elevation. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 106 is placed in the Late-Middle Group.

A later archaeological feature, a posthole, was located immediately adjacent to the northeast corner of Burial 106. It appears to have cut into the grave shaft, if not the coffin itself. No mention of the posthole was made in the field notes; it is shown in photographs and is indicated on the drawing for Burial 263 to the north. This posthole was not given a feature designation, and there is no record of its contents.

(continued on page 148)

Burial 106 (cont.)



Burial No. 106 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/3/92; Drawing No. 307).

Burial 107

Series 10
Catalog No. 850
Datum point: 33
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 48
Elevation of cranium: 4.19 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 107 yielded the remains of a woman between 35 and 40 years of age. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of Lot 13. It was discovered after the removal of Burial 89, which overlay and had partly slumped into the southern portion of Burial 107. The fill of the grave shaft contained small fragments of animal bone but no other artifacts.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.49 feet in the southeast corner. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter. After the coffin lid was fully exposed, it was sketched, showing a large gap running lengthwise down the center. The absence of nails along the center line suggests the lid was a single plank that had split or was of two planks joined with glue and perhaps a cross piece. A single vertically oriented nail recorded in the center of the coffin lid may be intrusive from Burial 89 or may have attached such a cross piece. The coffin of Burial 89 also had a split lid, and it is noted that so did that of Burial 101. The latter also had a vertical nail in the center of the lid, suggesting a very similar coffin construction, although the Burial 107 lid was not decorated. A wood sample from Burial 107 was identified as fir; the coffin of Burial 101 was made of larch.

The woman in Burial 107 had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting above her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The woman's ribs and vertebrae were disarticulated and scattered within the coffin, apparently from the lid collapse and possibly from disturbance by rodents, as noted by excavators. Numerous fragments of mammal bones from the shaft fill support the identification of a rodent disturbance. Two straight pins were found within the burial, one on the sternum (breast bone) and one near the left forearm. A tuft of hair was recorded on the cranium.

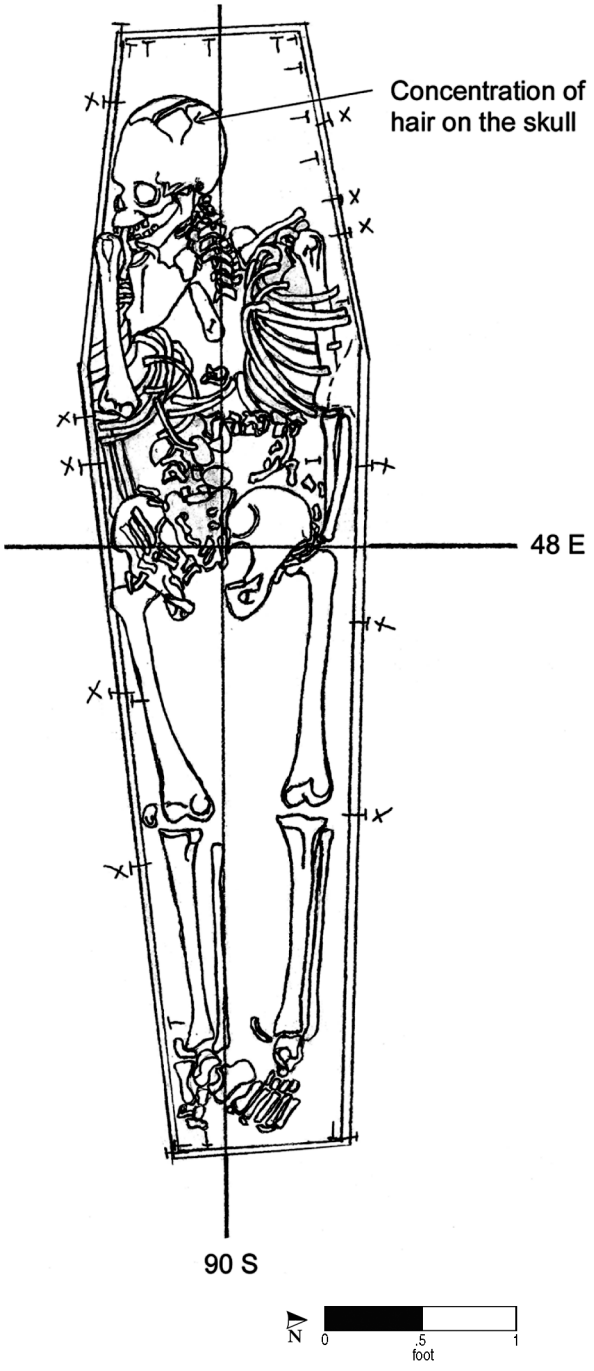
A single bead was found near the woman's ear during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. The drawn glass bead was cylindrical and colored opaque "redwood" red on the surface with a transparent apple-green core. The diameter was 0.31 cm and the length was 0.9 cm.

Burial 107 was immediately below Burial 89, offset 0.7–0.8 feet to the north. The drawing of the grave-shaft outline for Burial 89 suggests that the two individuals shared a single shaft. The two women may have had similarly constructed coffins.

Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107. Field drawings indicate there was overlap between the two grave-shaft outlines, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other. Because the grave for Burials 89 and 107 cut into Burial 111, an infant's grave (which is unusual at this cemetery and may indicate that the grave digger did not know of the earlier grave), and because it is hypothesized that Burial 89 is roughly contemporaneous with surrounding Burials 101, 95, and 109, Burial 107 is assigned along with these others to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 150)

Burial 107 (cont.)



Burial No. 107 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/27/91; Drawing No. 301).

Burial 108

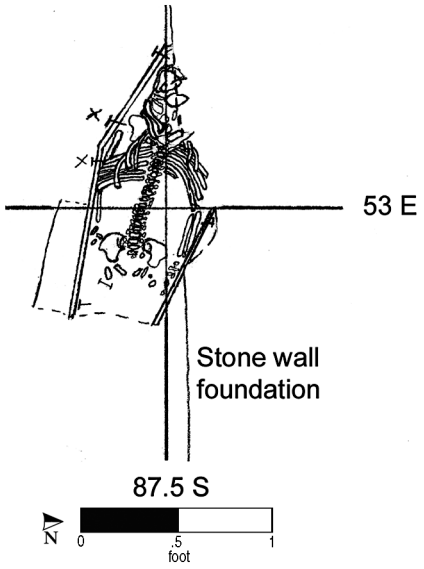
Catalog No. 851
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 53
Elevation of cranium: 5.40 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 108, located along the north edge of the former Republican Alley, at the rear of former Lot 14, yielded the remains of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The eastern end of the grave was truncated by a backhoe during clearing for the excavations, and the northeastern edge was cut by the rear foundation of one of the structures that once stood on Lot 14. Only a small portion of the southern edge of the grave-shaft outline was visible. The fill of the grave shaft was described as mottled silty clay. Excavation records mention that a cranial fragment, unrelated to Burial 108, was found above the skeletal remains on the north side. No other material was recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.46 feet and the bottom at 5.0 feet. The backhoe disturbance continued through the coffin, removing the entire eastern portion. The northwest section of the coffin was also missing, truncated by the stone foundation. Nevertheless, the coffin shape was clearly hexagonal, and nails were recorded in situ along the south and north sides, at both top and bottom. A wood sample was later identified as pine. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, arms resting at the sides. The legs and feet had been removed by the backhoe, and portions of the cranium were missing where the foundation had cut into the grave.

Other than the coffin, the only artifacts found in association with the infant's remains were straight pins, recorded near the mandible, left ribs, middle vertebrae, and right ischium (part of the pelvis). Five pin fragments were cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101 and about 1 foot higher in elevation. It was excavated a week later than Burial 101, and no mention is made in the records as to a stratigraphic relationship between the two grave shafts. A relationship between the burials cannot be ruled out. They are aligned, with a northwesterly orientation. Because the man interred in Burial 101 had a decorated coffin (one of the few found in the excavated cemetery), it is not unreasonable to suggest that his grave surface may have been marked or decorated as well, in which case the placement of the infant may be seen as deliberate rather than accidental. Because of this possible association, Burial 108 is placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 108 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/27/91; Drawing No. 302).

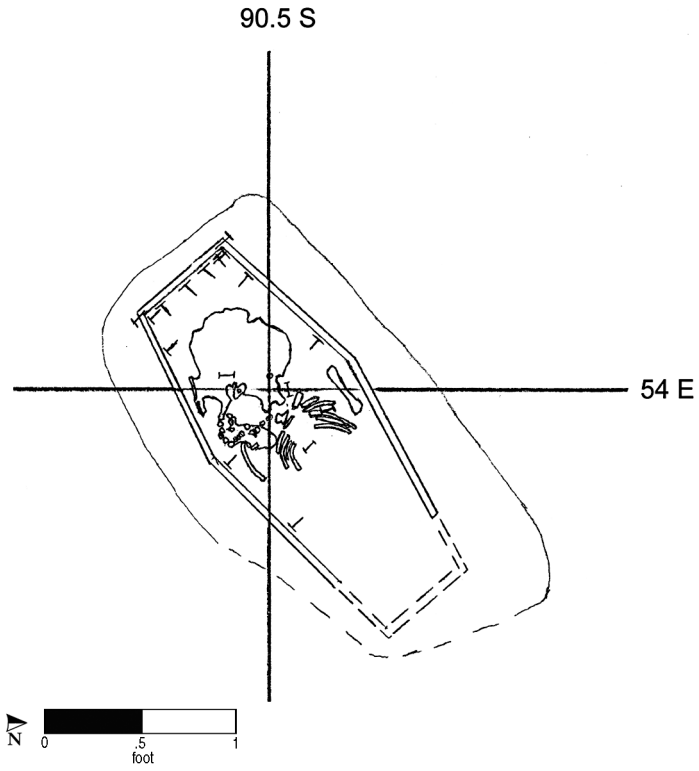
Burial 109

Series 10
Catalog No. 852
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 90.5, E 54
Elevation of cranium: 4.32 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 109 was of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within the former Republican Alley, at the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft was filled with hard-packed mottled silty clay. The eastern end of the grave was truncated by a backhoe during excavation and was obscured.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.63 feet in the northwest corner and 4.13 feet in the northeast corner; these elevations were based on coffin nails found in situ. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 4.18 feet in the center of the burial. A wood sample was identified as pine. The coffin was hexagonal, and the infant was placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, and the lower extremities were missing, probably because of backhoe damage. Four shroud pins were found, one on the cranium, one near the jaw, and two on the ribs. The one on the cranium adhered to a fragment of linen.

Burial 109 was located just northeast of Burial 111, half a foot lower in elevation. It may have truncated the east side of Burial 111, thus postdating it. The grave of Burials 89 and 107 also truncated Burial 111. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 109 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 109 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/29/91; Drawing No. 304).

Burial 110

Series 11
Catalog No. 853
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 78
Elevation of cranial fragments: 5.33 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Undetermined

Burial 110, located in the former Republican Alley, consisted of a small pile of secondarily deposited cranial fragments of an infant less than 2.5 months old. The soil surrounding the fragments consisted of gray-brown fine sandy silt, adjacent to yellow clay and deposits of overburden and brick. Excavators noted that there was no visible coffin outline. The bone was first recorded at an elevation of 5.33 feet, and the lowest elevation was 4.94 feet. Two nails were found with the bones. Excavators noted green stains on the skeletal fragments, which they believed might be from green linoleum from a twentieth-century structure rather than stains from decomposed copper-alloy pins.

The bones assigned to Burial 110 lay 0.61 feet above an intact burial, Burial 123. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 117, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground and were thus exposed to disturbances from nineteenth-century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

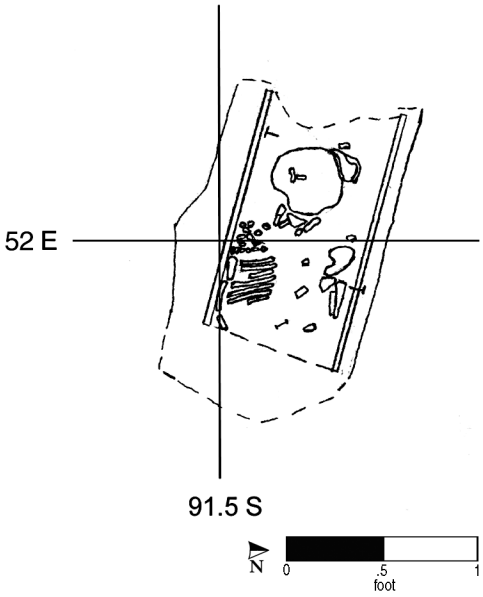
Burial 111

Series 10
Catalog No. 854
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 52
Elevation of cranium: 4.87 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 111 was of a child between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within the former Republican Alley. It had been partially disturbed along the western edge by the grave shaft for Burials 89 and 107. The grave shaft, coffin, and skeletal remains were also truncated on the east, but no cause is suggested in the field records. Machine damage, which is recorded nearby, is a possible explanation. Alternatively, it is possible that Burial 111 was disturbed on the east by the grave shaft of Burial 109, located to the northeast of Burial 111, 0.5 feet lower in elevation and intact. There is a discrepancy in the recordation of Burials 109 and 111, however, that leaves their relationship unclear.

The Burial 111 coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.88 feet, the base at 4.83 feet. It was probably four sided in shape. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, fragmented and disarticulated, and had to be removed as a single unit with surrounding soil. A single straight pin was recorded in the stomach area but was not recoverable.

Burial 111 was partially cut by and thus predates Burial 89. It may also have been truncated by the grave shaft for Burial 109. Burial 111 is assigned by default to the Middle Group.



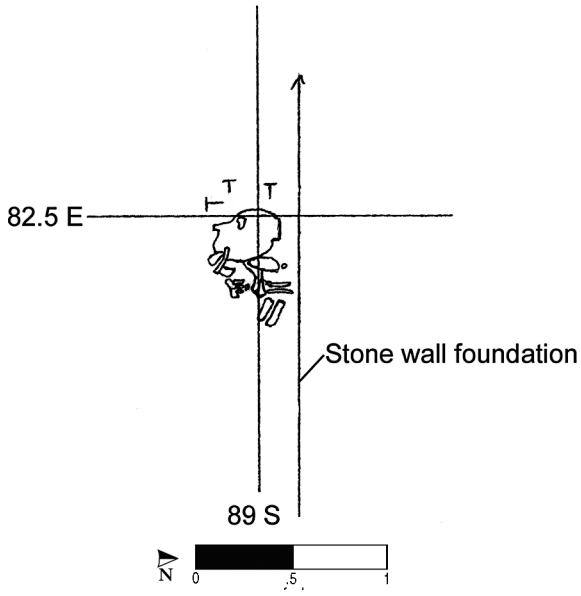
Burial No. 111 (drawn by M. Schur on 12/29/91; Drawing No. 303).

Burial 112

Catalog No. 855
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 89, E 82.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.52 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 112, located along the north edge of the former Republican Alley, contained the remains of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. These remains consisted of crushed and fragmented bone. Associated soil was described as compacted sandy clay, presumably the grave fill, from which no artifacts were recovered. A stone foundation for a Duane Street building had cut into this grave along the north side.

Excavation began at an elevation of 4.54 feet. No coffin wood or wood stains were identified, although three nails were found, apparently in situ, on the west side, suggesting the head of a coffin. Four pins or green stains of pins were recorded in situ as well, but none was recoverable. Based on the position of the nails and the crushed cranial fragments, the infant appears to have been placed with the head to the west. Absent temporal evidence, Burial 112 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 112 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/4/92; Drawing No. 309).

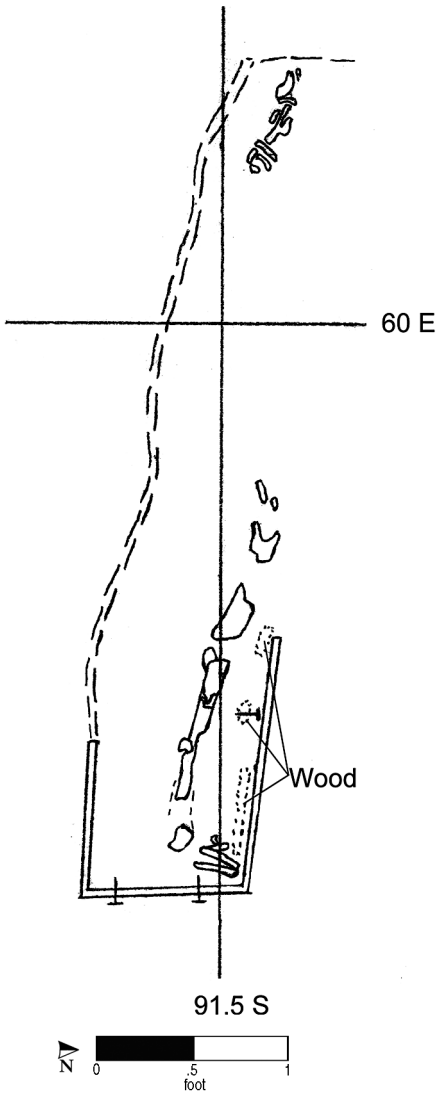
Burial 113

Catalog No. 856
Datum point: 38
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 60
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.62 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 113, located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 14, was very disturbed, possibly by recent construction activity, although earlier disturbance cannot be ruled out. Only a few bones from the jaw and lower left limb bones were extant. The remains were of an adult of undetermined age and sex. No soil description for the grave-shaft fill or surrounding soil was provided in the field notes. A curved wood fragment recovered from the fill was cataloged as a possible handle of some kind but may well have been natural. This item was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.68 feet at the foot (east) end. Only the eastern end of the coffin was intact; the south side could be vaguely identified from staining. Three coffin nails were recorded in situ, two at the top of the footboard and one along the north side. It was not possible to determine the shape of the coffin, nor was the wood identified. It is clear, however, that the individual was interred with the head to the west, based on the position of skeletal fragments in the burial. The highest skeletal elements (the left foot and a cranial fragment) were recorded at an elevation of 3.62 feet. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the burial.

Burial 113 lay between Burial 104 (to the north) and Burial 122 (to the south). The relationship among the three cannot be determined. All were at similar elevations, although Burial 113 was much more disturbed than the other two. Burial 113 may have been slightly shallower originally, thus more susceptible to construction-related disturbance. Alternatively, it may have been disturbed by the surrounding interments. These three burials may have been aligned with each other and with Burial 105 to their south. In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 113 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 113 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/15/92; Drawing No. 326).

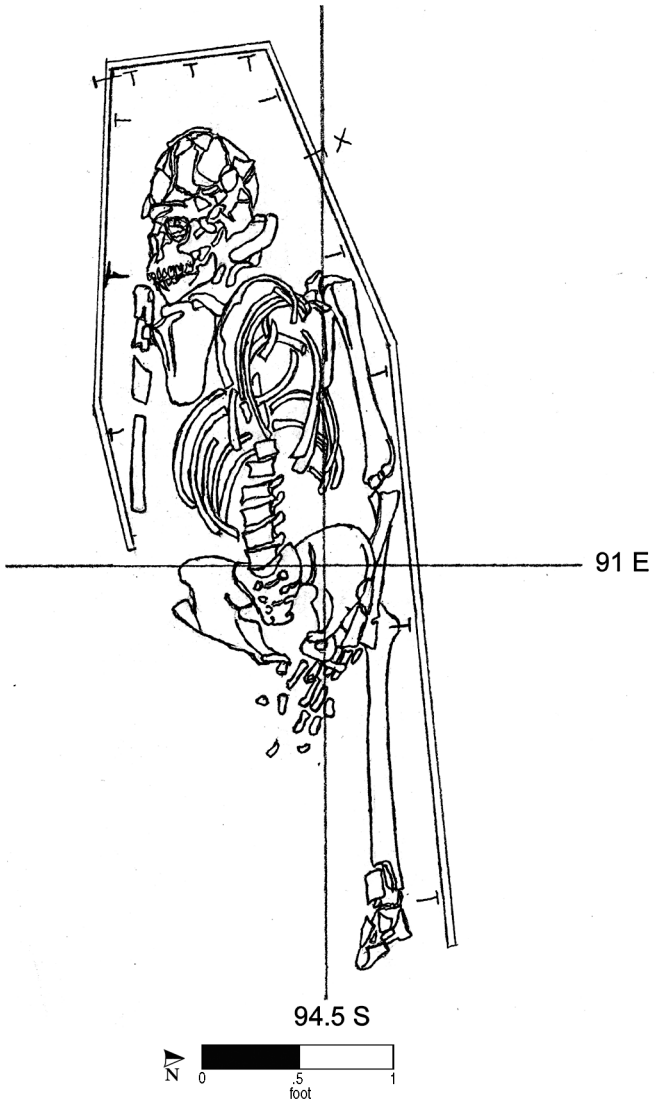
Burial 114

Catalog No. 857
Datum point: 41
Grid coordinates: S 94.5, E 91
Elevation of cranium: 3.79 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 114, located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 15, was of a man between 45 and 50 years of age. The associated soil was described as gray-brown sandy silt with yellow inclusions of fine silt and rock, but no grave-shaft outline was recorded. The burial had been disturbed, and the southeast portion truncated. Field notes indicate machine damage, but it is also possible this area was disturbed by nineteenth-century construction.

The man's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.02 feet, the bottom at 3.24 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. No nails were recorded at the top, but many were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter. The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and with his hands resting over his pelvis. His skeletal remains were in poor condition; the skull was crushed and the right hand, right leg, right upper ilium, and the distal end of the left leg were missing because of construction disturbance. The right ribs were pushed up and to the left. Examination of this individual's dentition, both in the field and laboratory, identified deliberate modification, specifically mesial filing. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with the deceased.

Burial 114 did not overlap with any other excavated burial. It appears to have been part of a roughly discernable northwest-to-southeasterly row of graves. This row may reflect a contour in the original landscape. Lacking evidence to place Burial 114 earlier or later in time, we have assigned it to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 114 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/4/92; Drawing No. 310).

Burial 115

Series 12
Catalog No. 858
Datum point: 41
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 89
Elevation of cranium: 3.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

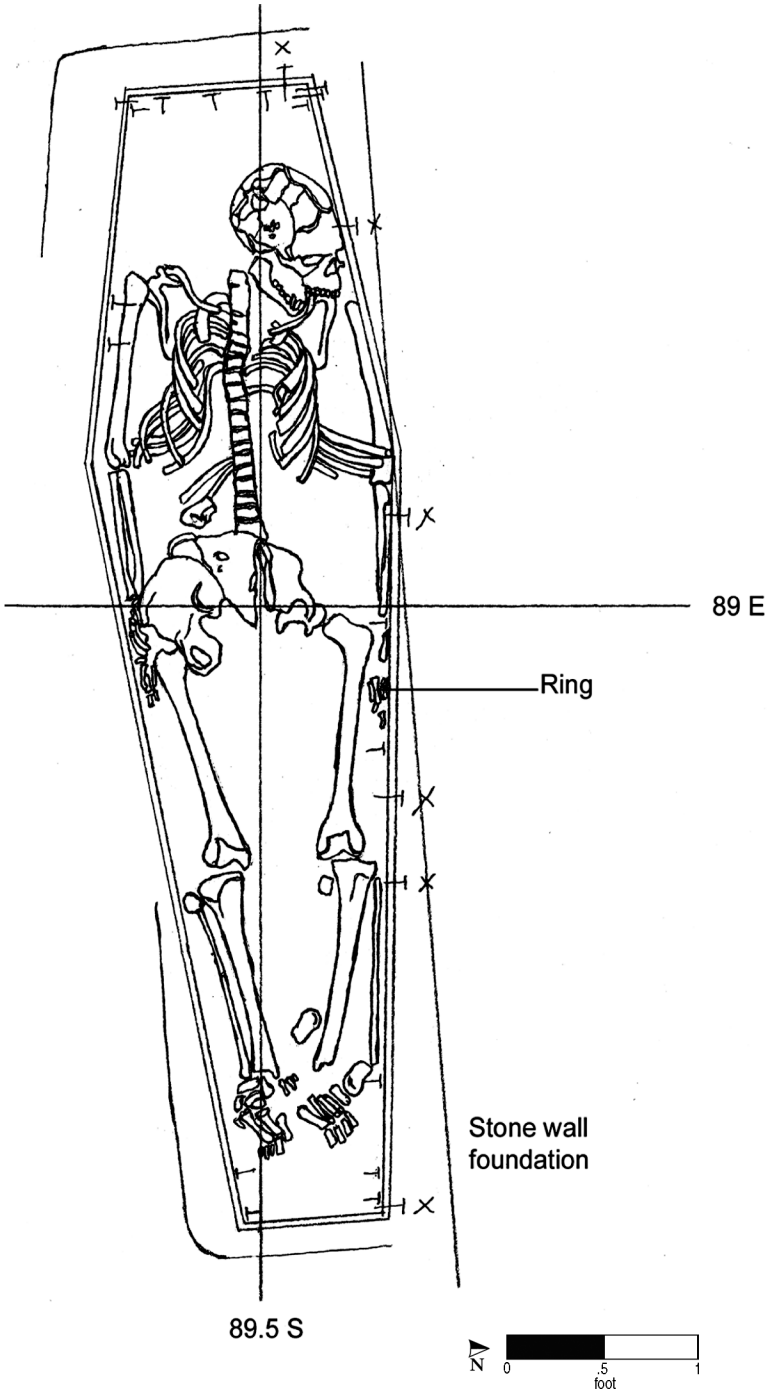
Burial 115, located along the north side of the former Republican Alley, at the rear of Lot 15, yielded the remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The rear foundation wall for a Duane Street structure lay above the north edge of the grave. The side of the grave-shaft outline was not visible, but the foundation wall apparently had not disturbed the coffin itself. The fill in the shaft was described as mottled silty clay; no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.12 feet and the bottom at 3.47 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. The woman had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms placed at her sides. The skeletal remains were in fair condition. A copper-alloy ring was found on the woman's left hand. The ring, found in two pieces, was 1.8 cm in diameter and plain.

Burial 115 was immediately south of the grave that contained a woman and children, Burials 142, 144, and 149. Burial 115 was at approximately the same elevation as Burial 142, but it appears to have cut into and slightly disturbed the southwest portion of the latter's coffin, and thus it was probably the later of the two graves.

In the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 115 is assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 115 (cont.)



Burial No. 115 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/5/92; Drawing No. 311).

Burial 116

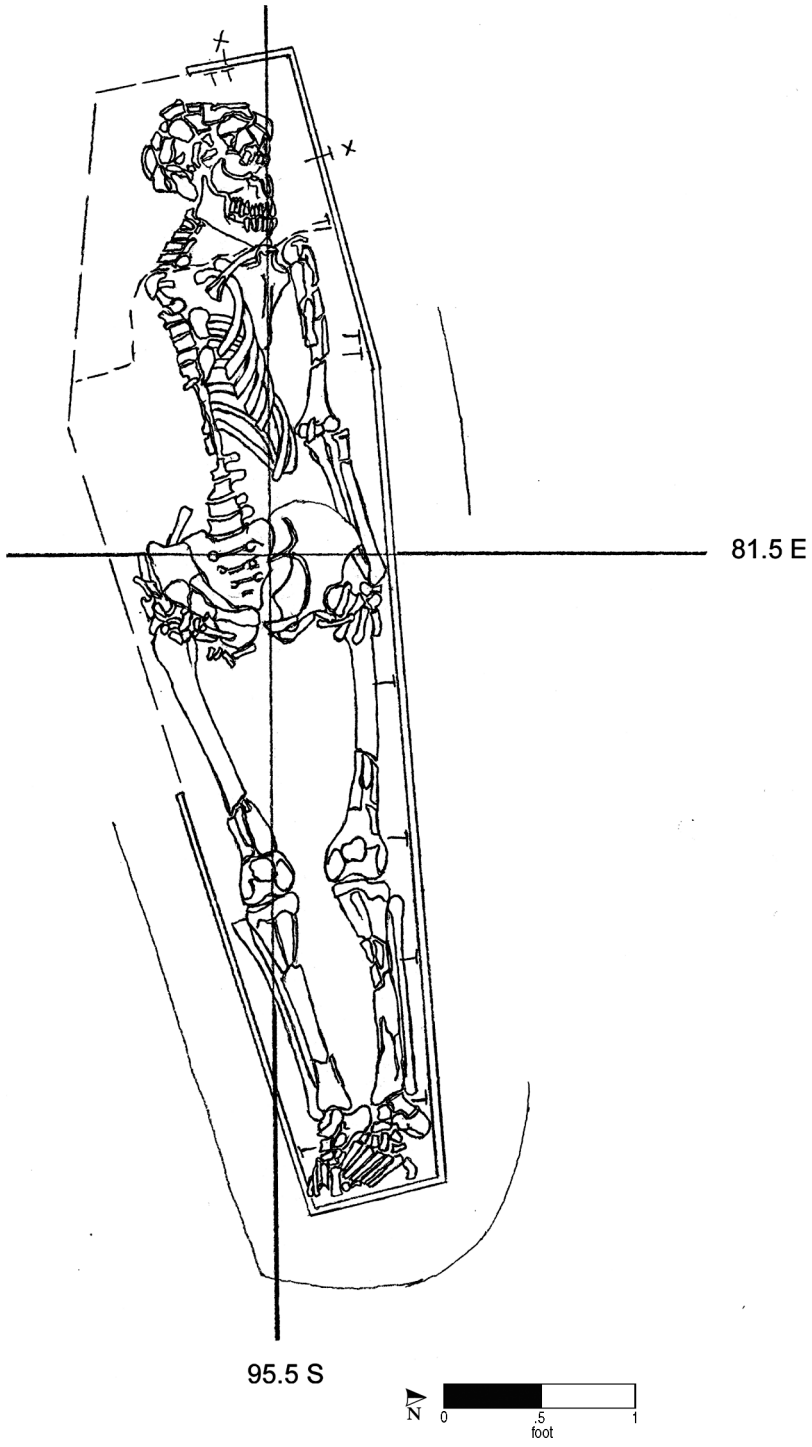
Series 13
Catalog Nos. 861 and 2148
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 81.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.64 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 116 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located near the south edge of the former Republican Alley. Associated soil was described as yellowish brown clay with sand. The grave-shaft fill contained two ceramic items that likely came from the nearby stoneware kiln, a kiln spacer and a waste sherd. It should be noted, however, that the shaft had been disturbed. The south side had been disturbed by construction and/or demolition episodes, marked by a deposit containing rubble, brick, and galvanized wire. In addition, the burial was damaged by the backhoe during fieldwork; excavators noted that this damage accounted for the loss of the right ribs and arm.

The man's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29 feet based on coffin nails recorded in situ in its north wall. The western end of the burial was lower in elevation than the eastern end, which had slumped into the adjacent Burial 154. The man had been placed in the supine position in a hexagonal coffin. His head was to the west, his arms were at his sides, and his hands rested on his pelvis. A small stone was recovered from an abdominal soil sample. This item was cataloged but was not salvaged from the laboratory after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Burial 116 was the first to be exposed in what turned out to be a group of three graves. Superimposed Burials 133 and 154 were found lying immediately to the west of Burial 116. The precise spatial relationship between Burial 116 and Burial 133 is somewhat unclear from the field records; they appear to have been placed end to end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. The foot of Burial 154 apparently lay beneath the head end of Burial 116. A separate catalog number, No. 2148, was assigned in the laboratory to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments. All three burials, Burials 116, 133, and 154, are assigned to the Middle Group, absent temporal evidence that would place them otherwise.

Burial 116 (cont.)



Burial No. 116 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/10/92; Drawing No. 315).

Burial 117

Series 11
Catalog No. 862
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 76.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.14 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 117 contained the highly disturbed remains of a fetus. Excavators recovered only a few bone fragments. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no remains of a coffin were preserved. The highest elevation recorded was 4.04 feet. One nail fragment, which was not clearly from a coffin, was recovered.

Burial 117 overlay Burial 131. Only one bone (assessed as an infant) was recovered from Burial 131, and it is possible the two burials represent a singe individual. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 110, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground and were thus exposed to disturbances from nineteenth-century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

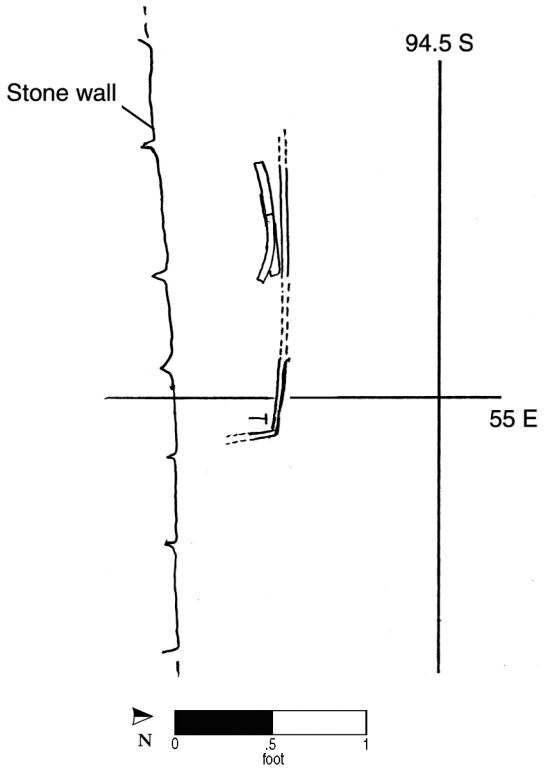
The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 118

Series 11a
Catalog No. 863
Datum point: 34
Grid coordinates: S 94.5, E 55
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.18 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 118 held the remains of an adult of undetermined sex and age. The grave was located along the southern edge of the former Republican Alley, and a foundation trench obscured the southern portion of the shaft. The grave shaft contained mottled silty clay. Burial 105 also had disturbed the eastern end of the burial.

The coffin lid was first encountered at elevations of 4.26–4.43 feet along the remaining portion of the north side, and the bottom was reached at 4.18 feet. The southern, eastern, and part of the western side of the coffin had been destroyed by the stone foundation and Burial 105. A single nail was recorded in situ at the northwest corner of the coffin. It was not possible to determine the coffin shape or the position of the remains within the coffin. All that remained of the individual were rib fragments found along the north side of the burial. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found. Lacking temporal evidence from artifacts or location, the burial is placed in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 118 (drawn by B. V. L. on 1/6/92; Drawing No. 320).

Burial 119

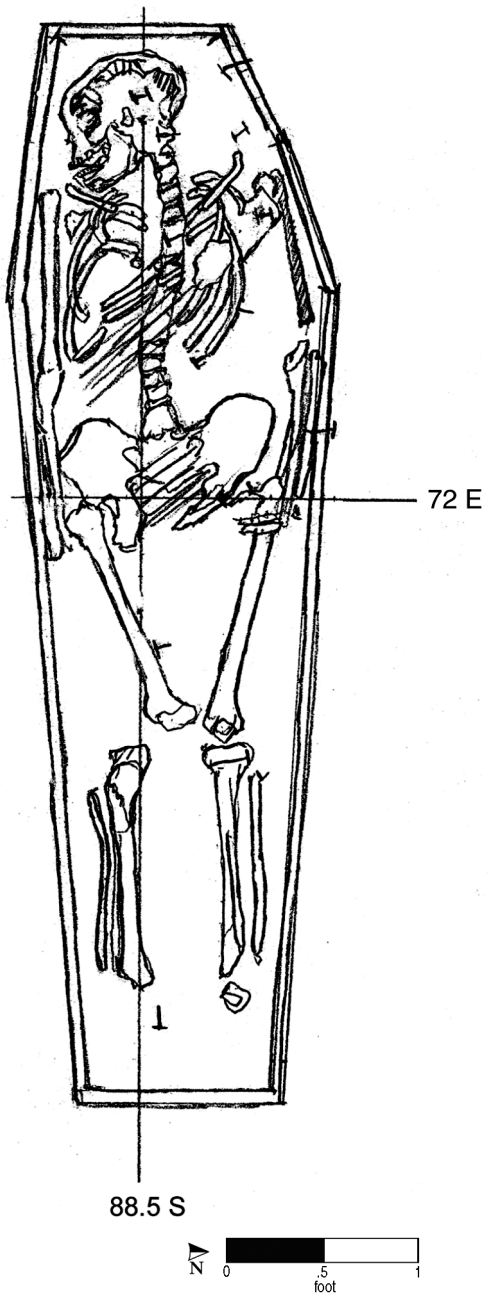
Series 11
Catalog Nos. 864 and 1197
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 72
Elevation of cranium: 3.79 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 119 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave was located within the former Republican Alley, at the rear of Lot 14. Its shaft fill was described as silty sand; no artifacts were recovered.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.91 feet based on nails found in situ, and the bottom was at 3.44 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape and the man had been placed in the supine position. His head was to the west and his arms were resting at his sides. The skeletal remains were in fair condition, but portions of the hands and feet were missing.

Three pins were recorded in situ, one on the cranium, one to the left of the cranium, and one on the left scapula. Only two pin fragments were recovered and cataloged. An unidentified possible shell fragment was also recovered from the left side of the head.

Burial 119 truncated the eastern half of Burial 120. It appears that during the interment of Burial 119, disturbed bones from Burial 120 were laid aside to the north, immediately alongside the coffin of a third burial, Burial 202. Thus the Burial 119 interment occurred after both Burials 120 and 202 were already in place. Burial 119 also lay above Burial 218, which in turn lay above Burials 263 and 272. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 119 is placed in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 119 (drawn by E. S. on 1/14/92; Drawing No. 324).

Burial 120

Series 11
Catalog Nos. 865 and 1188
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 86.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 3.54 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 120 was of a woman between 25 and 34 years of age. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 14. The grave-shaft fill was described as a mixture of sand, silt, and clay; no artifacts were recovered from it. The eastern half of the grave had been removed during the later interment of Burial 119.

The woman's coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.36 feet based on recorded elevations of coffin nails found in situ in the center of the west end. Portions of the north and south coffin walls were also present. As excavation continued in order to expose the woman's remains, Burial 119 was encountered. Excavation of Burial 120 was halted to fully expose Burial 119. Excavation continued approximately 1 month later. The Burial 119 coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.25 feet.

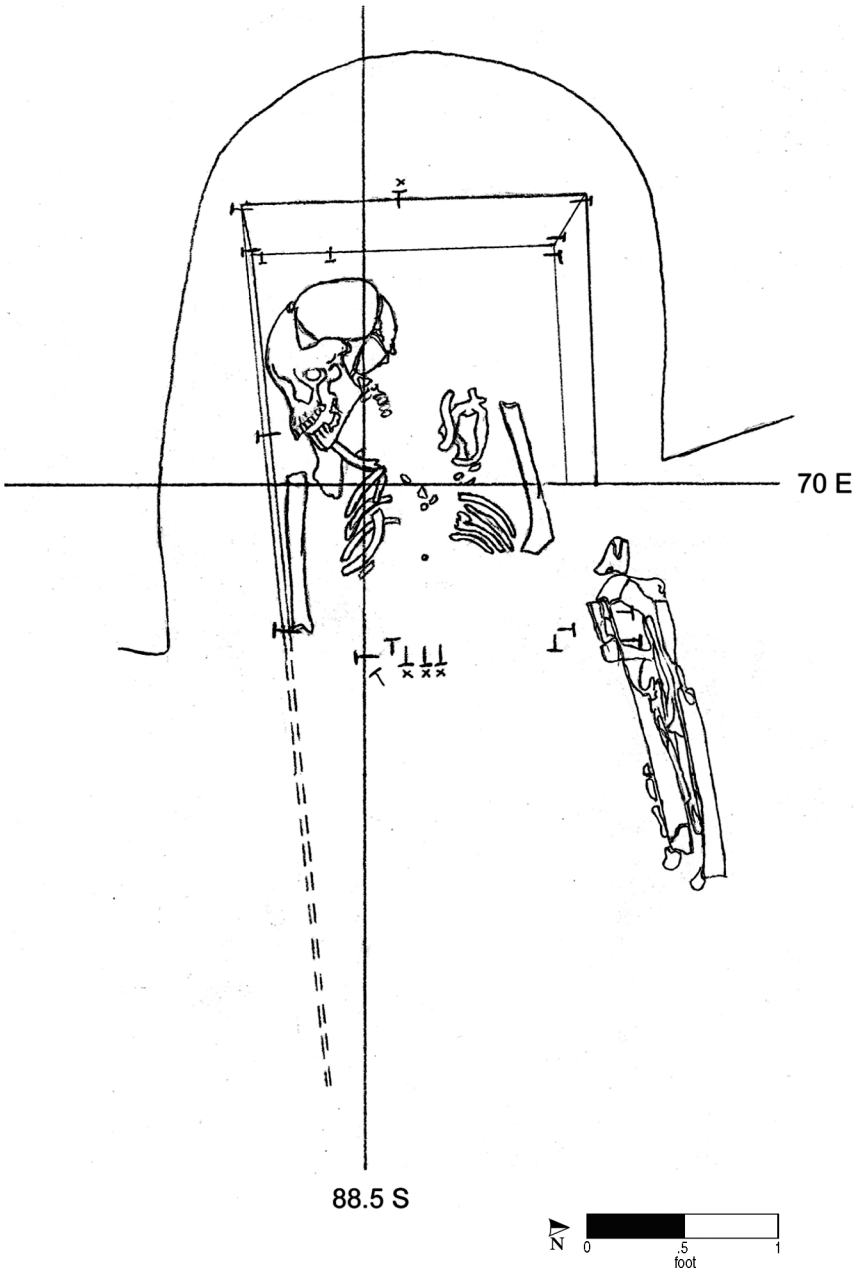
During excavation of Burial 202 to the north, the disarticulated leg bones belonging to Burial 120 were discovered in a small pile, wedged between Burial 202 and Burial 119. These remains were assigned Catalog No. 1188. Apparently when the interment of Burial 119 took place, the grave digger laid the displaced bones from Burial 120 alongside the coffin of Burial 202.

The coffin of Burial 120 does not appear to have had shoulders; it was wider at the head, and based on the field drawings, it probably tapered from head to foot. The woman had been placed in the supine position; the truncation of this woman's burial made it impossible to determine the arm position. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in association with this burial.

Because the coffin was likely four sided and tapered, and because the later Burial 119 truncated more than half the grave (suggesting its presence was unknown to the grave digger), Burial 120 is placed in the Early Group.

(continued on page 166)

Burial 120 (cont.)



Burial No. 120 (drawn by W. Williams on 1/19/92; Drawing No. 334).

Burial 121

Series 11
Catalog No. 866
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 86, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 4.19 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 121 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years old. The grave was shared with Burial 202, which lay directly beneath and held remains identified as a probable female, aged 12–18 years. The shaft fill was described as mottled brown sand, with gray-brown silty clay and yellow-brown or reddish sandy silt. The south side of the grave-shaft outline was not discernable during excavation.

The child had been laid in a four-sided coffin that tapered toward the foot. The coffin lid was exposed in the center of the large grave-shaft outline at an elevation of 4.14 feet, and the coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.88 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at top and bottom. The wood was not identified.

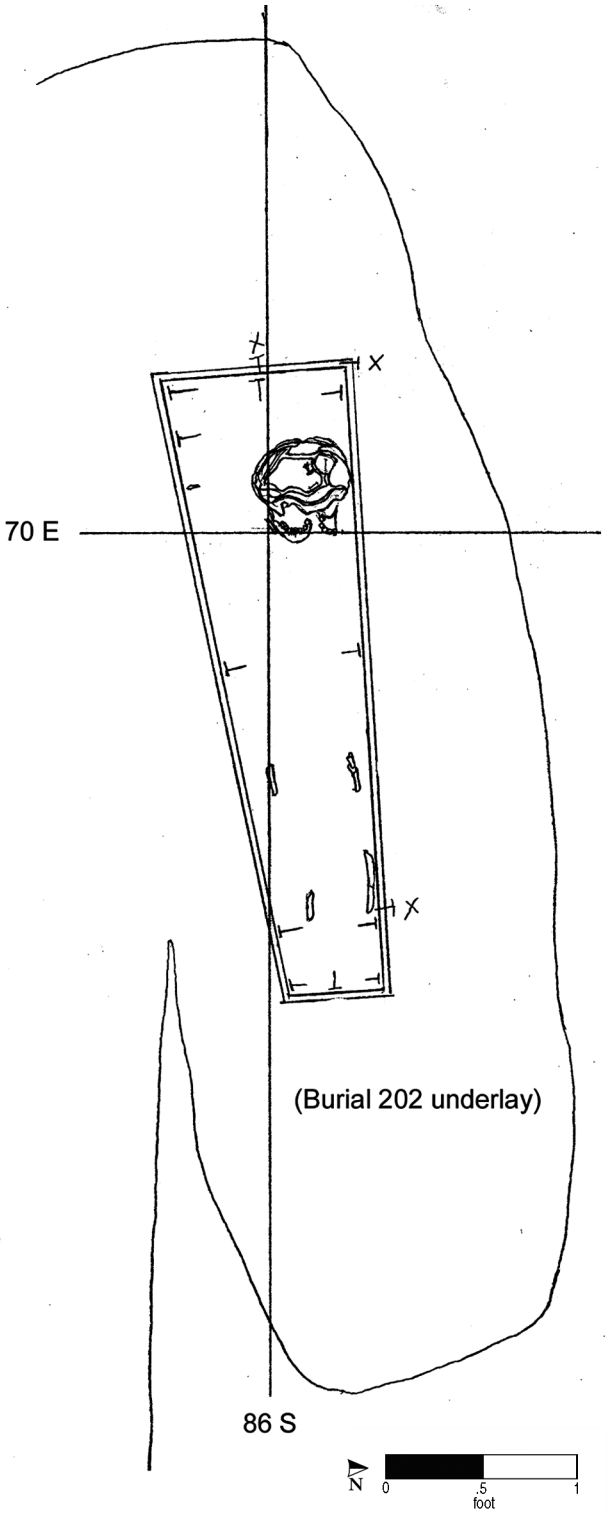
The deceased was in the supine position with the head to the west. Because of poor preservation of the remains, it was not possible to determine arm position. Only small sections of the left and right tibias and left and right femurs were present. The child's skull was crushed, but teeth were recovered in situ.

Two straight pins were recorded on the cranium, and numerous pin fragments were recorded in the laboratory. One seed was recovered from within the child's coffin, near the mandible, and possible twigs or woody stems were recovered west of the child's cranium inside the coffin. Neither the seed nor the twigs were identified. The seed was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The small possible twigs were placed with the human remains and have been reinterred along with the skeletal remains and pins.

Burial 121 lay directly above Burial 202 and was oriented along the same axis; as noted above, the two appear to have shared the same grave. It is not possible to determine with certainty whether the child was interred at the same time as Burial 202, or shortly after, or even much later in time. However, because a separate grave outline was not discerned for Burial 121, a short time span for the two interments is probably more likely. Burial 202 is assigned to the Early Group, as is its neighboring grave to the south (Burial 120). Burial 121 has been kept with them in the Early Group.

(continued on page 168)

Burial 121 (cont.)



Burial No. 121 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/21/92; Drawing No. 442).

Burial 122

Catalog No. 867
Datum point: 34 (coffin lid); 38 (skeletal remains)
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 61
Elevation of cranium: 3.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

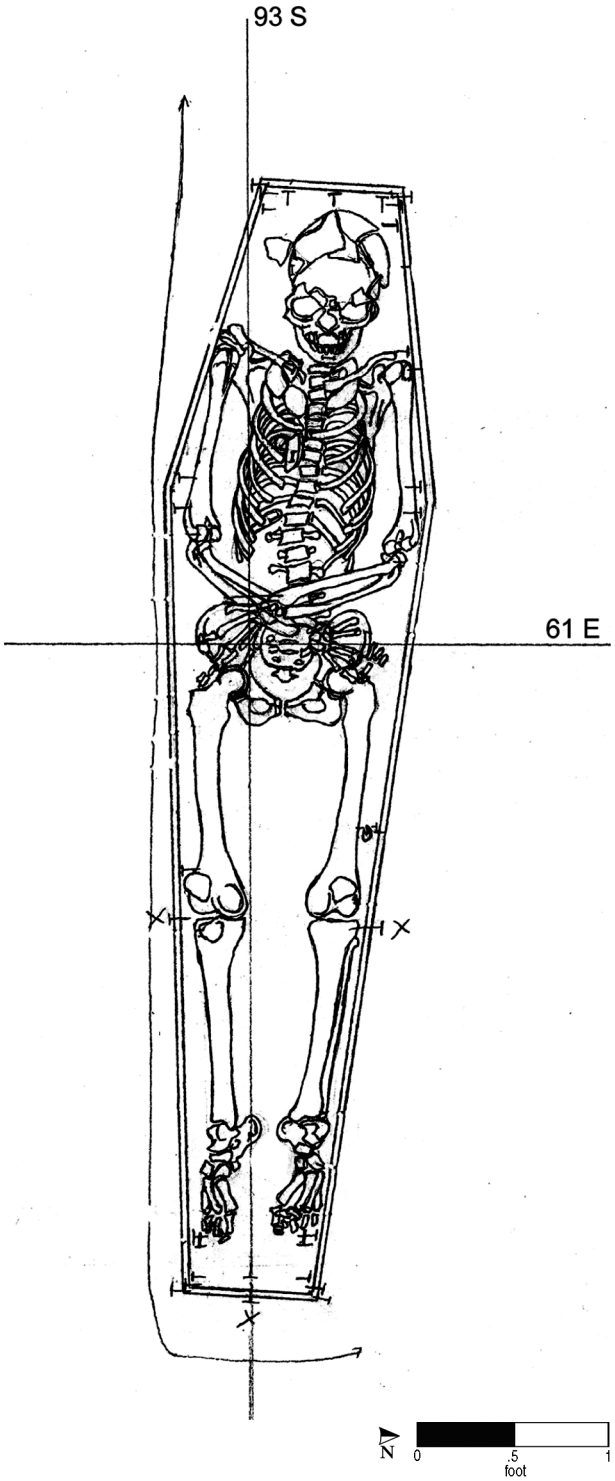
Burial 122 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley, behind former Lot 14. Its shaft, which was discernable along the south and east sides of the grave, was filled with soil described as mottled silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the grave-shaft fill.

The young woman's coffin lid was first recorded at elevations of 4.47 feet in the east to 4.10 feet in the northwest. The lid had split lengthwise and had slumped into the burial. After the lid had been sketched, the skeletal remains were exposed and the cranium recorded at an elevation of 3.44 feet. The coffin bottom was reached at 2.93 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape; the headboard and footboard sloped outward toward the top. The excavators drew a schematic profile. The wood was not identified. Nails were recorded in situ, symmetrically placed at the head and foot and along the sides. Three vertical nails, one at the foot and one on each side at the knee area, had attached the coffin lid to the sides.

Like the coffin, the skeletal remains were in very good condition, although the skull was fragmented and some erosion of bone was noted. The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west and arms crossed over her pelvis. Pins were noted on her mandible, right scapula, right clavicle, sternum, right twelfth rib head, and first lumbar vertebra. A single tooth (a molar) was found lying next to the left femur. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 122 was immediately south of Burial 113, and apparently slightly lower in elevation. Burial 113, unlike Burial 122, was severely disturbed, and it is possible this occurred during the interment of Burial 122 and/or Burial 104 (farther to the north).

In the absence of evidence from artifacts or location that would place it earlier or later, Burial 122 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 122 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/9/92; Drawing No. 313).

Burial 123

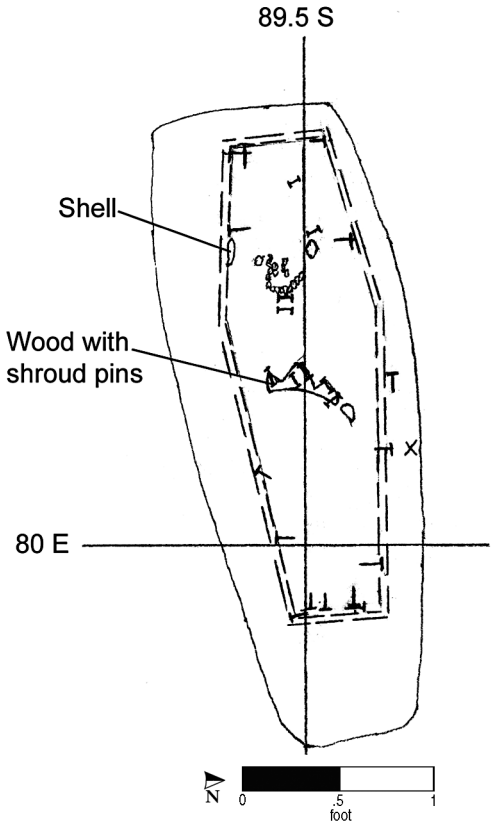
Series 11B
Catalog No. 868
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 80
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.04 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 123, located in the former Republican Alley, held the remains of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The grave-shaft fill was described as reddish brown silt and clay; it contained no artifacts.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.33 feet, the bottom at 4.12 feet. It was probably hexagonal in shape, although its outline was not clear. Based on the location of teeth, the child had been placed with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted solely of teeth and some possible cranial fragments. Two straight pins were recorded in situ in the head area and two at the throat; pin staining was also noted on the teeth during laboratory cleaning. Five additional shroud pins were found adhering to a wood fragment at the center of the coffin.

Stratigraphically, Burial 123 lay 1.50 feet above the northwest corner of the Burial 177 grave shaft, and approximately 0.60 feet above the southwestern corner of the grave shaft of Burials 126 and 143.

Burial 110, a small pile of disturbed bones, lay 0.61 feet above the west end of Burial 123. Because of its stratigraphic position, placing it later in time than the Early Group Burial 177, and also later than the Middle Group pair in Burials 126 and 143, Burial 123 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 123 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/8/92; Drawing No. 312).

Burials 124 and 129

Series 14
Catalog Nos. 869, 874
Datum point: Datum Point 41 is indicated on provenience sheets, but drawings indicate Datum Point 40; based on photographs that show adjacent burials, it appears Datum 41 was actually used.
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 95
Elevation of skeletal remains (highest): 4.01 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Burial 124, undetermined; Burial 129, Middle

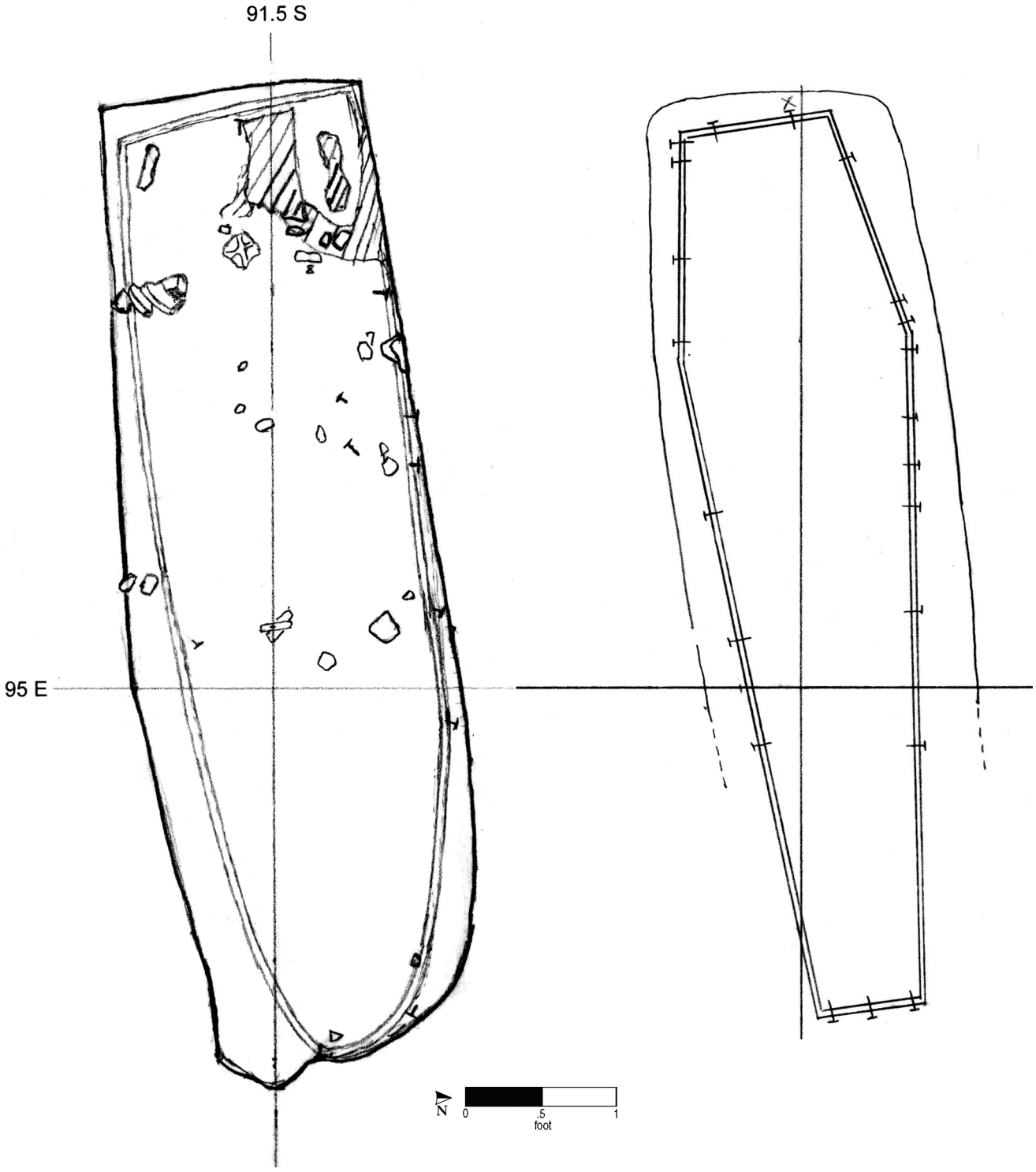
Burial 124 consisted of scattered adult bone and tooth fragments. These lay above a coffin designated Burial 129, which in turn contained no skeletal remains. Excavators hypothesized that when Burial 129 was interred it completely displaced Burial 124; however, it is not possible to determine whether one or two burials are actually represented.

The coffin lid recorded as belonging to Burial 129 was fairly well preserved, although the boards had separated and slumped inward. The coffin was first drawn as four sided and slightly tapered toward the "foot" end; however, the final burial drawing represents the coffin as hexagonal in shape. Associated soil was described as dark brown sandy silt mottled with yellow fine silt. A rubble "disturbance" was noted on the east and southeast sides of the burial. Ceramic (local stoneware) fragments were found and recorded in what was interpreted as a disturbed context overlying Burial 129.

The uppermost remains designated Burial 124 were uncovered at an elevation of 4.01 feet, and the top of the coffin designated Burial 129 was at 3.67 feet. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.42 feet. The skeletal remains recovered consisted of teeth, an occipital fragment (from back and base of the cranium), and the distal end of a humerus.

(continued on page 172)

Burials 124 and 129 (cont.)



Burial Nos. 124 (left, scattered elements) and 129 (right) (drawn by E.S. and B.V. Ludwig on 1/12/92 and 1/14/92; Drawing Nos. 316 and 323).

Burial 125

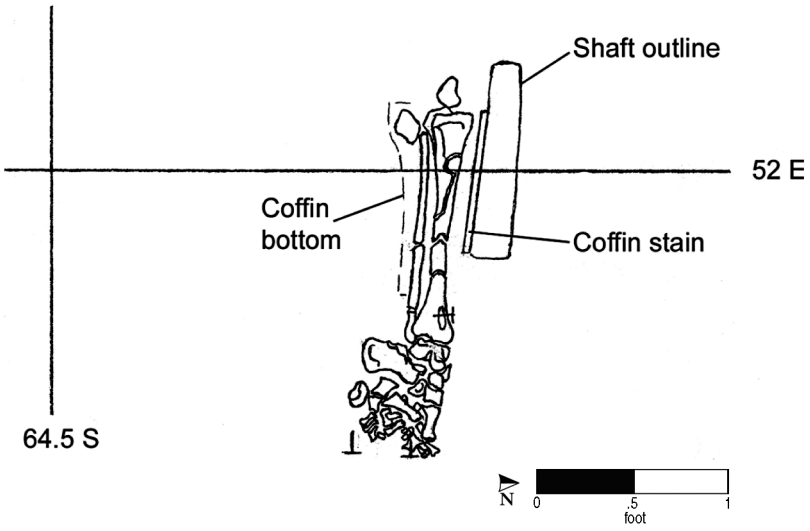
Catalog No. 870
Datum point: 45
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 52
Elevation of cranium: 3.96 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 125 was of a probable woman, whose age could not be determined. It had been severely disturbed by a nineteenth-century foundation, the west side of a structure on Lot 14. The skeletal remains consisted only of partial left lower leg and foot bones. The associated soil was described as grayish brown sandy silt.

The excavator noted that the coffin in general was in extremely poor condition. No trace of the lid was encountered. The bottom was fairly intact under and near the left lower leg; excavators identified a very small section of the coffin's side based on the presence of a dark organic stain. A grave cut was indicated on the field drawing at the east side of the organic stain. The elevation of the coffin stain was recorded at 3.75 feet and the bottom wood at 4.09 feet. Three coffin nails were recorded in situ at the foot end of the burial. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were recovered in direct association with the deceased. A fragment of bottle glass recovered later from the "coffin fill" soil sample was probably from the shaft-fill matrix.

Burial 125 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been part of a north-south row that also included Burials 188 and 162 to the north. These were also disturbed by the foundation.

Because of its location well north of the line of postholes marking a fence at what was once the northern boundary of the cemetery, Burial 125 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 125 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/17/92; Drawing No. 331).

Burials 126 and 143

Series 11B
Catalog No. 871
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 80.5
Elevation of cranium: Burial 126, 3.40 feet AMSL; Burial 143, 3.11 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burials 126 and 143 represent two children who shared a single coffin. Their ages were 3.5–5.5 years (Burial 126) and 6–10 years (Burial 143). The grave lay beneath a foundation wall from a nineteenth-century building on Lot 15. The fill from the grave shaft was described as very compact, very stony silt. It contained small fragments of wood scattered throughout, possibly from the disturbed coffin of Burial 261 that lay underneath. In addition, excavators observed a shell and kiln furniture in the grave shaft, but these items were apparently not retained. The northern part of the grave-shaft outline had been cut into by a later grave to the north, Burial 198.

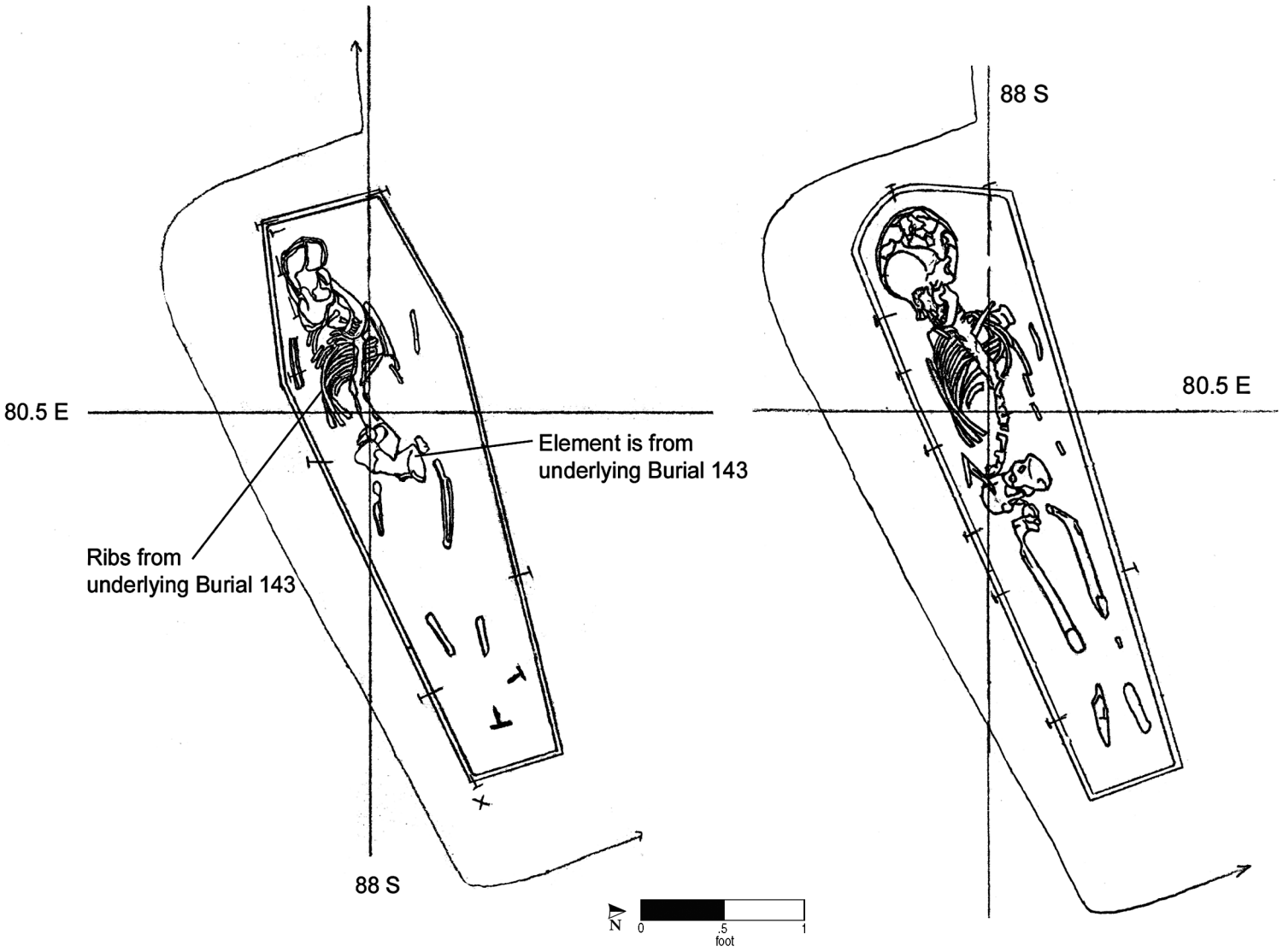
The stain from the coffin lid of Burials 126 and 143 was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29 feet at the west end. The interior of the coffin contained soil described as softer and "iron stained," with some charcoal flecks. The skeletal remains of Burial 126 lay directly over, and were exactly aligned with, those of Burial 143, as though the two children had been laid one atop the other. The coffin itself was unusually deep in dimension, suggesting it was designed to hold two individuals. Excavators noted a series of coffin nails resting inside the coffin and adjacent to the south side of the Burial 126 cranium, a possible indication that there were in fact two separate coffins, but based on a preponderance of evidence, it is fairly certain that only one coffin contained both individuals.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape, based on the stain from its south side. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 2.95 feet along the eastern footboard. A wood sample from the lid was later identified as spruce. The children were placed in the supine position with their heads to the west. The Burial 126 cranium was described as crushed and mushy, and the outer surface of bone pulled away with the soil. The child's postcranial elements were eroded, and the long bones were missing. Portions of the Burial 143 long bones were also missing.

Straight pins were noted on the skull and vertebral column of Burial 126 during excavation, however, none was depicted in situ or recovered.

Burials 126 and 143 cut into and largely destroyed an underlying burial designated Burial 261. Burial 198, in turn, cut into the northwest edge of Burials 126 and 143. Because the grave destroyed an underlying burial, Burials 126 and 143 are placed in the Middle Group.

Burials 126 and 143 (cont.)



Burial Nos. 126 (left) and 143 (right) (drawn by M. Schur and W. Williams on 1/16/92 and 1/22/92; Drawing Nos. 327 and 338).

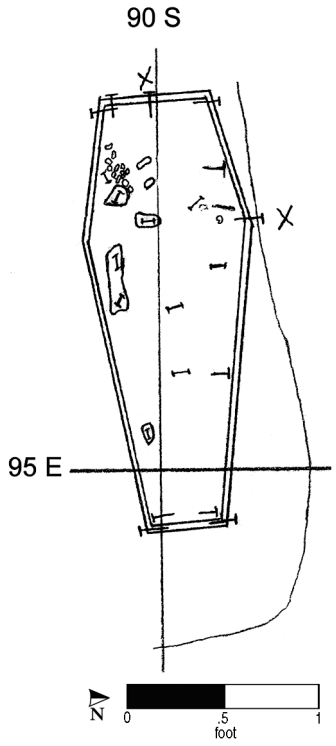
Burial 127

Series 14
Catalog No. 872
Datum point: 41A (0.07 feet below Datum Point 41)
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 95
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.78 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 127 held the remains of a child 8–16 months old. The grave was located near the eastern limit of the preserved burials along the former Republican Alley. The fill of the grave shaft was described as reddish brown, very compact sandy silt, and no artifacts were recovered from within it. The southern and western outlines of the grave shaft were not observed.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.68 feet, based on a nail found on the western edge; the coffin bottom was at an elevation of 2.68 feet, recorded along the northern edge. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the infant had been placed with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in extremely poor condition, consisting only of teeth and two bone fragments. Ten shroud pins were mapped in situ, five adhering to wood fragments.

Burial 127 was immediately adjacent to the north side of Burial 124/129, but it is not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between these burials from field records. Burial 127, lacking temporal evidence, is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 127 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/12/92; Drawing No. 317).

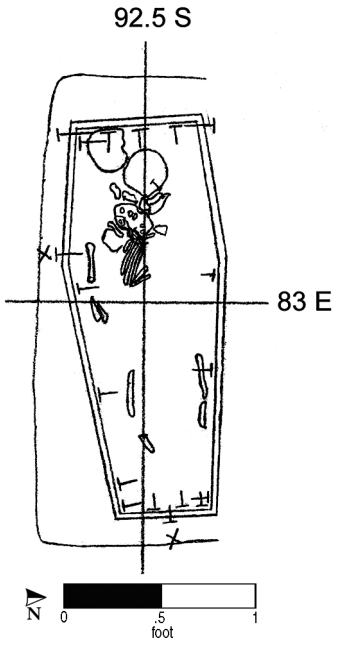
Burial 128

Series 11B
Catalog No. 873
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 92.5, E 83
Elevation of cranium: 3.45 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 128 was of an infant under 2.5 months old. The grave was located in the former Republican Alley. The shaft outline was visible except on the north side, and the fill consisted of dark gray-brown silt mottled with yellow silt. No artifacts were recovered from the grave-shaft fill. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.66 feet, the bottom at 3.35 feet. A wood sample was identified as cedar.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The infant had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. Six teeth were present, but the skeletal remains were in poor condition. Three straight pins were recorded in situ, one at the left mandible, one on the skull, and one on the vertebral column. Pin stains were also recorded.

The grave of Burial 128 was dug partially into the grave shaft of Burial 177, which lay approximately 1.40 feet below. Burial 177 is an Early Group burial of an adult of undetermined sex. Burials 169 (of a child) and 123 (of an infant) also overlay Burial 177. Because it had a hexagonal coffin and there is no other temporal evidence, Burial 128 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 128 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/16/92; Drawing No. 330).

Burial 129

See Burial 124.

Burial 130

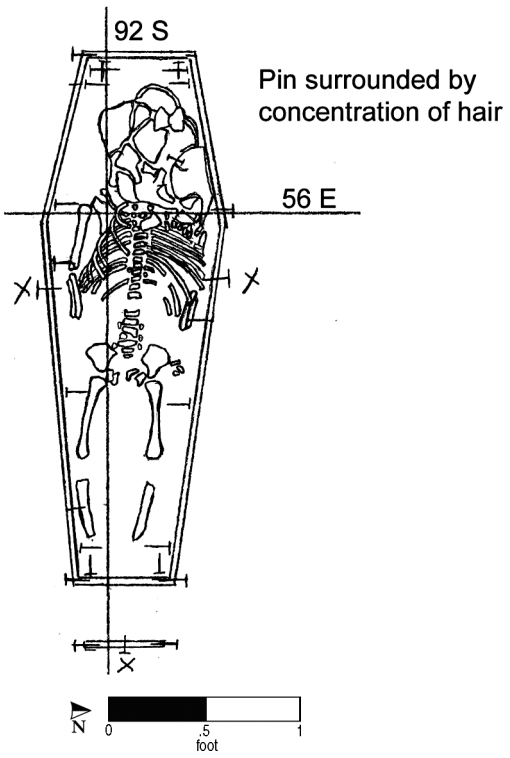
Catalog No. 875
Datum point: 38
Grid coordinates: S 92, E 56
Elevation of cranium: 3.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 130, located in the former Republican Alley, to the rear of Lot 14, held the remains of a child between 1 and 2 years old. Associated soil was described as mottled silty clay, but no grave-shaft outline was recorded by excavators. The shaft fill yielded three fragments of bottle glass and one tobacco pipe bowl fragment. The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.71 feet, based on nails found in the southwest corner, and the bottom was reached at 3.26 feet at the same corner. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, with three nails in each corner (one at top and two at bottom) and three along each side. Two wood samples were identified, one as cedar and one as eastern red cedar.

The child had been placed in the supine position, head to the west, and arms at the sides. Skeletal remains were fragile but relatively complete. The cranium was crushed, but all deciduous teeth were present. Portions of the hands and feet were missing. One straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium, surrounded by a concentration of hair, and copper staining was noted on a thoracic vertebra.

The field drawing shows an extra coffin edge, thought at the time to be from a possible burial to the east, located approximately 0.3 feet to the east of Burial 130, at an elevation of 3.53 feet. However, in the photographs taken during excavation, it appears that this edge was actually the top of the footboard of the Burial 130 coffin. The board would have been sloped outward toward the top, as was the case for a number of coffins excavated at the cemetery.

Burial 130 was located immediately west of Burials 122 and 113 and at a similar elevation, but no direct stratigraphic relationship was recorded. Lacking evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 130 is assigned to the Middle Group.



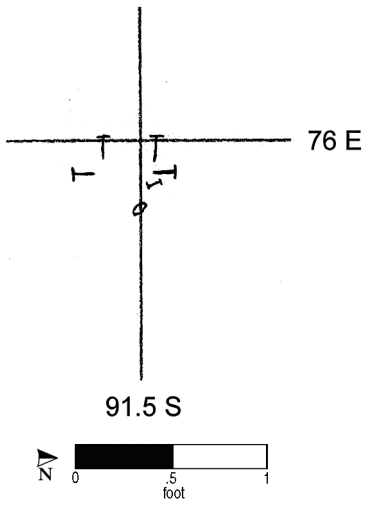
Burial No. 130 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/15/92; Drawing No. 325).

Burial 131

Series 11
Catalog No. 876
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 76.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 131 was highly disturbed, consisting of only four nails and a subadult bone fragment. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no coffin wood was preserved. At 3.85 feet, the excavators recorded coffin nails in a pattern that suggested the western end of a coffin. The lowest recorded elevation of the presumed coffin was 3.80 feet. The coffin shape and burial position are impossible to determine. The trace of a brass pin was noted, but the item was not recoverable.

Burial 131 overlay the eastern end of Burial 155 by 0.91 feet. It was apparently overlain by another highly disturbed burial, Burial 117 (assessed as the remains of a fetus), and it is possible that Burial 131 and Burial 117 represent a single individual. Several other very disturbed burials, including Burials 99, 110, and 112, were located nearby. It seems likely that these burials lay within the uppermost, and latest, stratum of the burial ground, and were thus exposed to disturbances from nineteenth-century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.



Burial No. 131 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/12/92; Drawing No. 321).

Burial 132

Catalog No. 877
Datum point: 45 (west portion); 43 (east portion)
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 61.5; S 63.5, E 64.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.01 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

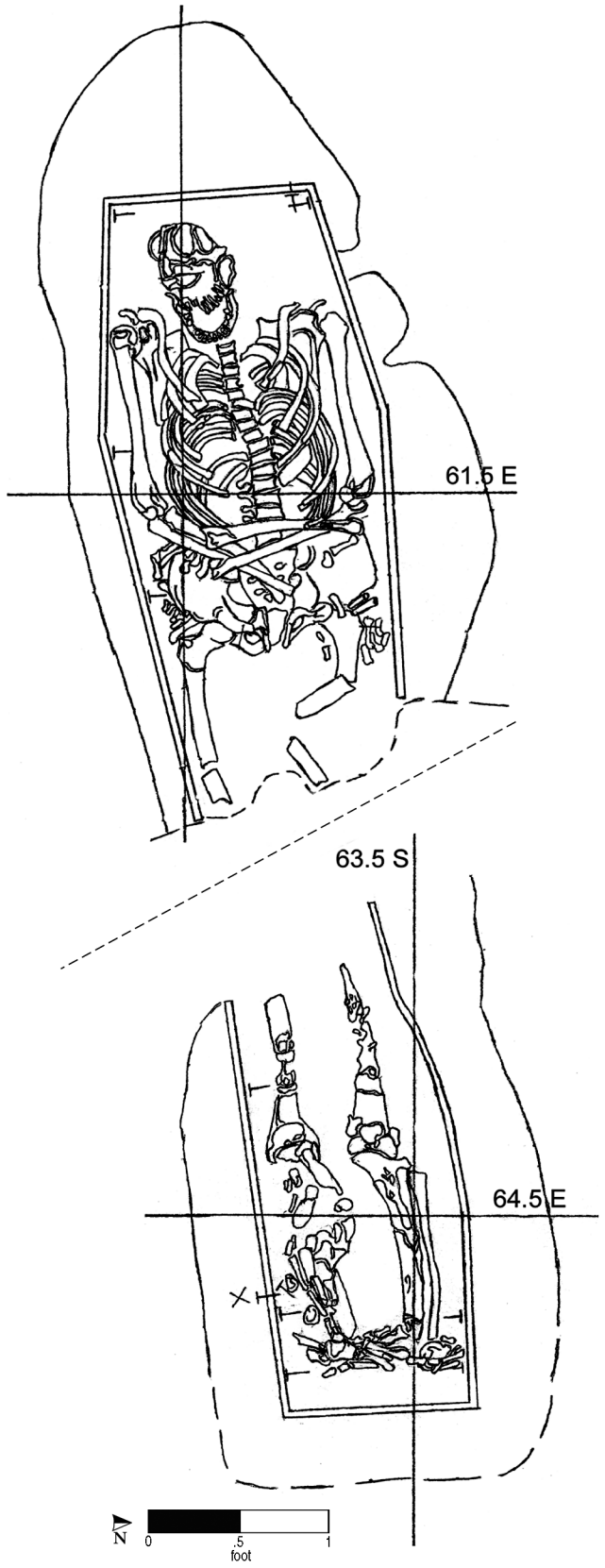
Burial 132 was of a man between 25 and 30 years old. The grave was located in a disturbed area of the excavated cemetery, in the central portion of Lot 14. Associated soil was described as a reddish brown-yellow and gray silt and clay. The excavator noted that there were large amounts of rubble from what was labeled as a "modern" disturbance, but no rubble was collected for the laboratory. The only materials recovered from the grave fill were a few mammal bones. The grave-cut outline was generally ovoid but irregular in shape, especially along the north side.

When first excavated, it was believed that the burial had been truncated at the femurs and the lower extremities were missing. However, the eastern part of the coffin and skeletal remains were discovered and excavated about 3 weeks later. This part of the burial lay at a slightly lower elevation, beneath the rubble. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.85 feet in the western portion. The coffin bottom in the west portion was at 3.8 feet, and the lowest point of the skeletal remains in the east portion was 3.49 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin only at the bottom, although additional nails were cataloged in the laboratory.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west. His skull was crushed and distorted, but the rest of the skeleton was in fair to poor condition. The left arm was crossed over the right arm on top of the pelvis, which is a rare configuration in the excavated sample of burials.

Burial 132 was fairly isolated, with no discernable relationship to other burials. As noted, it lay in a portion of the cemetery that had been disturbed by later development. Burial 132 was at a similar elevation to other disturbed burials in the vicinity. Although it is possible that additional burials near Burial 132 were destroyed, it is likely the density of interments in this area was originally low. The location is to the north of the fence line that once ran from southwest to northeast across the cemetery and presumably once marked its northern boundary. Because of its location, Burial 132 is assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 132 (cont.)



Burial No. 132 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/24/92 and 2/12/92; Drawing Nos. 343 and 406).

Burial 133

Series 13
Catalog No. 878
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 96, E 78
Elevation of cranium: 4.06 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

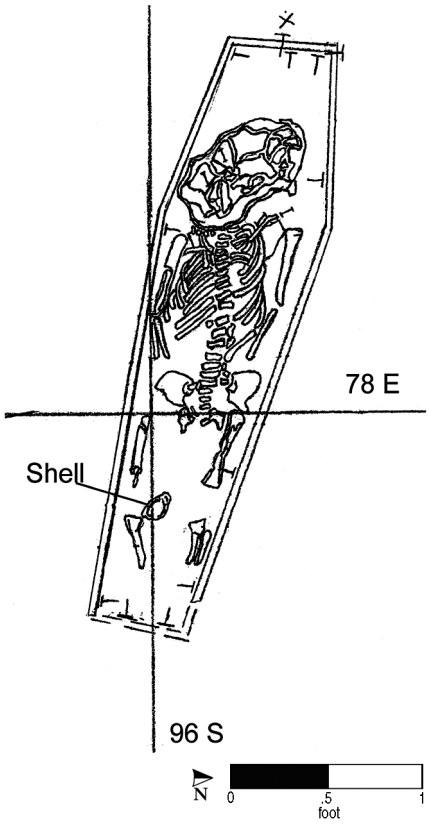
Burial 133, located along the southern edge of the former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The excavators described the associated soil as dark gray-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown silt. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.06 feet in the western portion of the burial. It sloped downward to the east.

The child had been interred in a hexagonal coffin. The child had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition; the child's skull was crushed and portions of the long bones were missing. Excavators noted that the child's head tilted downward, slumping forward and resting on the right clavicle. The remains looked displaced from the head of the coffin, as if they had slid down towards the footboard. Four straight pins (two on the cranium and two near the left clavicle) and a shell (above the medial side of the right tibia) were recorded in situ along with the skeletal remains; it is possible the shell had been placed within the coffin at the time of burial. Copper staining was also noted at the left ribs, possibly from one or more additional pins.

Burial 133 overlay Burial 154. No grave-shaft outline was recorded for Burial 133, and it is possible it was interred within the grave of Burial 154, perhaps following a brief interval. Its relationship to Burial 116 (which also overlay Burial 154) is unclear; Burials 133 and 116 appear to have been placed end to end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. Lacking evidence to place them otherwise, Burial 116, as well as Burials 133 and 154, are assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 133 (cont.)



Burial No. 133 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/19/92; Drawing No. 332).

Burial 134

Series 19
Catalog No. 879
Datum point: 44
Grid coordinates: S 62.5, E 85
Elevation of Cranium: 2.23 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

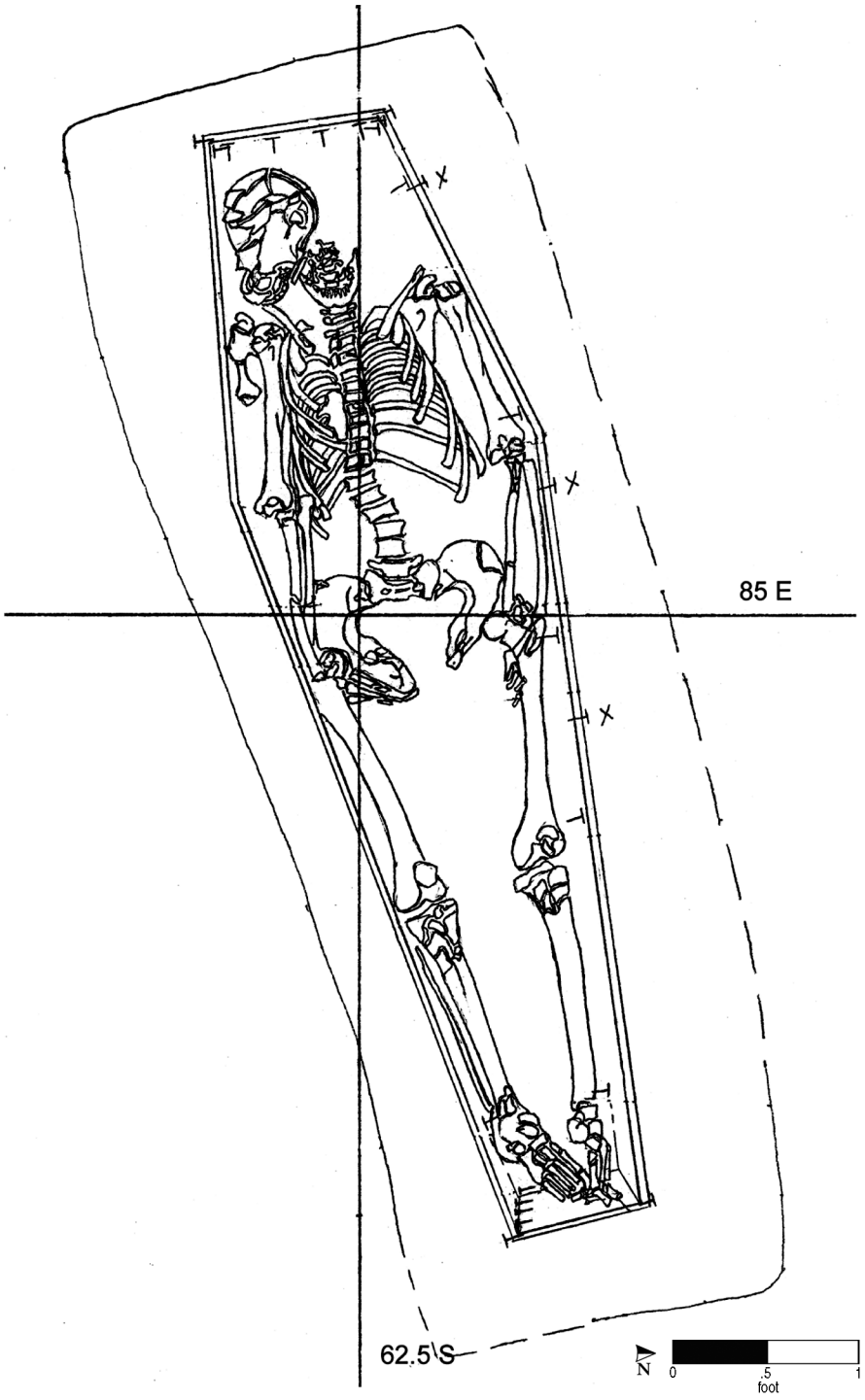
Burial 134 was located in former Lot 15, to the north of the line of postholes representing a fence that once crossed the cemetery. It held the remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. The grave-shaft outline was recorded as rectangular in shape, but it was not entirely discernable because the northern and southern sides were partly within excavation balks. The grave fill was described as mottled silty clay with red sand. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The woman had been buried in a supine position in a hexagonal coffin. Her head was to the west, and her arms rested at her sides. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.66 feet and the bottom at 1.67 feet. Samples of the lid were taken, but the wood was never identified. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom of the coffin. Notably, five nails secured the right corner joint of the foot end of the coffin.

The skeletal remains were complete and were described as being in fair to poor condition; most of the long bones were broken and the cranial vault and face were crushed. The fragments of one straight pin were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory. Its exact provenience is unknown.

The foot end of Burial 134 was overlain by the head end of Burial 174, indicating that Burial 174 postdates Burial 134. Because of their location north of the fence line, both burials are placed in the Late Group.

Burial 134 (cont.)



Burial No. 134 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/15/92; Drawing No. 431).

Burial 135

Catalog No. 880
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 70, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 2.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

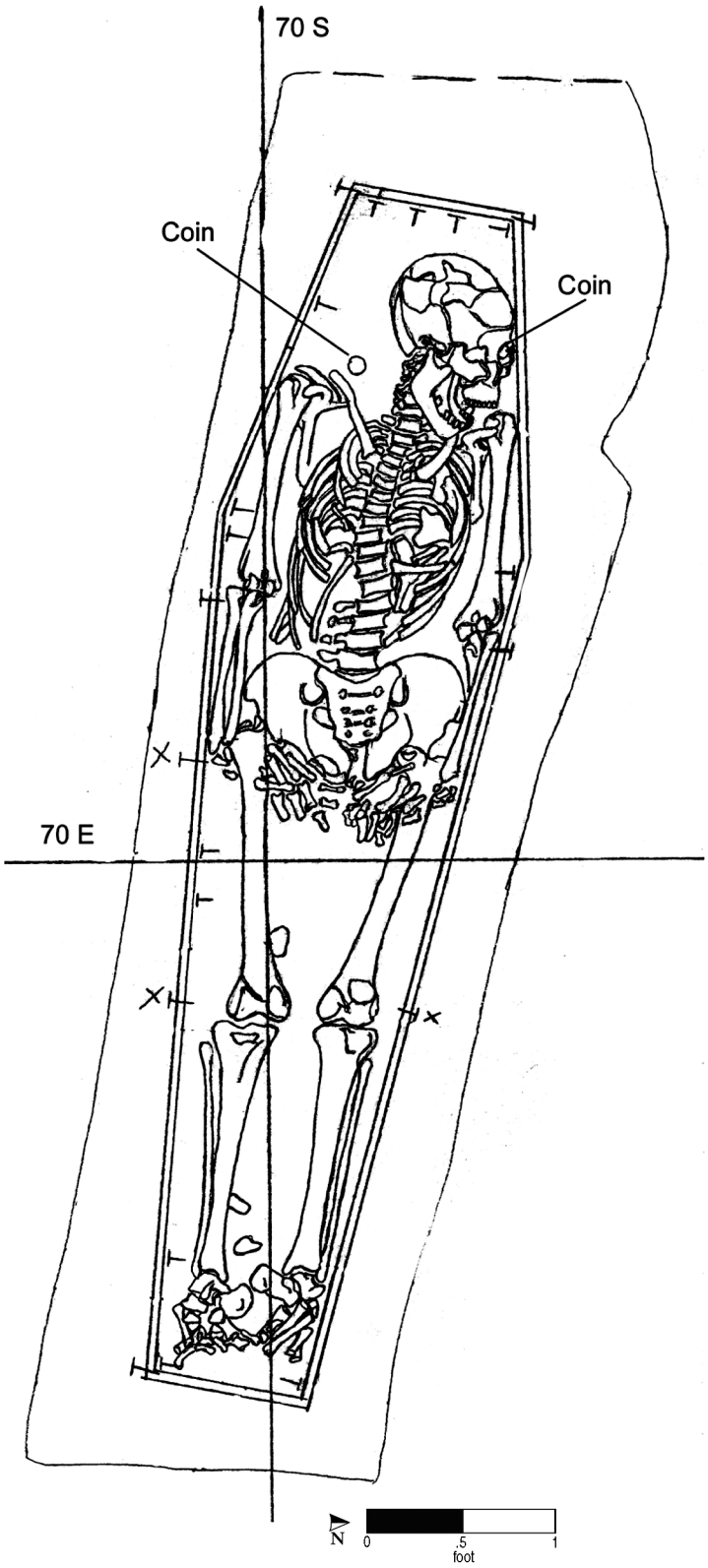
Burial 135 was of a man between 30 and 40 years old. The grave was located immediately to the north of the line of postholes from the fence that once crossed the cemetery, at the rear of former Lot 14. The grave-shaft outline appeared rectangular in shape on the east, west, and south sides, irregular in shape on the northwest. The grave-shaft fill was described as mottled red sand, with ochre, yellow, and gray clay mixed with red sand subsoil. A tiny sherd of white salt-glazed "scratch blue" ceramic and a few mammal bones were recovered from the grave-shaft fill. The stoneware provides a terminus post quem (earliest date) of the mid-1740s for the interment.

The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the lid was recorded at 3.23 feet, the bottom at 2.31 feet. The coffin sloped down toward the north. There were 15 nails recorded in situ around the coffin's perimeter at the top and bottom. One screw was subsequently identified among the nails in the laboratory. The man had been placed in a supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. The right hand lay palm-up and the left palm-down.

Two copper coins were found within the burial. One was found in place in the left eye socket, the other above the right shoulder; it probably originally had been placed on the right eye. One of the coins was X-rayed at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and has been identified as a George II half penny (1727–1760). Excavators noted that there was cloth and some hair preserved on the coins. Three wood fragments with copper-alloy staining and fiber fragments were cataloged in the laboratory. There was also a mica schist fragment recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory.

Two apparent postholes, given archaeological feature numbers 200 and 201, abutted Burial 135 along the south and north sides of the grave shaft, respectively. These were originally designated Burials 139 and 140 and were reassigned in the laboratory—Burials 139 and 140 are void. Based on an analysis of field records, these postholes were apparently dug partially into the grave shaft of Burial 135. A field map shows stones lying within each of the features, but no other information on their contents was recorded. The southern of the two postholes, Feature 200, appears to have been aligned with numerous other postholes that have been taken to represent a fence line that once crossed the cemetery from southwest to northeast. Therefore, it is likely that Burial 135 predates at least one version of the fence. It was placed outside the northern edge of the cemetery during a time when the fence was not standing. This may have occurred during or after the British occupation of the city and before the surveys of the Calk Hook and Kip properties. These surveys took place in 1787 and 1795 respectively, and a new fence may have been built in one of those years.

Burial 135 (cont.)



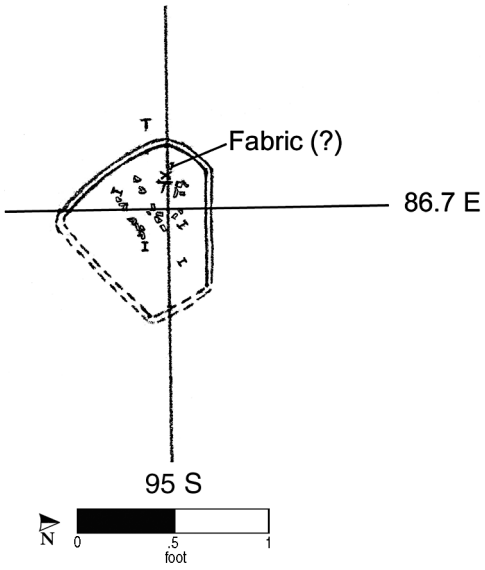
Burial No. 135 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/29/92; Drawing No. 357).

Burial 136

Catalog No. 881
Datum point: 41
Grid coordinates: S 95, E 86.7
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.09 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 136 represented very partial remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The field assessment characterized the burial as "unidentifiable fetal remains." Associated soil was described as sandy silt, but no grave-shaft outline was recorded. A remnant of a coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.09 feet, at which point excavators began uncovering the skeletal remains. A coffin outline was identified on the west side, along with one nail (possibly in situ) and rust stains. After the remains were fully exposed, excavation ceased at an elevation of 3.94 feet; no evidence of a coffin bottom was discerned. The coffin shape and the orientation of the deceased cannot be determined. Four pin fragments and one probable fabric fragment (possibly linen) were recovered along with the remains.

Burial 136 lay 1 foot east of Burial 114 and 1 foot west of Burial 116 (both adults), at a slightly higher elevation. It is not clearly associated with either. By default, Burial 136 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 136 (drawn by W. Williams on 1/16/92; Drawing No. 328).

Burial 137

Series 18
Catalog No. 882
Datum point: 43
Grid coordinates: S 63, E 75
Elevation of cranium: 3.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 137 contained the remains of an adult between 25 and 35 years old, of undetermined sex. The remains were in place but had been severely crushed at some time in the past. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, toward the rear of former Lots 14 and 15, well north of the line of postholes that represented a fence that once crossed the cemetery. The graveshaft outline was rectangular in shape and filled with mottled silty clay. Three circular disturbances were recorded at the west part of the burial, but they were not investigated.

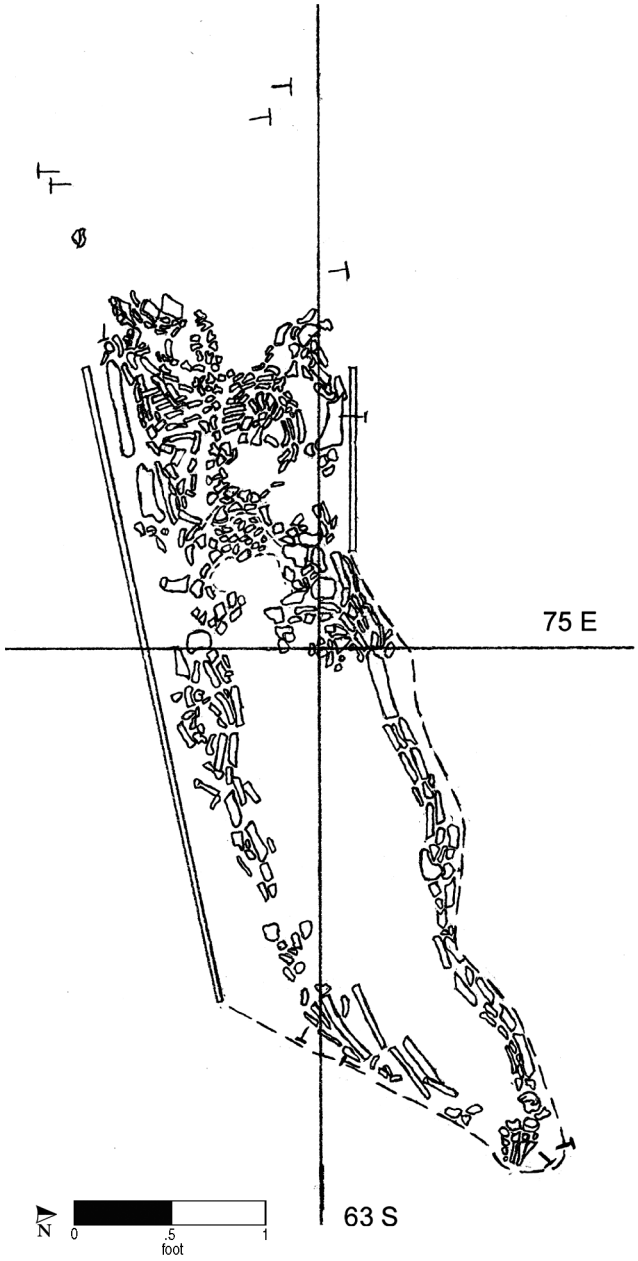
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 3.76 feet, and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.40 feet. Only small sections of the north and south coffin sides were preserved. A wood sample was identified as pine. Because the burial was badly disturbed, the coffin shape could not be determined. A few nails were recorded along its apparent perimeter. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west.

The mandible was present but the rest of the cranium was missing. The surviving skeletal elements, although completely crushed and fractured, were articulated. Skeletal elements from another burial were exposed along the north edge of the burial during excavation. These were from Burial 165, which lay immediately below.

Two pig teeth, one whole and one partial, were recovered from the burial, but the exact provenience was not recorded. It was initially assumed that the pig teeth came from a local pig and was intrusive in the burial. However, its high strontium isotope ratio suggests that the tooth came from an African-born pig.

Burial 137 may have been placed deliberately above Burial 165. Burial 165, buried without a coffin, held another adult for whom neither age nor sex could be determined. The pair of graves was spatially separate from other burials but may have been aligned in a roughly north-south row with other burials to the south (Burials 223, 150, 199, and 211) and north (Burial 201), perhaps along a contour on the original hillside.

Because of its location north of the fence line, this burial is placed in the Late Group.



Burial No. 137 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/20/92; Drawing No. 336).

Burial 138

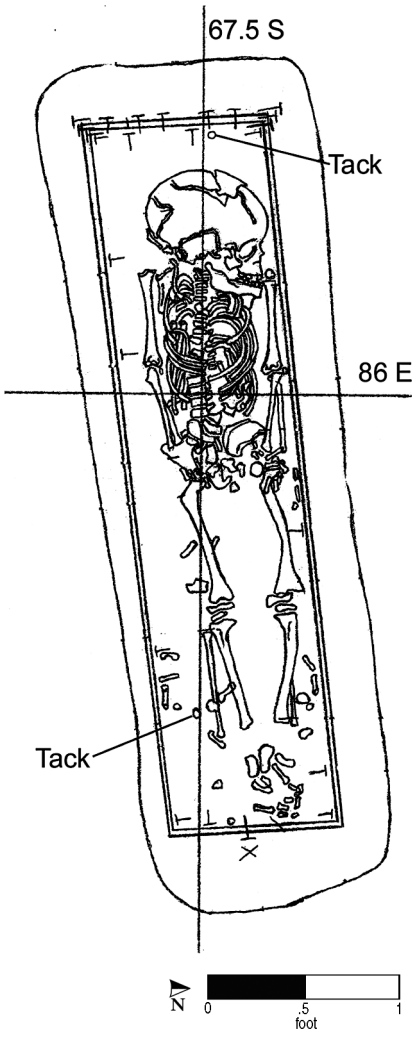
Catalog No. 883
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 67.5, E 86
Elevation of cranium: 4.13 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 138 was of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of former Lot 15, just to the north of the alignment of postholes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery. The grave-shaft outline, clearly delineated, was basically rectangular in shape. The soil filling the shaft was described as mottled silty clay. Two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a sherd of redware (possibly a waster from the redware manufactory nearby), and a piece of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe were found in the soil. A bowl fragment from a clay pipe was also found in a soil sample taken near the coffin lid. The pipe fragments were most likely in the general surface scatter of debris when the grave was dug, rather than placed with the deceased deliberately.

The child had been placed in a rectangular coffin, in the supine position with the head to the west. Field records indicate that the pelvis and both feet of the child had been disturbed, which excavators suggested might have been the result of rodent activity. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.58 feet and the bottom at 3.66 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at both top and bottom, including four at each corner of the head of the coffin and five more attaching the headboard to the lid. The excavators recorded two "tinned" tacks, one at the headboard and one near the right foot. Two more tacks, from unknown locations, were later inventoried in the laboratory. All four of these tacks were set aside to be X-rayed and were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Two additional tacks, found during cleaning of the skeletal remains, survived and were reburied. One was found with the right foot and one with the right patella (knee cap). These two tacks were photographed digitally.

Because of its location north of the former fence line, this burial is placed in the Late Group.



Burial No. 138 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/17/92; Drawing No. 333).

Burials 139, 140, 141

There are no Burials 139, 140, or 141 (these numbers were voided).

Burial 142

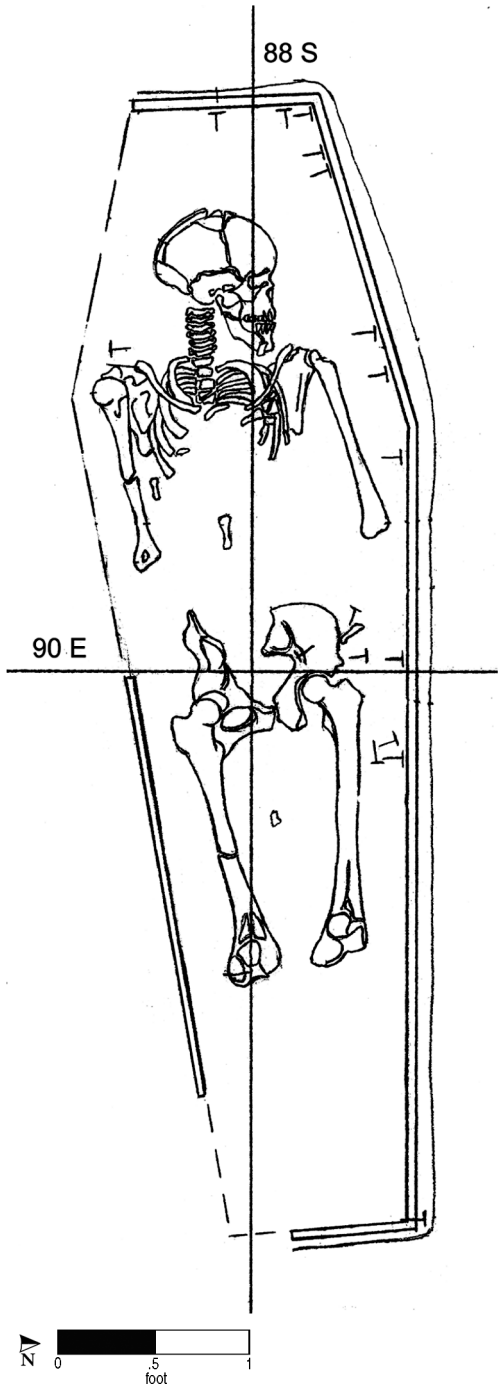
Series 12
Catalog No. 887
Datum point: 41B (0.02 feet below Datum Point 41)
Grid coordinates: S 88, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 4.03 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 142 was of a woman between 25 and 30 years of age. The coffins of two infants, Burials 144 and 149, lay immediately above that of the woman. The two small coffins were exactly aligned with that of Burial 142 and had been placed so as to fit side by side on the top of the woman's coffin. It is clear that all three were interred together. The grave was located at the north edge of the former Republican Alley, at the rear of former Lot 15. The southern edge of the grave shaft was not visible; either the removal of a foundation wall above, or the disturbance from Burial 115 immediately to the south, obscured the southern edge of the grave shaft. The only artifacts found in the shaft fill were a fragment of animal bone and one sherd of coarse, blue-painted, salt-glazed stoneware, recovered from soil above Burial 149.

The woman's coffin was hexagonal in shape, and she had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west. Her left and right ulnae, radii, tibiae, fibulae, and all foot bones were missing; a few hand bones were found scattered among the remains. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were found in the burial.

Burial 142 was slightly disturbed along the southwest edge, suggesting that adjacent Burial 115 postdated Burial 142, although perhaps not by a long period of time. Burial 294 was mapped as partially underlying the western end of Burial 142, but it was recorded at a higher elevation than the latter. Burial 294 was excavated 2 months after Burial 142, and it was substantially intact; only the southeast edge of the grave-shaft outline was indistinct. Burial 294 was either mapped incorrectly or its elevation was recorded inaccurately. Its actual relationship to Burial 142 cannot be determined.

In the absence of evidence that would place this triple burial, Burials 142, 144, and 149, earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 142 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/24/92; Drawing No. 344).

Burial 143

See Burial 126.

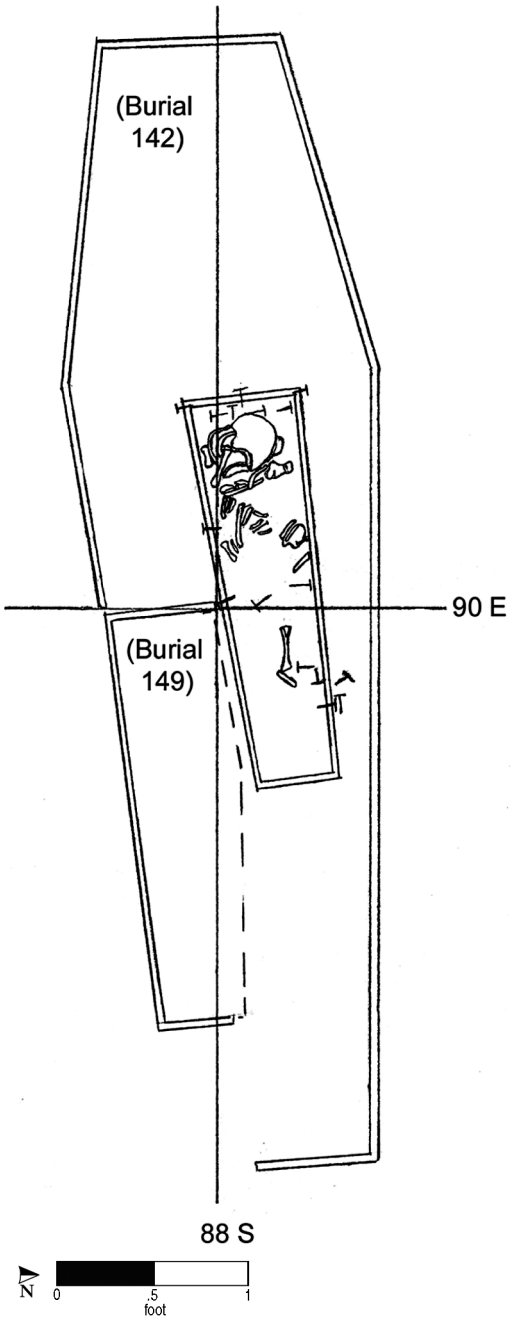
Burial 144

Series 12
Catalog No. 889
Datum point: 41B (0.02 feet below Datum Point 41)
Grid coordinates: S 88, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 3.78 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 144 was of an infant under 2 months old. The small coffin had been placed directly on top of that of Burial 142, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age, and alongside that of Burial 149, an infant under 1 year of age. It is clear that all three were buried together.

The Burial 144 coffin was four sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. The infant had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were fragmented and in poor condition, with the majority of the long bones missing. Three straight pins were noted in the field records, but their locations were not recorded. A concentration of hair was also observed on the left side of the skull.

In the absence of evidence that would place this triple burial earlier or later in time, Burials 144, 142, and 149 are assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 144 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/24/92; Drawing No. 345).

Burial 145

Series 15B
Catalog No. 890
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 74
Elevation of coffin lid (no human remains): 4.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

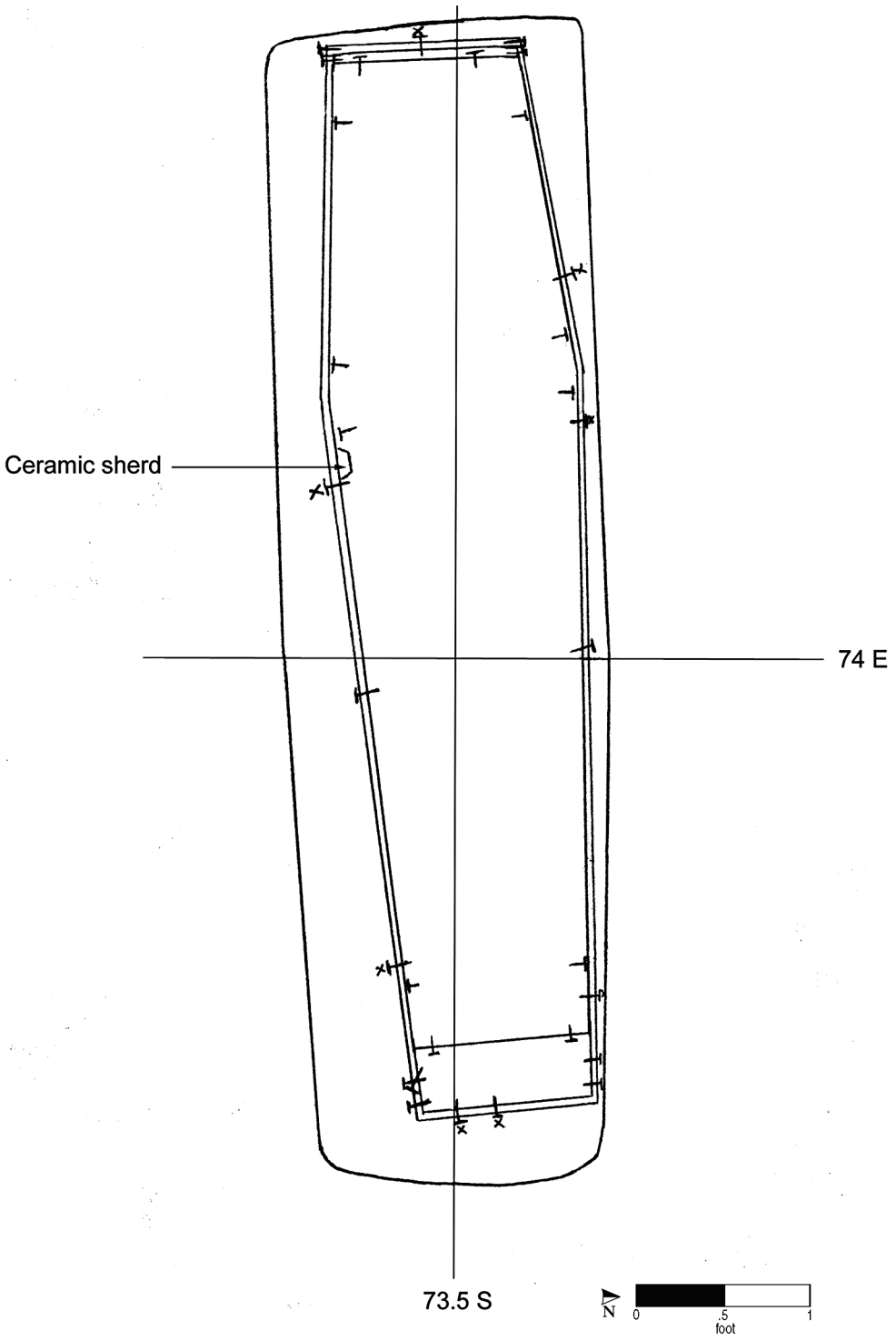
Burial 145 yielded a coffin with no human remains inside. The grave-shaft outline was clearly visible, and it was filled with gray-brown silt mottled with clay sand. Excavators recovered a fragment of bottle glass, coal (possibly intrusive), two fragments of oyster shell, salt-glazed stoneware sherds, and a piece of kiln furniture from the shaft fill. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue-painted decoration; although probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel placed in the grave. A second burial, Burial 146, which held a newborn, lay atop the empty Burial 145 coffin.

The upper elevation recorded for the coffin was 4.88 feet and the bottom was at 3.74 feet (in the center). It was hexagonal in shape and was in good condition. The footboard was slanted outward at the top, and it appeared to be unusually deep. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom.

A posthole, designated as Feature 60, lay immediately adjacent to the burial shaft at its northwest corner. Field notes for the feature indicate that it cut into subsoil but not into the grave shaft; unfortunately, the feature was sectioned east-to-west rather than north-south, and it is not possible to tell whether the grave shaft cut into the filled posthole or immediately abutted it. The bottom elevation recorded for the posthole was 3.32 feet, which was below the level of the coffin bottom. Three more postholes were in the immediate vicinity, Features 61, 62, and 202. Aligned roughly with Feature 60, the postholes probably were the remnant of one or more fences that crossed the cemetery along the patent boundary. Burials 176 and 310, located to the west of Burial 145, also appear to have been placed exactly along the south side of the fence line. Because of this apparent pattern, it is hypothesized that all three were interred while a fence was standing and at a time when the graves within the cemetery were crowding close to the northern edge.

The southeast part of the grave shaft of Burial 145 overlay the northwestern portion of Burial 200, an Early Group interment. Burial 145 is assigned to the Late-Middle Group because of its position relative to the fence.

Burial 145 (cont.)



Burial No. 145 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/3/92; Drawing No. 364).

Burial 146

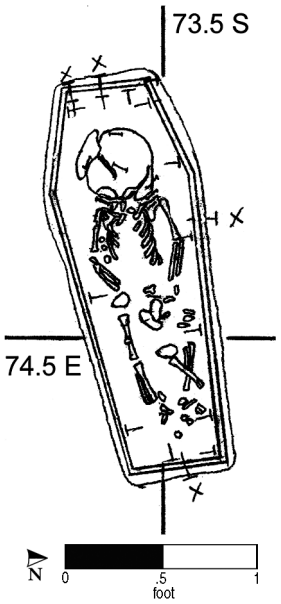
Series 15B
Catalog No. 891
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 74.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.72 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 146 was of a newborn. The remains of a tiny coffin and skeleton were visible within soil described as damp gray clay. The burial was pedestaled and removed intact to the laboratory. Burial 146 lay directly upon the coffin lid of Burial 145, sharing a single grave. The Burial 145 coffin contained no human remains but was adult in size. Items recovered from the grave shaft included a fragment of bottle glass, coal (possibly intrusive), two oyster shell fragments, salt-glazed stoneware sherds, and a piece of kiln furniture. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue-painted decoration; although probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel that had been placed in the grave.

The infant's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.94 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. The baby had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. Seventeen coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. In addition, eight straight pins were recorded in situ, seven on or near the cranium and one over the pelvis.

Fifty-one small seeds and six seed fragments were found in a cluster above the child's thoracic (chest) cavity; three were also recovered from the area between the tibias. These seeds had not been identified as of September 11, 2001, and they were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center. Hundreds of other seeds and seed fragments, identified through the analysis of soil samples from the burial, were all of jimsonweed, save for a single nightshade-family seed.

As noted for Burial 145, the position of this grave relative to the alignment of the fence and in relation to other graves in the vicinity, suggests its placement in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 146 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/21/92; Drawing No. 337).

Burial 147

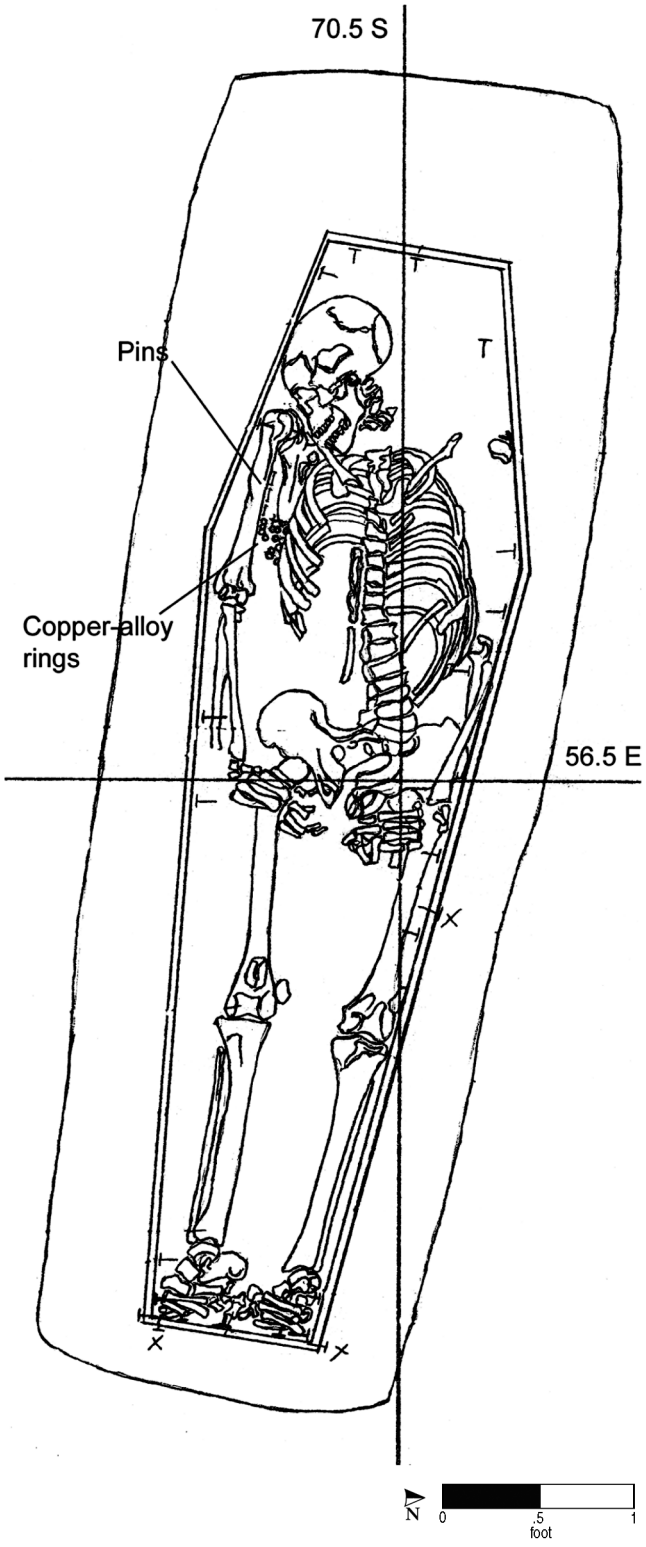
Catalog No. 892
Datum point: 58
Grid coordinates: S 70.5, E 56.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 147 was of a man between 55 and 65 years old. The grave was located just to the north of the line of postholes marking where a fence once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. The shaft outline appeared to be rectangular in shape. The fill of the grave shaft was mottled orange and gray silty sand and clay with intrusions of red sand. The excavator noted that the northwest part of the burial was heavily disturbed by rodents or some sort of burrow. Because of this disturbance, the left humerus and scapula were missing and the coffin edges were difficult to follow. However, the final drawing shows a distinct coffin edge. Only three medium-sized mammal bones were recovered from the grave-shaft fill.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.81 feet and the bottom at 3.4 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the wood was identified as white cedar. Twenty-three nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The man was placed in the supine position with his hands resting on the pelvis. The remains were described as in fair to poor condition.

Four pins were recorded in situ aligned next to the right humerus. Fourteen metal rings were also recorded in the field between the right humerus and rib cage; however, during examination in the laboratory, only seven copper rings were reconstructed and identified. The group of pins and rings is considered a possible talisman or conjuring bundle of some kind.

Burial 147 did not overlap with any other burial. It is possible it was aligned in a north-south row with Burials 197 and 196 to its south. The area to its north was disturbed, and it is possible other burials here were destroyed. Because of its location north of the fence, Burial 147 is placed in the Late Group.



Burial No. 147 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/25/92; Drawing No. 347).

Burial 148

Series 11
Catalog No. 893
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 3.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

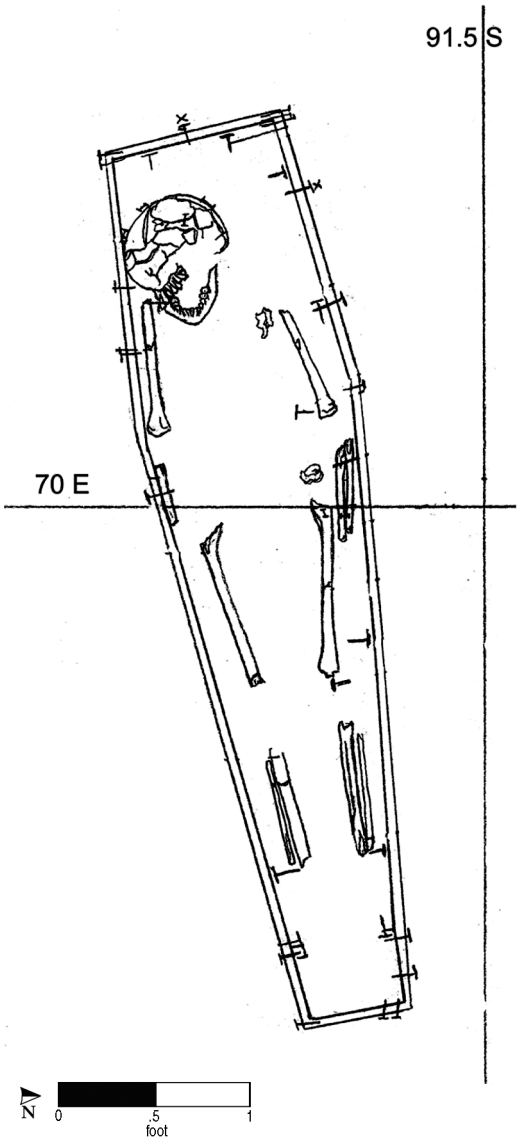
Burial 148 held the remains of a young adult between 12 and 18 years old, of undetermined sex. The grave was located within the footprint of the former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft contained mottled clayey silt. During excavation, skeletal material belonging to an overlying grave, Burial 99 (immediately adjacent, to the northwest) was removed.

The coffin lid was first uncovered at an elevation of 3.66 feet along the center of the west side, and the coffin bottom was at 2.97 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The coffin was hexagonal. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition; the torso and portions of the long bones and pelvis were missing.

Six pins and pin fragments were recorded in the burial, four on the cranium, one on the left femur, and one next to it between the left radius and ulna. However, only three pin fragments were recovered. In addition, one pin was noted in field records as being from Burial 99. This pin was not identified in the laboratory, and one of the fragments now cataloged as Burial 148 may actually be from Burial 99.

Burial 148 cut into and destroyed the western half of an earlier grave, Burial 155. Burial 148 also cut into the north edge of the grave shaft of Burial 182 but did not disturb the coffin or remains. The severely disturbed later grave of Burial 99 appears to have overlain the northwest part of Burial 148. Excavators were convinced that Burial 99 had cut into Burial 148, disturbing portions of the latter's torso.

Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 148 is assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 148 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/4/92; Drawing No. 365).

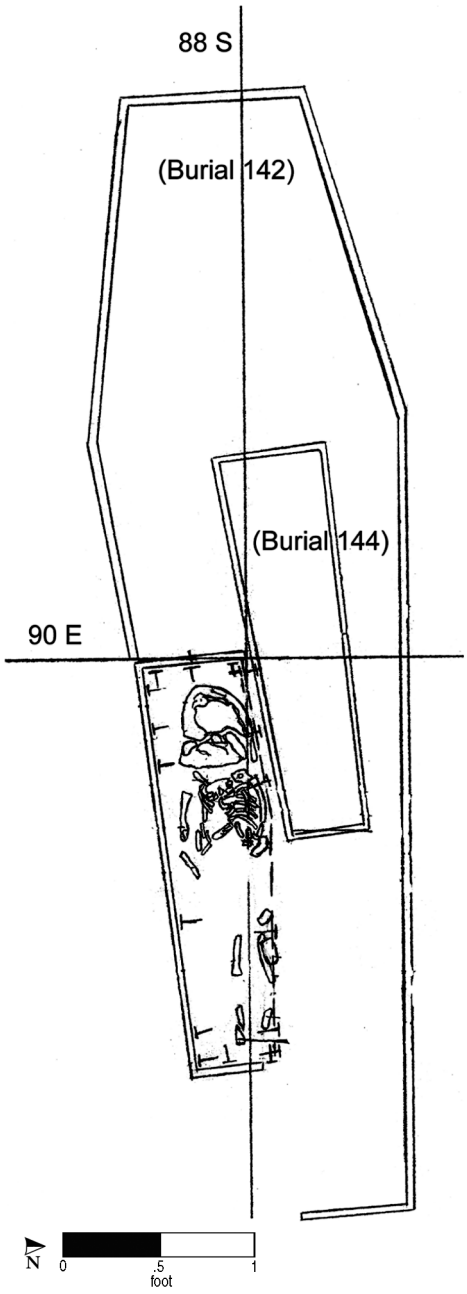
Burial 149

Series 12
Catalog No. 894
Datum point: 41
Grid coordinates: S 88, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 3.85 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 149 was of an infant between 6 months and 1 year of age. The small coffin had been placed directly on top of that of Burial 142, a woman between 25 and 30 years of age, and alongside that of Burial 144, an infant believed to have been less than 2 months old. It is clear that all three were buried together.

The infant had been placed in a four-sided coffin, in the supine position with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were fragile and in poor condition; portions of the long bones were missing. A shroud pin was recorded in situ in the rib area, and a concentration of hair was observed on the cranium.

In the absence of evidence that would place this triple burial earlier or later in time, Burials 149, 144, and 142 are assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 149 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/24/92; Drawing No. 346).

Burial 150

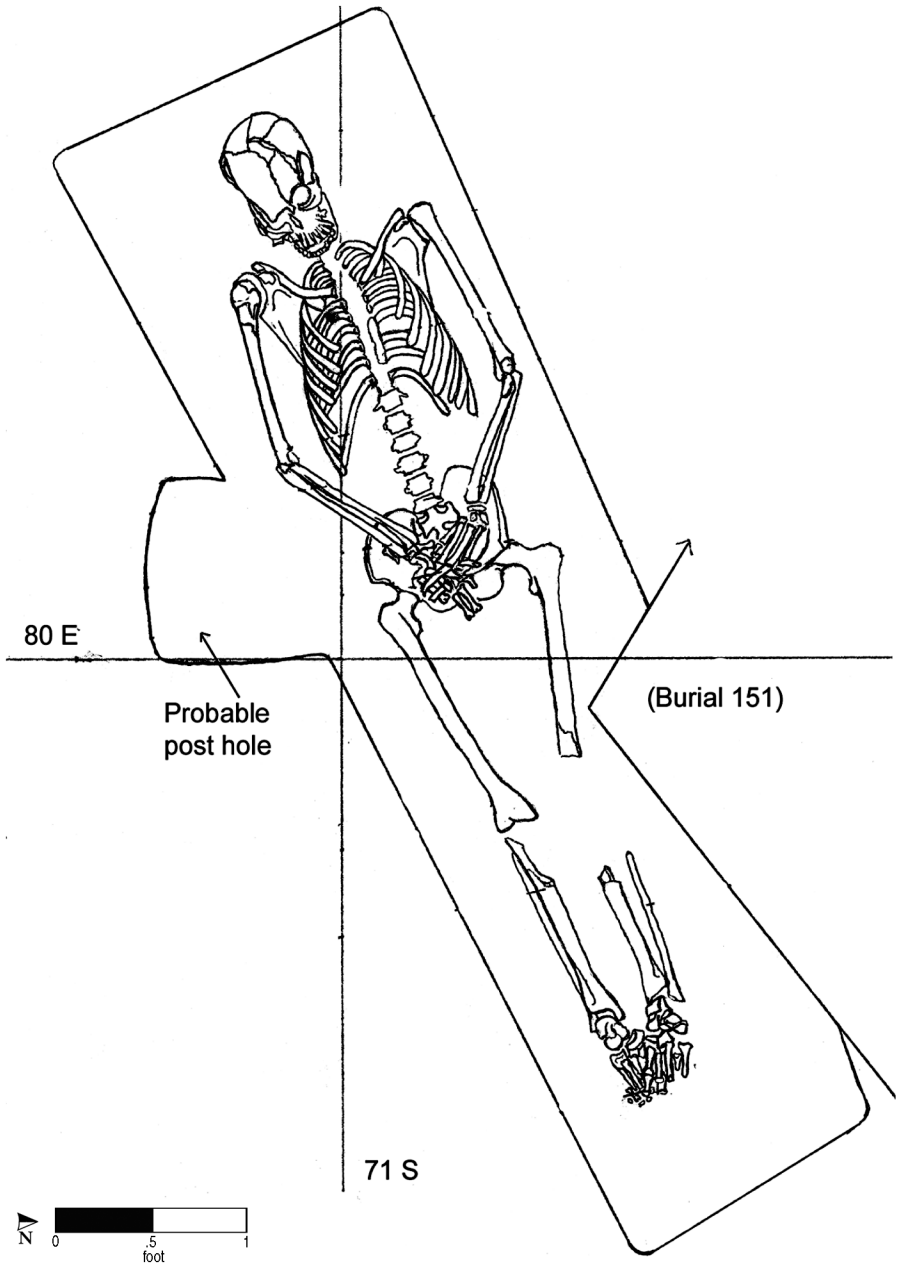
Series 16
Catalog No. 895
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 71, E 80
Elevation of cranium: 4.43 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 150 was of a woman whose age could be tightly calculated at between 20 and 28 years. The grave-shaft outline was recorded as irregularly shaped with a squared extension on the south side approximately 1 foot wide. A line of postholes extended across this section of the site, and it is likely a posthole accounts for the apparent irregularity of the grave shaft, which was actually rectangular. Because no soil distinction was made between the posthole and the burial shaft fill, it is not possible to determine which cut into the other. Any material from the posthole would have been bagged in the field along with artifacts from the grave shaft. Eleven sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, two pieces of kiln furniture, and a piece of kiln waste, as well as three fragments of oyster shell were recovered. The north side of the grave shaft had been partially cut by Burial 151.

As excavation began, it became apparent that there was no coffin present. The woman's cranium was exposed at 4.43 feet, and this was the highest point for her skeletal remains. The lowest elevation recorded for the skeletal remains was 3.88 feet. The woman had been placed in the ground in the supine position with her head to the west and her hands crossed over her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair condition with the exception of the sternum, vertebral column, and the sternal ends of the ribs, which excavators noted had suffered much attrition and were very fragile. The legs suffered damage during excavation. Excavators noted ceramics found "in association with" the femurs but did not mention specific proveniences; these items were bagged along with the grave-shaft fill. However, it is likely that the ceramics were present in the soil matrix into which the grave was dug, rather than having been placed with the deceased. Excavators noted that they removed the grave fill down to underlying yellow-orange sand subsoil.

The interment of Burial 150 must have taken place either before the fence was constructed or after it came down. It could not have taken place while the fence was standing. The burial was flanked by other coffinless burials, Burial 223 to the north and Burials 199 and 211 to the south. The row spans the line of postholes, and it is possible the whole group postdates the destruction of the fence during the British occupation of New York. It is clear that Burial 151, which did have a coffin, was later than Burial 150.

Burial 150 (cont.)



Burial No. 150 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/11/92; Drawing No. 401).

Burial 151

Series 16
Catalog No. 896
Datum point: 42
Grid coordinates: S 67.5, E 83
Elevation of cranium: 3.84 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

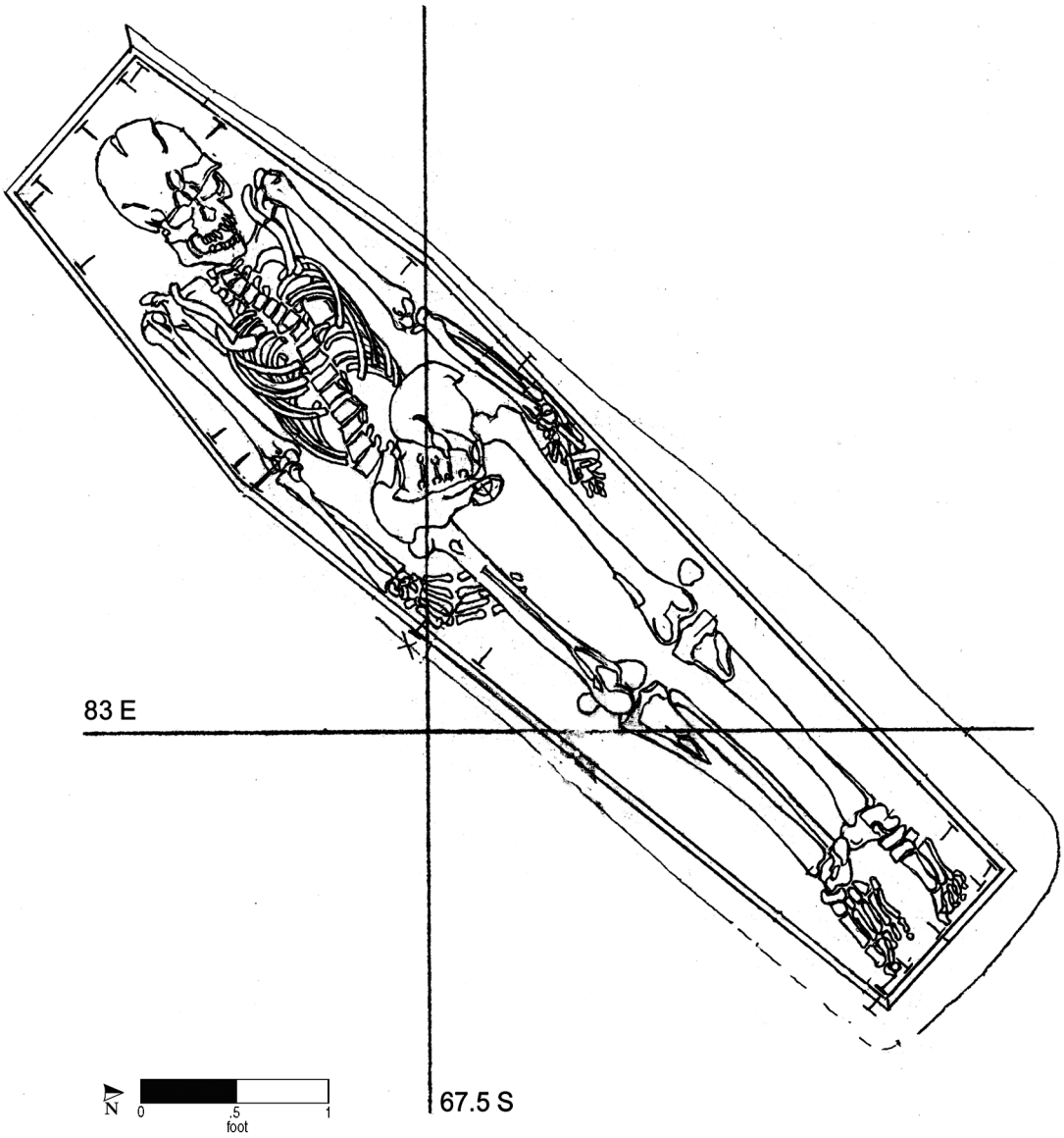
Burial 151 held the remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave lay immediately north of the line of postholes that marked a former northern boundary of the cemetery. It was oriented distinctly toward the southwest, more southerly in orientation than other burials that were excavated at the cemetery. The grave-shaft outline was visible along the north, east, and part of the south sides; the southwest portion of the outline, where it cut into that of the adjacent Burial 150, was not visible to excavators. The shaft fill consisted of mottled silty clay. A kiln spacer was the only artifact recovered from the shaft fill.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.36 feet in the northwest corner, and its bottom was recorded at 3.03 feet in the center of the eastern edge. Nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter (3 at the top and 18 at the bottom). The man had been laid with his head to the southwest, perhaps suggesting a winter burial. He was placed in the supine position with his arms resting at his sides; his right hand palm was up and the left palm was down. The skeletal remains were in fair condition, although most of the long bones were crushed or broken. Excavators noted that the right leg was turned "backward." It is possible the leg had been severed before or after death and placed in the coffin in this position. The man's incisors had been filed.

Other than the coffin remains, the only artifacts recorded in situ were one straight pin at the neck and a fiber fragment recovered from the light-fraction of a soil sample taken from the coffin lid.

Burial 151 cut into the northeast part of the grave shaft of Burial 150, which was of a woman about 24 years old, buried without a coffin. Because of its location north of the fence line, Burial 151 has been assigned to the Late Group, and because it postdates another Late Group burial that had no coffin, it is presumed to be among the very latest burials within the excavated site.

Burial 151 (cont.)



Burial No. 151 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/26/92; Drawing No. 348).

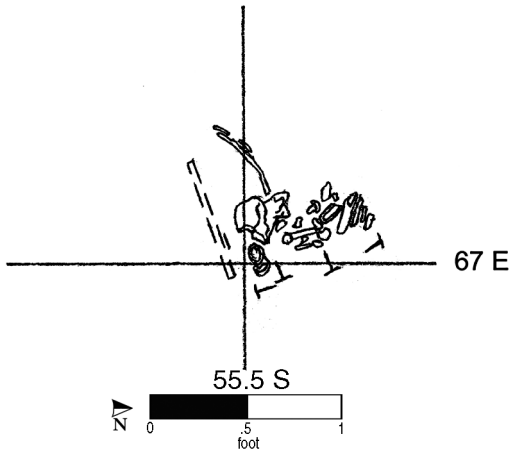
Burial 152

Catalog No. 897
Datum point: 48
Grid coordinates: S 55.5, E 67
Elevation of highest point of skeletal remains: 1.9 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 152 was of an individual whose sex and age could not be determined. The grave was truncated and extremely disturbed by nineteenth-century construction within Lot 14. Only the foot end of the burial was extant; there were some fragments of left foot bones. No grave-shaft outline was apparent. The grave fill was described as compact gray clay, and no artifacts were recovered from within it.

The elevation of the highest point of this burial was recorded at 1.9 feet and the bottom at 1.72 feet. A coffin was present, but the shape could not be determined. Five nails were recorded in situ and at least four additional nails were inventoried in the laboratory. The orientation of the burial was impossible to determine. The bones were disarticulated, crushed, and broken. No artifacts other than the coffin nails were directly associated with the human remains.

Burial 152 was isolated, but it is possible that nearby burials had been removed in the nineteenth century. This burial was assigned to the Late Group because of its location north of the fence line.



Burial No. 152 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/23/92; Drawing No. 342).

Burial 153

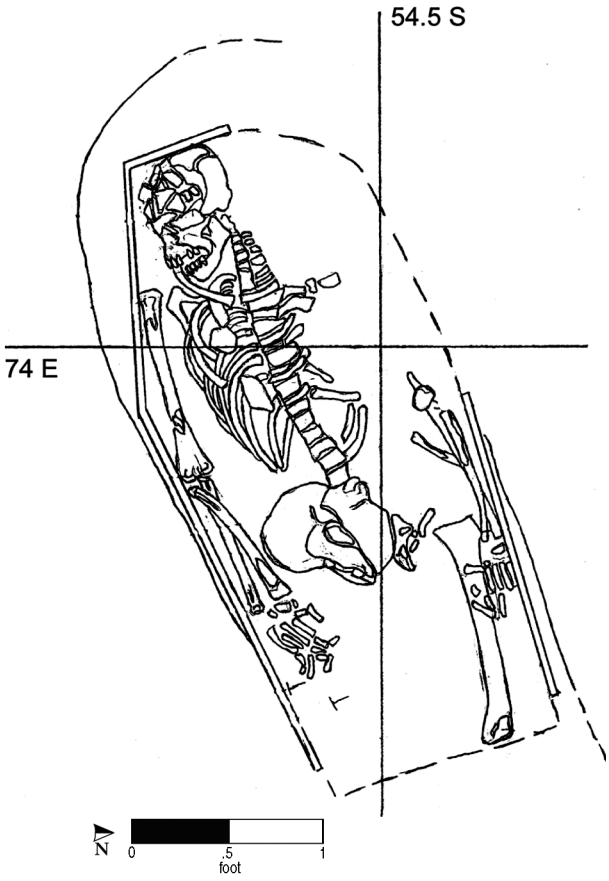
Catalog No. 898
Datum point: 49
Grid coordinates: S 54.5, E 74
Elevation of cranium: 1.48 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 153 was of a probable woman of undetermined age. The grave was located in the central part of Lots 14/15 and had been truncated by a large wood-lined privy shaft on Lot 15, designated Feature 56. The left humerus, as well as the right femur, and all other leg and foot bones were missing. The grave shaft was only visible in the southwest part of the grave, where it was ovoid in shape. The grave fill was described as yellow-brown sandy clay. No grave-fill artifacts were associated with this burial.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.79 feet, the bottom at 1.17 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and a wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded in situ at the top and bottom on the south side, and additional nails were inventoried in the laboratory. An unidentified disturbance had removed the northwest corner of the coffin.

The woman was in a supine position with her arms at the sides and her head to the west. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition; the skull was crushed and no bone was complete. Several straight pins were recorded in situ in the opening plan map, one at the cranium and four near the location of the right arm, although these were not depicted in the final skeletal drawing. Copper staining was noted on the right humerus.

It is likely that the remains designated Burial 157 (consisting of a redeposited right femur, lower leg, and foot bones found on the east side of Feature 56) belong to the same individual as Burial 153. Burial 153 has been assigned to the Late Group because of its location north of the fence line.



Burial No. 153 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/8/92; Drawing No. 393).

Burial 154

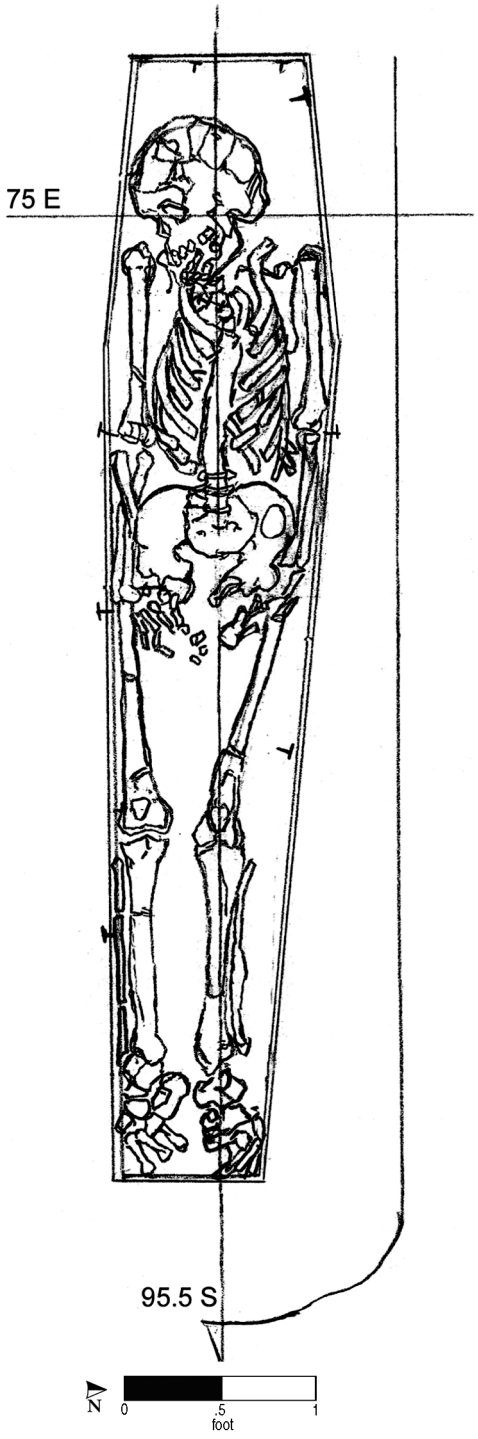
Series 13
Catalog Nos. 899 and 2148
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 75
Elevation of cranium: 3.34 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 154, located on the south edge of the former Republican Alley, was of a woman between 25 and 29 years old. The associated soil was described as dark brown sandy silt with yellow silt mottling and waterworn rock inclusions. The grave cut was apparent only along the north side and along the northeast corner. A deposit of rubble from a construction and demolition episode was recorded in the southeast corner of the disturbed grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.57 feet in the southwest corner of the burial. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.98 feet. The woman was interred in an apparently hexagonal coffin. She was placed in the supine position, with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting over her pelvis. Her skeletal remains were in fair condition. The sternum was found on top of the left hand. Lateral breaks were found in the woman's tibias, possibly resulting from the weight of Burial 116, which overlay this area. Three straight pins were recorded in situ, one on the left side of the cranium and two on the upper chest area.

Burial 116 (a man aged between 45 and 55 years) overlay the eastern edge of Burial 154 by approximately 0.29 feet, and Burial 133 (a child between 1 and 2 years old) lay approximately half a foot above Burial 154. No grave-shaft outline was recorded for Burial 133, and it is possible the child was interred within the grave of Burial 154, perhaps following a brief interval. Burials 133 and 116 appear to have been laid end to end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. All three burials were assigned to the Middle Group, based on coffin shape and absent any evidence that would place them later.

A separate catalog number, No. 2148, was assigned in the laboratory to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments.



Burial No. 154 (drawn by E. S. on 1/27/92; Drawing No. 352).

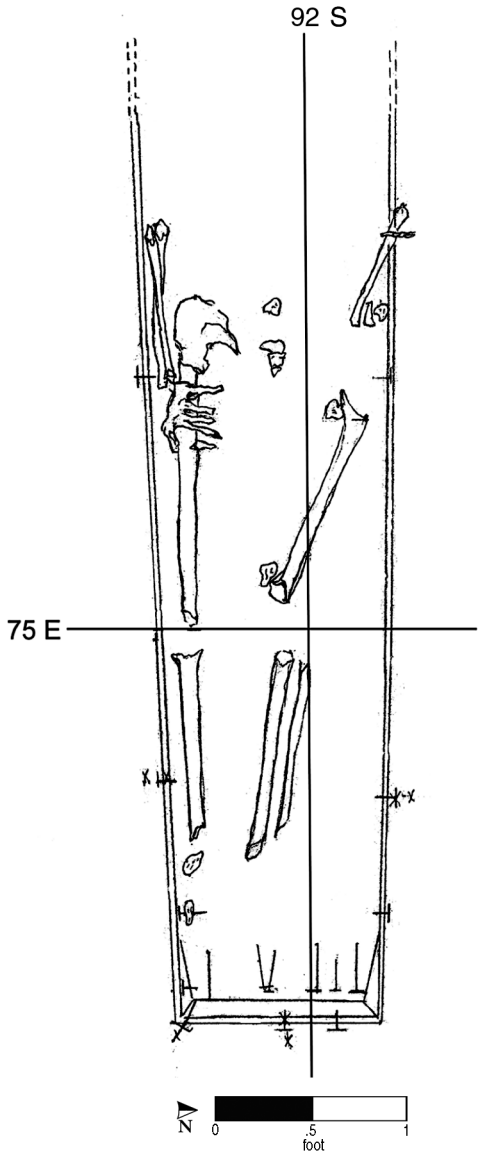
Burial 155

Series 11
Catalog No. 900
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 75
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 3.49 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 155, which was located in the former Republican Alley, contained the remains of an adult of undetermined sex. The grave shaft was filled with soil described as rocky and hard. The Burial 148 interment had cut into and destroyed the western portion of Burial 155.

Excavators noted that the coffin lid, first encountered at an elevation of 3.44 feet, had collapsed onto the skeletal remains. The coffin was four sided (either rectangular or tapering) in shape. Its bottom was at an elevation of 2.89 feet. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, with an unusual concentration along the bottom of the footboard. The individual had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The cranium, torso, and parts of the long bones and feet were missing.

Burial 155 was completely truncated on the west by Burial 148, a Middle Group burial, and was overlain on the east side by Burial 131, a Late Group burial, which was 0.91 feet higher in elevation. These two graves appeared to have been dug without regard to the existing Burial 155. Based on this, as well as coffin shape, Burial 155 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 155 (drawn by L. C. on 2/4/92; Drawing No. 379).

Burial 156

Series 33
Catalog No. 901
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 66.5, E 115
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (hand scatter): 2.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 156 was of a woman between 30 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the rear portion of Lot 16, along the projected line of a row of postholes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery southwest to northeast. The skeletal remains were disarticulated, and many bones were missing, the result of later disturbances. The grave shaft was filled with gray-green sandy silt interspersed with loose, sandy red-brown areas, which excavators attributed to construction disturbance. Although the field notes refer to sundry historical artifacts at the northern boundary of the grave shaft, they were deemed unassociated with this burial and thus discarded. Field records also list numerous animal bones, apparently found just above the burial, but only one fragment of unidentified animal bone was collected from the grave fill.

Fragments of the north coffin wall were first observed at an elevation of 2.29 feet, along with one vertically oriented nail. A section of the south wall was also relatively intact, with two nails recorded in situ. One or more disturbances apparently claimed the coffin's lid and obscured its shape.

The construction in this area had disarranged the woman's bones to such a degree that her burial position was not clear. Excavators believed that her legs were the least disturbed of the remains; if so, she was probably placed supine with her head to the west. The highest elevation of skeletal remains was 2.35 feet, at the scattered hand bones; the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was 2.09 feet, at the foot and rib area. Despite the disturbance, the bones were well preserved.

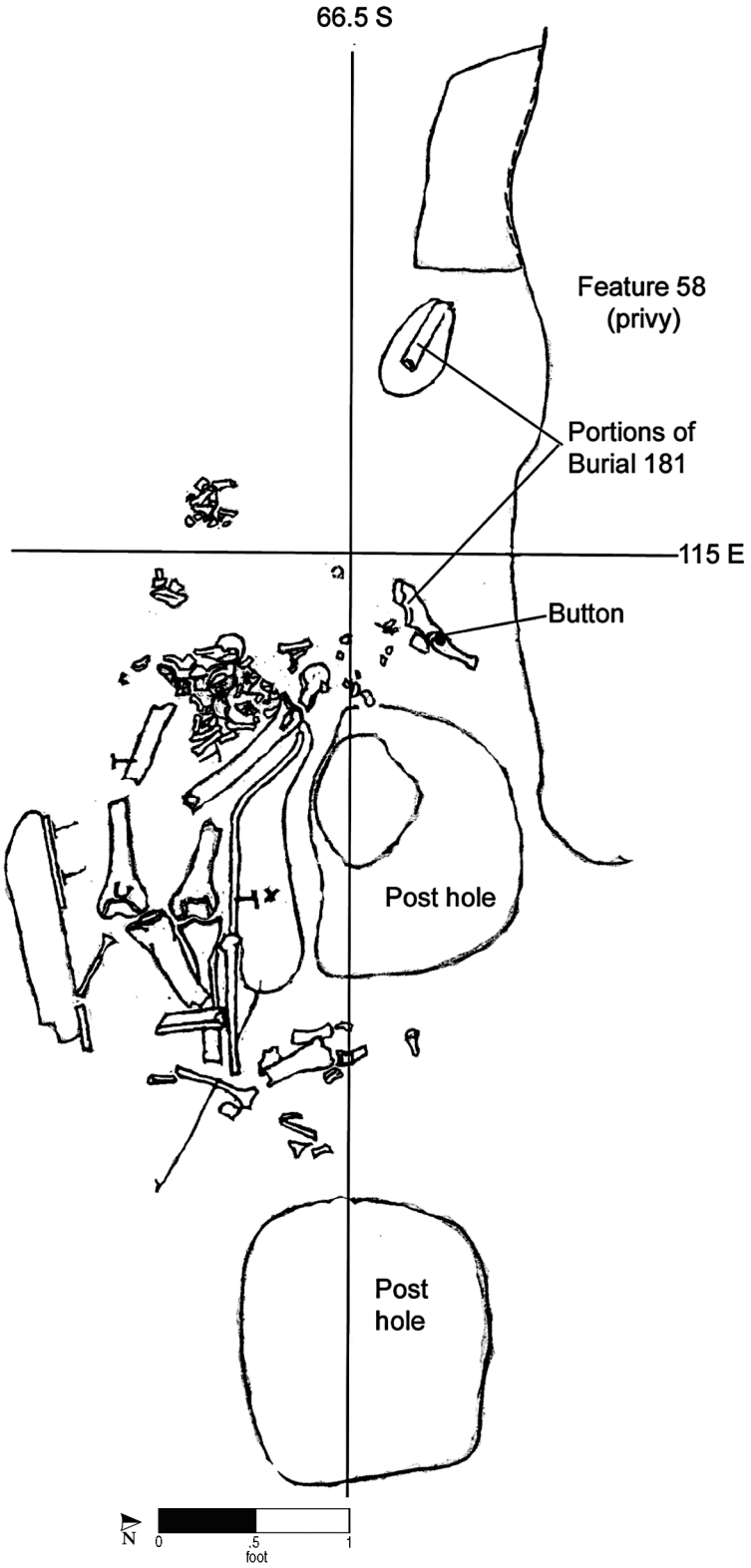
Excavators recovered fibers from a cluster of rib fragments at the west end of the remains and a possible eyelash from an unclear provenience.

A large area to the west and southwest of Burial 156 was severely disturbed by twentieth-century construction activity, and this disturbance may have extended to the grave. Burial 181 was located immediately adjacent to the north, and its interment appears to have disturbed the north side of Burial 156.

It is also possible that damage was caused by the intrusion of postholes in the immediate vicinity. These included Feature 75 just to the east (its bottom was at 1.99 feet); Feature 88 (depicted adjacent to the north but not otherwise recorded, it may actually have been part of Burial 181); and, adjacent to the south and east, Features 89 (bottom elevation -0.06 feet), and 119 (1.84 feet). The postholes probably represent one or more fences that once crossed the site from southwest to northeast. If they disturbed Burial 156, the interment predates at least one version of the fence.

The postholes in this area may have been from a late version of the fence, constructed in 1797. The original wood-lined privy on Lot 16, represented by Feature 58a, was oriented to the street grid. It is hypothesized that this privy was dug by the lot's first owner, ca. 1794 (Cheek 2003). The second-phase privy, Feature 58B, was superimposed on the first and was oriented to the diagonal property line rather than to the street, suggesting that a fence along this line was erected in the interim. This may have been in 1797, when adjacent lots with the diagonal property line at their rears (and privies oriented to that line) were first sold and developed (Cheek 2003). This implies that even if it was disturbed by fence posts, Burial 156 may date to the period between the Teller fence and the lot-development fence, rather than to the period before the Teller fence. The dating of this burial remains problematic; thus it has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 156 (cont.)



Burial No. 156 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/6/92; Drawing No. 380).

Burial 157

Catalog No. 902
Datum point: 49
Grid coordinates: S 53.5, E 81.5
Elevation of highest point of the skeletal remains: 1.87 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 157 held the redeposited partial remains of a probable woman whose age could not be determined. This burial was severely disturbed and the skeletal remains were disarticulated. No grave-shaft outline or coffin was visible. The soil was described as mottled brown, green, and gray silt. No artifacts from grave fill were associated with this burial. The remains lay alongside a large wood-lined privy shaft designated Feature 56 on Lot 15.

The elevation recorded for the highest point of the skeletal remains was recorded at 1.87 feet and the lowest point at 1.72 feet. The right femur, tibia, fibula, patella, and some foot bones were present. It is possible that this burial was actually part of Burial 153. Burial 153, which had been truncated by the west side of the privy, was missing the right femur and both the left and right lower leg and foot bones. The bones that were displaced from Burial 153 during excavation of the privy shaft may simply have been thrown into a pile on the side and were excavated as Burial 157.

A soil-sample location was incorrectly labeled "coffin lid," although there was no coffin or evidence that this was the primary burial site. No artifacts were recorded in direct association with the human remains. Burials 153/157 were located well to the north of the fence line that once marked the boundary of the cemetery and were thus assigned to the Late Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 158

Catalog No. 903
Datum point: 50
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 95
Elevation of cranium: 2.17 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 158 was of a man between 20 and 30 years old. The soil from the grave-shaft fill was described as compact, fairly stony mixed and mottled silts (gray, blue, and brown) with charcoal. The excavator noted that the upper layers were laced with a red-brown substance, possibly organic. The fill became very soft and loose as the depth increased. Artifacts found in the grave fill included sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, redware, Staffordshire slipware, delft, and a piece of kiln furniture; stem and bowl fragments from clay tobacco pipes; a brick fragment; cow, sheep and dog bones; and pieces of oyster and clam shell.

The deceased had been buried without a coffin, with his head to the west. He was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were described as relatively well preserved, possibly because of the absence of a coffin and the presence of sand at the bottom of the grave, which allowed for good drainage.

Excavators recovered two identical pairs of round, gilt, copper-alloy cuff links, one resting on the ventral side of the last lumbar vertebra and left ala of the sacrum, and the other was next to his right ilium and under the radius (i.e., one near each wrist or

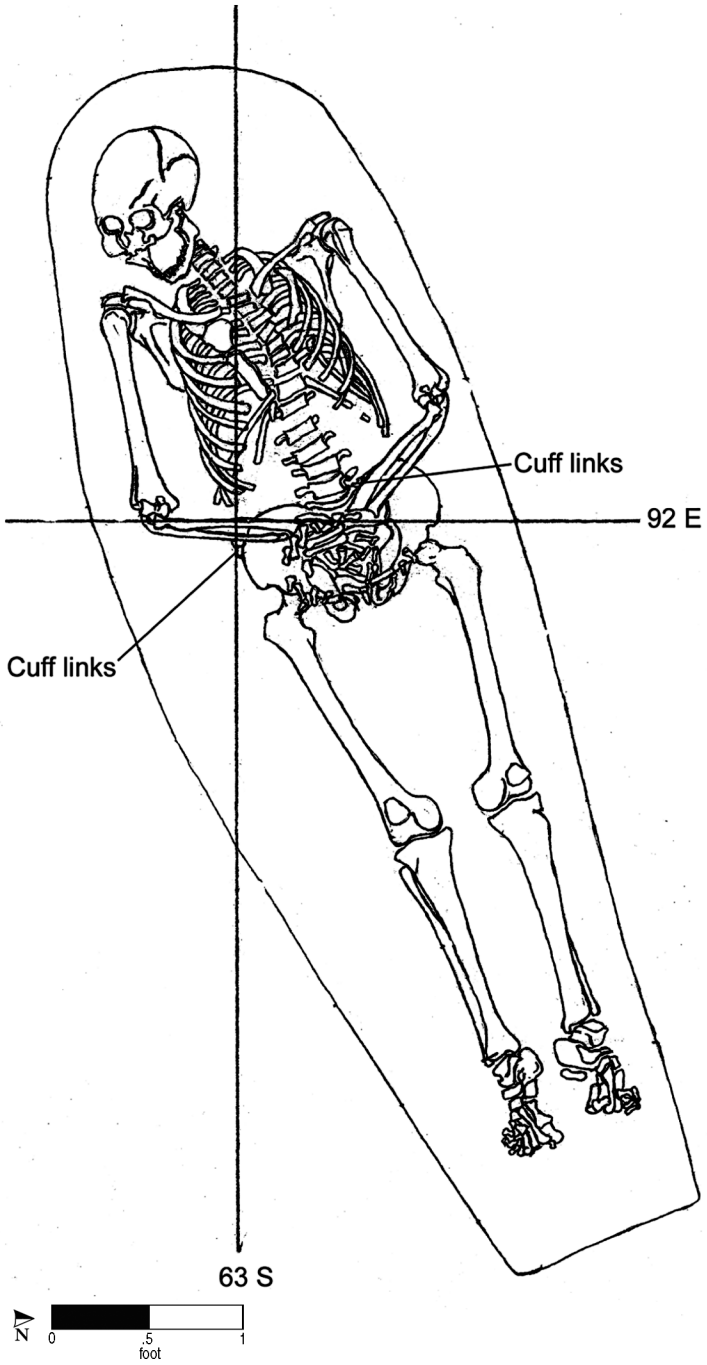
forearm, implying that the man was buried wearing a shirt). The faces of the cuff links measured 17 mm in diameter, and the shanks were U-shaped.

According to the field notes, the left cuff link was surrounded by a red-brown organic material (possibly leather), which was not further identifiable. A portion of a pipe bowl with the maker's mark "IW" was found adjacent to the right femur, 0.15 feet above the sand at the bottom of the grave (not depicted in the drawing). Based on the bowl shape and maker's mark, it was identified as English. This artifact may have been placed with the deceased at the time of interment; alternatively, it may have been present in the soil matrix along with the other pipe fragments noted above. The pipe was not recovered following the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 158 may have been part of a row of graves that also included Burials 194, 174, and 191. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because this row lay north of the fence line, all of these graves, including Burial 158, have been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 212)

Burial 158 (cont.)



Burial No. 158 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/29/92; Drawing No. 358).

Burial 159

Series 54
Catalog No. 905
Datum point: 51 (4.66 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 3.43 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 159 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The grave shaft was initially depicted as rectangular in shape in the western half, with an expansion on the north toward the foot to encompass Burial 161, which held an infant or young child. The final drawing of Burial 159 depicts the grave shaft also widening out on the south side, to encompass Burial 206 (also an infant or child, although no remains survived). The fill of the grave shaft was described as grayish brown clayey silt, mottled with brown sandy silt. A single chert flake was the only artifact recovered from the grave fill, although field notes indicate there were two.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid, first recorded at an elevation of 3.36 feet was readily visible and well preserved in the western portion of the burial. It had split down the middle lengthwise and collapsed onto the remains. When exposed, it appeared to have red paint adhering to the wood, which was photographed and sampled. Microscopic examination of the sample revealed possible pigment but no organic binders; identification was not conclusive because of the degraded state of the wood and the presence of degraded pine resin. X-ray florescence was then performed, producing evidence of a surface treatment with a substance containing copper. However, it should be noted that a copper-alloy straight pin was recovered adhering to the wood where the pigment appeared to be best preserved. It is possible that the copper present in the wood sample may have been distorted because of the proximity of corroded pins.

One coffin wood sample was identified as cedar and one as red pine; both samples are presumed to have been from the lid. The sides and bottom of the coffin appeared during excavation as only a very homogeneous gray silty clay stain. Nails were recorded in situ, 2 at the top, 2 halfway down the headboard, and 15 around the perimeter at the bottom. However, only 2 nail fragments were cataloged in the laboratory from this burial; the others were apparently lost or mislabeled. Eleven straight pins were recorded in situ during excavation of Burial 159, but the project conservators in the laboratory cataloged none. It seems unlikely that none of the pins was recoverable; they may have been lost or mislabeled when removed from the burial, as were the nails. The pins were located as follows: 1 at the top of the cranium, 1 at the back of the skull, 1 alongside the cervical vertebrae, 1 on top of the thoracic vertebrae, 2 on the right ribs and 3 on the left, 1 on top of the left ilium, and 1 on top of the sacrum.

The woman had been placed in a supine position with her head to the west and her arms resting at her sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition; most bones were broken or eroded, but fairly complete. Excavators noted that the left femur had been broken with a shovel. The bones had dried out during the excavation and then sustained water damage when it rained.

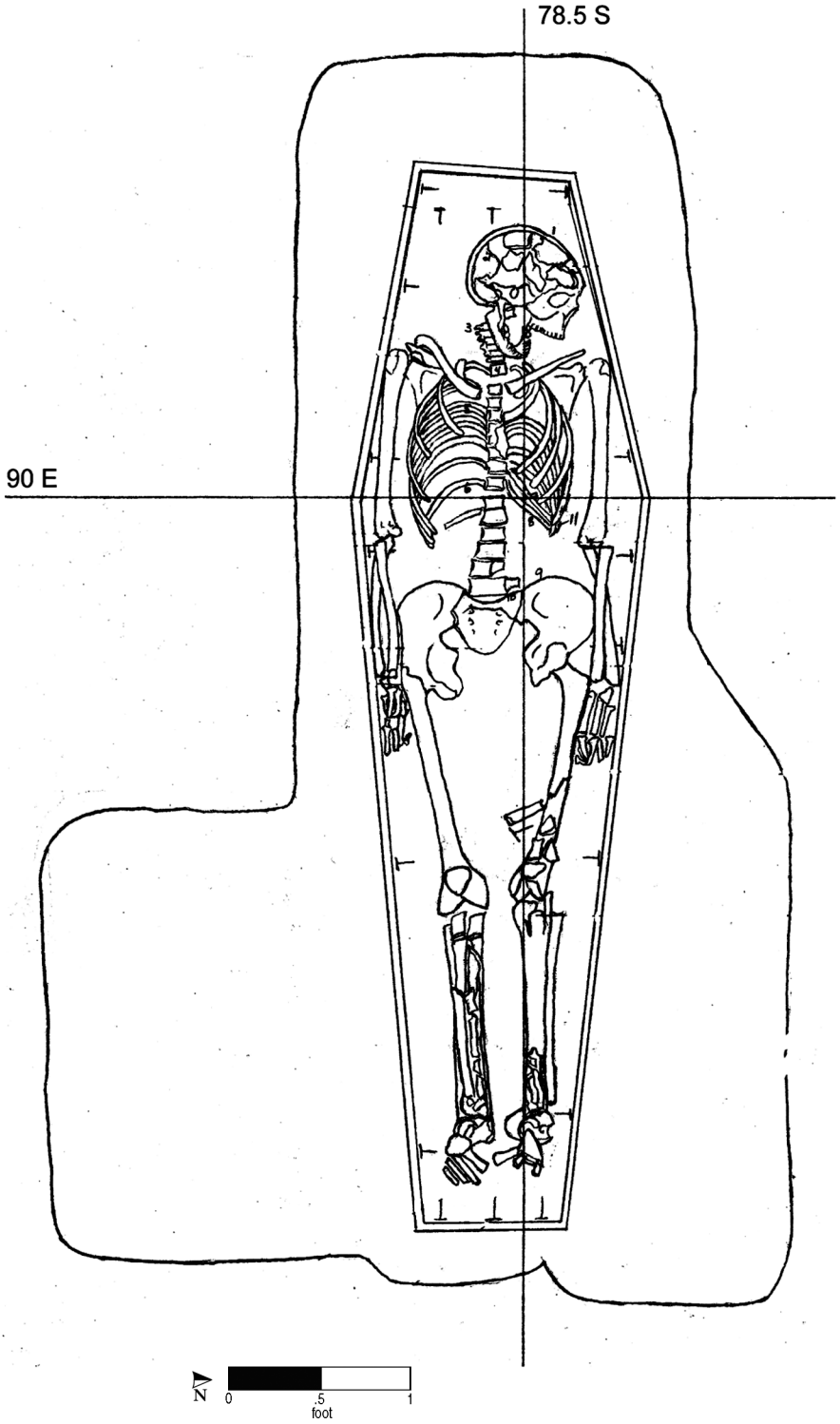
Burials 206 and 161, both children's burials, flanked Burial 159, with Burial 206 on the south side and Burial 161 on the north side. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. The final field drawing for Burial 159, however, executed in mid-February, shows its grave-shaft outline encompassing both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials corresponded, and they were oriented parallel to one another. Either Burial 159 was interred subsequent to Burial 206 and possibly also Burial 161, or all three were interred together.

If the infants' graves were prior, then it is possible they were part of a row that also included a third infant, Burial 220, just to the south. The three graves were evenly spaced, about 2 feet apart, and were parallel.

In the absence of material evidence to place the interment more precisely, Burial 159 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 214)

Burial 159 (cont.)



Burial No. 159 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/13/92; Drawing No. 415).

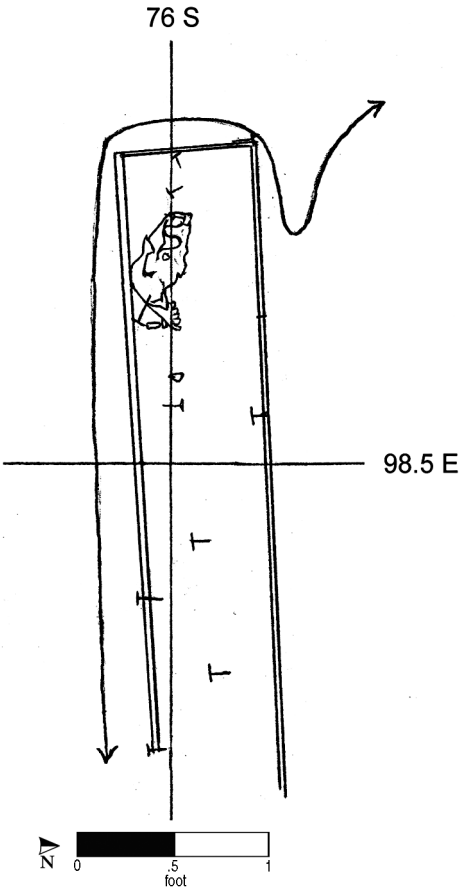
Burial 160

Series 22
Catalog No. 906
Datum point: 52
Grid coordinates: S 76, E 98.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.10 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 160 was of a child between 3.5 and 5.5 years old. Associated soil was described as yellow-gray silty clay, from which no artifacts were recovered. The northern edge of the grave shaft was poorly defined because of the disturbance caused by adjacent Burial 163; the eastern end of Burial 160 had been destroyed by machinery before archaeologists began hand excavations in this area. Based on the extant western edge of the grave-shaft outline, it was essentially rectangular and quite narrow, as was the coffin.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.22 feet, and the bottom was at 2.87 feet. The child had been interred in a long, very narrow four-sided coffin, with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved and consisted solely of cranial fragments with some teeth present. Two straight-pin shank fragments were recovered, but their provenience was not recorded.

Based on photographs taken during excavation, Burial 160 cut into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 163. Burial 160 also overlay the northeast corner of Burial 232 by 0.37 feet. Burial 160 has been assigned to the Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it otherwise.



Burial No. 160 (drawn by W. Williams on 1/26/92; Drawing No. 349).

Burial 161

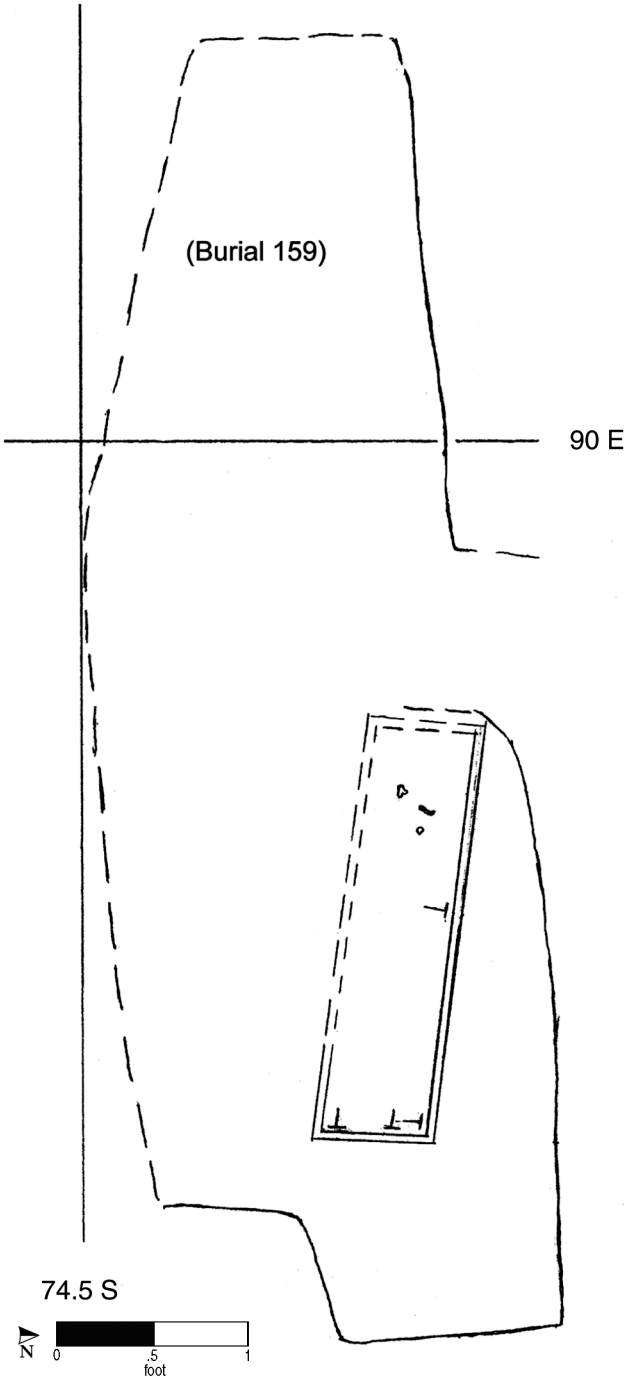
Series 54
Catalog No. 908
Datum point: 52a
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 90
Elevation of highest element (nail): 3.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 161 was represented by minimal remains, including a small amount of organic material (probably decomposed bone) and the remnant of a small coffin. It was probably of an infant or small child, based on the dimensions of the coffin remains (2.2 feet in length and about 0.5 feet wide).

Based on surviving wood stains and nail locations, the coffin was rectangular in shape. The four nails recorded in situ (three at the foot and one on the north side) were never cataloged in the laboratory and may have been mislabeled or lost during the removal of the burial. A seed was noted in the field records but was also missing when the sample bag was opened in the lab. No other items were recovered from this burial.

Both Burial 161 and Burial 206, another infant-sized grave, flanked Burial 159, a woman of about 30 years of age. Burial 206 lay on the south side and Burial 161 on the north side. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. The field drawings for Burial 159, however, show its grave-shaft outline encompassing one or both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials corresponded, and they were oriented parallel to one another. Either Burial 159 was interred subsequent to Burial 206 and possibly also Burial 161, or all three were interred together. In the absence of any material evidence to the place them more precisely, all three burials have been assigned to the Middle Group.

It is also possible that Burials 206 and 161, if prior to Burial 159, were part of a row of infant graves that also included Burial 220 to the south. The three infant burials were spaced evenly, about 2 feet apart, and were parallel.



Burial No. 161 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/23/92; Drawing No. 447).

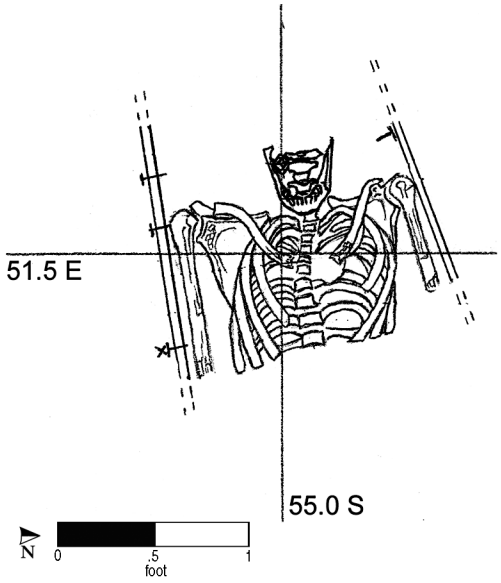
Burial 162

Catalog No. 909
Datum point: 59
Grid coordinates: S 55, E 51.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 162 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. Only a small portion of the grave-shaft outline was visible, on the north side of the burial. The shaft fill was described as very compact, mottled, silty clay. The west end of the burial was truncated by a stone foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14), and the east end was truncated by a major nineteenth-century disturbance at the middle of the lot. The human skeletal remains consisted only of the mandible, upper torso, and humeri. The soil sample from the coffin lid contained one fragment each of iron nail, shell, and unidentified animal bone; these items were probably present in the grave fill.

Coffin shape could not be determined. The elevation of the top was recorded at 2.51 feet and the bottom at 1.99 feet. The man had been placed in a supine position with his head to the west. Four nails were recorded in situ on the coffin sides.

Burial 162 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been in a north-south row of burials that also included Burials 125 and 188 to the south. These were also truncated by the building foundation on the west and the additional disturbance to the east. Because of its location north of the former fence line, Burial 162 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 162 (drawn by W. Williams on 1/27/92; Drawing No. 351).

Burial 163

Series 22
Catalog No. 910
Datum point: 52
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 99
Elevation of cranium: 2.18 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

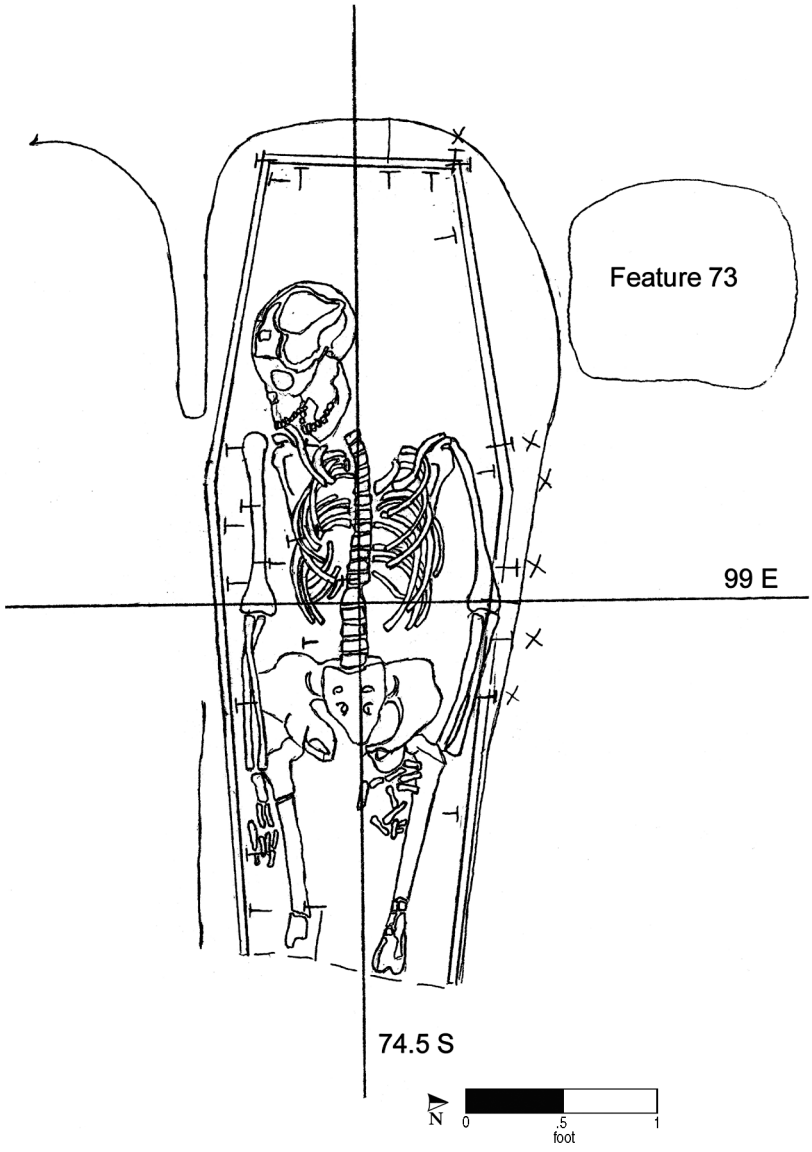
Burial 163 was of a probable man between 18 and 24 years of age. The eastern end of the burial (below the knees) had been destroyed by machine excavation before archaeologists began hand excavations in this area. The grave-shaft outline was ovoid on the west, and its southern side was obscured by Burial 160. Associated soil was described as yellow-gray silty clay; no artifacts were recovered from this fill.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.03 feet, and the bottom was reached at 1.84 feet. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including a line of five vertically oriented nails on the north side that attached the lid to the sides. Several "extra" nails were recorded beneath the torso, all oriented horizontally and pointed to the north; it is possible they had fallen from the top of the south side of the coffin. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition when exposed, with bones crushed and eroded. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found in association with the deceased.

A soil feature labeled Feature 73 and identified as a possible posthole was located immediately adjacent to the northwest end of the Burial 163 grave shaft. This feature was very shallow, squared, and about 1.4 feet wide. It contained large cobbles and a single sherd of glass. Because of a discrepancy in recording, it is not possible to determine the bottom depth of the posthole. Its location is a few feet south of the projected fence line that once marked the cemetery's northern boundary.

Burial 160 cut into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 163. Both burials have been assigned to the Middle Group, absent any evidence that would place them otherwise.

Burial 163 (cont.)



Burial No. 163 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/25/92; Drawing No. 375).

Burial 164

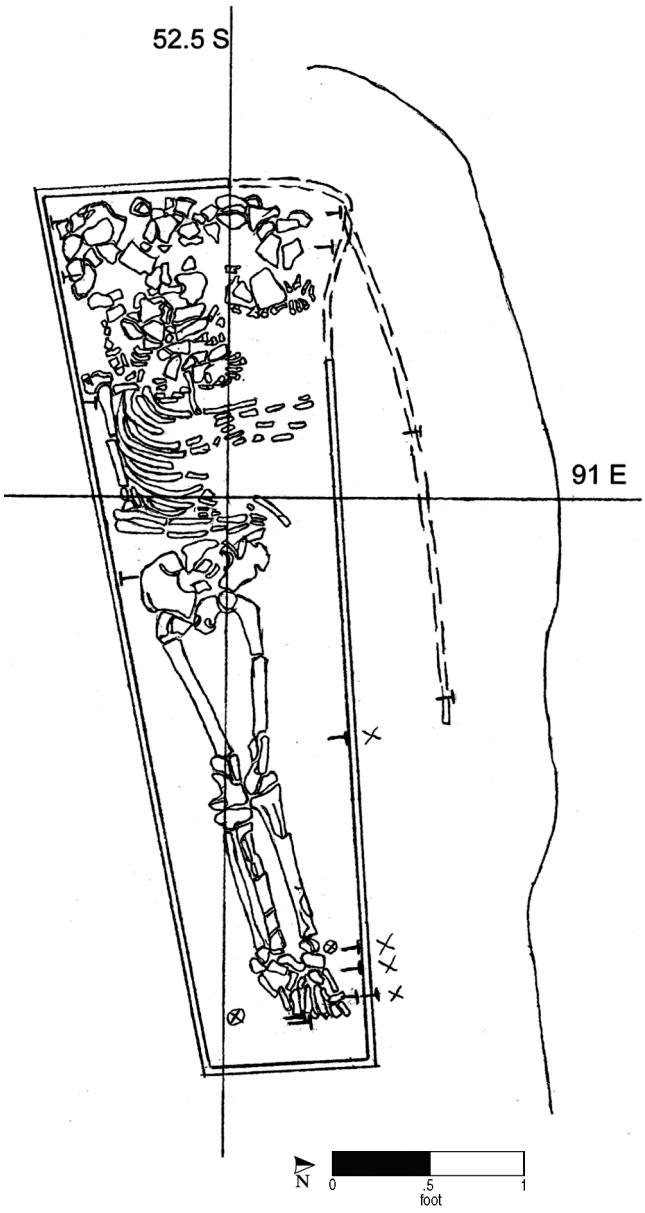
Series 31
Catalog No. 916
Datum point: 61
Grid coordinates: S 52.5, E 91
Elevation of metatarsals: 1.47 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

The child in Burial 164 was between 8 and 13 years old. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 15, well to the north of the fence line that crossed the cemetery and once marked its northern extent. The grave shaft was filled with light brown to yellow-brown sandy silt from which no artifacts were noted or recovered.

The north and east edges of the four-sided, tapered coffin were disturbed by what excavators described as nineteenth-century construction. The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 1.74 feet, and the coffin bottom was at 1.29 feet. Numerous coffin nails were found, including at least one in vertical position on the lid. The highest elevation for the skeletal remains was at the metatarsals at 1.47 feet; the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was at 1.31 feet. The skeleton was badly fractured and flattened; the bones of the upper body and left side were disarticulated or missing. It was nonetheless clear that the child had been placed in a supine position, with legs extended and head to the west. The right arm was crossed over the torso; the left arm was missing. No artifacts were found in direct association with this burial.

The grave-shaft outline for Burial 164 was observable only on the north side. The northwest corner of this grave overlay the south edge of Burial 244, whose coffin lid rested 0.31 feet below the bottom of Burial 164's coffin. It appears that Burial 244 was already in place when Burial 164 was laid to rest. It does not appear that the later interment impacted the burial below. The description of the grave fill (yellow, gray, and red mottled clay) for Burial 244 differs markedly from that for Burial 164, and it is possible that a layer of fill or outwash from the hillside had covered the area in the interval between these interments.

These two child burials, along with the 9-month-old child in Burial 166 farther to the south, were situated between two parallel northwest-southeast trending rows of adult burials, predominately of men. Because the grave was located north of the former fence, Burial 164 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 164 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/8/92; Drawing No. 394).

Burial 165

Series 18
Catalog No. 919
Datum points: 42A
Grid coordinates: S 62.5, E 73
Depth measurements for Burial 165 were taken from Datum Point 42A, for which no elevation was recorded.
Temporal group: Late

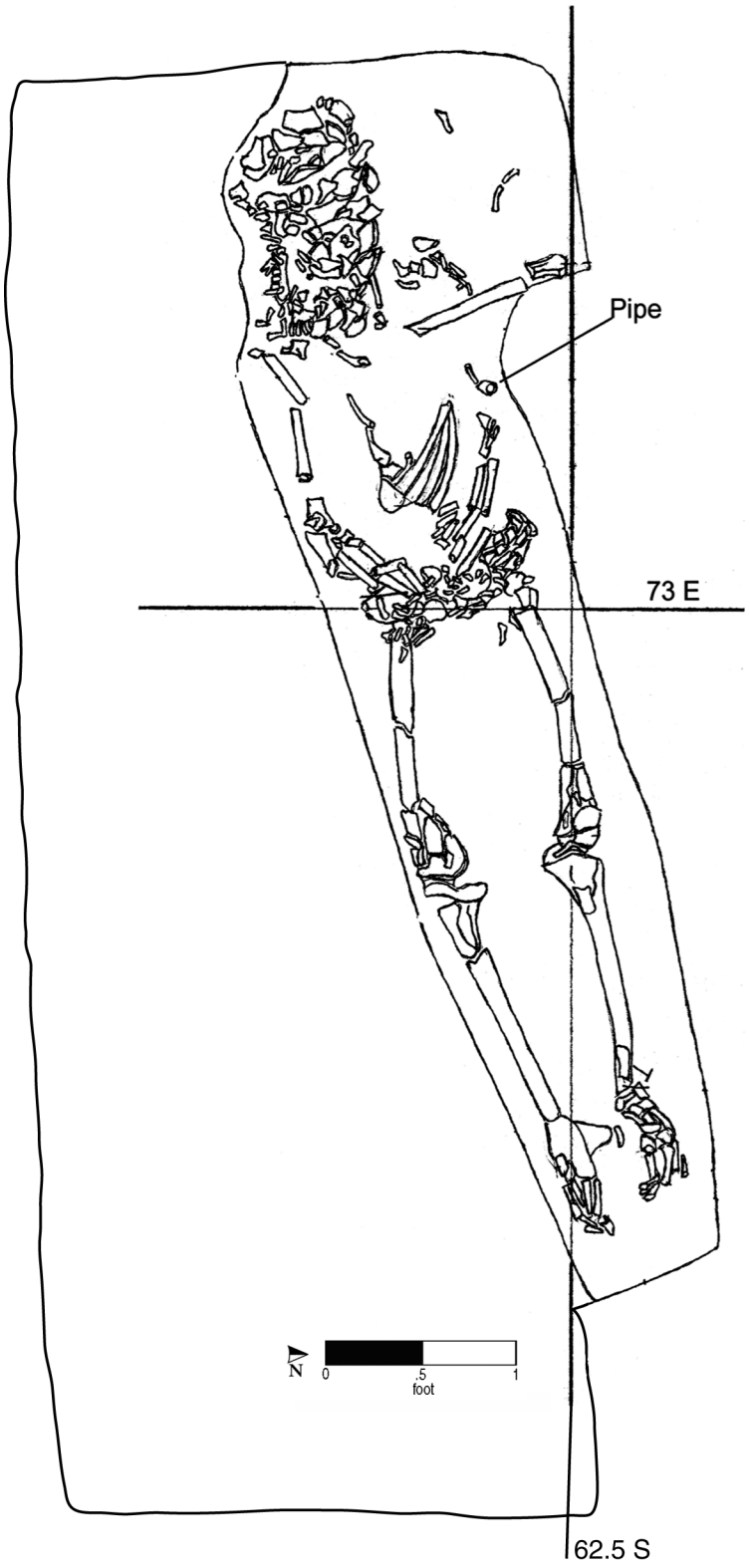
Burial 165 contained the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex, who was apparently buried without a coffin. Associated soil was described as gray silt mottled with yellow clay and red sand, but no grave-cut outline was visible. As excavation of the burial began, a circular disturbance was recorded on the south side near the west end. To the east, along the southern edge, excavators found a section of a coffin board and two nails, but these were intrusive from the overlying Burial 137. As the remains were exposed, it became apparent that the western part of Burial 165 had been severely disturbed. The excavators interpreted this disturbance as being the result of another burial; however, no burial was excavated to the west.

The deceased had been placed in the ground in the supine position with the head to the west and hands crossed over the pelvis. The skeletal remains were crushed and displaced above the pelvis. A patella (knee cap) was also displaced, recovered at a higher elevation than the long bones. A disarticulated humerus from another individual was found in the northwest corner of the burial. Pieces of a clay tobacco pipe (consisting of a stem and bowl that join) of European manufacture were found near the left arm. The pipe stem had a 4/64-inch-bore diameter, and the bowl was plain and footless. One nail was noted near the left ankle, but this is likely to have been intrusive from Burial 137.

Burial 165 was beneath Burial 137, an adult of undetermined sex, between 25 and 35 years old at death, who had been buried in a coffin. This overlying burial was offset slightly to the south. The later interment may have been placed deliberately with reference to the first; the pair was spatially separated from other burials. Burials 165 and 137 were roughly aligned in a row of coffinless burials that included Burials 223, 150, 199 (all women between 20 and 40 years of age) and 211 (a possible man of undetermined age). The row spanned the line of postholes marking a fence that once crossed the site; this row of burials probably postdated the 1760s fence. Based on this positioning, Burial 165 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 222)

Burial 165 (cont.)



Burial No. 165 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/17/92; Drawing No. 434).

Burial 166

Catalog No. 920
Datum point: 61
Grid coordinates: S 55.5, E 92.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.1 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

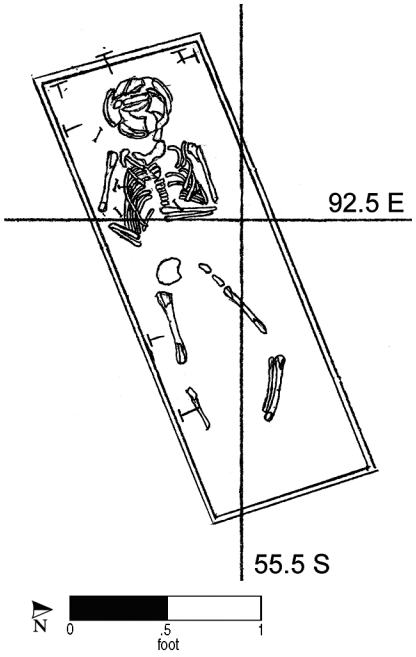
Burial 166 was of an infant between 6 and 12 months old. The fill in the grave shaft was described as sandy clay with tan, rust, and gray mottles with some charcoal and brick particles; however, no grave-shaft outline was recorded on the field drawings. Only a bovine metatarsus (hind foot bone) and an unidentified seed were recovered from the fill.

The coffin of Burial 166 was rectangular. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.18 feet and its bottom at 1.91 feet. Field records indicated that the grave was very shallow and that the foot end of the coffin was slightly disturbed. Coffin wood was preserved only from the lower one-third of the coffin. Several nails were recorded in situ on the coffin's north and west sides.

The infant had been placed in the coffin in the supine position with the head to the west. The arms were flexed and laid across the torso. Field records indicated that the skeletal remains were water damaged. Bones were broken, and the ends of long-bone shafts and borders of bones were missing and eroded. The skull was smashed, and no wrist or ankle bones were present.

Eight straight pins were recorded in situ; excavators recorded two on the cranium, one on the right ribs, and the rest in the torso area.

Burial 166 was located near the foot end of Burial 191, at a slightly higher elevation. Burial 191 was of a man approximately 27 years old, buried without a coffin. No stratigraphic overlap between the two was recorded; Burial 166 was excavated 2 weeks prior to Burial 191. However, both burials have been assigned to the Late Group, based on their positioning north of the graveyard's earlier boundary fence.



Burial No. 166 (drawn by M. Schur on 1/31/92; Drawing No. 359).

Burial 167

Catalog No. 923
Datum point: 38
Grid coordinates: S 86.5, E 65
Elevation of cranium: 2.56 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

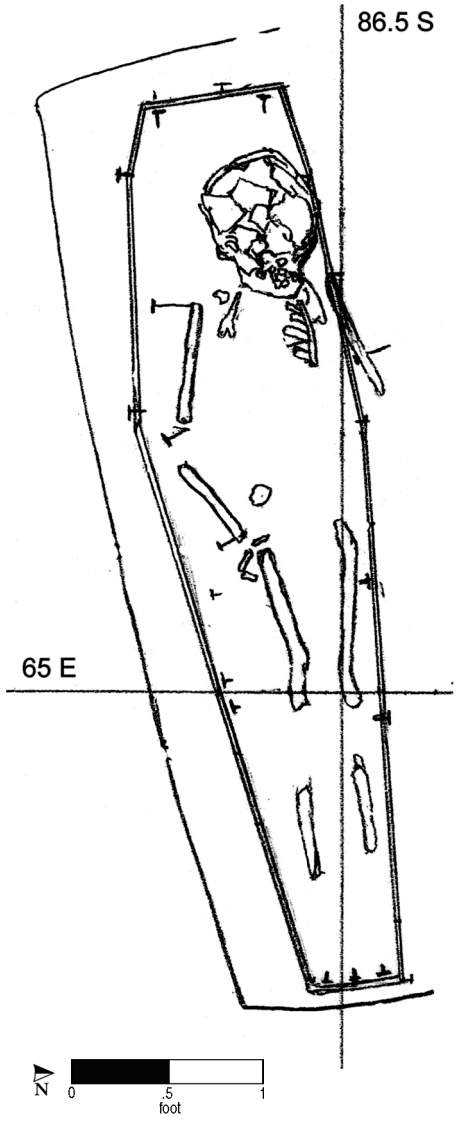
Burial 167, located at the north edge of the former Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between 8.5 and 10.5 years old. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey sand and silty sand, from which no artifacts were recovered. A brick-lined storm drain, Feature 182, overlay the northeast part of the grave by just inches, and a stone foundation (the back of a building that faced Duane Street) also lay 1.85 feet above its northern edge. Neither of these later features cut into the coffin.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.63 feet; this elevation is based on nails found in situ in the western portion of the burial. A layer of coarse red sand, doubtless the outwash from the drain feature, lay directly over the coffin. The bottom of the burial was at an elevation of 1.68 feet, based on skeletal remains in the eastern section of the burial.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, with portions of the torso, pelvis, and long bones missing. The soil was extremely wet (because of the later drain), and this caused decay.

Two straight-pin fragments were examined in the laboratory, but their location within the burial was not recorded. Although the field notes mentioned a possible shroud fragment, it was not depicted on the burial drawing nor cataloged in the laboratory. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial.

Burial 167 appeared somewhat isolated, but it is possible that adjacent but slightly higher burials were destroyed by nineteenth-century construction. Burial 167 lay lower than other burials in the vicinity, probably reflecting the original topography; the later placement of a drain at this location attests to this. This burial has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 167 (drawn by E. S. on 2/1/92; Drawing No. 360).

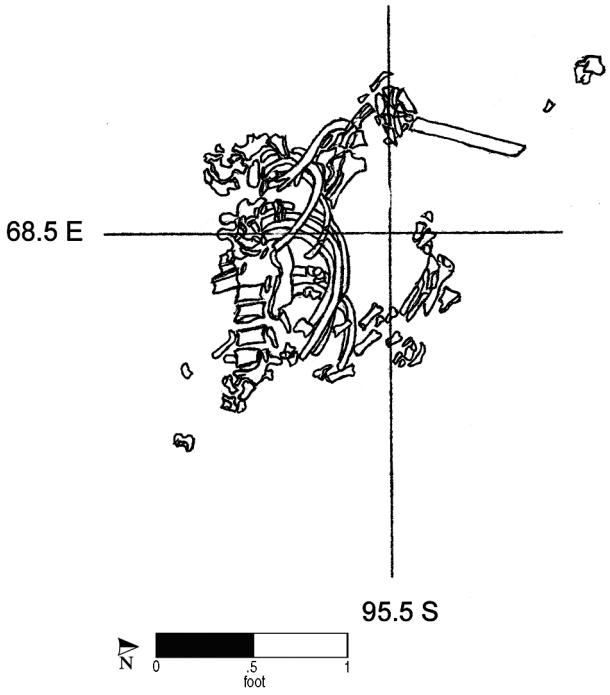
Burial 168

Series 11
Catalog No. 924
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 68.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.87 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 168 yielded the remains of a man of undetermined age. The associated soil was described as dark gray-brown silt, mottled with yellow and light gray silt. The field notes indicated that he had no coffin, although given the severely disturbed condition of the burial that cannot be stated with certainty.

Skeletal remains were recorded at elevations of 4.58–4.87 feet. The man had apparently been placed in the supine position with his head to the west. Disturbed by the builder's trench for a foundation to the south, and possibly earlier by another burial, the skeletal remains of Burial 168 consisted of only the left side of the torso. There were no cranial remains, nor were there skeletal elements below the lumbar vertebrae region. The left humerus had been pushed to the northwest, and bones were found in the builder's trench. No artifacts were recorded in association with Burial 168.

Burial 168 lay 0.29 feet above the southwest corner of the Burial 182 coffin lid. It was immediately to the east of Burial 170 and may have been disturbed during the latter's interment. Thus, it appears that Burial 168 postdates Burial 182 but may predate Burial 170. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 168 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 168 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/2/92; Drawing No. 362).

Burial 169

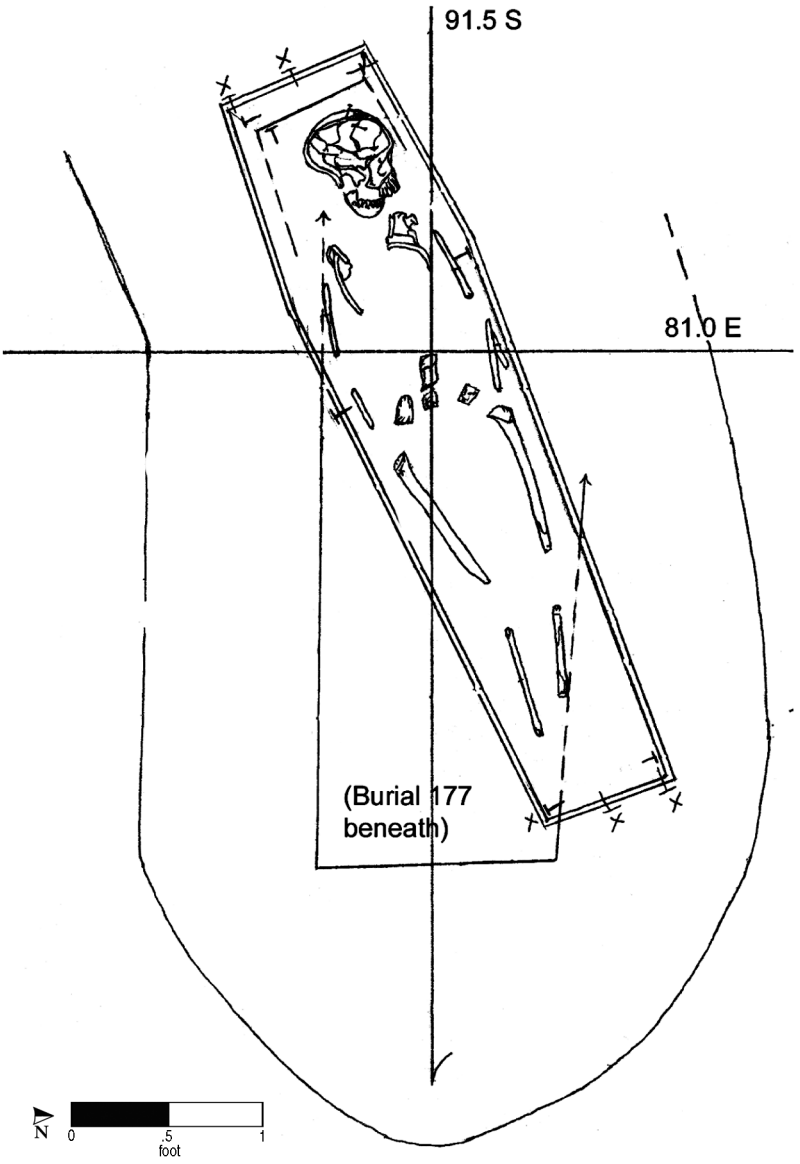
Series 11B
Catalog No. 926
Datum point: 41
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 81
Elevation of cranium: 2.67 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 169, located in the former Republican Alley, was of a child between 5.5 and 9.5 years of age. Excavation records noted an opening elevation for the grave "pit" of 3.92 feet and the "pit fill" was described as mottled gray and red-brown sandy clay. This apparently referred to the excavation pit rather than the grave shaft. Drawings and photographs did not indicate a distinct grave-shaft outline except in the southwest corner of the cut. The shaft for Burial 169 appeared to have been encompassed largely within the grave shaft of Burial 177, which lay immediately below. A fragment of unidentified animal bone was collected from the grave fill.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.18 feet. It was poorly preserved and the coffin walls slumped in at the top. The shape was not apparent, although after the skeletal remains were fully exposed, the north coffin wall seemed to suggest it was hexagonal. This may be a false impression caused by the bowing of the coffin sides as it decayed. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 2.10 feet, slumping into Burial 177 below. The remains were in poor condition. The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west and arms at the sides. The cranium and right humerus were recovered separately, but the remaining postcranial remains had slumped into the underlying Burial 177.

Three straight pins were recorded on the cranium, and several pin fragments and a pin with attached cotton fibers were cataloged in the laboratory. However, the latter item may have been the pin mentioned in field notes for Burial 177.

The coffin in Burial 169 lay directly atop the coffin in Early Group Burial 177, which held an adult of undetermined sex, between 30 and 60 years of age. The child's coffin had slumped into the underlying adult grave. The Burial 169 grave appeared to have been dug largely into the grave shaft of Burial 177, but the coffins were not aligned. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 169 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 169 (drawn by W. Williams and M. Schur on 2/5/92; Drawing No. 370).

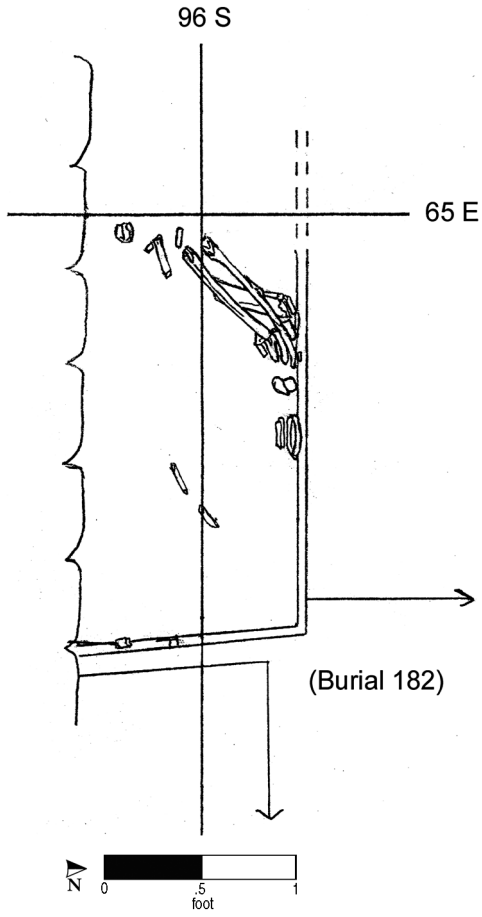
Burial 170

Series 11
Catalog No. 928
Datum point: 38
Grid coordinates: S 96, E 65
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 4.33 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 170 was a severely disturbed burial located along the south side of the former Republican Alley. It yielded only bone fragments of a child between 7 and 11 years of age and the remains of the eastern end of a coffin. Soil associated with the burial was described as dark clay, and no grave shaft was recorded. The grave was probably disturbed during construction of a stone foundation for a structure on Reade Street and perhaps by subsequent interments.

Wood from a coffin of undetermined shape was first recorded at an elevation of 4.33 feet. A fragment of "extraneous" bone, possibly belonging to Burial 168 immediately to the east (also very disturbed), was found on top of the coffin's footboard. The coffin bottom lay at an elevation of 3.84 feet. The only artifact recorded in association with Burial 170 was a single nail recovered from the top of the east end of the coffin.

The surviving eastern end of Burial 170 lay directly over the surviving eastern end of Burial 189. Field drawings suggest that Burial 170 cut into and thus postdates the grave shaft of Burial 182 to the northeast. It is possible Burial 170 also cut into Burial 168 directly to the east, although the latter was 0.54 feet higher in elevation. Based on these relationships, Burial 170 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 170 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/7/92; Drawing No. 385).

Burial 171

Catalog No. 931
Datum point: 62
Grid coordinates: S 53.5, E 99.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.05 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 171 was of a man between 44 and 60 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated site, in an area where interments were relatively sparse. The fill of the grave shaft was reported to be gray-brown silt with light-colored silt and red sand lenses, but the grave appeared to have been dug through a surface midden containing charcoal, slate, and faunal remains. Artifacts in the fill included oyster and hard-shell clam, stoneware vessel fragments and kiln furniture, a single sherd of Staffordshire slipware, fragments of tobacco pipe, brick, and a flattened lead object originally identified as a musket ball. The grave was within the animal-waste dump identified in this part of the site. The mammal bones included 120 unidentified fragments and 85 cow bones, many of which were metatarsals, metacarpals, and phalanges.

The coffin was hexagonal; nails were found in situ on the sides and headboard. During excavation, the coffin lid was identified only as flecks of brown wood in the fill, but a knot collected as the lid sample was identified as pine. The sides of the coffin were intermittently preserved and identified as spruce. A very small portion of the foot of the coffin had been disturbed by construction or by an overlying later feature identified as a "channel" or ditch. The coffin lid elevation was 1.65 feet, and the coffin bottom was at 0.84 feet at the head and 0.65 feet at the feet.

The body was laid supine, with hands over the pelvis and head to the west. The bones, particularly in the lower body, were described as eroded and brittle, and the cranium was crushed. Field records noted a pipe notch in the left premolars (bicuspids).

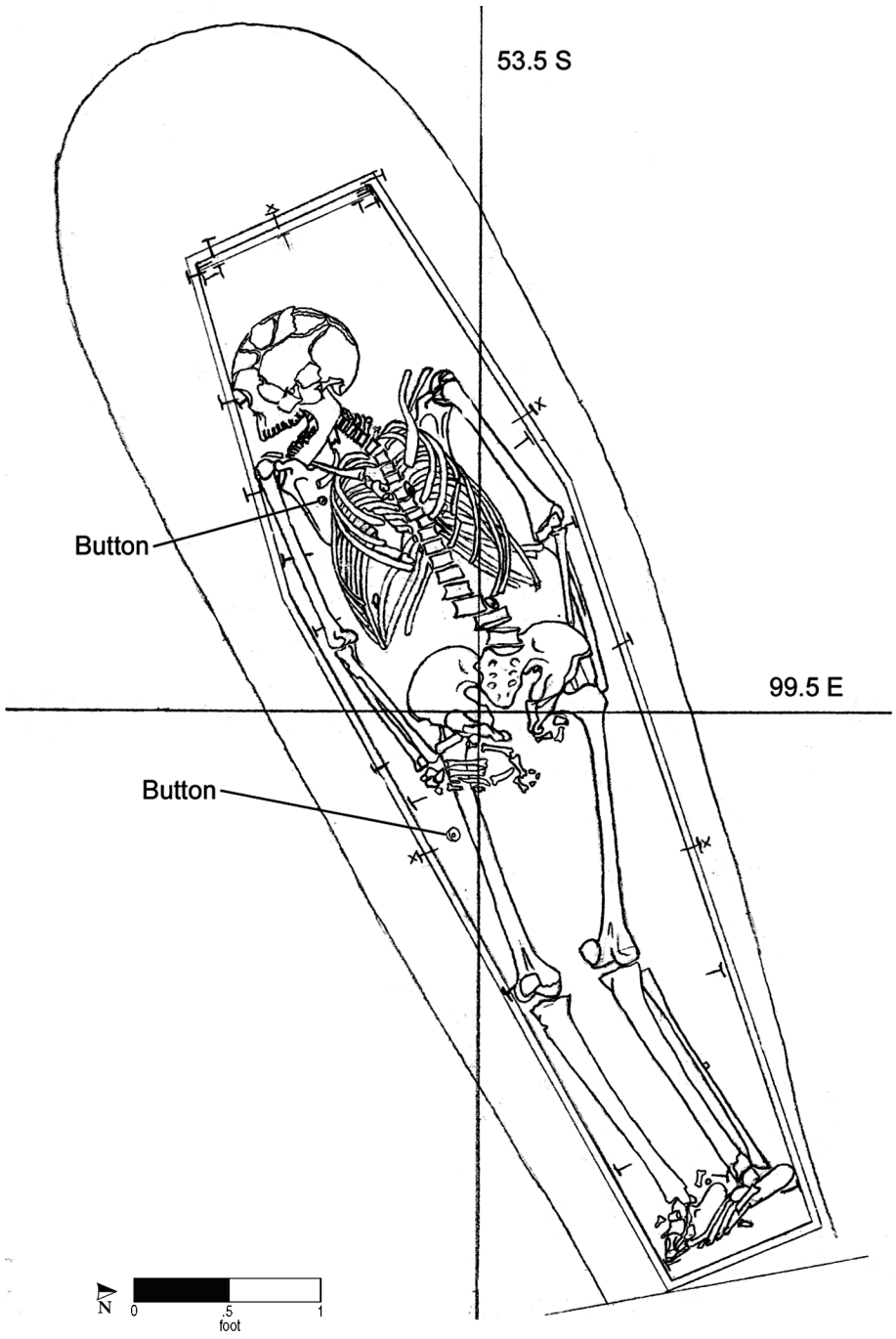
Artifacts included several straight pins. One was recorded on the lumbar vertebrae, several among the right ribs, and one on the sternum; the latter was depicted as curved. Fragments of a copper-alloy ring, originally identified as shroud pins, were recovered; it seems likely that this ring was recorded in the field as the sternum pin. It was subsequently identified as a possible button ring. None of the other pins was recoverable.

A center-drilled, turned-bone button (measuring 22 mm in diameter) was found alongside the right femur. A similar button, 10 mm in diameter, was found on the right scapula.

The grave was aligned in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, 190, 173, and 205. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced. Because construction destroyed burials farther to the south, it cannot be determined whether this possible row continued southward and included Burials 192 and 193.

Because of its location to the north of the line of postholes marking the former fence, Burial 171 has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 171 (cont.)



Burial No. 171 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/12/92; Drawing No. 408).

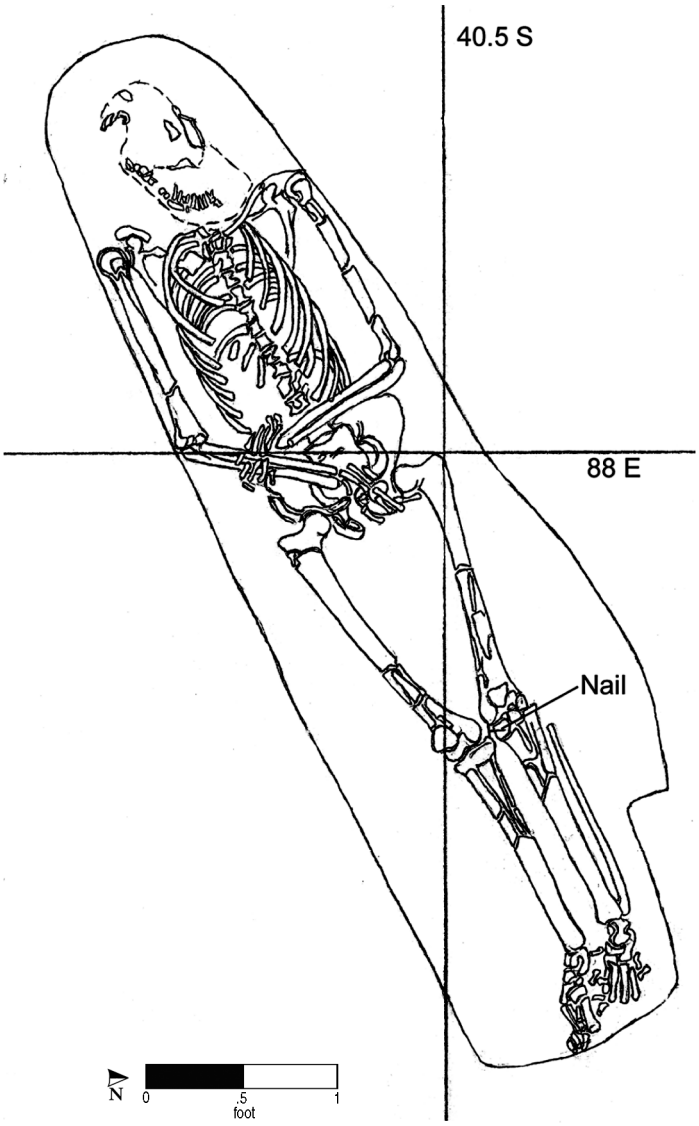
Burial 172

Catalog No. 935
Datum point: 67
Grid coordinates: S 40.5, E 88
Elevation of cranium: 1.61 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 172 was of a woman between 25 and 36 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, at the center of Lot 15. Its shaft fill was described as yellowish brown clay loam and contained two sherds of glazed stoneware, one sherd of undecorated redware, and one sherd of undecorated creamware. A nail and a small fragment of wood, 1.0 inch long by 0.5 inches wide, were also found in the grave fill, but they were not from a coffin.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, resting in a supine position with her head to the west. The left arm was flexed at a right angle, and the right arm was flexed at a 45° angle. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition; the skull and face were crushed and the teeth were loose. The skull was described as an amorphous mass. The lower skeleton was wet because the excavation shelter leaked. No artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial.

Because this grave was located north of the former boundary fence, Burial 172 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 172 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/9/92; Drawing No. 396).

Burial 173

Catalog No. : 936
Datum point: 62
Grid coordinates: S 57, E 101
Elevation of cranium: 0.55 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

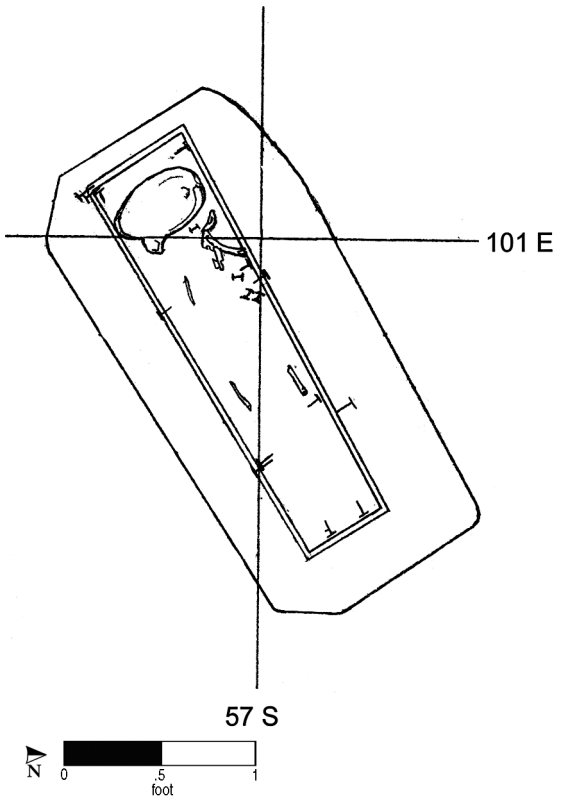
Burial 173 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the east edge of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was observed to be mottled tan, gray, and orange-brown clayey silt, flecked with charcoal and brick fragments. Large rocks were scattered throughout the fill. Excavators recovered four sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of a pipe stem, and three oyster-valve fragments. Two fragments of animal bone were also recovered, a long bone from a small mammal and a portion of a cow's ulna (forelimb).

The small rectangular coffin appeared to have collapsed outward, but portions of the coffin bottom were fairly well preserved. All four edges of the coffin floor had horizontal nails in situ. A sample of coffin wood was collected but not identified for species. The highest elevation for skeletal remains was at 0.55 feet at the cranium; the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was at 0.45 feet at the left femur. The infant's remains were poorly preserved, and little bone was found intact. Portions of the cranium remained, and some teeth were visible in situ. Excavators identified portions of the left humerus and right femur, but the remains were described as more of a stain than actual bone, and the soil within the coffin area was observed to be wet and clayey. The child had been placed in an extended position with his or her head toward the west.

Excavators recorded four straight pins in the chest and arm area, but they do not appear to have been recovered. Fragments of copper alloy, presumably from pins, were found in the soil pedestal beneath the remains. A piece of 4-mm lead shot was recovered from the burial in the eastern part of the coffin; this item may have been present in the soil matrix or may have been directly associated with the deceased. It was placed in the coffin for reburial.

Burial 173 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 171, 179, 180, 190, 205, and 209. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced (with the exception of this child and the child in Burial 190, which were more closely spaced). Because construction destroyed burials farther to the south, it cannot be determined whether this possible row continued southward and included Burials 192 and 193.

Because of its location north of the fence post line, Burial 173 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 173 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/4/92; Drawing No. 366).

Burial 174

Series 19
Catalog No. 940
Datum point: 50
Grid coordinates: S 60.5, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 2.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 174 was of a man between 17 and 18 years old. Most of the grave-shaft outline was discernable (except at the head of the grave), and the outline appeared to be rectangular in shape. The fill from the grave shaft was described as mottled silty clay with small amounts of sand. It contained kiln furniture (two spacer fragments and one whole spacer), a fragment of olive-green glass, a cow molar, and fragments of clam shell.

The man's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.76 feet, recorded in the southeast corner. Hexagonal in shape, the coffin was well preserved, with cracks in the boards visible. Nails were recorded in situ, including eight vertical top nails that attached the lid to the sides. Fragments of a tack and one other possible tack were identified among the coffin nails during laboratory examination. The coffin was drawn in plan and cross section. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 1.80 feet, recorded in the southwest corner.

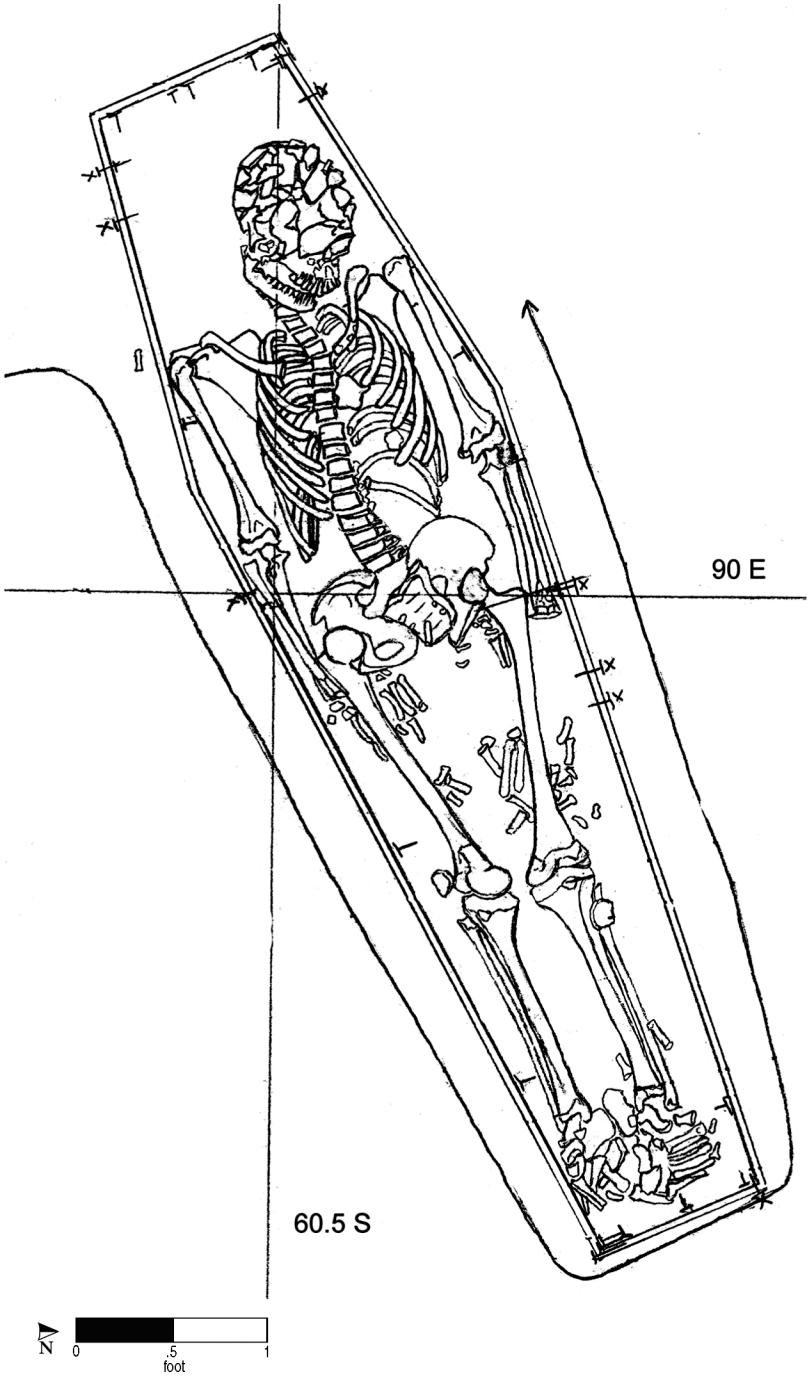
Two straight-pin fragments were recovered from a flotation soil sample taken from the coffin lid; it is likely these were present in the soil matrix or were directly associated with the bones, but they may have been placed on the lid deliberately. The pin fragments were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and arms at his sides. The skull was crushed, and the lower vertebrae, pelvic area, and hands were somewhat disturbed. The skeletal remains were described as being in poor condition with multiple fractures. As noted, the skull was crushed and distorted; the hand bones were scattered along the medial sides of the femurs.

Two highly degraded pewter buttons were recovered during cleaning of the human remains in the laboratory. They were located on the lumbar vertebrae and the right innominate bone. They were not measurable and had no identifying attributes.

Burial 174 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials beginning in the north with Burial 194 and including Burials 191 and 158. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Burial 174 was placed partially on top of the foot end of Burial 134 but only cut into the grave shaft. Because of its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 174, like the above-listed burials, has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 174 (cont.)



Burial No. 174 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/9/92; Drawing No. 395).

Burial 175

Series 34
Catalog No. 941
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 64.5
Elevation of vertebrae: 4.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 175 was of a man between 24 and 28 years of age. The grave had been completely disturbed by the interment of Burial 257, and the disarticulated bones from Burial 175 were redeposited in the grave shaft above the later coffin. It is possible the exhumation of the bones was deliberate and that Burial 175 represents an intentional secondary burial. The fill of the grave shaft was mottled bluish yellow and light brown. It contained 2 clay pipe stems, 4 pearlware sherds (providing a terminus post quem of ca. 1780, but only for the later burial), 1 redware sherd, 10 nail fragments, 4 oyster shell fragments, and 1 cow bone.

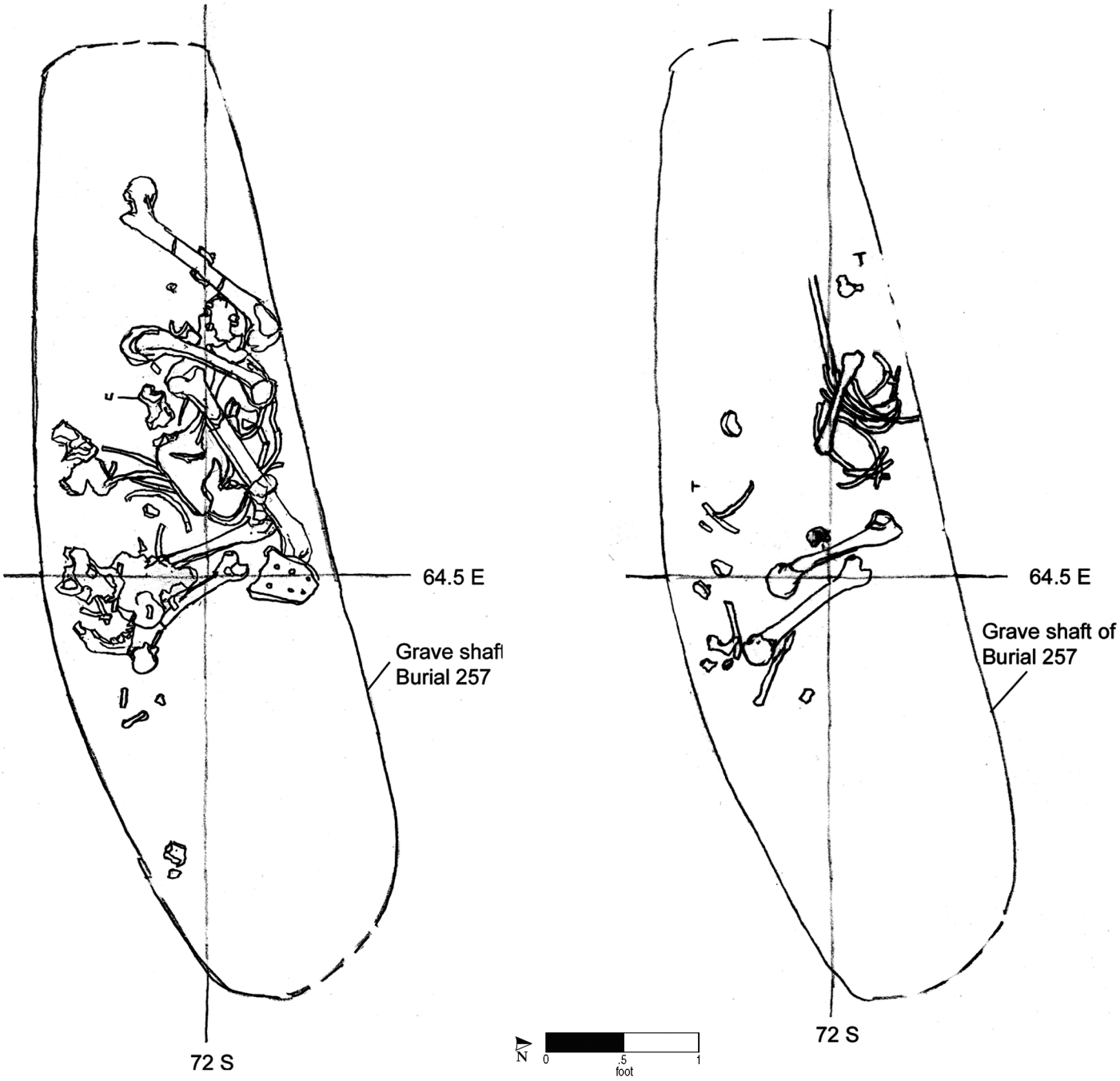
There was evidence of a coffin for the disturbed burial, but the shape could not be determined. Excavators noted that two nails found underneath Burial 257 may have belonged to Burial 175 but were not bagged separately from Burial 257's nails. When the excavator took down the coffin walls of Burial 257 on all sides, one nail was found 6 inches west of the western coffin line. Another nail was found about 4–6 inches south of the southern part of the coffin wall. The excavator indicated that there appeared to be a coffin line in association with this nail. Fragments of a long bone and a possible hand bone were found underneath Burial 257; these may have been part of Burial 175.

The skeletal elements were in fair condition but were disarticulated. A straight pin was associated with Burial 175, but the provenience was not recorded.

Burials 257 and 175 were aligned with the fence line that crossed the cemetery and once marked its northern extent. One posthole from the fence (Feature 67) was directly west of the burials; another (Feature 105) abutted them on the southeast and may have been cut into by one or both of the burials. Burial 257 apparently postdated the fence and has been assigned to the Late Group. The artifacts in the shaft fill, which corroborate Burial 275's dating, do not provide a date for Burial 175, leaving the relative dating of the earlier burial ambiguous. In the absence of definitive evidence, Burial 175 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

(continued on pages 235–236)

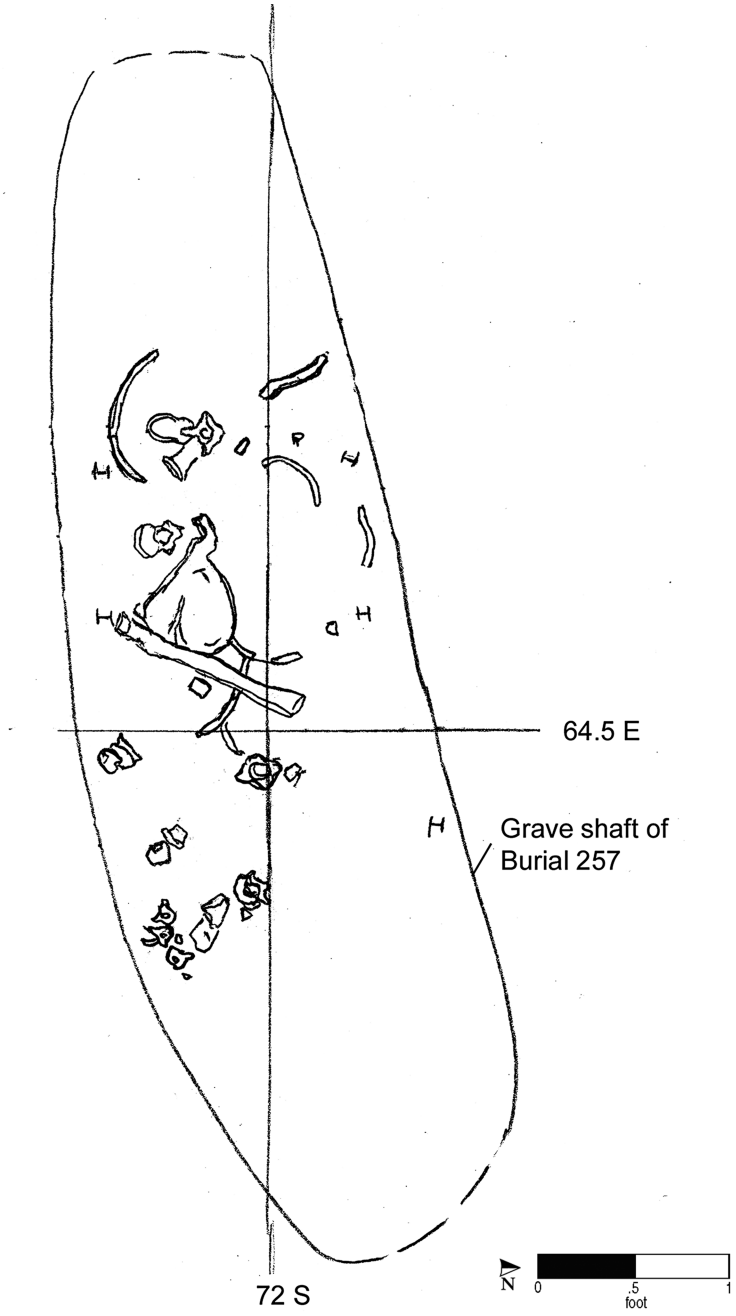
Burial 175 (cont.)



Burial No. 175 (in sequence) (drawn by E. S. on 3/10/92; Drawing Nos. 1205 and 1206).

(continued on page 236)

Burial 175 (cont.)



Burial No. 175 (in sequence) (drawn by E. S. on 3/12/92; Drawing No. 1207).

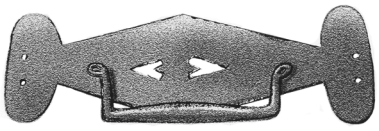
Burial 176

Series 17
Catalog Nos. 942 and 1479
Datum point: 58 (Datum Point 80A indicated on burial form and Drawing No. 459)
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 66
Elevation of cranium: 3.10 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 176 was of a man between 20 and 24 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 14, along the south side of a row of postholes that marked one or more fences that crossed the cemetery from southwest to northeast along the patent boundary. Soil in the grave shaft consisted of dark gray-brown fine silt, mottled with yellow silt, and a few rock inclusions. The grave-shaft outline was apparent at an elevation of 4.46 feet along the east and northeast edges at the start of excavation. The west end of the burial had been disturbed, probably by the erection of the temporary shelter that was used during the archaeological excavation.

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was at elevations of 4.46–4.06 feet. It was decorated with tacks along the perimeter, spaced 2 inches apart. Sixty tacks were recorded in situ. Six inverted bail handles with back plates were also recovered, two on each side, one at the foot, and one in the disturbed area at the western end. The latter was retrieved when a balk was cleared. These handles had been attached to the sides of the coffin through pairs of screw holes in each "ear," approximately 1 inch below the lid. The five recovered in situ were numbered in the field as artifacts 176.1, 176.1A, 176.2, 176.3, 176.4, and 176.5. The sixth was assigned Catalog No. 1479 in the lab. A screw was also recorded on the lid at the foot of the coffin; it may have been associated with the foot handle.

Pieces of the heavily rusted coffin handles were X-rayed, revealing details of their manufacture, shape, and decoration. They were hand-wrought, with dual cutouts decorating the center of each back plate (see reconstruction at right, drawn by Cheryl LaRoche and Robert Schultz). A single example of the same type of handle was also identified from Burial 90.



Composite sketch of handles from Burials 90 and 176.

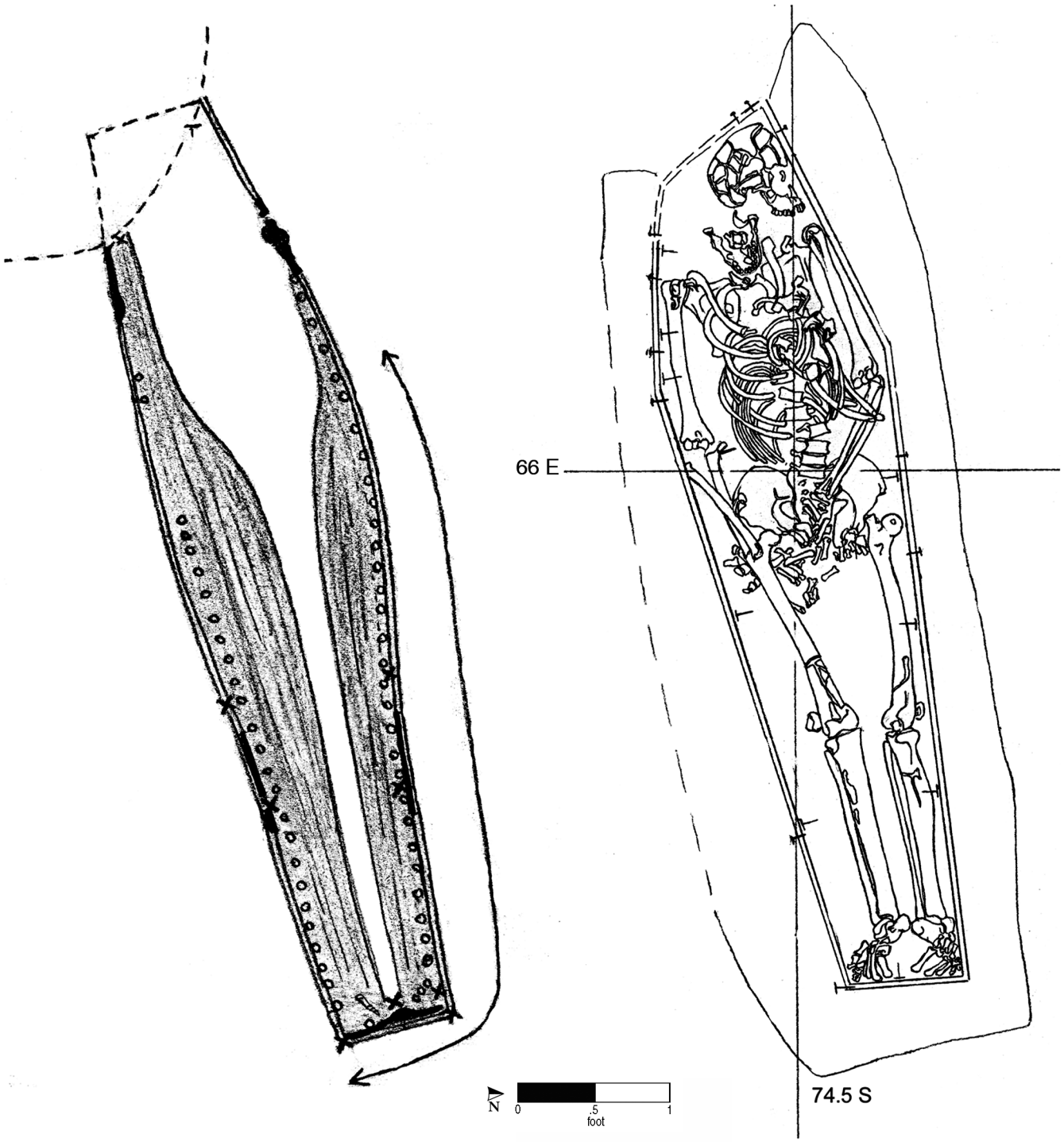
In addition to the decorative tacks on the lid, nails used to construct the coffin were recorded in situ around the perimeter at top and bottom. The lowest recorded elevation for the bottom of the coffin was 2.73 feet. The man had been placed in supine position, with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his pelvis. Other than the coffin, the only artifact found in association with the remains was a straight-pin fragment, recovered during laboratory cleaning from soil surrounding the mandible and cervical vertebrae.

Burial 176 was immediately north of the infant Burial 312. Field maps indicate that Burial 176 overlay the northwest corner of the Burial 312 coffin, but this is not possible because Burial 176 was recorded as half a foot lower in elevation. Burial 176 was at the southern edge of a temporary excavation shelter (Structure A), and Burial 312 and other burials to the south were within another shelter (Structure C). It is likely that a recording discrepancy occurred in the field when Structure A was removed. The stratigraphic relationship between Burials 176 and 312 cannot be determined. Burial 310 was immediately to the west of Burial 176, but the stratigraphic relationship is also unclear.

As noted, postholes (Features 62 and 105) were aligned just north of Burial 176. Field recording was not sufficient to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the burial and the postholes. Burial 310 to the west and Burial 145 to the east also appear to have been placed exactly along the south side of the fence line. Because of this apparent pattern, it is hypothesized that all three were interred while a fence was standing. Based on this positioning abutting the fence, as well as the tacks that appear to be of post-1760 manufacture, Burial 176 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 238)

Burial 176 (cont.)



Burial No. 176 (drawn by S. P. and M. Schur on 2/8/92 and 3/3/92; Drawing Nos. 1062 and 459).

Burial 177

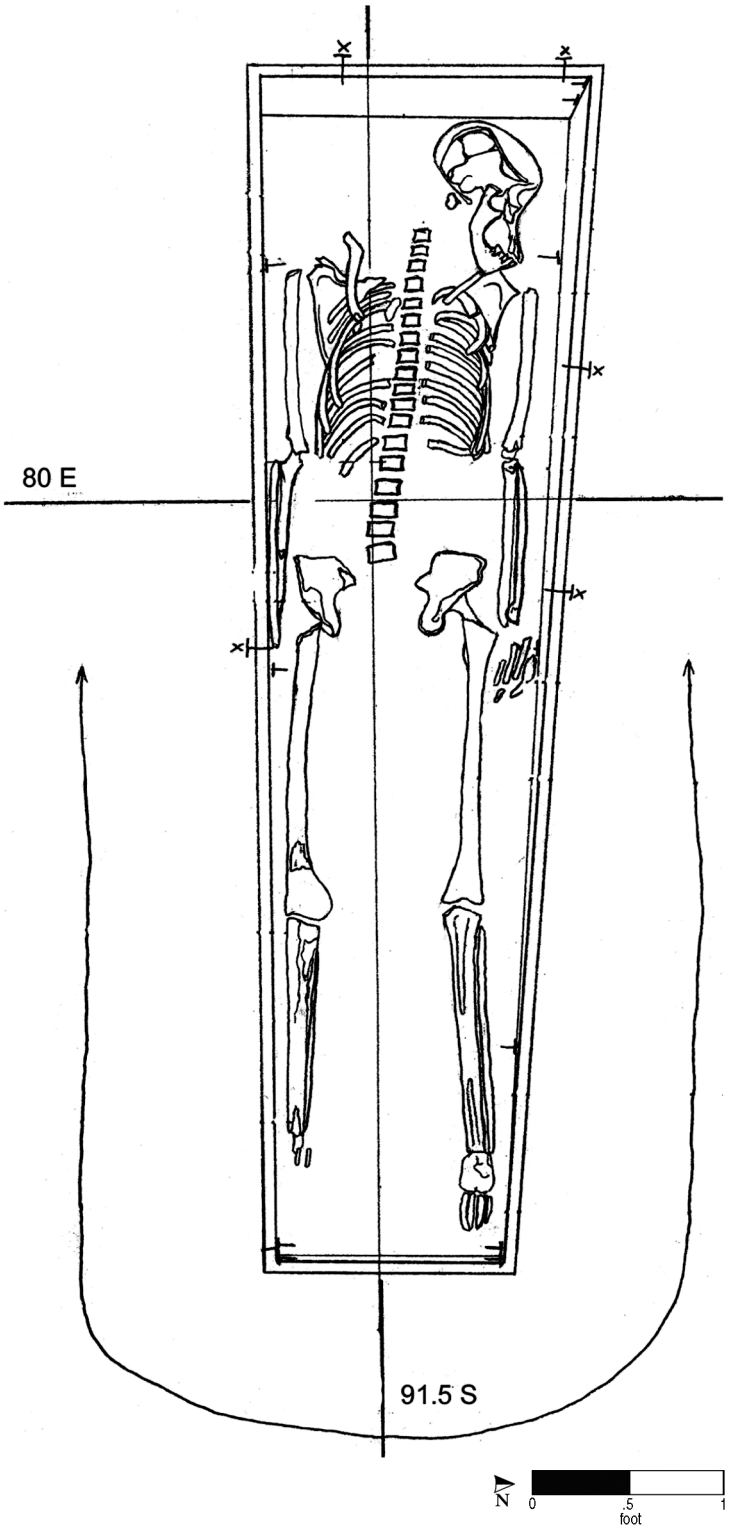
Series 11B
Catalog No. 946
Datum point: 40 (Provenience sheet indicates No. 41, but drawing indicates No. 40; elevations from drawing appear to be accurate.)
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 80
Elevation of cranium: 2.23 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 177, located in the former Republican Alley, was of an adult between 30 and 60 years of age whose sex could not be determined. Excavation of the grave shaft began at an elevation of 3.92 feet. Soil was described as mottled gray and yellowish red coarse sand with silt. The grave shaft was large, but the western edge was not recorded. Three overlying burials (Burials 123, 128, and 169) had apparently disturbed the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.50 feet; the western edge and portions of the north and south walls were obscured. The bottom of the coffin was at 1.84 feet. The coffin was four sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. A wood sample from the lid area, identified as eastern white pine, was later reassigned as a soil sample. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with head to the west and arms at sides. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, but portions of the pelvis were missing.

Field records indicate that a straight pin with attached hair was recovered; however, this item was not cataloged in the laboratory. The pin with attached cloth that was cataloged with Burial 169 may actually have been the pin noted in Burial 177.

The coffin in Burial 169, the grave of a child aged 5.5–9.5 years, lay directly upon the coffin in Burial 177, and most of the grave shaft of Burial 169 was dug into that of Burial 177. Burial 128 (on the southeast) and Burial 123 (on the northwest) also overlay the grave shaft of Burial 177. Burial 128 lay approximately 1.40 feet above, and Burial 123 was approximately 1.38 feet higher in elevation. Based on the tapered, four-sided coffin, and on the stratigraphic relationship to the abovementioned burials, Burial 177 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 177 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/11/92; Drawing No. 399).

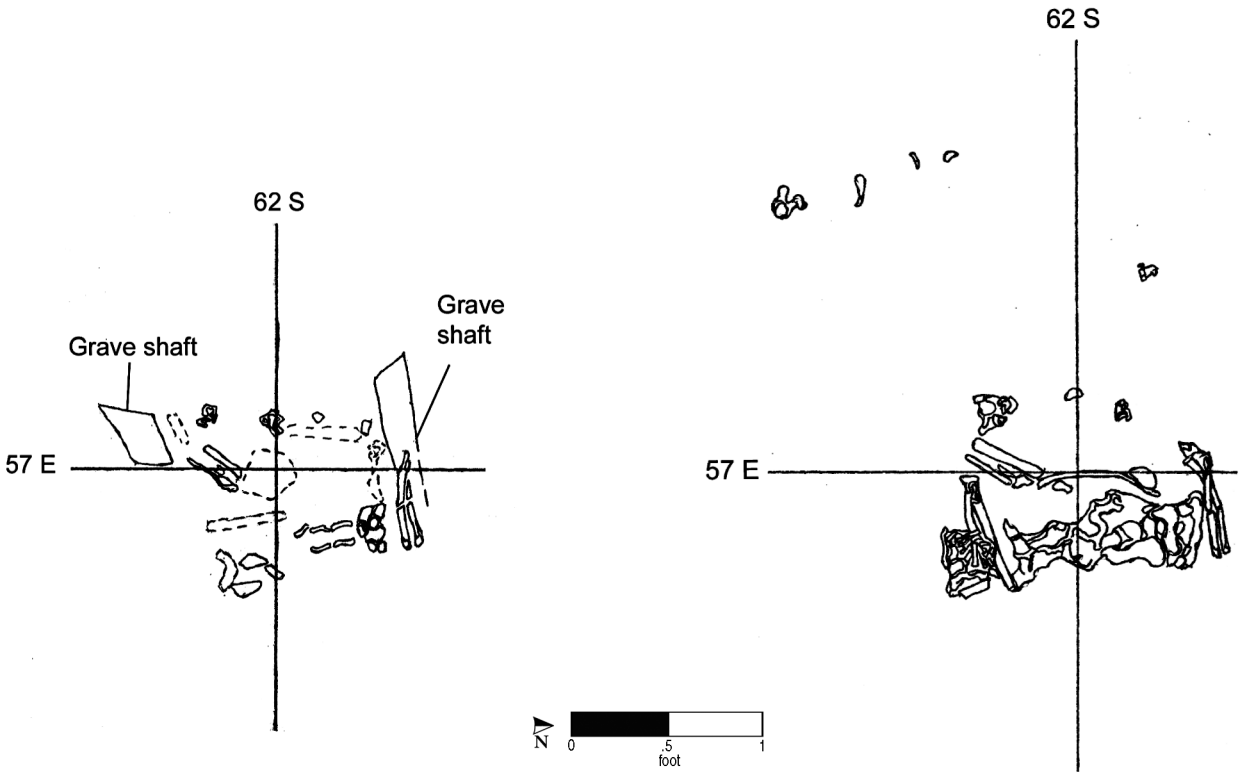
Burial 178

Catalog No. 948
Datum point: 43
Grid coordinates: S 62, E 57
Elevation of cranium: 4 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 178 was that of a man of an undetermined age. This burial was severely disturbed on the east and west ends, and the excavators noted that the bone was in very poor condition. The associated soil was described as mottled yellow, gray, and red clay, with silt and sand. The excavator recorded that brick, mortar, and broken stone were found below the skeletal remains. None of these artifacts was retained in the field, and no soil samples were taken.

No coffin was associated with Burial 178. The excavator noted grave cuts on the north and south side of the burial, although elevations were not recorded. The elevation of the lowest point of the skeletal remains was 3.81 feet.

Burial 125, a heavily disturbed grave with few skeletal elements, was approximately 5 feet southwest of Burial 178. The graves did not appear to have been placed with regard to each other, and both were heavily disturbed by subsequent construction episodes. Based on its location, well to the north of the former cemetery boundary, Burial 178 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 178 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/5/92 [left] and 2/13/92 [right]; Drawing Nos. 374 and 416).

Burial 179

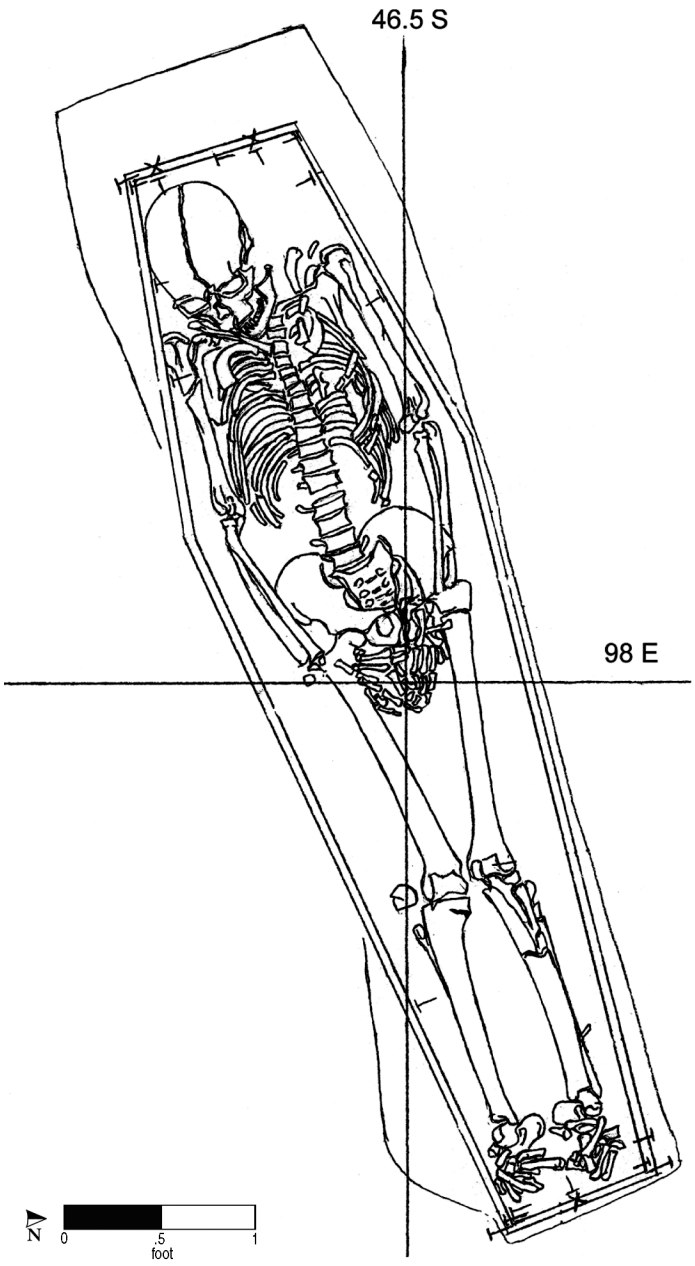
Catalog No. 949
Datum point: 66
Grid coordinates: S 46.5, E 98
Elevation of cranium: -0.3 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 179 was of a man between 25 and 30 years of age. His grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the eastern edge of Lot 15. The grave-shaft fill was recorded as bluish clay, with streaks and spots of yellow-green iron deposits, but the fill directly over the coffin was described as coarse, red, silty sand. The grave fill contained relatively few artifacts, including 1 brick fragment, 1 sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and 10 fragments of oyster shell.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.21 feet, and the floor of the coffin was at -0.70 feet. The man had been buried in supine position, with his head to the west and his hands resting over his pelvis. It appeared that his fingers may have been interlaced or that one hand overlay the other. Two copper-alloy straight-pin fragments were recovered from the remains. An unidentified organic fragment, possibly hair, was also directly associated with this burial. The exact provenience of these materials was not recorded.

Burial 179 was located in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 180, 171, 190, 173, and 205 and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 179, along with other burials in this possible row, has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 179 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/19/92; Drawing No. 438).

Burial 180

Catalog No. 960
Datum point: 66
Grid coordinates: S 50, E 97.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.12 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

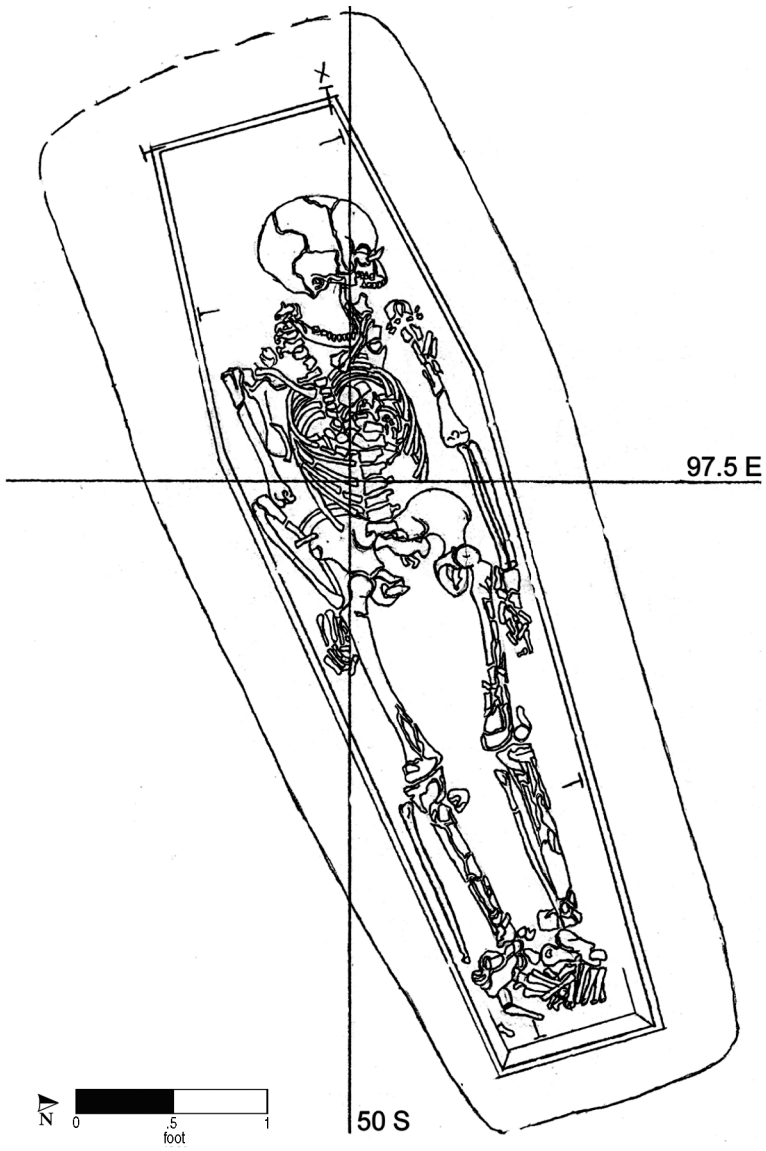
Burial 180 was of a child between 11 and 13 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, at the eastern edge of Lot 15. Soil in the grave shaft was described as coarse orange sand over yellow-green and blue mottled clay. It contained six fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, one of painted light-blue delft-style ceramic, and one of a redware "waster" vessel. The fill also yielded a gunflint, two unidentified bone fragments, a sherd of olive-green bottle glass, a fragment of aqua-colored window glass (possibly broad glass), and a few pieces of clam and oyster shell.

The child was buried in a hexagonal coffin. The lid was at an elevation of 0.7 feet, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.29 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at its perimeter. The coffin lid had decomposed to a black stain overlying pinkish red silty clay within the coffin; the skull was lying atop this distinct soil layer. The child's body had been laid out supine with the head toward the west. His or her arms were extended downward at each side. The skeleton was in good to poor condition, with breaks and erosion particularly at the epiphyses (the ends of juvenile long bones).

Artifacts associated with this burial included fragments from copper-alloy straight pins, which were found on the cervical vertebrae and the left innominate bone during cleaning of the skeletal remains in the laboratory. While cleaning the bones of the left hand, laboratory staff recovered a single strand of hair (possibly human), along with aqua, red, and purple threads; these may have been intrusive.

This grave was located in what appeared to have been a north-south row, with Burials 209, 179, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. Because of its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 180 has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 180 (cont.)



Burial No. 180 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/12/92; Drawing No. 414).

Burial 181

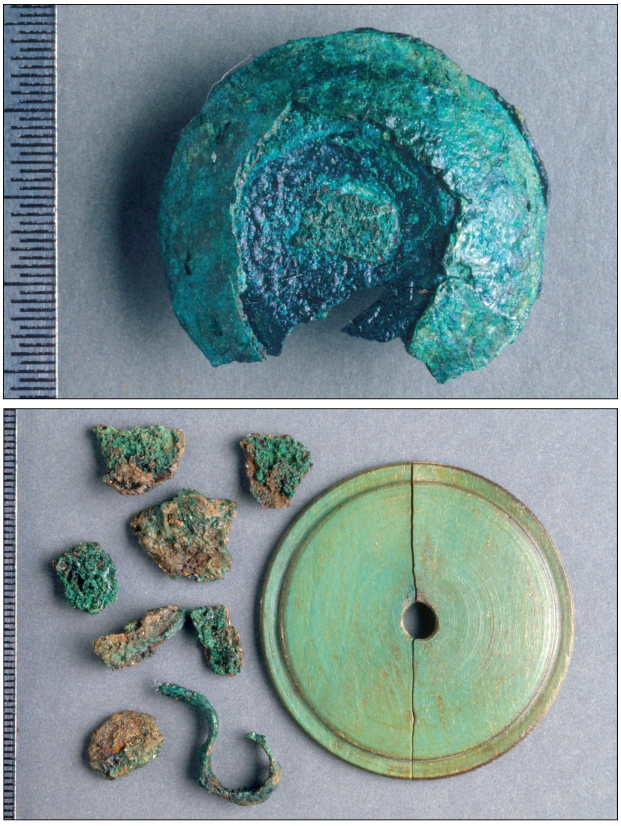
Series 33
Catalog No. 967
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 66, E 115
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (pelvis): 2.23 feet
Temporal group: Late

A young man, aged 20–23 years, was laid to rest in Burial 181. He was buried directly in the sandy, silty soil, without a coffin. The skull and much of the upper body were missing because of the intrusion of Feature 58, a large privy with subsequent construction, at the northern edge of the burial. A portion of the burial had slumped into the privy's trench and was recorded in the southern profile of this feature. The surviving grave-shaft outline was recorded as roughly "scalloped" along the southern side.

The fill of the grave shaft contained several pieces of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, earthenware, and two sherds of redware. Sherds of olive-green bottle glass and some window glass were also collected, along with brick fragments, nail fragments, and an unidentified lump of probable iron. The fill also contained an animal bone fragment, seeds, and a few fragments of oyster and hard-shell clam.

No coffin remnants or hardware were associated with Burial 181. Field notes refer to two "possible coffin nails along northern border of grave fill" but they may have been from the privy disturbance. The young man had been placed in an extended supine position with his head to the west. The highest elevation for skeletal remains was at the pelvis at 2.23 feet, and the lowest elevation was at the scapula at 0.14 feet. The bones were disarticulated, and these elevations reflect this disruption from their original positions. The surviving bones showed fair to good preservation, despite much breakage.

Six buttons were recorded among the in situ skeletal remains, and a seventh was recovered and examined in the laboratory. One of the buttons was domed, of copper-alloy cast, two-piece construction, 22 mm in diameter, and was located on the torso. Two flat copper-alloy buttons (one 20 mm in diameter and the other 29 mm) and three



bone-backed, copper-alloy-covered buttons were found in the pelvic area, suggesting trousers. The provenience of the seventh button, a bone-backed button similar to the other three, is not known. The four composite buttons had stamped copper-alloy faces and turned-bone backs with looped copper-alloy wire shanks. They were essentially identical in manufacture, although three were 25 mm in diameter and one was smaller, 16 mm. All of them appeared to have been decorated with impressed designs, and at least one had a gilt finish. According to the laboratory records, copper-alloy cuff links attributed to this burial were treated by the conservator, but subsequently were listed as missing. No cuff links were mentioned in the field notes, and none was found in the laboratory when the Howard University archaeological team began their work.

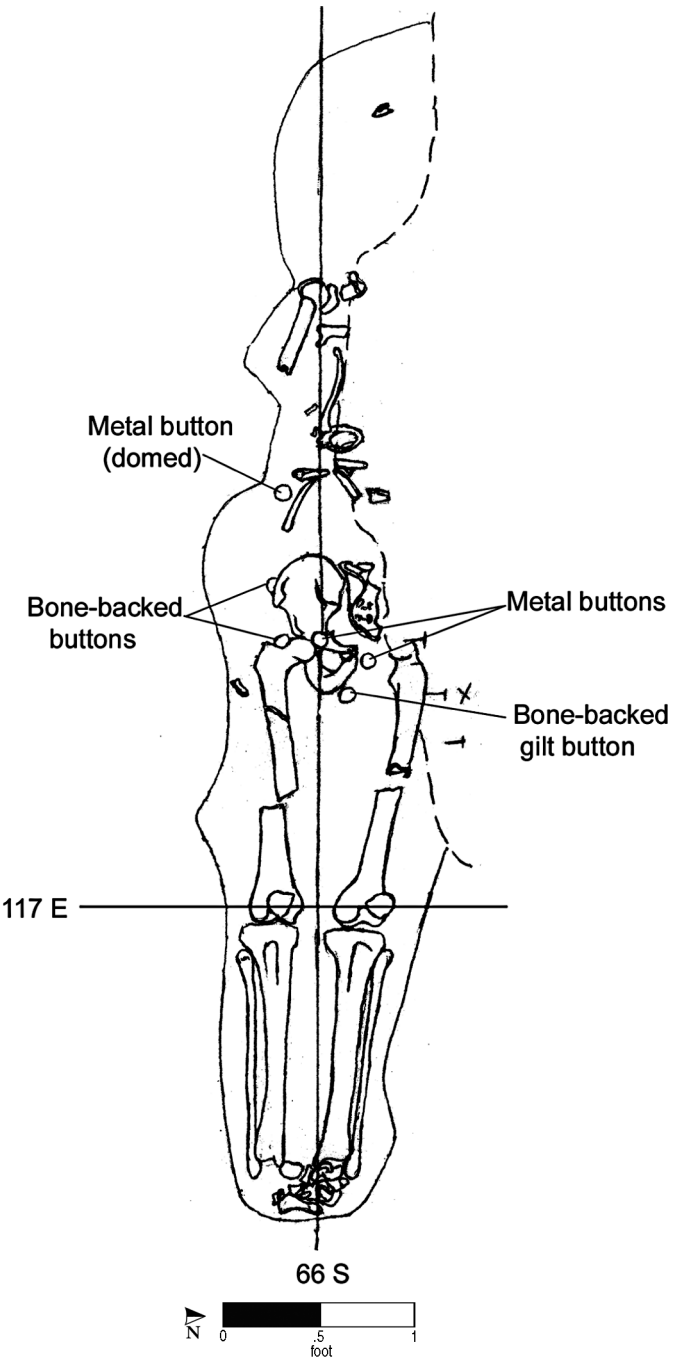
The damage suffered by Burial 181 was mostly from the impact of Feature 58, as mentioned above. Burial 181 was interred immediately adjacent to Burial 156 and appears to have disturbed the northern side of that burial, including the coffin wall.

Postholes in the immediate vicinity did not appear to have disturbed Burial 181, although the burial was located just along or immediately north of the

Burial 181 (cont.)

projected fence line. Two or three features, including Feature 88, are shown on the burial drawing for Burial 156 as overlying the soon-to-be-exposed Burial 181. However, there are no notes for Feature 88 and no recorded elevations, and it is possible some of the "features" shown in the drawing are actually portions of Burial 181 before it was fully defined. The closest fully recorded posthole, Feature 75, was located immediately adjacent to the east end of the burial. Its bottom elevation was 1.99 feet, only about 0.2 feet lower than the feet. Because the evidence suggests that Burial 181 postdates the boundary fence, this grave has been assigned to the Late Group.

Some of the postholes in this area may have been from a late version of the fence, constructed in 1797. The original wood-lined privy on Lot 16, represented by Feature 58A, was oriented to the street grid. It is hypothesized that this privy was dug by the lot's first owner, ca. 1794 (Cheek 2003). The second phase privy, Feature 58B, is superimposed on the first and was oriented to the diagonal property line rather than to the street, suggesting that a fence along this line was erected in the interim. This may have been in 1797, when adjacent lots with the diagonal property line at their rears were first sold and developed. The privies on those lots were oriented to that line (Cheek 2003).



Burial No. 181 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/19/92; Drawing No. 441).

Burial 182

Series 11
Catalog No. 970
Datum point: 40
Grid coordinates: S 94, E 69
Elevation of cranium: 3.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

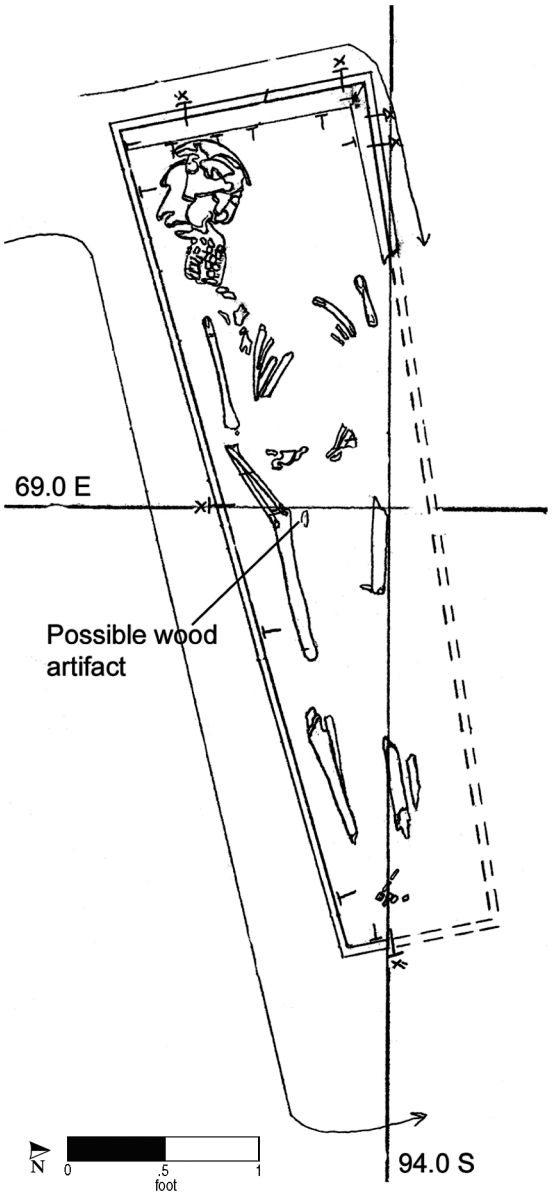
Burial 182, near the south edge of the former Republican Alley, held the remains of a child between 7.5 and 12.5 years of age. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey silt. Its northern edge was obliterated, and the coffin was partially disturbed by another burial.

Excavation of the burial began after skeletal elements were noted during excavation of Burial 148. Field notes indicate that during initial definition of the burial outline, the skeletal remains sustained some damage. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29 feet, near the northwest corner. The lowest elevation of the coffin bottom was 3.43 feet, near the southeast corner. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin, at both top and bottom. Wood samples from an unspecified part of the coffin were identified as cedar.

The deceased had been laid in a four-sided, tapered coffin, in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, with most of the upper torso, pelvis, left arm, and portions of the long bones missing, and the cranium was crushed.

A possible wooden artifact was recovered from north of the right femur and bagged separately in the field; this item was never cataloged in the laboratory. No other artifacts other than the coffin nails and wood were associated with this burial.

Burial 148 cut into Burial 182 along the northern side. Burial 182 was also overlain along the south side by Burial 168 and at the southwest corner by Burial 170. Because of the stratigraphic relationship to these burials, and the apparently tapered, four-sided coffin, we assigned Burial 182 to the Early Group.



Burial No. 182 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/10/92; Drawing No. 398).

Burial 183

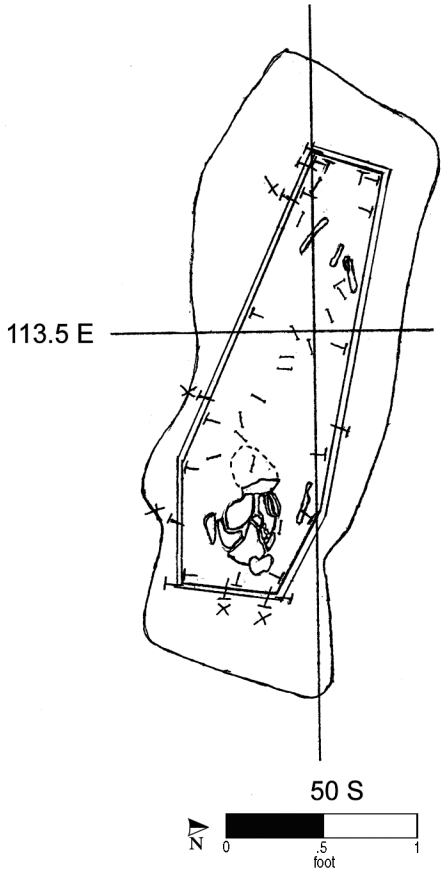
Catalog No. 971
Datum point: 60
Grid coordinates: S 50, E 113.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.33 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 183 was of an infant between 8 and 16 months of age, buried with the head oriented toward the east rather than the west. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The grave cut appeared irregular in shape; its fill was described as mottled light gray, red-brown, and yellow-brown clay. It contained a few fragments of stoneware, shell, brick, and pipe stems. Several cow bones were also present in the fill, including hoof parts; this grave was probably dug after the deposition of the animal-waste dump identified in this part of the site.

The infant had been buried in a hexagonal coffin. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition—the skull was crushed and only fragments of the right humerus, right femur, and right tibia remained. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.81 feet and its bottom at 0.17 feet. It slumped down towards the southwest. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin on both the top and bottom. Field records indicate that coffin wood preservation was excellent, and the coffin lid was photographed and mapped. Wood samples were taken, and the south side board was identified as cedar and the north as spruce. Excavators noted flecks of possible paint over the entire surface of the coffin lid and a concentration of orange-red color on the north side. Field drawings indicated that a sample was collected, but it was not brought to the attention of the conservators or inventoried by Howard University laboratory staff; therefore, the substance was never analyzed.

Skeletal remains were in very poor condition and very incomplete, as was typical for infants. Fifteen straight pins were recorded in situ in the burial, distributed across the full length of the remains.

Burial 183 was relatively isolated, although it lay to the west of a possible north-south row of adult burials. The surrounding area was disturbed by later construction, and it is possible that other burials were originally located closer to this infant. Because of its location north of the fence line, Burial 183 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 183 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/15/92; Drawing No. 429).

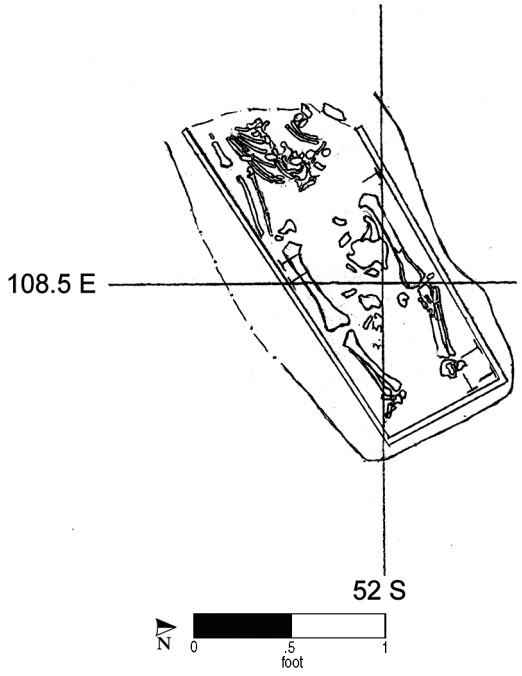
Burial 184

Catalog No. : 972
Datum point: 60
Grid coordinates: S 52, E 108.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 184 held the remains of a child between 1 and 1.5 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, within Lot 16. The burial had been disturbed, the western portion truncated. The fill in the grave shaft was described as light brown-gray sandy clay, and it contained a piece of stoneware kiln furniture, fragments of shell, and seven pieces of cow bone, all whole or partial phalanges and one sacrum fragment. Apparently, this grave was dug into the animal-waste dump identified in this area of the site.

The child's four-sided coffin was encountered at an elevation of 0.45 feet. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The skeleton had been truncated about mid-torso, leaving only the lower portion of the skeleton. The remaining bones were deemed in fair condition, but scattered. The body had been placed in supine position, with head to the west, the arms along the sides and legs extended. No pins or other artifacts, aside from the coffin remains, were noted or recovered from this burial.

Burial 184 was relatively isolated but originally may have been in a loosely defined north-south row with Burials 259, 278, and 230, all adult burials. Because the area surrounding Burial 184 was heavily disturbed by later construction, the original presence of closer burials cannot be ruled out. Burial 184 has also been assigned to the Late Group, based on its location north of the former cemetery boundary.



Burial No. 183 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/15/92; Drawing No. 429).

Burial 185

Series 53
Catalog No. 982
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 54.5, E 122
Elevation of cranium: 0.85 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 185 held the partially displaced, coffinless remains of a man between 21 and 23 years of age. The upper portion of the skeleton was apparently in its original place, but the lower portion of the skeleton had been moved—the disarticulated bones had been placed immediately to the south, beneath Burial 243 and directly atop an infant's coffin, Burial 305.

The soil in the Burial 185 grave shaft contained a large amount of animal bone, including cow-hoof parts and horn-core pieces (probably from a waste-dumping episode in a tannery in this area). There were also numerous dog bones, which, along with those from the shaft of adjacent Burial 243, appear to represent a complete animal burial. Dog burials accompanying humans have been excavated at several Late Woodland Native American sites. However, the dog skeleton was not recorded in situ, and field notes for Burials 185 and 243 do not indicate that the dog was deliberately placed in a grave. The fill also contained pieces of clam and oyster shell, as well as numerous sherds of redware, salt-glazed stoneware, and kiln furniture. A minimal amount of brick and bottle glass, and a single iron nail were also recovered. The soil was characterized as yellow-brown and silty, with mottles of golden yellow. The silt surrounding the lower body was noted for its patches of red sand, comparable to the soil in adjacent Burials 241 and 243.

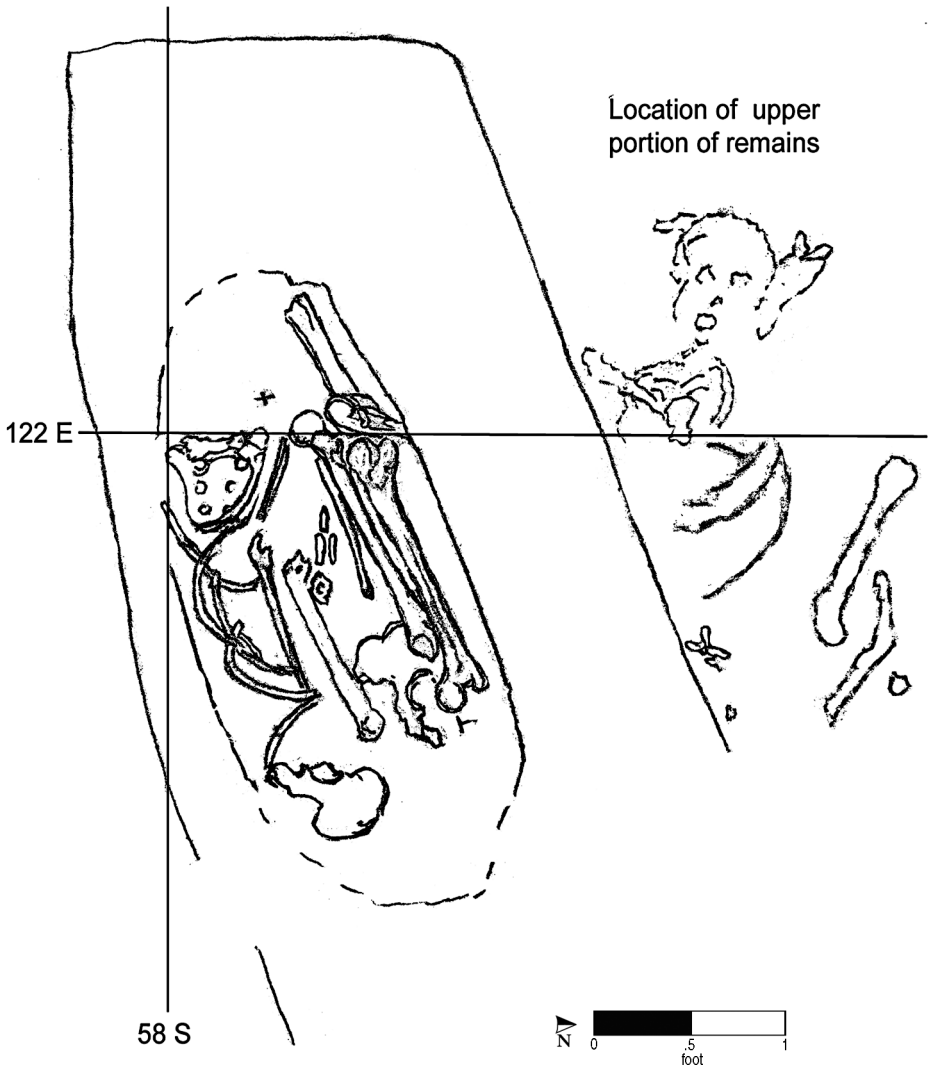
Because of the disturbed nature of this burial, high and low elevations were different for the upper and lower body. The highest elevation of the upper body was 0.8 feet at the dislocated left humerus; the lowest elevation was 0.5 feet at the dislocated scapula fragment. Assuming that the upper body represents the original placement of the remains, the man had been laid in the supine position with his head to the west. His leg and arm positions could not be determined. A spike of possible wrought iron was recovered about 1 foot west of the skull. It is not clear whether this item was from Burial 185 or was in the grave fill from the later Burial 241. It was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The grave shaft of Burial 243, another coffinless man aged between 40 and 50 years, truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305, an infant less than 4 months old. This later interment occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least 2–3 years. The displaced bones from Burial 185 were positioned atop Burial 305, as though to acknowledge the disturbance and restore a perceived relationship. Burial 241 also disturbed the Burial 185 grave along the north edge, displacing the arm bones.

Extraneous remains designated as Burial 329.1, consisting of tibiae and fibulae in the grave shaft of Burial 329 (immediately to the east of Burial 185) may have been from Burial 185. Skeletal elements are not duplicated between the two burials. Both burials are of adults, although sex and age could not be determined for Burial 329.1. If they are indeed from one person, then Burial 185 predates Burial 329. Burial 185 and all of the abovementioned interments have been assigned to the Late Group because of their location north of the boundary fence line.

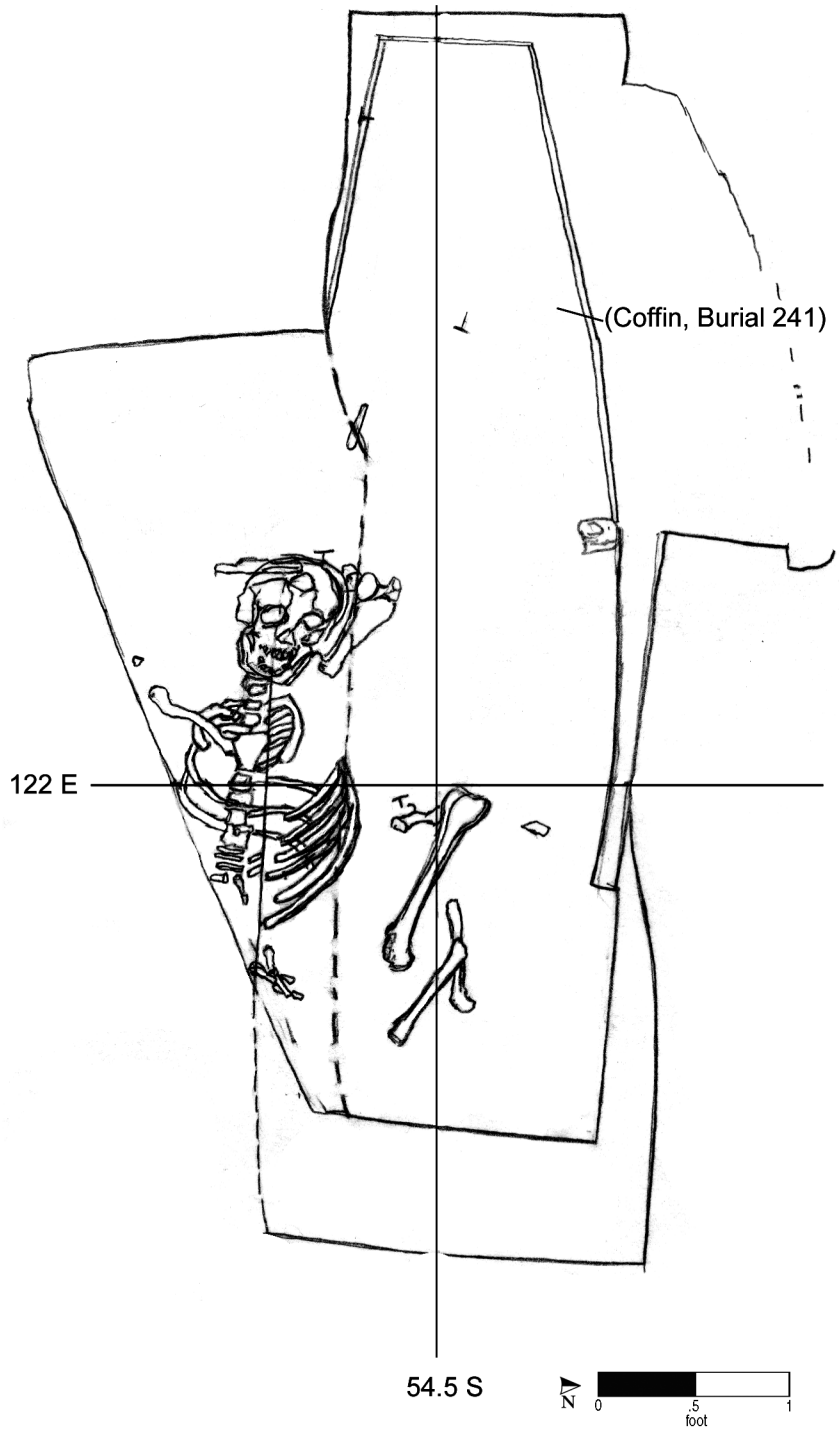
(continued on pages 250–251)

Burial 185 (cont.)



Burial No. 185 (drawn by E. S. on 4/5/92; Drawing No. 616).

Burial 185 (cont.)



Burial No. 185 (drawn by E. S. on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 596).

Burial 186

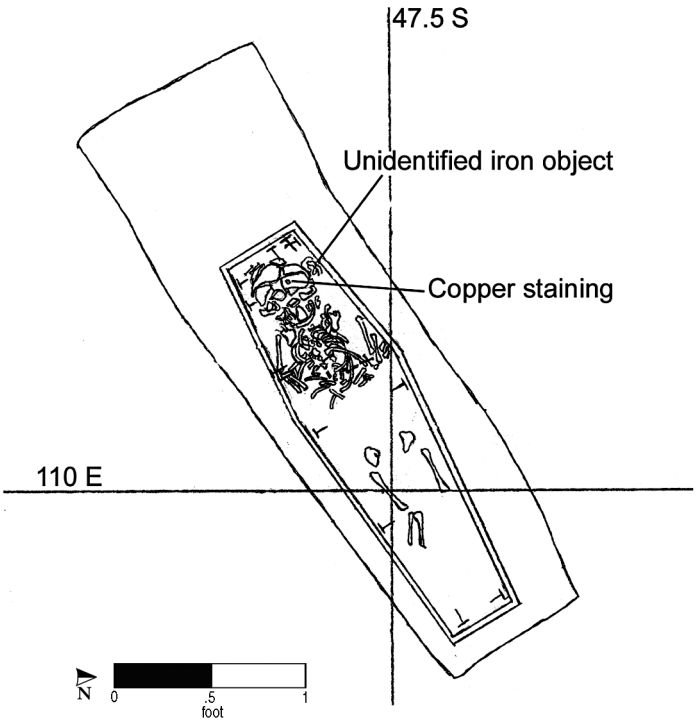
Catalog No. 987
Datum point: 65
Grid coordinates: S 47.5, E 110
Elevation of cranium: 0.09 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 186 held the remains of an infant less than 2 months old, whose sex could not be determined. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The fill of the grave-shaft soil was described as light brown silty clay, mottled with yellowish brown, and noticeably wet, particularly toward the foot of the grave. The grave fill contained small amounts of shell, stoneware, and redware, as well as animal bone, including bovine phalanges. The grave was probably dug into the animal-waste dump identified in this area of the site.

The baby's hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of 0.44 feet. A sample of the coffin lid was collected but not analyzed for species. Another wood sample, a twig or peglike piece, was found atop the coffin lid near the foot. It was determined to be spruce. Numerous nails were recorded in situ, and other hardware was recovered, including tacks and the head and shank of a hand-wrought screw. An unidentified iron object (possibly a nail) was recorded lying on the left side of the cranium.

The infant had been laid out in supine position, head to the west. His or her right arm was flexed. The bones were reportedly in fair condition, although the joints and extremities were missing and the ribs and vertebrae were disturbed. Excavators recovered a mass of curved copper-alloy pins from the cranium, with a remnant of cloth between the object and the bone. The item, upon analysis, was identified as an ornament consisting of a hand-shaped glass disc (worked from flat glass) set in a frame of copper-alloy wire filigree. Eight straight pins were noted between the lower ribs and the cranium. Four were on the ribs. It is unclear how many of the other pins were actually part of the ornament; at least five pinheads were counted in the laboratory, along with numerous fragments.

This grave was relatively isolated; however, considering the substantial disturbance caused by later construction in the area, the original presence of other burials nearby cannot be ruled out. Because the grave was located north of the former graveyard boundary fence, Burial 186 is assigned to the Late Group.



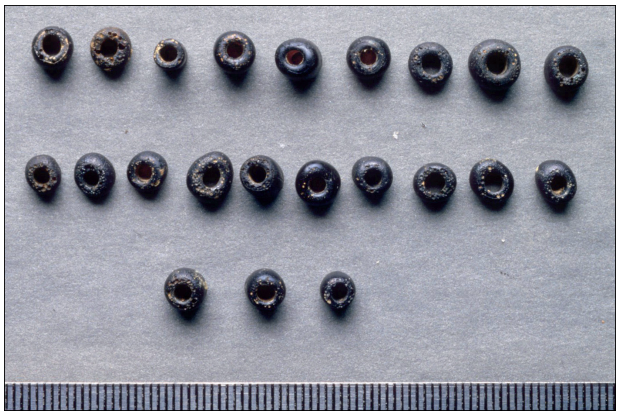
Burial No. 186 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/15/92; Drawing No. 426).

Burial 187

Catalog No. 988
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 52.5, E 119.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.94 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 187 yielded the remains of a child of undetermined sex, between 1.5 and 4 years old. The grave-shaft fill contained several mammal bones, two oyster shell fragments, and a sherd of stoneware. The excavators did not provide a description of the soil. According to field records, Burial 241 disturbed the south edge of Burial 187. (*Authors' note*: Burial 241 was mislabeled as Burial 185 in the field drawings.) Field records also indicate a possible posthole, designated Feature 87, at the east end of Burial 187. This feature was bisected during excavation, and when the profile outline disappeared, excavators concluded that it was not a posthole.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.18 feet and the bottom at 0.61 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin, and a screw was later recovered from a soil sample. The child had been buried in supine position with head to the west. The skeletal remains fit very tightly within the coffin. The hands may have originally lain over the lower abdomen but had been disturbed. The skeletal remains were described as being in very good condition, especially given the young age of the child. The cranial vault was crushed; the lumbar and pelvic regions, as well as the hands, were disturbed.

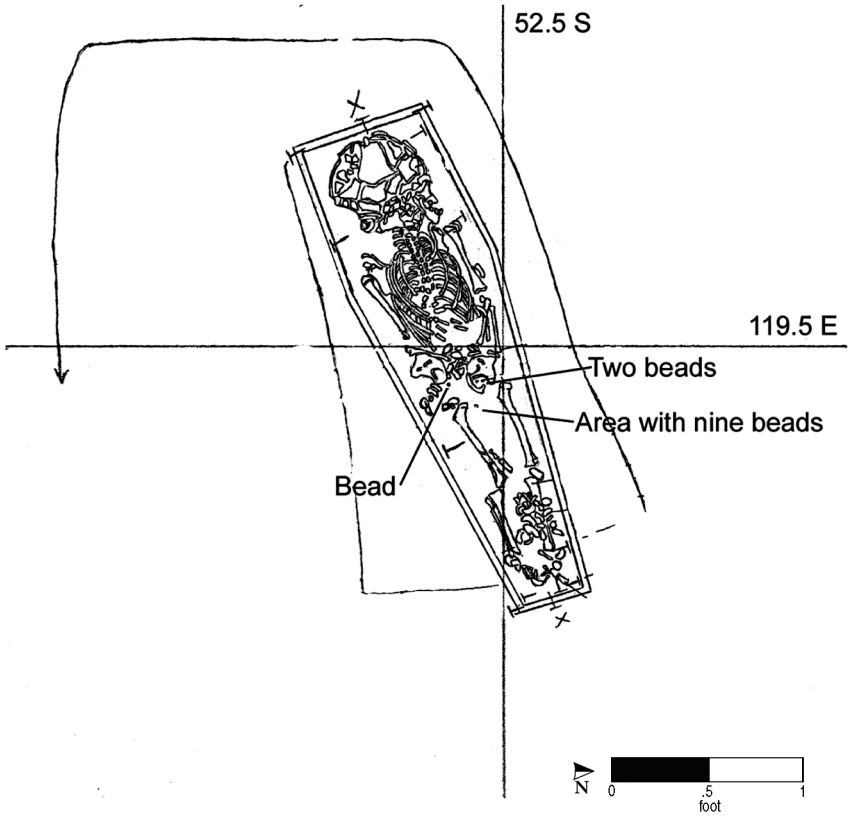


Burial 187 contained 22 black glass beads. Twelve beads were found in situ immediately to the east of the pelvis. Ten more beads were found during screening of the soil. The beads were drawn and oblate, donut-shaped to tubular. Most were dull, but some beads had a shinier surface. Under strong light some appeared dark reddish; this may be the actual color of all of the beads. The beads may have been from a bracelet, or bracelets, or a strand around the child's hips. Fragments of straight pins were also found during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains, but their original provenience was not recorded. Copper staining was noted on the right temple.

Burial 187 has been assigned to the Late Group because of its location north of the former boundary fence. The child was buried between two adults, both women, in an alignment that may represent a north-south row stretching across the excavated site.

(continued on page 254)

Burial 187 (cont.)



Burial No. 187 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/14/92; Drawing No. 424).

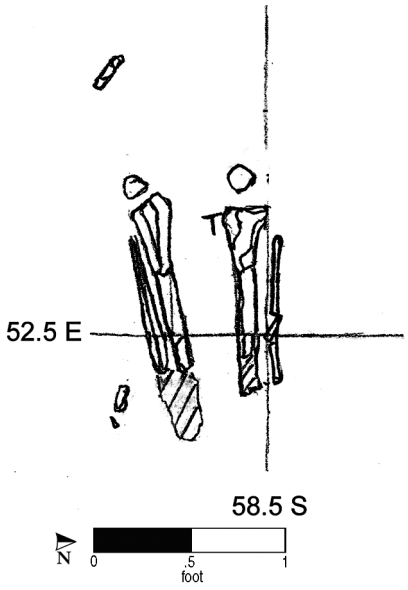
Burial 188

Catalog No. 1010
Datum point: 45
Grid coordinates: S 58.5, E 52.5
Elevation of highest point of skeleton: 3.85 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 188 held only the tibiae, fibulae, and patellae of an adult aged 26–32 years, whose sex could not be determined. The burial was truncated on the west by a nineteenth-century foundation wall for a structure on Lot 13. It was truncated on the east by disturbances (presumably also from the nineteenth century) within Lot 14. The balk held one more skeletal element, a damaged rib fragment. Grave-shaft fill was described as brownish gray silty sand with clay. The grave-fill artifacts consisted of two sherds of redware and a brick fragment, and a few intrusive objects, including two bottle glass fragments, a piece of window glass, and a wood fragment.

The scanty field records do not indicate whether a coffin was detected. The grave-shaft outline is also questionable. Field notes record the presence of a single nail between the tibiae, but additional nails, with wood attached, were cataloged in the laboratory. The lowest elevation recorded for the skeletal remains was 3.43 feet. The remains were well preserved but shattered. Despite the construction disturbance, the remaining bones appeared to be in anatomical position; thus it is supposed that the head would have been to the west. There were no artifacts directly associated with this burial.

Burial 188 did not overlap with any other burials. It may have been part of a north-south row that included Burials 125 and 162, also disturbed by the stone foundation. Because this burial lay north of the fence line, it has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 188 (drawn by E. S. on 2/13/92; Drawing No. 413).

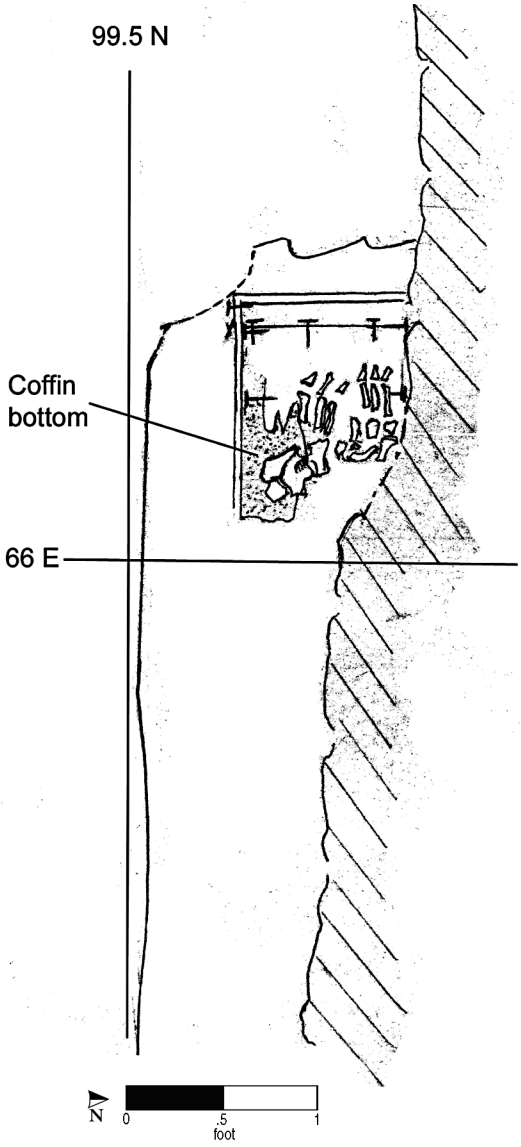
Burial 189

Series 11
Catalog No. 1015
Datum point: 38
Grid coordinates: S 95.5, E 66
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.42 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 189 was represented only by the eastern end of a coffin and the foot bones of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The grave was located adjacent to a nineteenth-century foundation wall that ran along the south side of the former Republican Alley, which had obliterated most of the burial during its construction. The grave fill was described as mottled soil.

The surviving eastern end of the coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.75 feet, and its bottom elevation was at 3.29 feet. Because so little of the coffin remained, its shape could not be determined; however, the presence of foot bones in the eastern end implied that the individual was interred with the head to the west. A sample of the coffin wood was identified as cedar. Artifacts associated with this burial included nails around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin and a single copper-alloy straight pin from under the left foot.

Excavators noted that the grave shaft for Burial 189 had been cut into by Burial 105 to the west; however, given the disturbed condition of Burial 189, this sequence cannot be considered definitive. Archaeologists excavated Burial 105 1 month prior to Burial 189 and made no mention of the latter's grave-shaft outline. The surviving eastern end of Burial 170, which held the partial remains of a child between 7 and 11 years of age, lay directly over the eastern end of Burial 189. Based on these stratigraphic relationships and absent any evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 189 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 189 (drawn by L. C. on 2/12/92; Drawing No. 407).

Burial 190

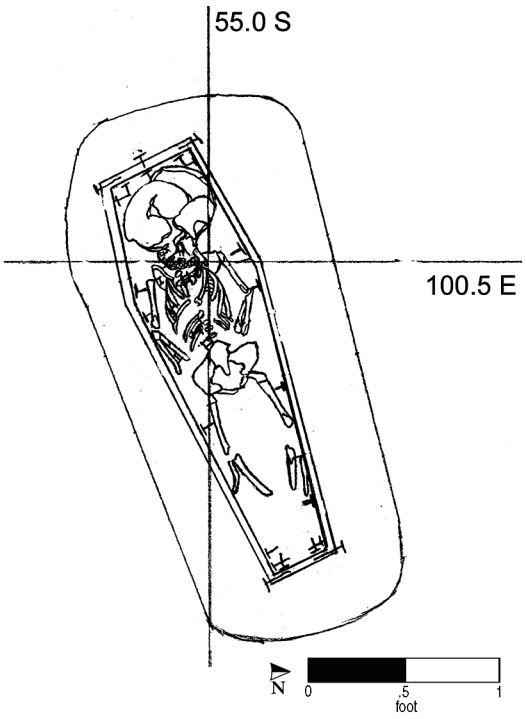
Catalog No. 1017
Datum point: 62
Grid coordinates: S 55, E 100.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.57 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 190 held the remains of an infant between 3 and 10 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated site, at the western edge of Lot 16. Soil in the grave shaft was described as pebbly yellow and gray mottled silt; there was charcoal and organic material (possibly deteriorated bone) throughout the fill. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, brick fragments, a sherd of bottle glass or high-quality leaded glass, oyster shell, and animal bone. Field notes indicate that unlike the adjacent Burial 171, no slate fragments were found within the grave fill, implying that Burial 190 predated the deposition of slate in the overlying surface midden and thus predated Burial 171. A posthole, designated as Feature 81, was recorded cutting into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 190. This posthole was not recorded except in the opening plan for the burial.

The west end of the hexagonal coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 0.7 feet. Nails were recorded in situ on all sides and corners of the coffin, but no wood samples were taken. The highest elevation for this child's skeletal remains was at the cranium at 0.57 feet; the lowest point was at the left ischium at 0.32 feet. He or she was buried in supine position, with head to the west and legs and arms extended but slightly flexed. The bones of the hands and feet had deteriorated or had been scattered and were not recovered by excavators, but the position of the arm bones indicates that the child's hands probably had been laid over the waist or pelvis. The bones were poorly preserved, and thoracic and cervical vertebrae were missing.

Field drawings note the locations of nine copper-alloy straight pins in this burial. Not all could be recovered intact because they had fused to bone. The field drawing shows four pins on the clavicles, four extending down the right ribs, and one between the right radius and ulna. An additional pin fragment was collected from the soil sample taken from above the coffin lid. Excavators noted a small piece of quartzite at the left knee, but this item could not be irrefutably associated with the burial; it may have been in the grave-fill matrix. The field notes indicate that the stone was bagged with fill material, but it was not present in the laboratory when the Howard University team inventoried the collection.

The grave of Burial 190 was adjacent to and aligned with (although not quite parallel to) the grave of another child, Burial 173, which lay at a similar elevation. Burial 190 was just south of the adult Burial 171, in an apparent north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, and 205 (adults of both sexes and a variety of ages) and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. The two children's graves appear to have been placed deliberately between those of adults. The burials in this possible row had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced. Because construction destroyed burials farther to the south, it could not be determined whether the row continued southward. Based on its location north of the fence that presumably once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery, Burial 190 has been designated a Late Group burial.



Burial No. 190 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/17/92; Drawing No. 436).

Burial 191

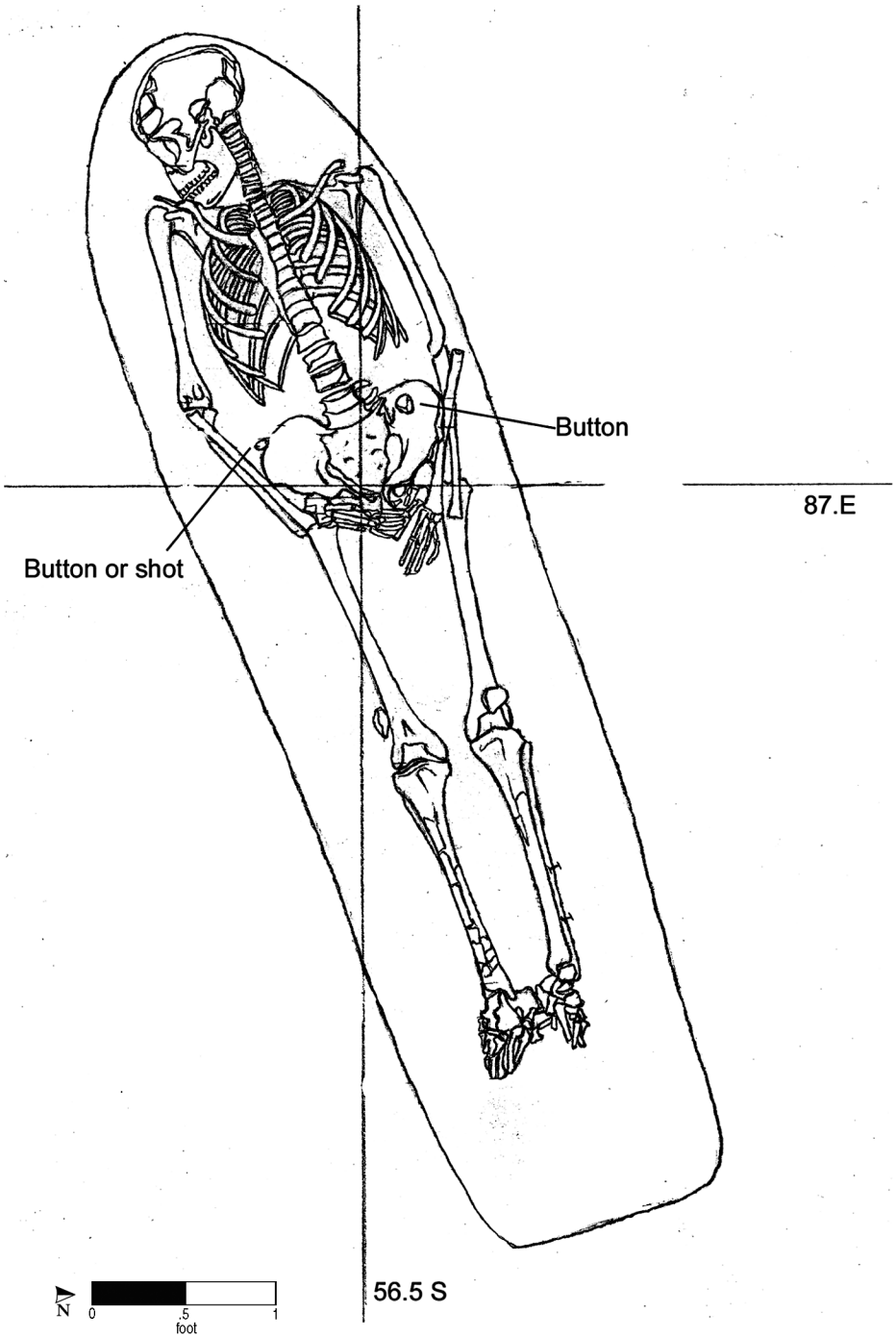
Catalog No. 1081
Datum point: 61
Grid coordinates: S 56.5, E 87
Elevation of cranium: 1.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 191 was of man between 25 and 30 years old. The grave-shaft outline was distinct, ovoid at the head end and squared at the foot. The fill of the grave shaft was described as yellowish brown silt with common small mottles of reddish sand. Field notes indicated that, in general, the first half foot of grave fill was extremely hard and compact, but eventually the soil became less difficult to excavate. A sherd of delft, a nail, and fragments of olive-green bottle glass were found in the grave fill. No coffin wood or stain was noted.

The deceased had been buried without a coffin, with the head to the west. He was in the supine position with hands resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in poor to fairly good condition. Two straight pins were recorded in situ on the left lower leg. Excavators recovered a button mass from the left ilium and a possible wooden button above the right ilium; however, after examination in the laboratory, only one copper button was identified—this was the item from the left ilium. It was 17 mm in diameter and cast in one piece with an applied loop shank. A piece of lead shot was also identified in the laboratory, but it is not mentioned in the field notes, and its provenience is unclear. The artifact originally identified as a wooden button during excavation may have actually been the lead shot, because no wooden button was identified in the laboratory. The lead shot was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 191 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials that included Burials 194, 174, and 158. All of these graves were of males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because of the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 191, like all of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 191 (cont.)



Burial No. 191 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/2/92; Drawing No. 470).

Burial 192

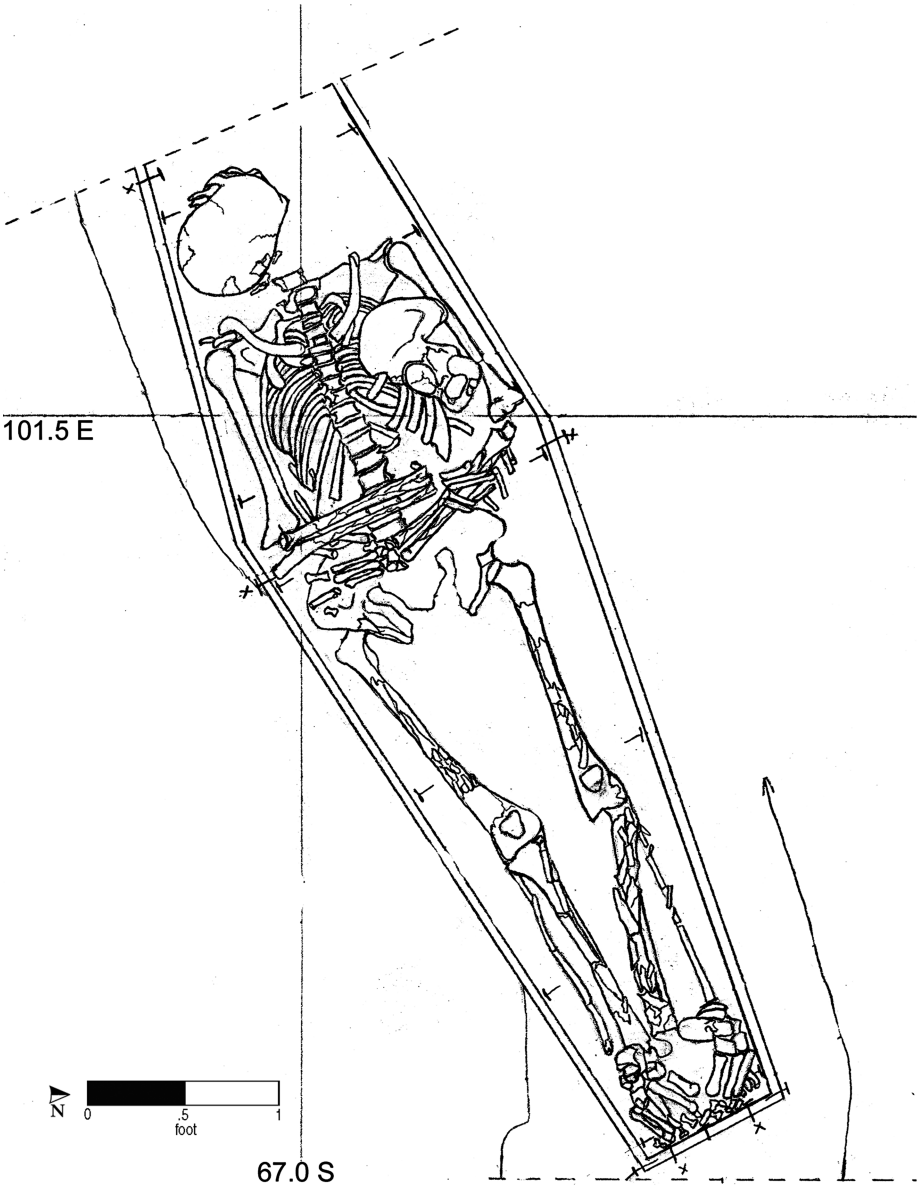
Catalog No. 1088
Datum point: 52A
Grid coordinates: S 67, E 101.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.61 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 192 was of a woman between 40 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the rear part of Lots 15 and 16, along the north side of the projected line of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The associated soil was described as silty clay mottled with a small amount of sand. The western end of the coffin was truncated by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of Lot 15. The eastern end of the grave shaft was within an excavation unit for Feature 79, a wood-lined pit in the rear part of Lot 16. The grave fill was designated as Stratum IV within that excavation. Numerous skeletal elements from the underlying Burial 193 were found in the grave-shaft fill of Burial 192.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.84 feet, recorded along the northern edge. The bottom was reached at 2.15 feet, measured at the coffin footboard. A portion of the lid was disturbed during pre-excavation clearing. It was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ at the perimeter, including three vertical nails that attached the lid to the footboard.

The woman was in the supine position, with her head to the west and with her arms crossed over her abdomen in a cradling position. The bone was in poor condition, but the skeletal remains were nearly complete. The cranium was displaced by Feature 77, and the mandible was missing. One straight pin was recorded on the woman's central thoracic vertebrae, but it was apparently not recovered. An additional pin was found in the cranial pedestal during laboratory cleaning of the remains.

Burial 192 truncated Burial 193, disturbing the entire right side of the skeleton, and the bones were redeposited in Burial 192's later grave shaft. The woman in Burial 192 was interred after the remains in Burial 193 had decomposed, however, a probable interval of at least 2–3 years. Both burials were assigned to the Late Group, based on their location north of the fence line.



Burial No. 192 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/23/92; Drawing No. 449).

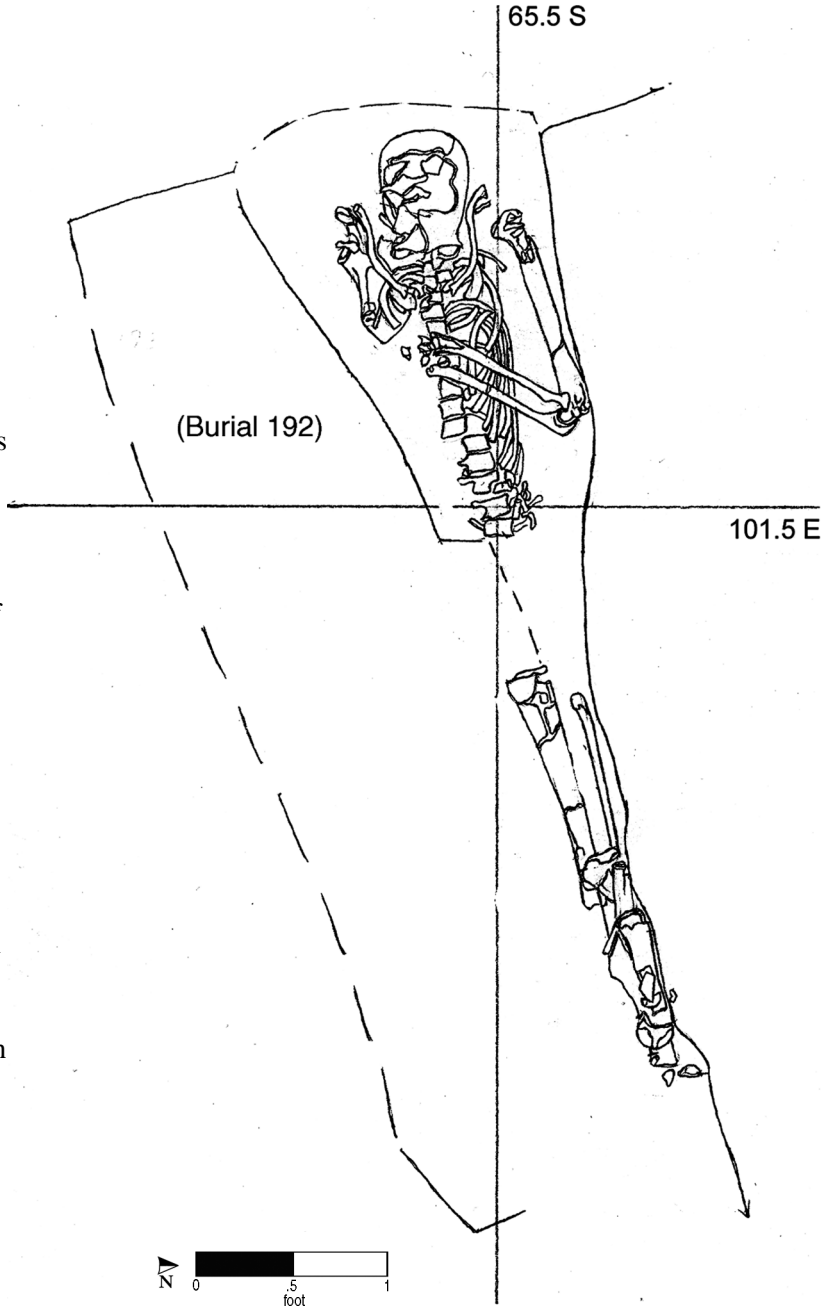
Burial 193

Catalog No. 1089
Datum point: 52A
Grid coordinates: S 65.5, E 101.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 193 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 48 years of age. The grave was located in the rear part of Lots 15 and 16, along or immediately to the north of the projected line of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The shaft outline was only visible along the north side. The grave fill was described as silty clay, mottled with large patches of reddish sand. Burial 192 had truncated the entire south (right) side of the burial, and portions of the man's remains were found in the grave fill overlying Burial 192. The western portion of the grave had been truncated by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The eastern portion of the grave cut was not visible, possibly obscured by another wood-lined pit, Feature 79 at the rear of Lot 16.

There was no coffin. Skeletal remains were first encountered at an elevation of 3.01 feet, and the lowest recorded skeletal elevation was 2.34 feet. The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west, his left arm crossed over his chest. The right arm was not in place. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. No artifacts were recovered in association with this burial.

As noted, Burial 192 truncated Burial 193, disturbing the entire right side of the skeleton, and the bones were redeposited in the later burial's grave shaft. The woman in Burial 192 was interred after the remains in Burial 193 had decomposed, a probable interval of at least 2–3 years. Both burials were assigned to the Late Group, based on their location north of the former fence line.



Burial No. 193 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/29/92; Drawing No. 461).

Burial 194

Catalog No. 1109
Datum point: 68
Grid coordinates: S 51, E 85
Elevation of cranium: 0.95 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 194 was of a man between 30 and 40 years old. The fill in the grave shaft was described as mottled, gravelly sand, with sherds of stoneware, slipware, and redware. Excavators collected 28 bone fragments from unidentified large mammal(s), a single metatarsal from a sheep, and a whole lower oyster shell.

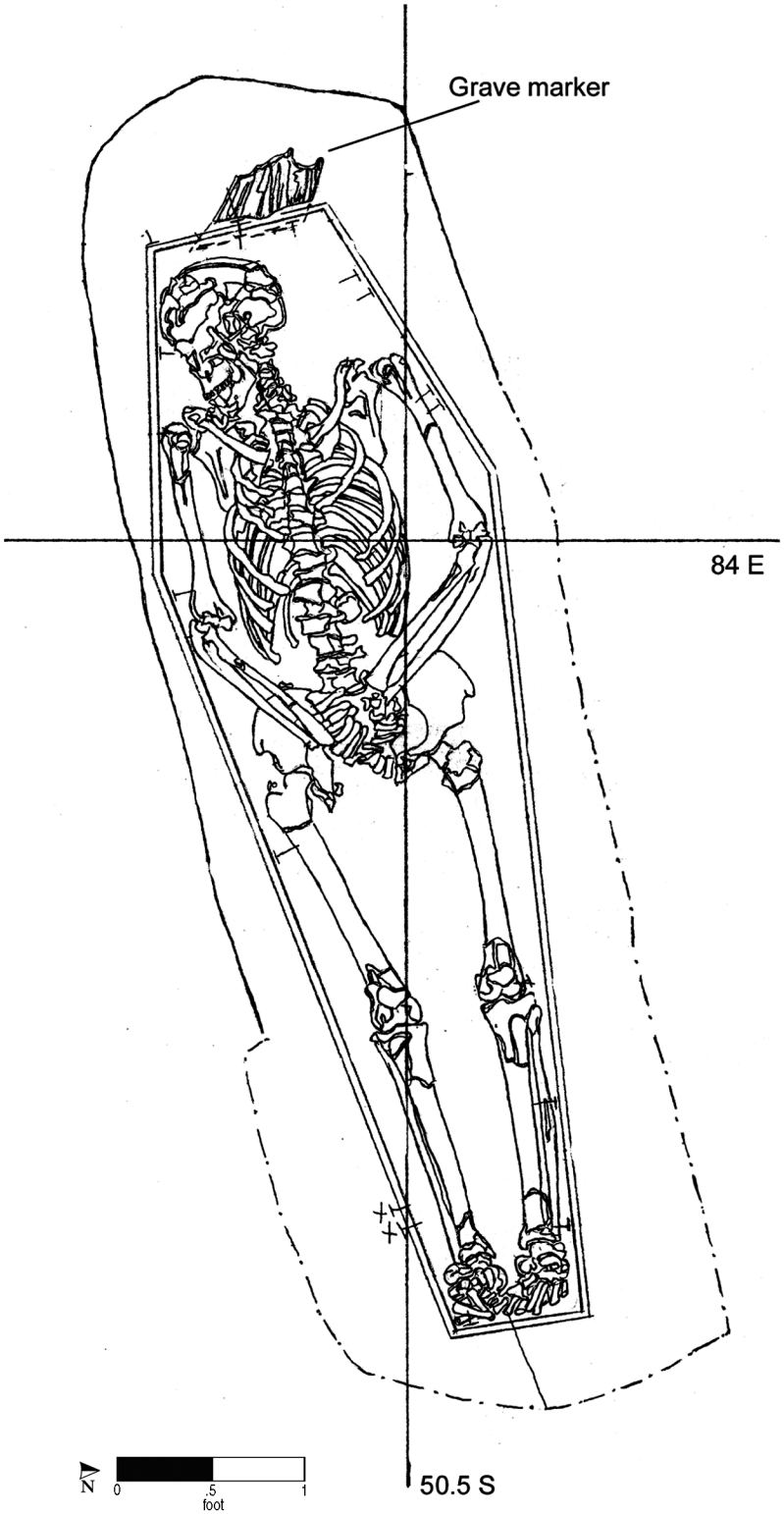
A separate cedar board was found at the head of the coffin. It was positioned with the grain running vertically and fastened to the coffin headboard with five nails. This grave marker originally would have extended above the ground surface.

The coffin itself was hexagonal in shape. Excavators noted that the wood was well preserved and attributed this to well-drained soil in this area. Samples of wood were obtained from several locations, including a 2-foot-long strip from the coffin bottom. A species analysis of a sample from an unspecified location revealed that at least part of the coffin was made of cedar. Numerous nail fragments were observed and collected from all sides of the coffin.

The man had been laid out in supine position with his head to the west. His legs were extended, his head was turned to the right, and his arms were along his sides. His hands appear to have been placed, left over right, on his pelvis. Although much of the skeleton was broken, the bones had preserved fairly well, and all were apparently present. His two central incisors had been filed. Burial artifacts included a single copper-alloy button shank, found near the head of the right femur. An organic fragment, possibly a leather button cover, was associated with the shank. Three seed fragments were also recovered from the area of his thoracic vertebrae. No straight pins were noted or collected from this burial.

Burial 194 was located in Lot 15 and may have been part of a row of burials that included Burials 191, 174, and 158. All of these graves were of adult males, ranging in age from late teens to thirties. Because of the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 194, like all of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 194 (cont.)



Burial No. 194 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/8/92; Drawing No. 490).

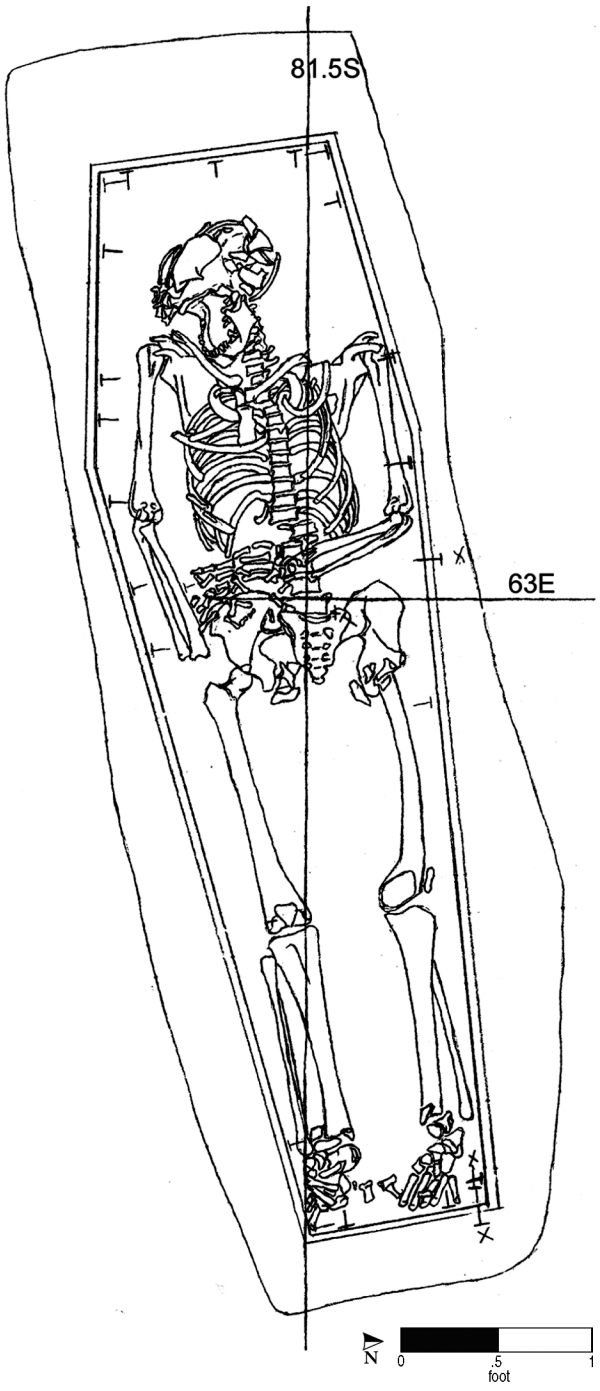
Burial 195

Series 15A
Catalog Nos. 1151 and 1292
Datum point: 80
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 63
Elevations cannot be determined for Burial 195 because of an apparent error in vertical recordation.
Temporal group: Late

Burial 195 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The grave-cut outline was visible on all sides; the grave-shaft fill was described as mottled sand and clay silt. Excavators noted that the Burial 195 coffin appeared to be slumping into a lower burial (Burial 285) to the north. Next to the left leg, in the north side of the coffin, excavators noted an area of soil that appeared to be from water deposition. The soil consisted of sand at the base overlain with dark silty sand and yellow silt. A wood fragment, interpreted as a collapsed lid plank, lay on the left side of the skeleton. A sample of coffin wood from an unspecified location was identified as cedar.

The woman was interred in a hexagonal coffin in the supine position. Her head was to the west, with her left arm crossed over her pelvis and her right arm at her side. Excavators recorded a copper-alloy pin stain on the right distal tibia. Several coffin nail fragments were excavated after the skeleton was removed; these nails were assigned Catalog No. 1292 in the laboratory.

It is clear from field drawings and excavation records that Burial 195 overlay the south edge of Burial 285, a Middle Group burial. Based on burial drawings, the grave shaft also appears to have overlain the northwest corner of Burial 253. Based on its stratigraphic position, Burial 195 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 195 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/22/92; Drawing No. 446).

Burial 196

Series 23B
Catalog No. 1150
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 83, E 56
Elevation of cranium: 3.70 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 196 contained the remains of an adult between 20 and 24 years of age, of undetermined sex. The western end of the grave shaft and coffin had been disturbed, and the skeletal elements from the upper body were displaced. However, all elements were present within the eastern part of the coffin. The femurs were displaced to the east as well and lay partially alongside the tibiae and fibulae. Grave-shaft soil was described as stony, mottled clayey silt, and the soil underlying the coffin was red sand. The highest elevation recorded for the well-preserved coffin lid was 4.35 feet. A clam shell was recovered from approximately 1 inch above the lid, but it is thought to have been from the soil matrix.

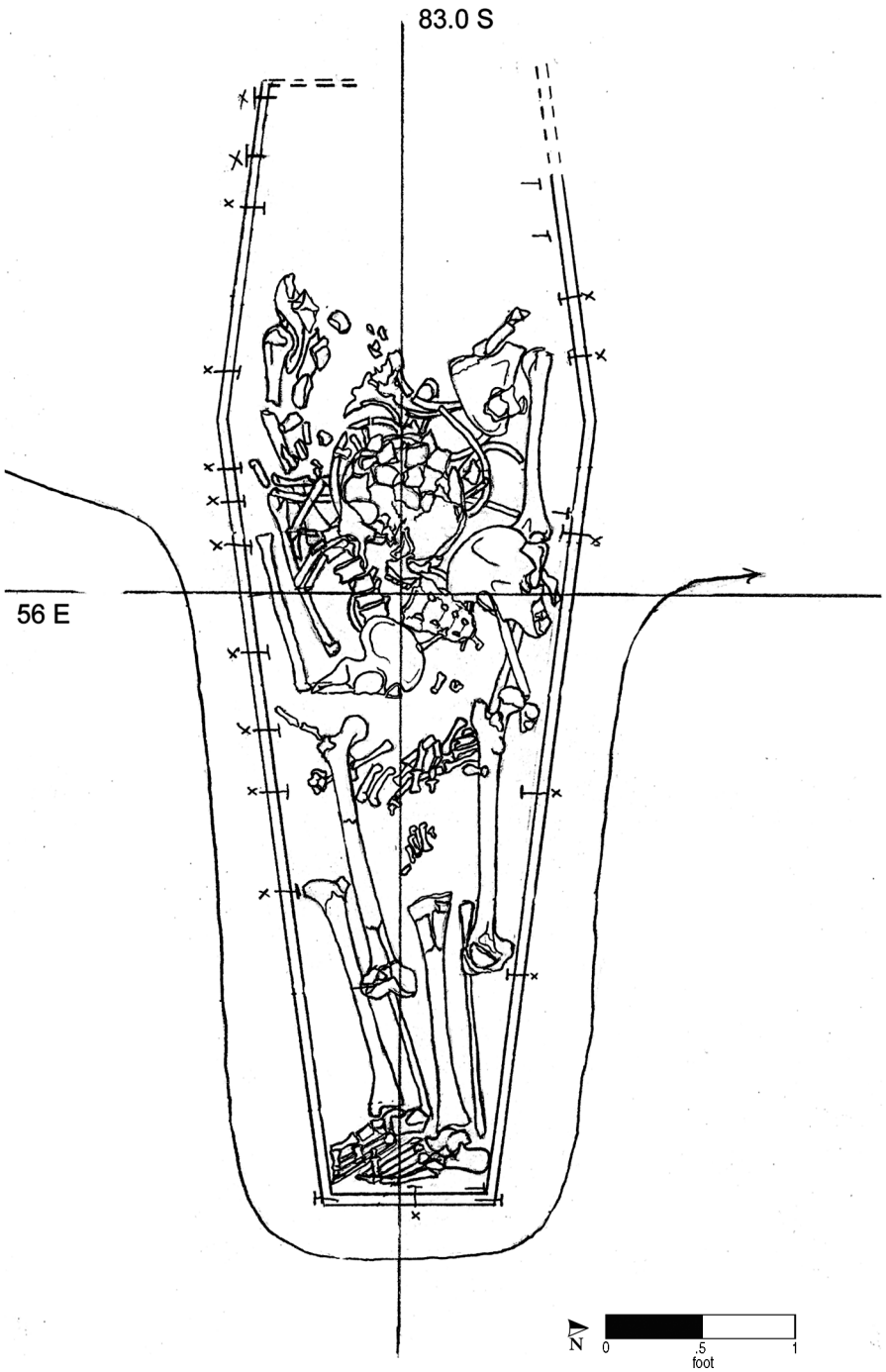
A small pile of nails was found within the north edge of the grave alongside the coffin, near its top. During excavation of the underlying Burial 212, another collection of nails was removed from the corresponding area beneath the coffin of Burial 196. Coffin lid nails were found in situ only at the two foot corners; the other top nails appear to have been removed. It is possible that the coffin was opened and the lid replaced without the nails, which could also explain the displacement of the skeletal elements. The coffin may have been tipped on end some time after decomposition, causing the bones to shift toward the foot. However, perimortem dismemberment at the knees cannot be ruled out.

The coffin bottom, at an elevation of 3.70 feet, was of unusual construction. Instead of lengthwise boards, numerous short crosswise boards had been used, and these were nailed from the bottom into the coffin sides. The lid and bottom were identified as pine, the sides as cedar. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the deceased had been laid with the head to the west. The cranium was resting on the chest and was crushed. Other skeletal remains, as noted, were also displaced, although otherwise in good condition. Some cranial fragments were noted within the disturbed soil at the west end of the coffin, but it is not known if these were from Burial 196. One straight pin was recovered from the sacrum; it may have been displaced from its original position.

Burial 196 lay directly above Burial 212 and appears to have disturbed the lower burial. Because of its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 196 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 266)

Burial 196 (cont.)



Burial No. 196 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/24/92; Drawing No. 453).

Burial 197

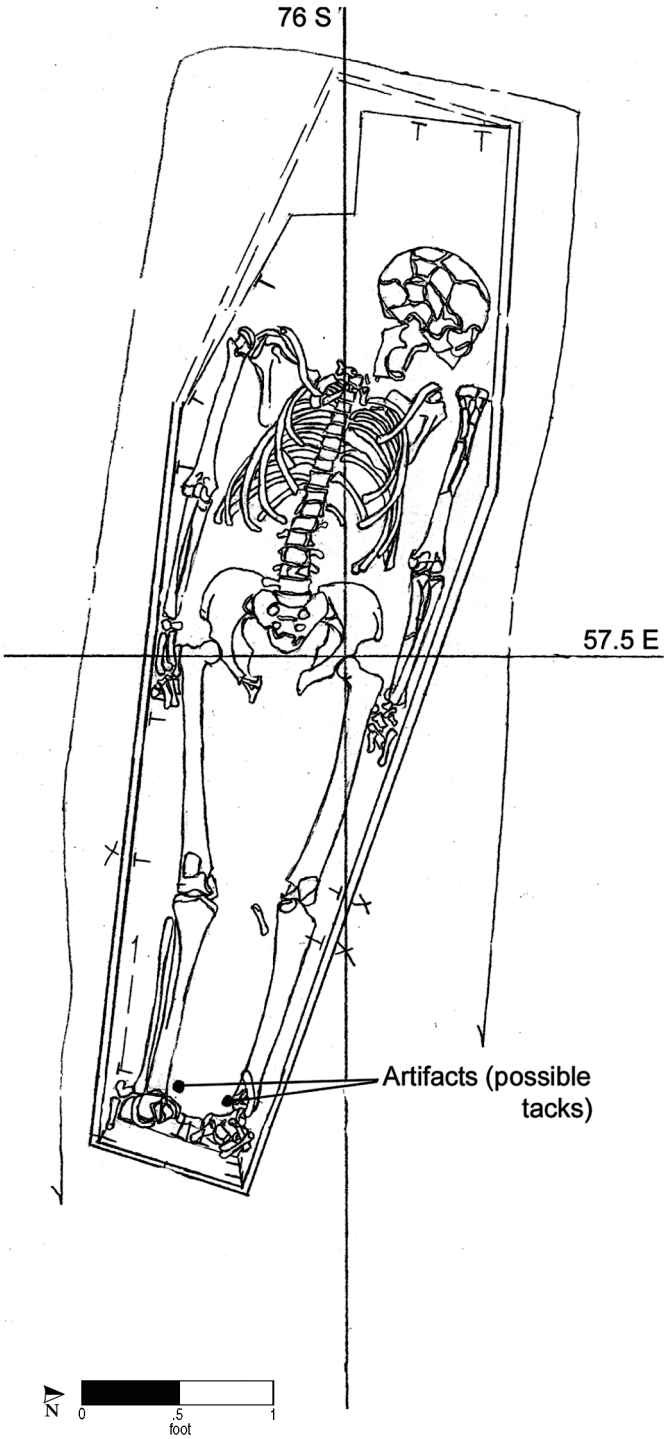
Series 17
Catalog No. 1152
Datum point: 78
Grid coordinates: S 76, E 57.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.02 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 197 was of a woman between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave-shaft fill consisted of wet, sandy clay, and the grave cut was apparent on all sides at an average elevation of 4.22 feet. The grave cut appeared rectangular, with a disturbance in the southwest corner. The grave-shaft fill contained three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a clam, and an oyster shell fragment.

The woman's hexagonal coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.02 feet. It was positioned diagonally within the grave pit, with the head of the coffin in the northwest corner. The grave shaft appeared to be oversized, extending eastward of the coffin. The southwest corner of the coffin lid was missing. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 3.42 feet on the east end. The disturbance in the southwest corner continued through to the bottom. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the surviving portion of the coffin.

The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west and her arms resting at her sides. The field drawing indicates two small round iron objects, labeled as Artifact A and Artifact B, located at the woman's ankles. Three iron objects were cataloged in the laboratory as possible tack fragments. They were set aside to be X-rayed but were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 197 overlay the west end of the grave shaft of Burial 310, of a woman between 44 and 52 years old. Because of its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 197 is placed with the Late Group.



Burial No. 197 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/26/92; Drawing No. 458).

Burial 198

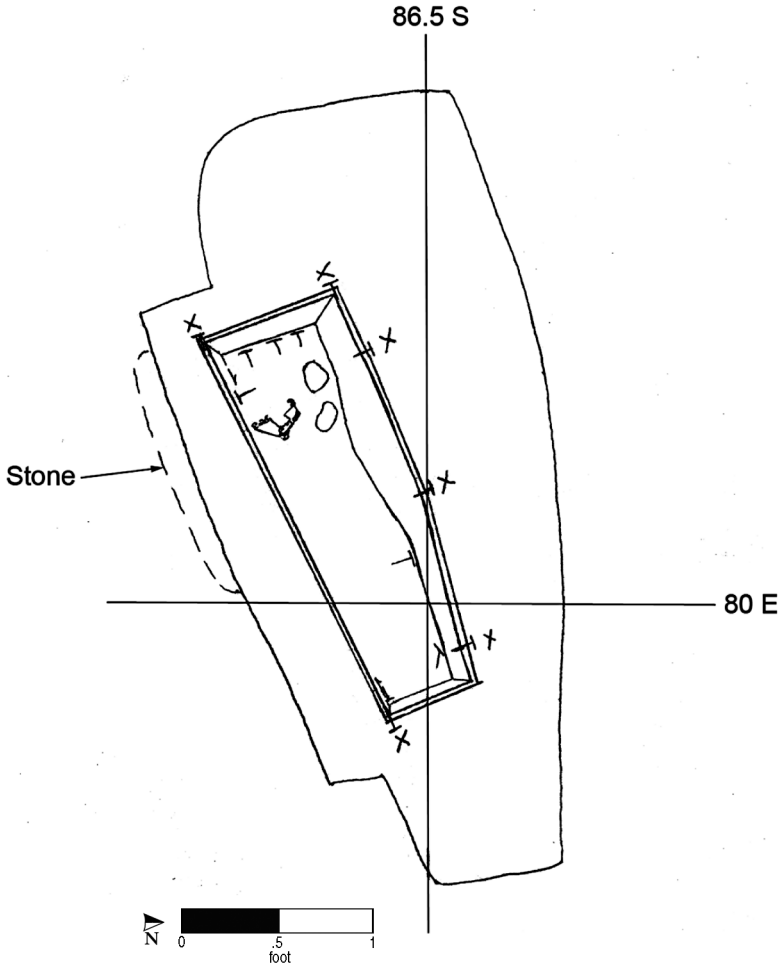
Series 11B
Catalog No. 1155
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 86.5, E 80
Elevation of cranium: 3.61 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 198 yielded the remains of a subadult of undetermined age. The grave shaft was filled with silty sands with clay deposits and pebbles. The grave outline appeared large for the coffin itself, extending to the north.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.98 feet in the northwest corner. Excavators noticed that the southern side had collapsed into the coffin, possibly caused by a large stone from an overlying nineteenth-century foundation wall. Excavators also noticed a possible charcoal deposit at the west end of the stone. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.60 feet in the western section.

The coffin was four sided, and the child was buried with the head to the west. The remains were in extremely poor condition; the skull was crushed and the postcranial remains were thoroughly eroded and crushed.

Burial 198 lay immediately to the north of Burial 261, an Early Group burial, and Burials 126 and 143. According to the excavators, the grave shaft appeared to have cut into the grave shaft of Burials 126 and 143. Burial 198 lay immediately south/southeast of Burial 258, and it appears that the grave shaft for Burial 198 also cut into the upper part of the Burial 258 grave shaft. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 198 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 198 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/28/92; Drawing No. 460).

Burial 199

Series 15B
Catalog No. 1160
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 80
Elevation of cranium: 3.39 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 199 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. A plan view drawn prior to the excavation labeled the soil within the grave outline as dark brown sandy silt clay, mottled with light yellowish brown clay. The southwest corner of the grave cut was overlain or disturbed by a twentieth-century deposit of reddish sand with brick and wood. Two nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill.

Extraneous leg bones were found in the grave fill, one near the left foot and two others near the left hip; these apparently belonged to Burial 200, which lay beneath and had been truncated by Burial 199. The nail fragments recovered from the Burial 199 grave fill may have been from the coffin of Burial 200. Analysis revealed that bones of an infant under 6 months of age were also present in this grave.

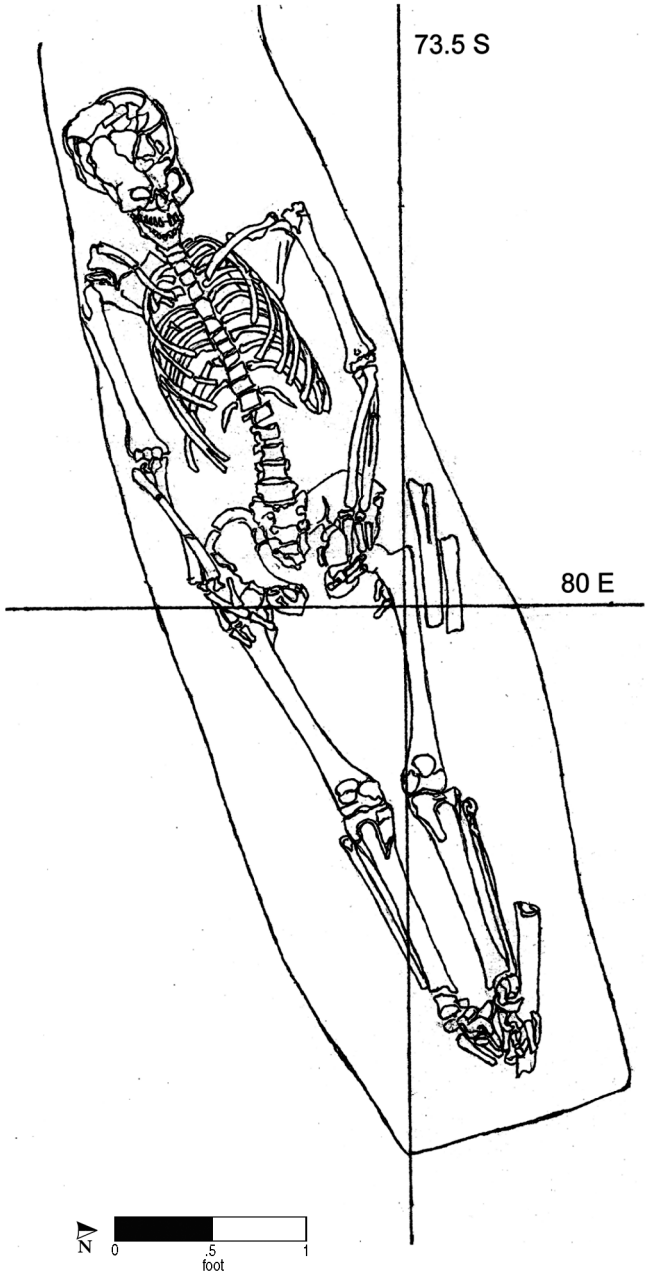
The woman had been interred without a coffin. The highest skeletal elevation recorded was 3.39 feet at the cranium, and the lowest was 2.73 feet beneath the lower legs at the eastern end. She had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and her hands resting over the pelvis. Although field notes mention no artifacts in direct association with the skeletal remains, several straight-pin fragments were recovered and brought to the laboratory. They were reburied with the skeletal remains.

After excavators had removed and boxed post-cranial portions of Burial 199, the box containing the remains was looted and damaged. Damage appeared to be limited to the bags containing the right rib fragments and lumbar vertebrae, although excavators noted the possibility that other bones had been crushed. The portion of the burial still in situ was undisturbed.

It is clear that during the interment of Burial 199, a portion of Burial 200 was displaced. Therefore, it is surmised that some period of time had passed between burials, or at least that those who prepared the Burial 199 grave had no knowledge of, or relation to, the man represented by Burial 200. Burial 199 may have been within a row of coffinless burials. This row included Burials 150 and 223, which were of women aged in their twenties or early thirties, and Burial 211, which was of a probable man. The row spans the line of postholes marking a fence that once crossed the site. Burial 199, along with the rest of the burials in this row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 270)

Burial 199 (cont.)



Burial No. 199 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/4/92; Drawing No. 482).

Burial 200

Series 15B
Catalog No. 1165
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 77
Elevation of cranium: 3.57 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 200 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. Burial 199 had truncated the northeastern portion of this burial. The site plan drawn prior to excavation indicated that a faint grave cut was apparent along the north and south, filled with dark brown sandy silt clay, mottled with light yellow-brown clay, and red sand overlying the coffin lid. The area to the south of the grave cut consisted of reddish brown sand mottled with tan sand. A twentieth-century deposit of reddish sand with brick and wood was noted along the southern grave cut. No artifacts were recovered from the grave-shaft fill, but a few jimsonweed seeds were recovered from soil samples in the coffin lid and stomach area.

The man's four-sided coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.09 feet, based on a coffin nail recorded in the northwest corner. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.13 feet, based on coffin nails in the southeast corner. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter; apparently the top nails had been driven vertically to attach the lid to the sides, and the bottom nails had been driven horizontally. Analysis of a wood sample from an unspecified location revealed that the coffin had been constructed at least partially of cedar. The man had been laid in supine position with his head to the west. His arms appeared to have been placed over his pelvis.

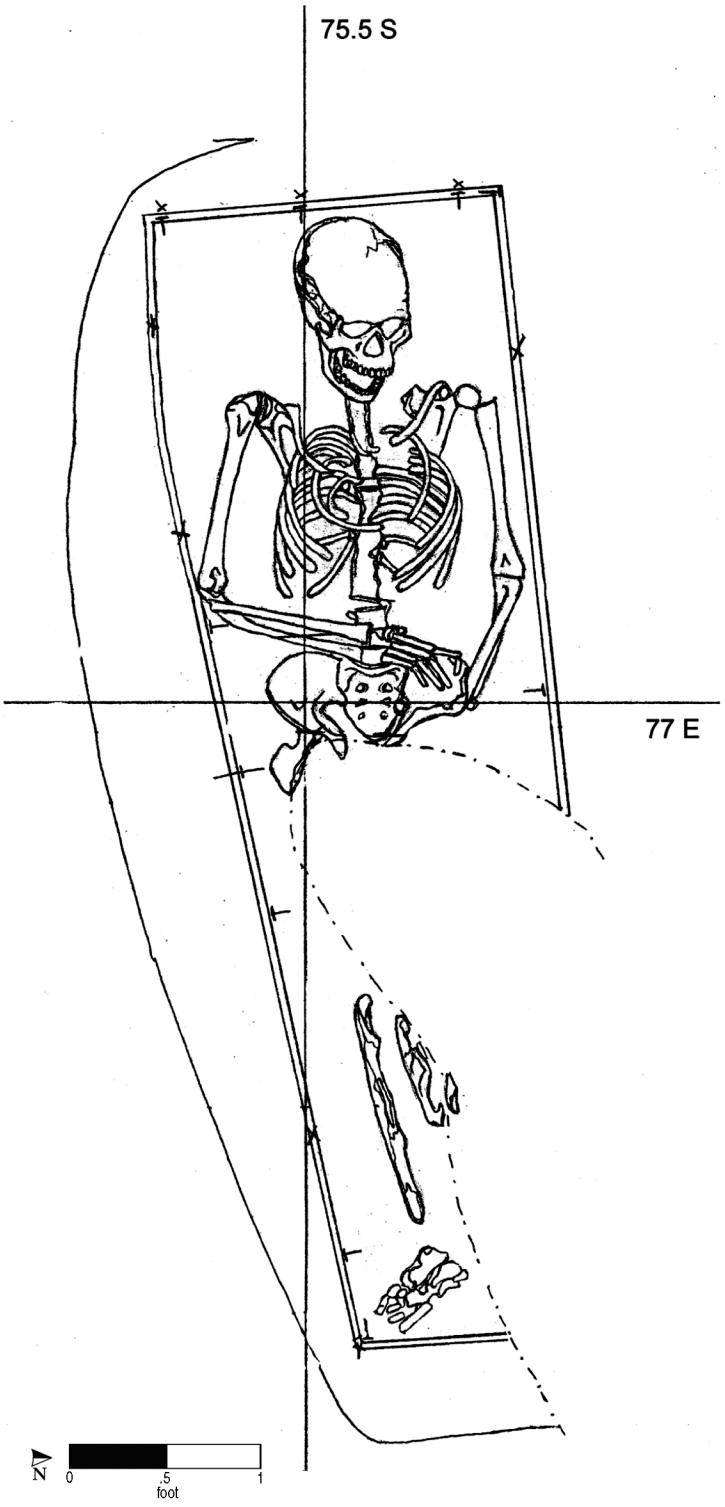
Because of displacement by Burial 199, the man's lower extremities were missing below his pelvis, except for portions of his fibulae and right foot. Extraneous long bones found in the grave fill of Burial 199 appeared to have been from Burial 200.

Burial 200 was truncated by and thus predates Burial 199. The northwestern portion of the grave shaft of Burial 200 was overlain by the grave shared by Burials 145 and 146. The grave shaft of Burial 211, a coffinless adult assigned to the Late Group, abutted the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 200.

Based on the coffin shape and the stratigraphic relationship to other burials, Burial 200 has been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 272)

Burial 200 (cont.)



Burial No. 200 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/16/92; Drawing No. 521).

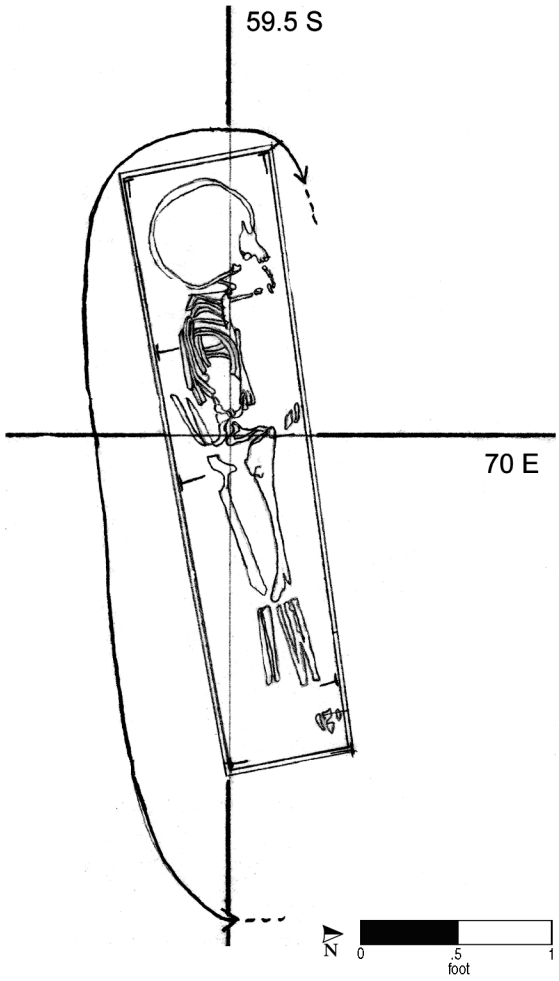
Burial 201

Catalog No. 1168
Datum point: 43
Grid coordinates: S 59.5, E 70.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.25 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 201 held the remains of a child between 1.5 and 3.5 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery in Lot 14. The mottled grave fill held only a tobacco pipe-stem fragment. The small rectangular coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 3.56 feet. Nails were recorded at the corners and the sides. The child was buried supine with his or her head to the west and turned to the left. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition, crushed, and eroded, and the long bones were flattened. Several parts of the skeleton had deteriorated to nothing.

Three fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered, including one found during laboratory cleaning of the frontal bone and maxilla. These pins and the coffin remains were the only artifacts directly associated with Burial 201.

Burial 201 appeared to be isolated from other burials; however, the surrounding area was heavily disturbed, and it is likely that nearby graves had been destroyed. Because of its location north of the fence that once bounded the cemetery, Burial 201 has been designated a Late Group burial.



Burial No. 201 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/9/92; Drawing No. 495).

Burial 202

Series 11
Catalog No. 1171
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 85.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 3.40 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 202 was of an adolescent, likely female, between 12 and 18 years of age. The grave lay immediately beneath and within the same grave shaft as Burial 121, and the two coffins were aligned. The grave-shaft fill was recorded as mottled strong brown sand, gray-brown silty clay, and dark yellow-brown sandy clay. Excavators initially had a difficult time distinguishing the grave-shaft outline because of the balk left during excavation of Burial 119 to the south.

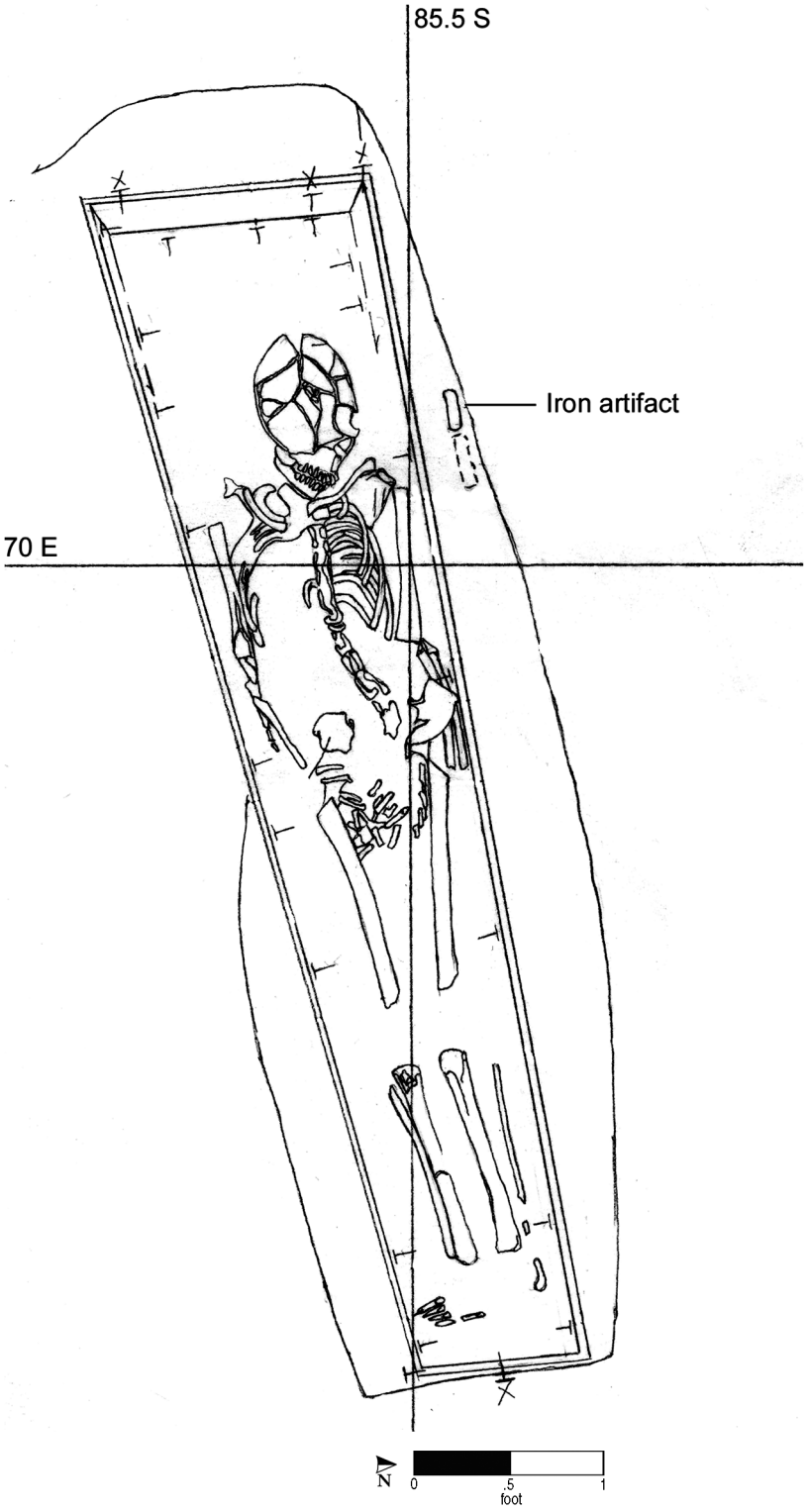
The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.08 feet, and the bottom was reached at 3.03 feet. It was four sided in shape and tapered toward the foot. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as white spruce. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The deceased had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and hands over her pelvis. An iron object was found to the north of the coffin and labeled in the field as a possible coffin handle. However, its provenience does not support this interpretation. The object was set aside to be X-rayed but was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The hands and feet were poorly preserved, and the left foot was missing. The right ribs were almost gone, and the skull was crushed and flattened. All of the remains were soft and difficult to remove, with the bone splintering and cracking. Extraneous bone found along the south wall of the woman's coffin was from Burial 120.

Burial 202 was immediately overlain by and shared a grave shaft with Burial 121, a child of 2.5–4.5 years. Either the two burials were interred at the same time, or Burial 121 was later placed deliberately within the Burial 202 grave. However, the latter seems unlikely because no separate grave shaft was discerned. The Burial 202 grave shaft was directly adjacent to the grave shafts of Burial 119 and Burial 120. Long bones from the woman in Burial 120, apparently displaced when Burial 119 was interred, had been placed in a small pile against the south side of the Burial 202 coffin. This indicates that Burial 202 was already in place when Burial 119 was interred.

Because of these stratigraphic relationships and the coffin shape, Burial 202 is assigned to the Early Group.

Burial 202 (cont.)



Burial No. 202 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/26/92; Drawing No. 457).

Burial 203

Catalog No. 1174
Datum point: 44
Grid coordinates: S 59.5, E 77
Elevation of cranium: 4.04 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 203 was of an adolescent, aged 12–18 years; sex could not be determined from the skeletal remains. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery, at the west side of Lot 15. Its northeastern edge had been damaged by a later privy. The grave-shaft fill was described as compacted clay, mostly yellow but mottled with blue-green. Brick fragments were noted within the soil, and excavators recovered various other grave-fill artifacts, including mammal bone, a stoneware sherd, an oyster shell fragment, and a few wood fragments.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.96 feet. Numerous nail fragments were recovered, although only a few are depicted on the field drawing. Excavation of the privy obliterated most of the north coffin wall and damaged the cranium and left arm and shoulder area. The youth had been buried in supine position, head to the west and legs extended. The arms were crossed over the lower abdomen, with hands resting on opposite sides. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition.

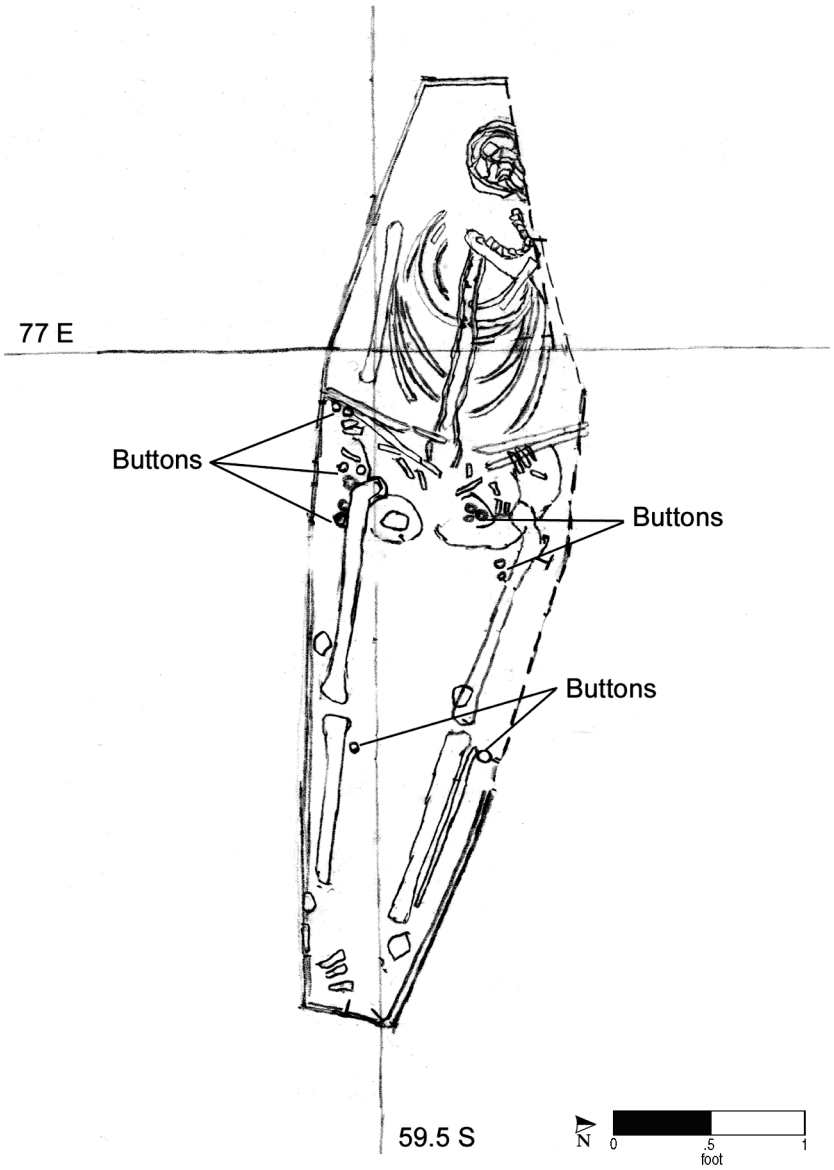
Fourteen buttons were recorded in situ in the field, one at each knee, two alongside the top of each femur, three at each ilium, and two at the right side

of the body adjacent to the right elbow. In the laboratory, however, only eight buttons were counted. It is likely several of the buttons had separated, causing overcounting in the field. Although the skeletal remains offered no clear indication of this individual's sex, the positioning of the buttons is typical of eighteenth-century knee breeches, typically male attire. The two buttons near the right arm may have been from a shirt. All of the buttons were of identical manufacture, size (13–15 mm in diameter), and composition. They were wooden, with copper-alloy shanks, possibly covered in leather. In addition to the buttons, two small copper-alloy straight-pin fragments were recovered from the heavy fraction of the soil sample taken from the stomach area.

Burial 203 did not overlap with any other burials and did not appear aligned with any other burials. However, the privy and other disturbances may have destroyed other graves in the immediate area.

Burial 203 has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 203 (cont.)



Burial No. 203 (drawn by E. S. on 2/23/92; Drawing No. 452).

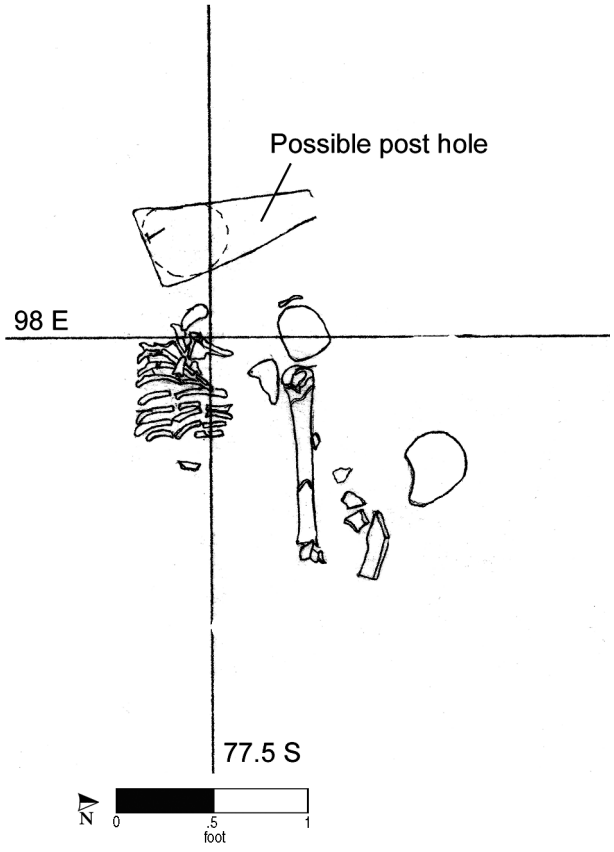
Burial 204

Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1177 and 1176
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 98
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 204 contained the partial remains of an adult (probably a woman); her age could not be determined. No grave-cut outline or coffin was preserved, and only the left ribs, scapula, clavicle, and humerus were present. The entire area immediately east of the remains had been excavated by machine for construction of the building at 290 Broadway. This was done before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. Apparently, the remains were immediately below or possibly within a midden deposit (assigned Catalog No. 1176). The midden, exposed by machine scraping, extended down to an elevation of 3.40 feet and contained glass, ceramic fragments, and shell in a matrix of gritty sandy silt with cobbles and pebbles. However, no artifacts were recovered in association with the human remains. Feature 99, a rectangular possible post mold containing wood and nails, lay to the west of the remains such that it would have cut through the skull, if the remains were in their original position. However, the remains appeared to excavators to have been dragged by machinery. The precise orientation and position of the remains were therefore not recorded, even though the extant bones appear to have been articulated, with the head to the west.

The Burial 204 remains were first encountered at an elevation of 3.81 feet, and the lowest recorded elevation was 3.52 feet.

Because this interment overlay Burials 207 (which is assigned to the Late Group), as well as another grave (Burial 234), Burial 204 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 204 (drawn by M. Schur on 2/23/92; Drawing No. 448).

Burial 205

Catalog No. 1178
Datum point: 62
Grid coordinates: S 59.5, E 102
Elevation of cranium: 0.41 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 205 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the western edge of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was observed to be predominately brown and gray clayey silt, with pockets of sand and charcoal and brick fragments. The field notes allude to the presence of shell in the grave fill; however, no shell was collected or cataloged from this burial. A substantial amount of bone was recovered from the fill, and the grave was apparently dug into a surface that contained an animal-waste dump identified in this area. Ceramics were also abundant, predominately salt-glazed stoneware sherds, but also numerous sherds of European wares, including white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, Staffordshire slipware, redware, and Chinese export porcelain. Other grave-fill artifacts included pipe stems, olive-green bottle glass, and a piece of cloudy quartz that may have been bifacially flaked.

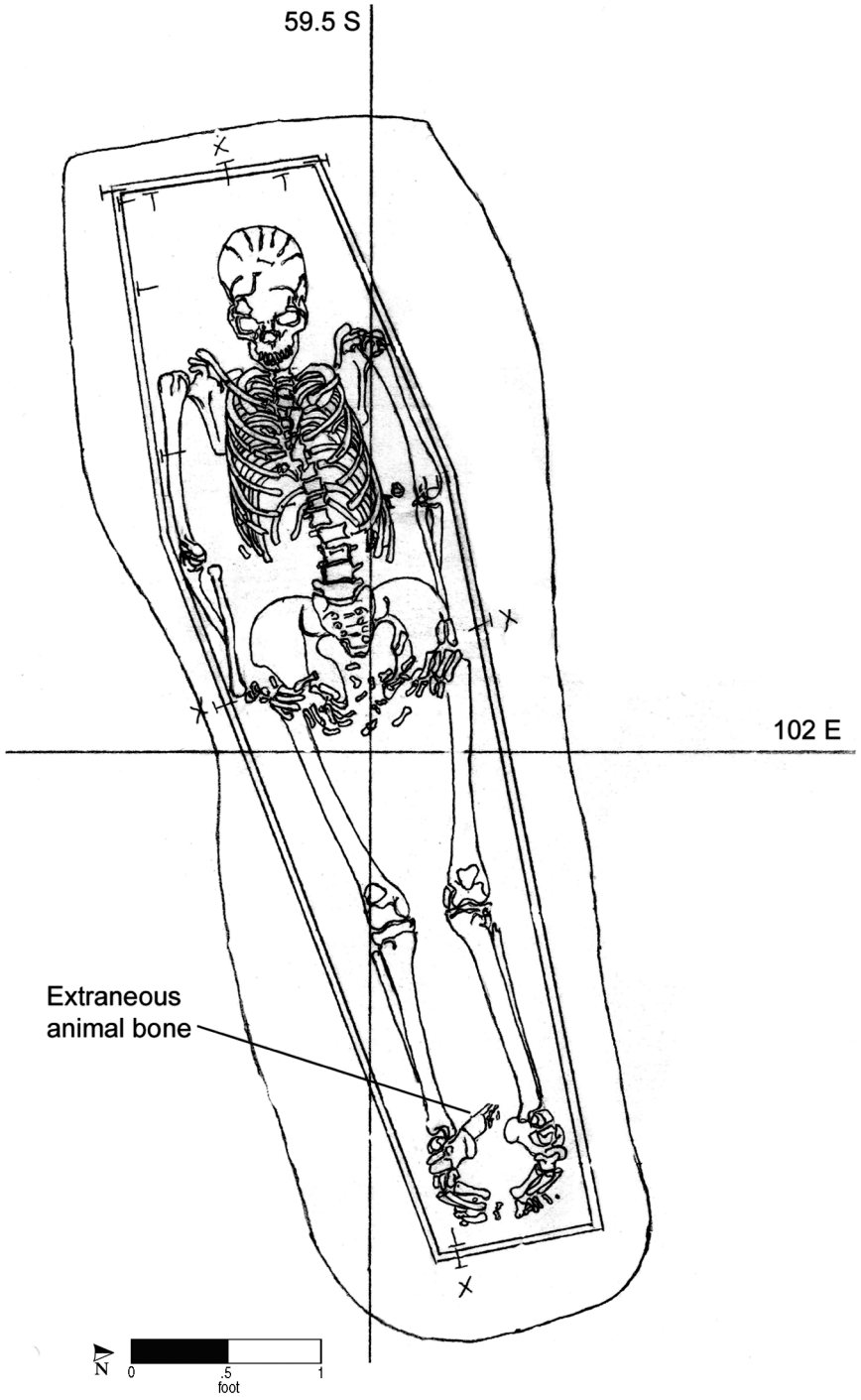
The coffin lid was hexagonal. Its wood was sampled but not analyzed for species. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west; her legs were straight, and her arms extended downward. Her hands may have been resting on her upper thighs or pelvis. The condition of her skeleton was not noted. Ten copper-alloy straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains. The drawing shows six pins in situ, one on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical vertebrae, three on the ribs, and one on the lumbar vertebrae.

Burial 205 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location to the north of the alignment of postholes that marked the former fence line, Burial 205 is assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 280)

Burial 205 (cont.)



Burial No. 205 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/5/92; Drawing No. 484).

Burial 206

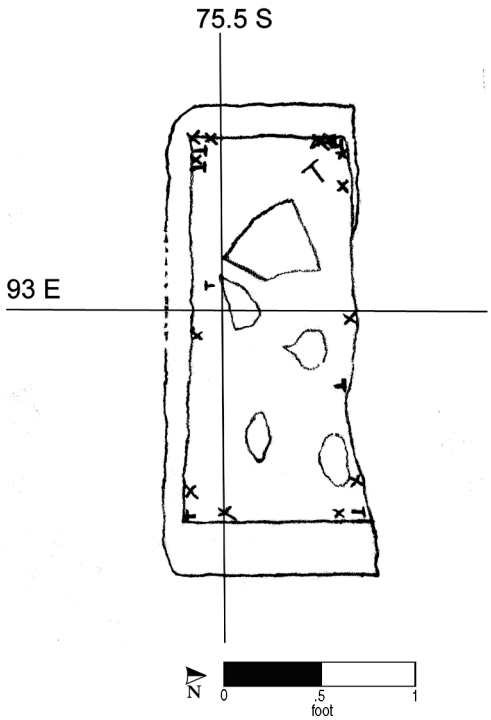
Series 54
Catalog No. 1180
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 93
Elevation of coffin lid: 3.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 206 yielded no human remains. Based on the size of the coffin, it most likely held an infant or small child. The grave-shaft outline was rectangular, but the outline was absent on the northern side either because of its truncation by Burial 159's grave shaft or because the two shared a grave. The grave-shaft soil was described as mottled gray, brown, and red clayey silt. There were no grave-fill artifacts associated with Burial 206.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 3.31 feet, the bottom at 2.91 feet. The coffin was rectangular in shape and small, approximately 2 feet by 1 foot. It was oriented east-west lengthwise. Nails were recovered from the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails at all four corners. The wood was identified as red pine. No artifacts were associated with this burial, except for the coffin remains and a single unidentified seed fragment recovered from an unknown context.

Burials 206 and 161, both children's burials, flanked Burial 159, a woman between 25 and 35 years old, with Burial 206 on the south side and Burial 161 on the north. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials, in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. However, the final field drawing for Burial 159, executed in mid-February, shows its grave-shaft outline encompassing both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials correspond, and they are oriented parallel to one another. Burial 159 may have been interred subsequent to Burial 206, and possibly also Burial 161, or all three may have been interred together. In the absence of any material evidence to place them more precisely, all three burials have been assigned to the Middle Group.

It is also possible that Burials 206 and 161, if prior to Burial 159, were part of a row of infant graves that also included Burial 220 to the south. The three infant burials were spaced evenly, about 2 feet apart, and were parallel.



Burial No. 206 (drawn by P. Fitzpatrick and E. S. on 3/4/92; Drawing No. 480).

Burial 207

Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1181, 1179, and 1176
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 78.5, E 95
Elevation of cranium: 3.76 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

The remains in Burial 207 were identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave shaft consisted of yellow and gray silt, mottled with small cobbles and large pebbles and flecked with charcoal. To the excavators, it appeared to have been originally excavated from a surface covered by a midden deposit (see description of Burial 204). The grave-shaft outline was wide with rounded corners but was not visible on the north side. The grave fill contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of glass, and a fragment of a tobacco pipe stem, along with oyster and clam shells. The excavator also noted the presence of prehistoric lithics, including the base of a projectile point, although no such items were accessioned in the laboratory. In addition, the soil matrix from within the cranium contained a small sherd of hand-painted pearlware, presumably from the soil matrix. Although later midden material may have slumped into the burial some time after its interment, the presence of the ceramic sherd inside the brain case suggests it came from the original matrix, and it places the burial in the period after 1780. Nevertheless, the possibility that the sherd was intrusive should not be ruled out.

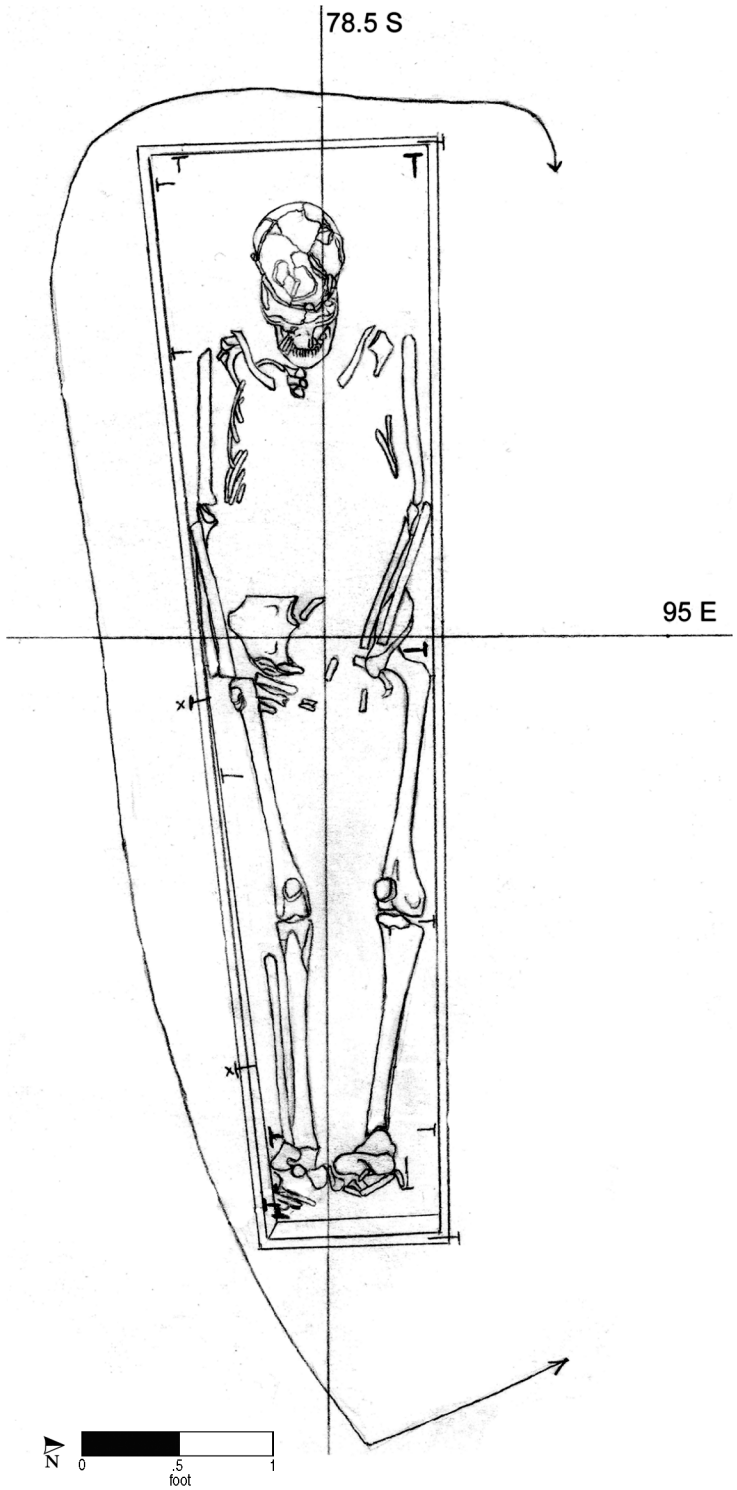
Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 3.80 feet, and the coffin lid was recorded at 3.74 feet. The bottom of the burial was at 3.70 feet in the western portion and sloped down to 2.70 feet at the eastern end. The coffin survived only as a stain; it was apparently four sided and may have tapered toward the foot. A number of nails were recorded around the perimeter, including at the two corners of the coffin head. Their placement supports the identification of this coffin as four sided. The woman had been placed in the supine position, with her head to the west and her hands over her pelvis.

The cranium had been crushed by the weight of the backhoe, and the rest of the skeleton was also in poor condition. The bones of the central torso were all missing, which created a "void" and resulted in later, overlying deposits slumping into the grave. This void was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring 1.05 feet in length and 0.55–0.65 feet in width. The soil in this area was indistinguishable from the grave fill of Burial 207. The excavator hypothesized that an infant burial may have lain upon the torso of Burial 207, but this would not explain the absence of the woman's skeletal elements. It is possible the torso was disturbed at some time in the past.

The northeast corner of Burial 207 was overlain by displaced skeletal remains designated Burial 204. Additionally, the grave of Burial 208, an infant burial, appeared to have been dug into the northern portion of Burial 207's grave shaft. Burial 207 lay slightly above several infant and young-child burials, including the co-interred Burials 234, 224, and 231, and Burial 220 and Burial 240.

Although the tapered coffin shape has been considered diagnostic of early burials, Burial 207 appears to be an exception. Owing to the presence of pearlware in the soil that had filled the cranial cavity and the fact that the burial clearly postdated a number of other graves, this burial is assigned to the Late Group (see report Chapter 6 for discussion).

Burial 207 (cont.)



Burial No. 207 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/1/92; Drawing No. 463).

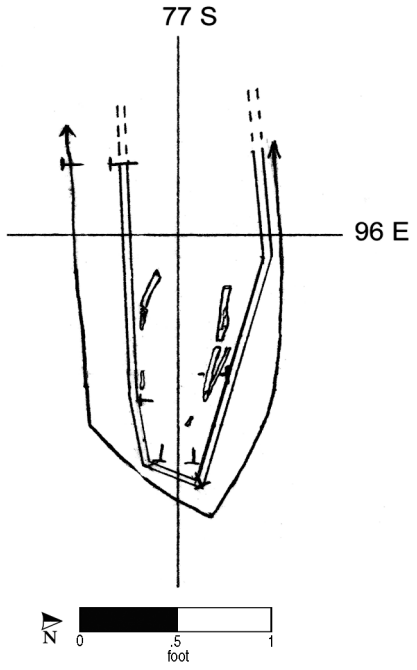
Burial 208

Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1182 and 1176
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77, E 96
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.70 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 208 was the eastern portion of the grave of an infant 6 months to 1 year old. The area had been scraped by the backhoe, and this burial lay close to the exposed surface when hand excavations began. The machine probably destroyed the western portion of the burial. The shaft outline encompassed a dark gray, slightly sandy silt that contained material presumed to have been redeposited from a surface midden. The outline became visible within the northern part of the shaft outlined for Burial 207 (which lay below and to the south). Ceramic and brick fragments were contained in the Burial 208 grave fill. The presence of creamware and pearlware would date the grave to the later period of the cemetery, after about 1780. However, intrusive material cannot be ruled out; there was considerable damage to this area of the site from construction work during excavations.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.0 feet and the bottom at 3.45 feet. The child was apparently interred in a coffin that tapered at the foot; this child's head was to the west. Nails were recorded in situ, but their placement does not clarify the shape. The bottom coffin wood was identified as cedar. The skeletal remains consisted mainly of fragments of lower leg bones. The backhoe had removed the upper torso.

Burial 208 cut into the grave-shaft of Burial 207. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 208 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 208 (drawn by W. Williams on 2/25/92; Drawing No. 454).

Burial 209

Catalog No. 1184
Datum point: 67
Grid coordinates: S 42, E 94
Elevation of cranium: 0.43 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 209 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 15. The fill in the grave shaft was described as brownish blue silty clay, mottled with yellow-green clay, and it contained small amounts of mammal bone, stoneware, redware, and an intrusive fragment of linoleum.

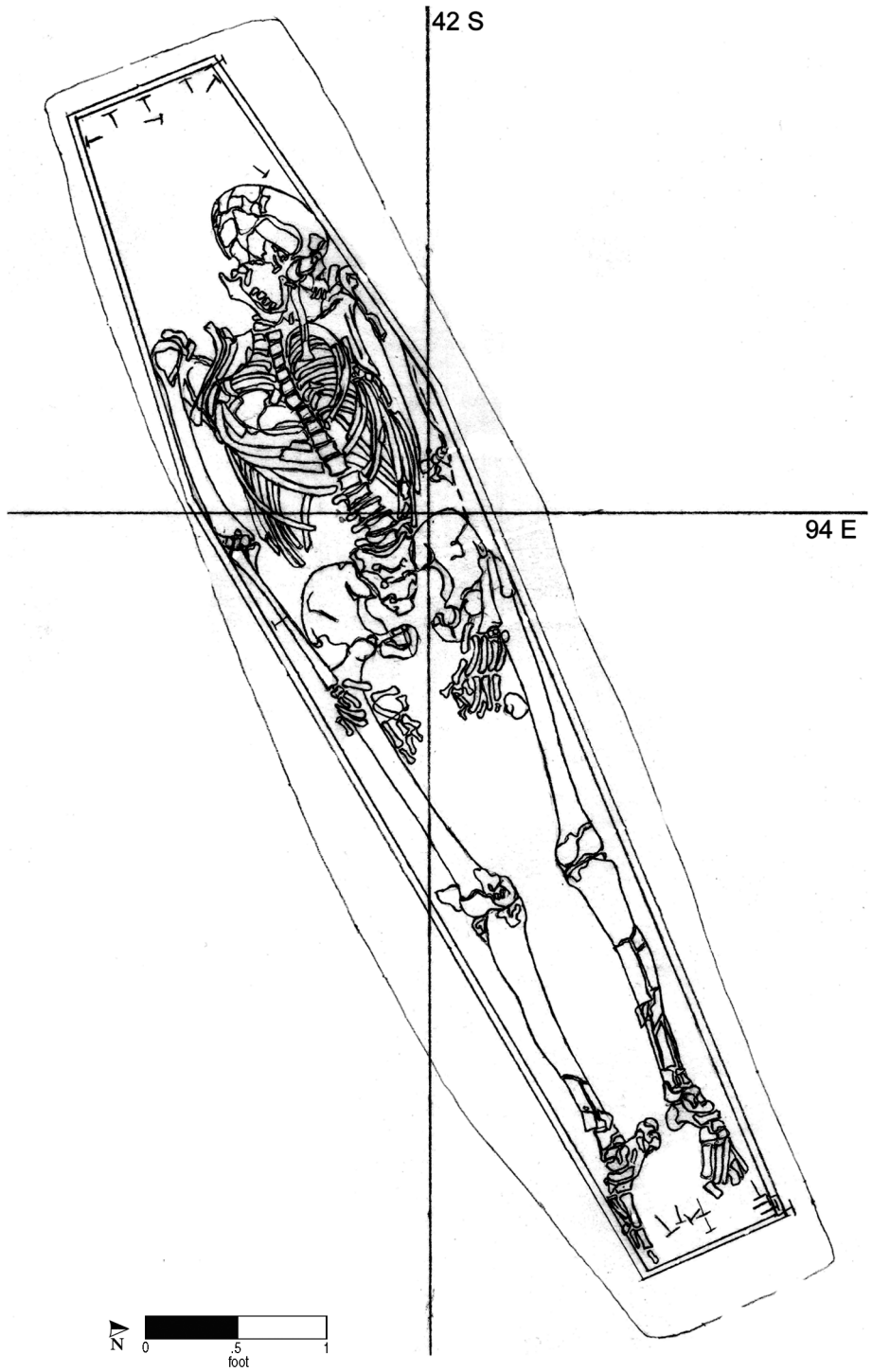
The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.62 feet, the bottom at -0.22 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. Concentrations of nails were found at the headboard and footboard, and a sample of coffin wood was taken from the lid but not analyzed for species. The man had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west and legs extended. His arms were extended downward along his sides, and his hands were on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were somewhat eroded, and several bones were broken. No pins or other artifacts were noted within this burial.

Burial 209 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 205, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials all had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location north of the posthole alignment (marking a former fence believed to have been demolished ca. 1776), Burial 209 is assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 286)

Burial 209 (cont.)



Burial No. 209 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/4/92; Drawing No. 477).

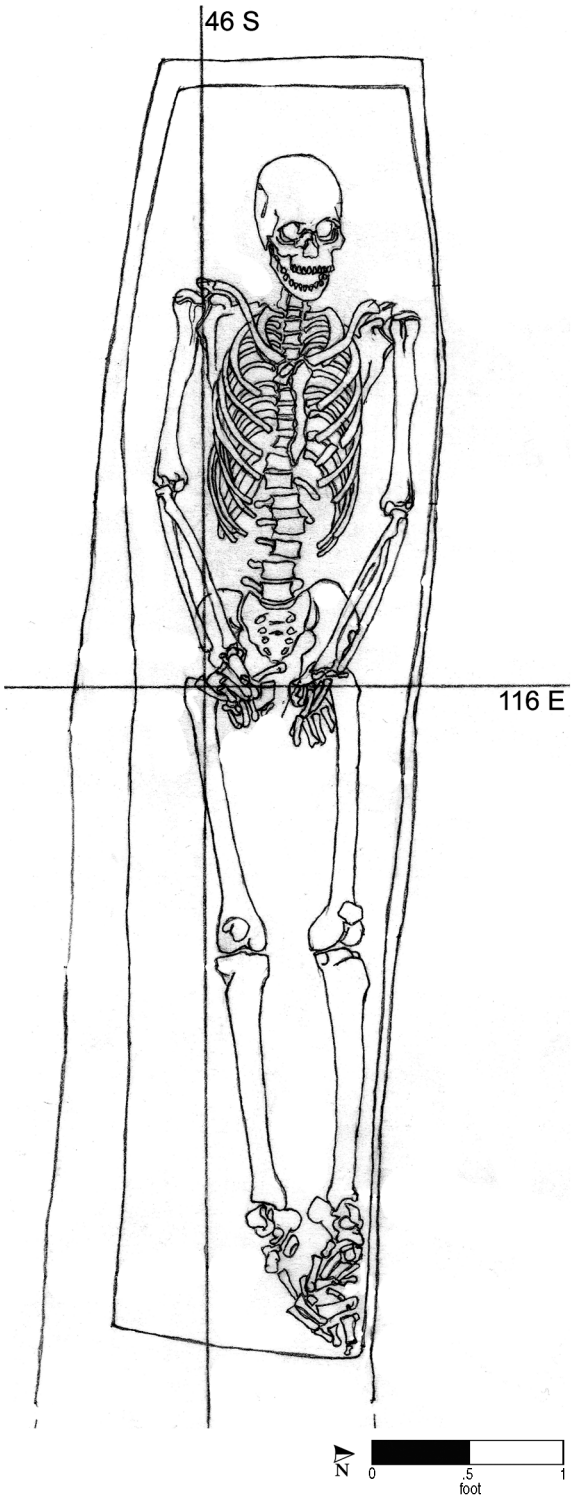
Burial 210

Catalog No. 1185
Datum point: 65
Grid coordinates: S 46, E 116
Elevation of cranium: 0.22 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 210 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. No coffin was detected, but excavators noted that the grave pit was roughly hexagonal in outline. The grave fill was dark brown clay, and the underlying soil was hard-packed, dark red, coarse sand. The soil surrounding the grave pit was observed to be light yellowish gray silty clay over red-brown silt clay. The shaft fill contained a fair amount of animal bone. Ten cow bones or bone fragments were recovered, in addition to 124 fragments of bovine horn core. The latter was apparently from a single horn, recorded at an elevation of 1.45 feet. Horse, dog, and chicken bones, as well as mammal bones not identified by species, were also enumerated. In addition to bone, the excavators collected oyster and clam shells and seeds. The field notes also mention ceramic, glass, and kiln furniture in the fill, but these do not appear to have been recovered by the excavators. Copper-alloy straight-pin fragments, a nail, a copper-alloy hook fastener, part of an iron strap (probably from a barrel), a piece of lead shot, and a graphite pencil lead (intrusive) were also recovered from the grave; these were associated with the fill rather than with the skeletal remains.

The man had been laid out in the supine position with his head to the west. His legs were extended, with the left leg turned outward, and his hands were laid over his pelvis. Skeletal preservation was described as excellent, and the cranial vault was intact.

Burial 210 did not overlap with any other burials. It appears to have been in a north-south row with Burials 266, 243, 242, 241, and 217, which held adults of both sexes and various ages that have all been assigned to the Late Group. Burial 210 was located north of the fence line and has likewise been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 210 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/3/92; Drawing No. 472).

Burial 211

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1186
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 77.0, E 79.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 211 was assessed in the field as an adult, probably a man. Associated soil was described as light brown sandy silt, mottled with yellow-gold sandy silt. The grave-shaft outline was obscured in the southeast corner and along the southern side.

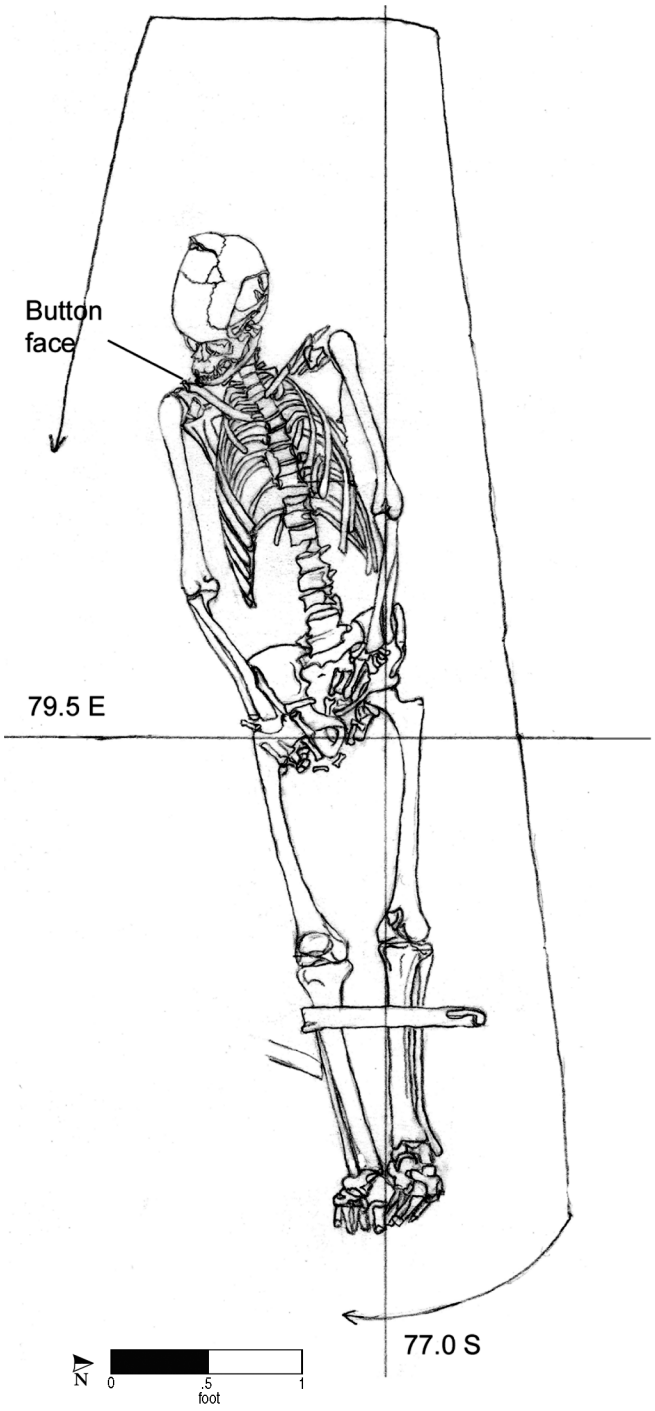
No coffin was present. The burial was given an opening elevation of 3.93 feet based on the cranial elevation, and the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was 3.25 feet. The deceased had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and hands resting over the pelvis. An oval, turquoise-blue enameled button or jewelry face was recovered from the right clavicle, immediately adjacent to the chin. This item measured 1.1 cm by 1.4 cm and was originally on a copper-alloy back.

Burial 211 lay directly over Burial 256. Extraneous bone was recovered on top of the legs of Burial 211, and it is hypothesized that these belong to Burial 281, which had been disturbed by Burial 256.

The grave shaft of Burial 211 may have overlain that of Burial 251, but the former was excavated 1 month prior to the latter and records do not mention the stratigraphic relationship. Burial 211 truncated Burial 227 to the east. The grave shaft of Burial 211 abutted the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 200; the burials were at approximately the same elevation, and it is not possible to determine their sequence of interment.

This grave may have been the southernmost burial in a roughly north-south row that included Burials 199, 150, and 223 (which were all of women between 20 and 40 years old, buried without coffins). The row spans the line of postholes from a fence that once crossed the site, and the row may have postdated the 1760s fence. Thus, Burial 211 is assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 211 (cont.)



Burial No. 211 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/5/92; Drawing No. 481).

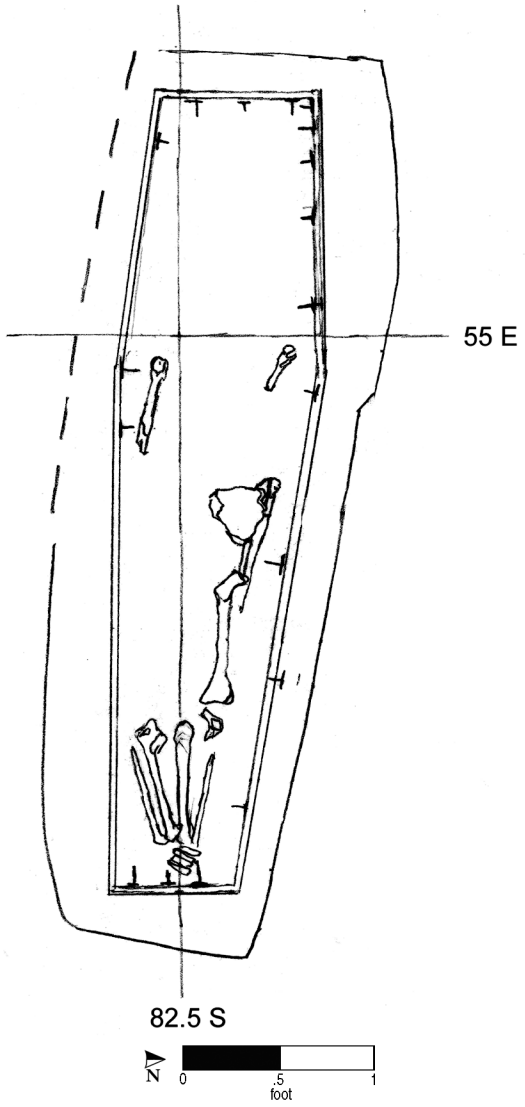
Burial 212

Series 23b
Catalog No. 1189
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 55
Elevation of highest point: 3.75 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 212 was of a child between 4.5 and 5.5 years old. The grave was discovered near the rear of Lot 14, directly beneath Burial 196 but offset half a foot to the north. The coffin lid was not present, although a group of nails near what would have been its north side was recorded and removed. These nails may have been from Burial 196. The bottom of the coffin was preserved at an elevation of 3.63 feet; a wood sample was identified in the laboratory as yew. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and many nails were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter.

The child had been placed with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were very incomplete, consisting only of a humerus, left innominate, left femur, and left and right lower leg and foot bones. Burial 212 may have been damaged during the interment of the individual in Burial 196 (an adult aged 20–24 years of unknown sex), but Burial 196 may have been deliberately placed atop Burial 212, and the damage to the child's grave could have occurred subsequently or when the upper grave was disturbed and its coffin opened (see description for Burial 196).

The northwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 212 appears to have overlain the southeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 275, of a probable adult woman. It also truncated the south (head) half of the Early Group Burial 237/264, which was oriented north-south. This stratigraphic evidence places Burial 212 in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 212 (drawn by E. S. on 3/4/92; Drawing No. 478).

Burial 213

Series 32
Catalog No. 1190
Datum point: 75
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 85.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.93 feet AMSL
Temporal Period: Middle

Burial 213 was of a woman between 45 and 55 years old. Her grave was disturbed by a round, brick-lined, nineteenth-century drain (designated as Feature 100), which cut through her body from the pelvis to the lower legs. The mottled sandy silt of her grave shaft held a chunk of redware kiln furniture, a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and a kaolin-pipe-stem fragment with a 5/64-inch bore. A field drawing also shows fragments of bone in the grave fill.

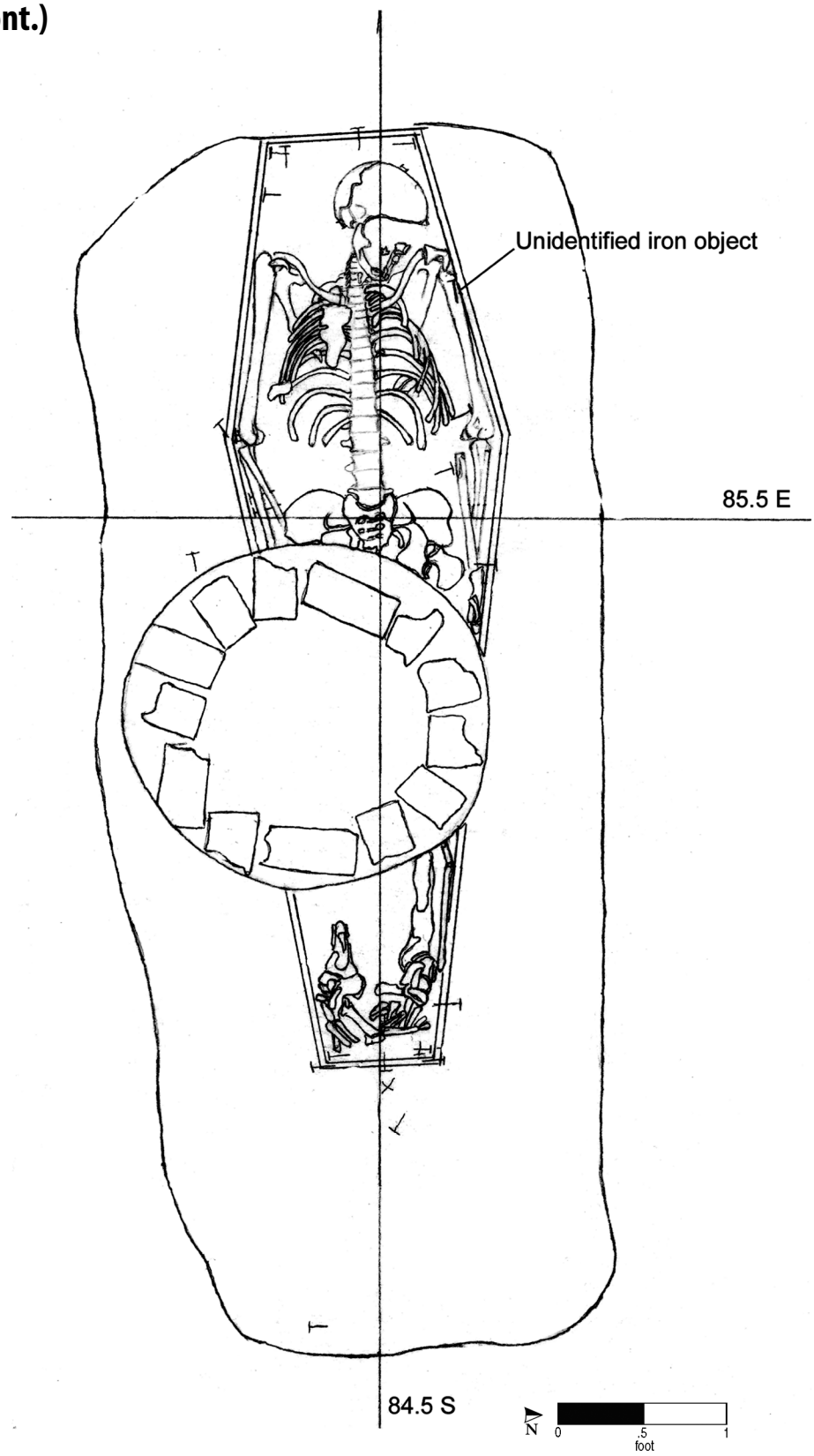
The woman's hexagonal coffin was reached at an elevation of 4.22 feet. The elevation of the coffin bottom was not recorded; it seems to have been laid immediately atop an earlier interment, Burial 247. A wood sample taken from Burial 213 was identified as red cedar. Excavators noted that a sample with possible red paint was taken, but it was not inventoried or analyzed by laboratory staff. Numerous nails were recorded and collected, including some found in vertical positions. Several unidentified iron artifacts, probably coffin hardware, were collected and slated to be X-rayed but were lost on September 11, 2001.

The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 3.93 feet; the elevation of the lowest skeletal remains was 3.49 feet. The woman had been buried supine, with her head to the west and her hands at her sides. Feature 100, the aforementioned nineteenth-century drain, had punched completely through her middle body, damaging the right innominate and obliterating both femurs and much of her lower legs. The burial also was apparently vandalized during excavation, damaging the left arm. Preservation was assessed as fair to poor. Excavators noted an unidentified metal object on the proximal left humerus, but this was never received in the laboratory. They also recovered two copper-alloy straight-pin fragments from the cranium, one of which, upon examination, was identified as an aglet. The aglet, from the left parietal, had hair attached. Pin fragments were also noted with the right mandible and a left.

Burial 213's grave shaft lay entirely within the grave shaft of Burial 247, a probable Early Group interment of a man aged about 40 years. The Burial 213 grave was dug into the previously collapsed coffin of Burial 247 and disturbed the man's skeleton. His disarticulated bones were removed and placed, apparently with some care, at the eastern end of the woman's coffin, and his residual coffin wood was arranged around them, maintaining an enclosure. The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, although the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial's bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 213 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of stratigraphy and coffin shape.

(continued on page 292)

Burial 213 (cont.)



Burial No. 213 (drawn by W. Williams and M. Schur on 3/10/92; Drawing No. 502).

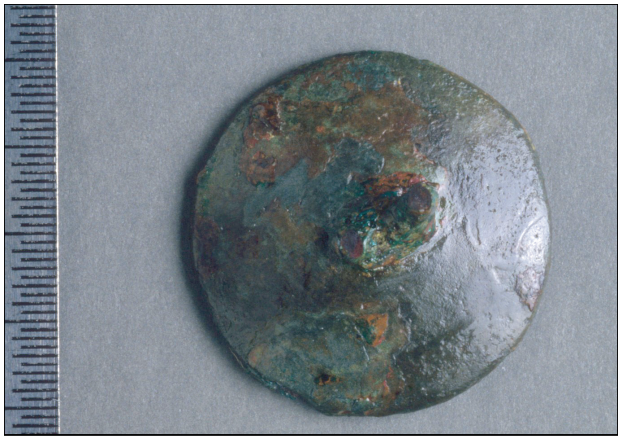
Burial 214

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1191
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 63.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.84 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 214 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The central part of the grave shaft had been disturbed by a later trash pit, which measured 0.15 feet by 0.4 feet. The pit contained six bricks, brick fragments, burnt and unburnt coal, and burnt stone. The bottom of the pit was recorded at an elevation of 5.07 feet. Cataloged artifacts from the grave fill (presumably including pit fill) included clam and oyster shells, brick fragments, and fragments of bottle and window glass.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.35 feet in the northeast corner, sloping down to 4.23 feet in the northwest corner, and the bottom was at 3.42 feet in the center of the burial. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and a wood sample was identified as balsam fir. The man was interred in the supine position, with his head to the west and his hands over his pelvis. The pelvis was fragmented, having been disturbed by the overlying trash pit. Excavators noted a possible pipe notch on the interior second incisor.

Burial artifacts recorded in situ included a metal button back near the right shoulder, a pin near the right forearm, and a knife handle and a coin near the left forearm. The 21-mm-diameter copper-alloy button back was from a dome button of two-piece construction, with a broken omega shank. A degraded copper-alloy looped button-shank fragment, possibly from the same button, was also recovered (the provenience is unclear). Button-shank and button-back fragments were also recovered from the flotation of a soil sample from the head area.



The 2.3-cm-diameter coin was of copper alloy and was identified as a possible George II halfpenny (1727–1760). The knife handle was of bone or antler and iron, 8.5 cm in length. It was noted on field records but was bagged along with coffin nails and was not treated by conservators.

Excavators also noted a possible seed necklace, but this item was not depicted on the in situ drawing and is not discernible in photographs. Eleven seeds and seed fragments were cataloged in the lab but were not identified. The conservation report lists the function of the seeds as "unknown." The seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

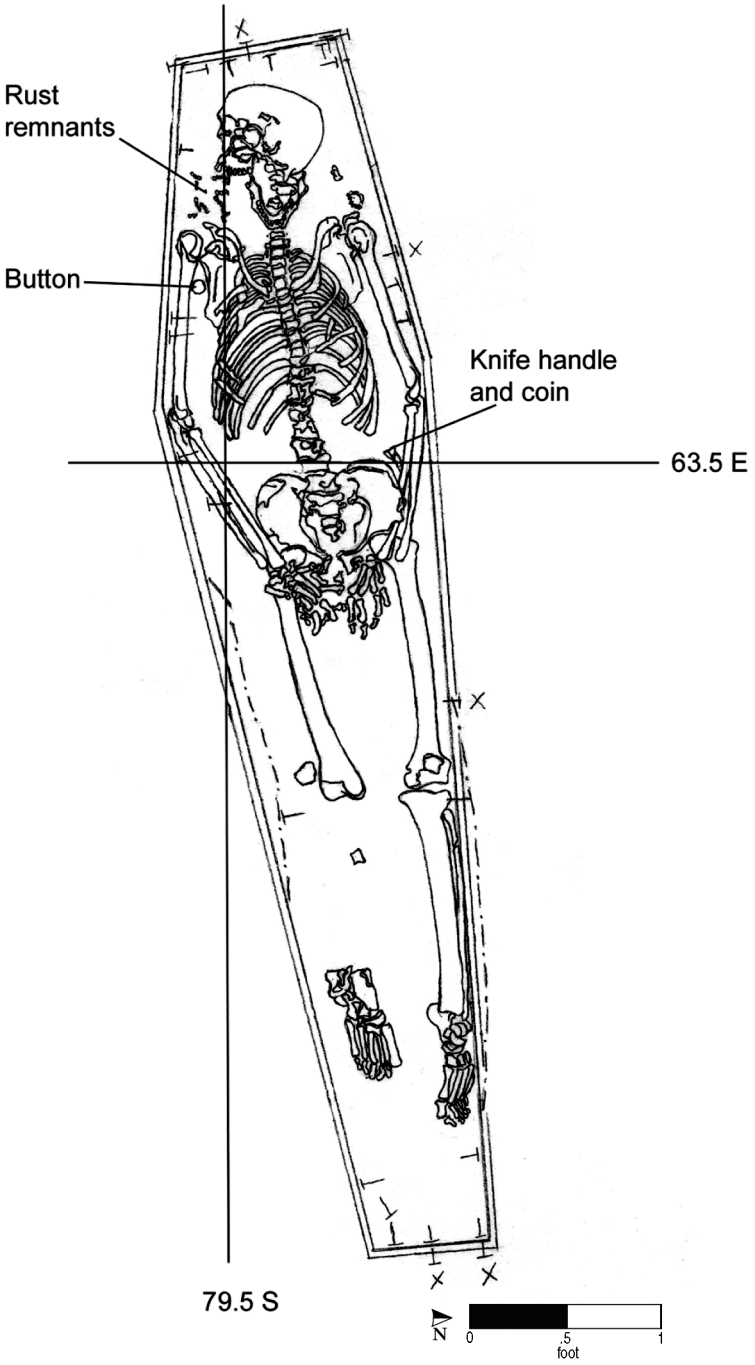
(continued on page 294)

Burial 214 (cont.)

An unidentified mass was recovered from the head and upper body portion of the coffin interior. The material appeared as a series of small "tubes" surrounded by what appeared to be rust in the soil matrix. It was pedestaled and removed. The feature may have been the result of unidentified natural actions.

Burial 214 was vandalized prior to its removal. The cranium was smashed, the mandible was broken, and the incisors and canines were scattered from the tooth sockets. The metal button that had been recorded in situ was left at the top of the grave cut.

Burial 214 lay directly above Burial 238, which held a man aged 40–50 years. Excavators suggested the two shared a grave, although it is unlikely they were interred at the same time, because Burial 214 was offset 2.2 feet to the east of Burial 238. Burial 271, the grave of a man aged between 45 and 57 years, was adjacent to and perhaps slightly beneath the north edge of Burial 214, but it was excavated 1 month later, and the stratigraphic relationship to Burial 214 cannot be determined with certainty. Based on the apparent stratigraphic sequence of these interments, Burial 214 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 214 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/6/92; Drawing No. 485).

Burial 215

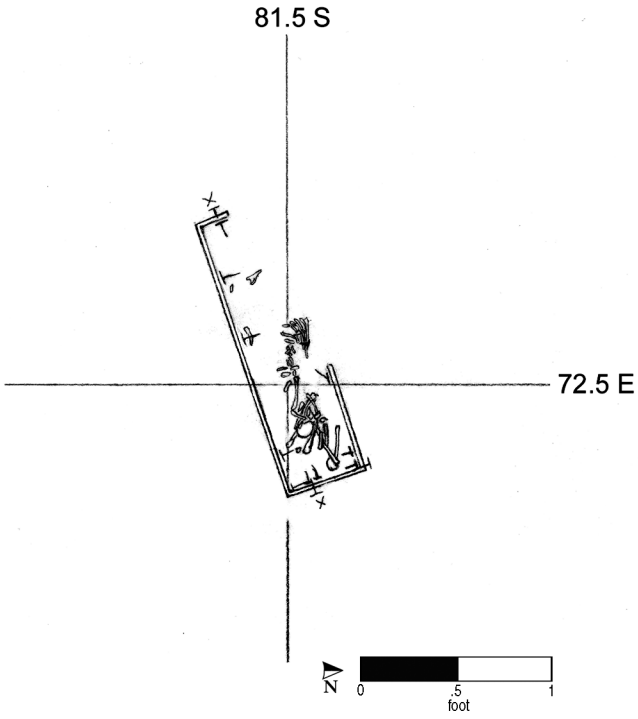
Series 15A
Catalog No. 1193
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 72.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.57 feet AMSL (highest point of skeletal remains; but note that there are numerous discrepancies in recorded elevations between field notes and burial drawings)
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 215 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The associated soil was described as dark brown, mottled with yellow-gray clay. Excavators noted that the child's grave pit appeared to be inside a larger pit. The burial was very disturbed, but several in situ nails were discernible, indicating a probable coffin. The western portion of the coffin outline was unclear, and there was no preservation of the northwest section. Drawing No. 474 indicates that the lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.45 feet, in the eastern portion of the coffin.

The coffin appears to have been four sided. Based on the skeletal elements recovered, the infant was probably interred with the head to the west. The skeletal remains appeared to have been disturbed and were in poor condition, highly fragmented, and very fragile. Several long bones and a possible portion of the pelvis lay in the east end of the burial, and ribs and a cranial fragment lay in the western section. Two straight-pin fragments were recovered and cataloged in the lab, but their locations were not noted in the field.

Burial 215 overlay Burial 295, the grave of a woman aged between 30 and 50 years. This placement appears to have been deliberate. Several other child graves, Burials 229, 239, and 246, were clustered in the immediate area.

Based on stratigraphy and in the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 215 is placed in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 215 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/3/92; Drawing No. 474).

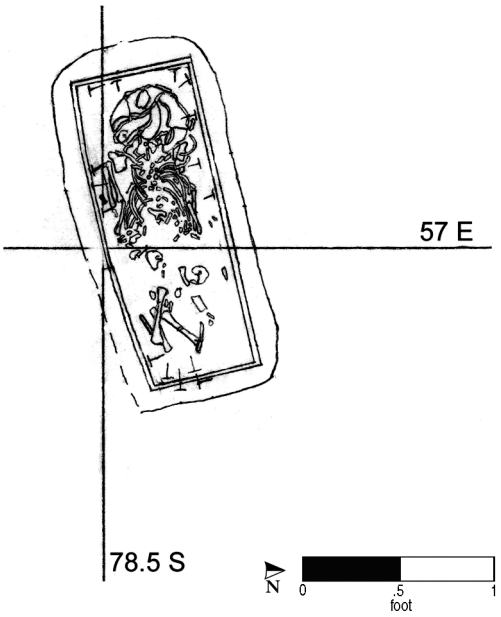
Burial 216

Series 23B
Catalog No. 1194
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 78.5, E 57
Elevation of cranium: 4.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 216 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The grave shaft, containing soil described as sandy clay, had been slightly disturbed in the southeast corner by an unknown cause. Otherwise, both the tiny grave cut and the coffin outline were well preserved. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The top of the rectangular coffin was exposed at an elevation of 4.57 feet; the bottom was at 4.31 feet. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. Four pins were also recovered from the torso. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were in fair to good condition but were disturbed below the lumbar vertebrae, and the feet were not present.

The west end of Burial 216 lay 0.24 feet above the northeast corner of Burial 237 (a disturbed Early Group burial which was oriented north-south). Otherwise, it appeared to be from the same general period of interment as Burials 238 and 176 to the east and is placed with them in the Late-Middle Group. However, it may belong in the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 216 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/5/92; Drawing No. 483).

Burial 217

Catalog No. 1199
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 122.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.34 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 217 was of a man between 17 and 19 years old. His grave was located just north of an alignment of postholes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. The soil in the grave shaft was described as sandy clay with an orange tone. It contained a large quantity of animal bones, mainly from large mammals; there were 205 cow horn-core fragments and many parts of cow hooves. This grave was evidently dug into the animal-waste dump identified in this area of the site. Excavators also recovered sheep bones, including numerous caudal (tail) vertebral fragments, as well as a few pieces of shell, redware, salt-glazed stoneware (vessel, kiln furniture, and kiln waste fragments), and a fair amount of brick and bottle glass. Tobacco pipe fragments were also present, including fragments of stem and bowls and a stem and foot (with a 5/64-inch bore) that was identified as Dutch, from Gouda, and dated to post-1740. A small pit, probably a posthole (designated in the field as Feature 101), overlay the south side of the grave shaft.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at 1.49 feet. Some nails were recorded in situ, along the sides and the foot, but none were in place near the head of the coffin. Excavators collected a wood sample, which included a peach pit, from the coffin lid; the sample was not further identified.

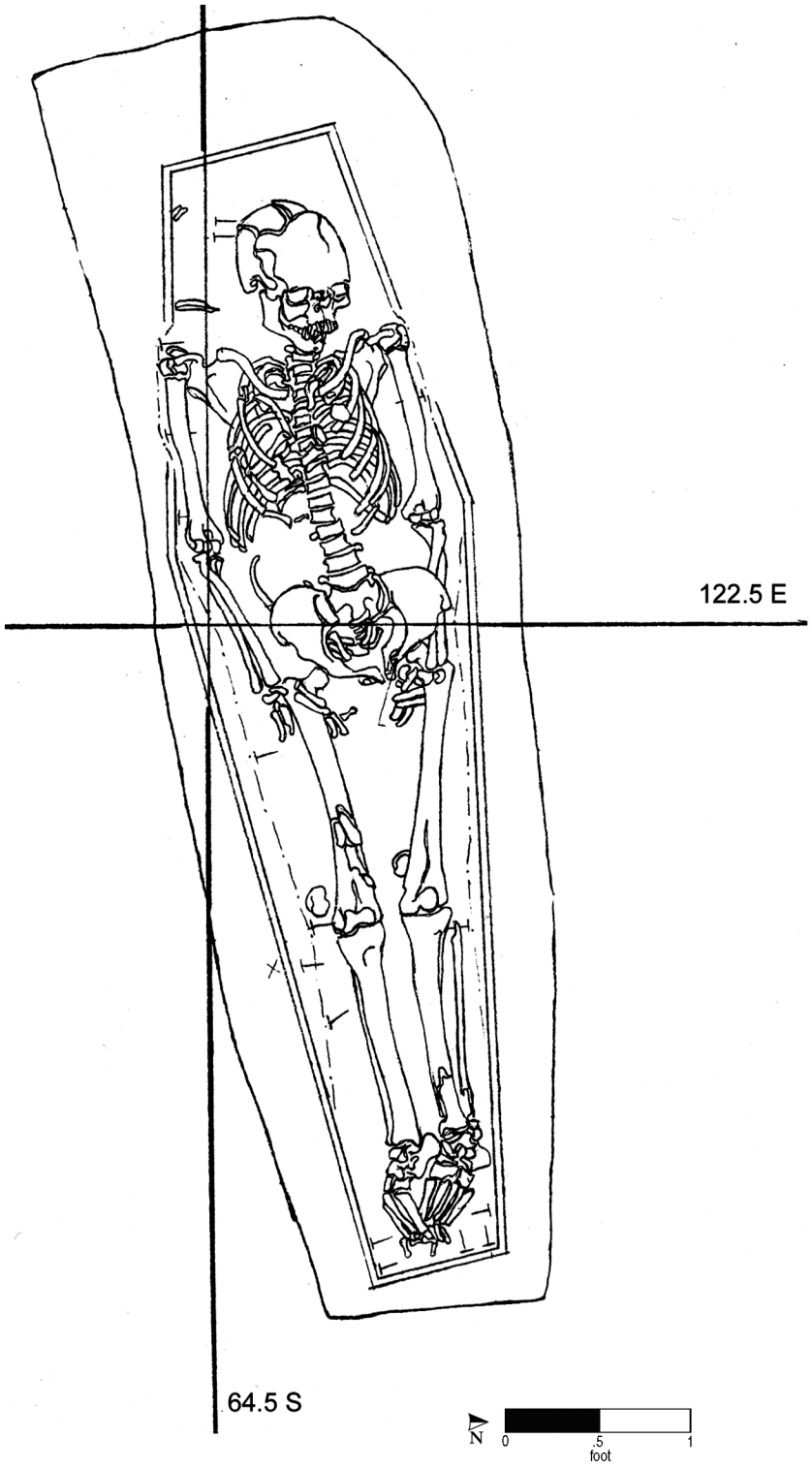
The deceased had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west. The legs and arms were extended, and the hands rested on the pelvis. The bones were in poor condition when removed; flooding during a rainstorm and vandalism at the time of excavation caused major damage. Strands of hair were recovered during cleaning of the skeleton. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found with this burial, although six seeds were collected, including one identified as jimsonweed. The seeds were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 217 lay near the center of a possible row of graves, including Burials 266, 210, 242, 241, 243, and 299, and possibly several more to the south. The individuals in these graves were adults of various ages and both sexes. This row of graves was aligned roughly north–south and crossed the line of postholes that marked the former boundary fence.

Because it lay north of the fence posthole alignment, Burial 217 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 298)

Burial 217 (cont.)



Burial No. 217 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/11/92; Drawing No. 505).

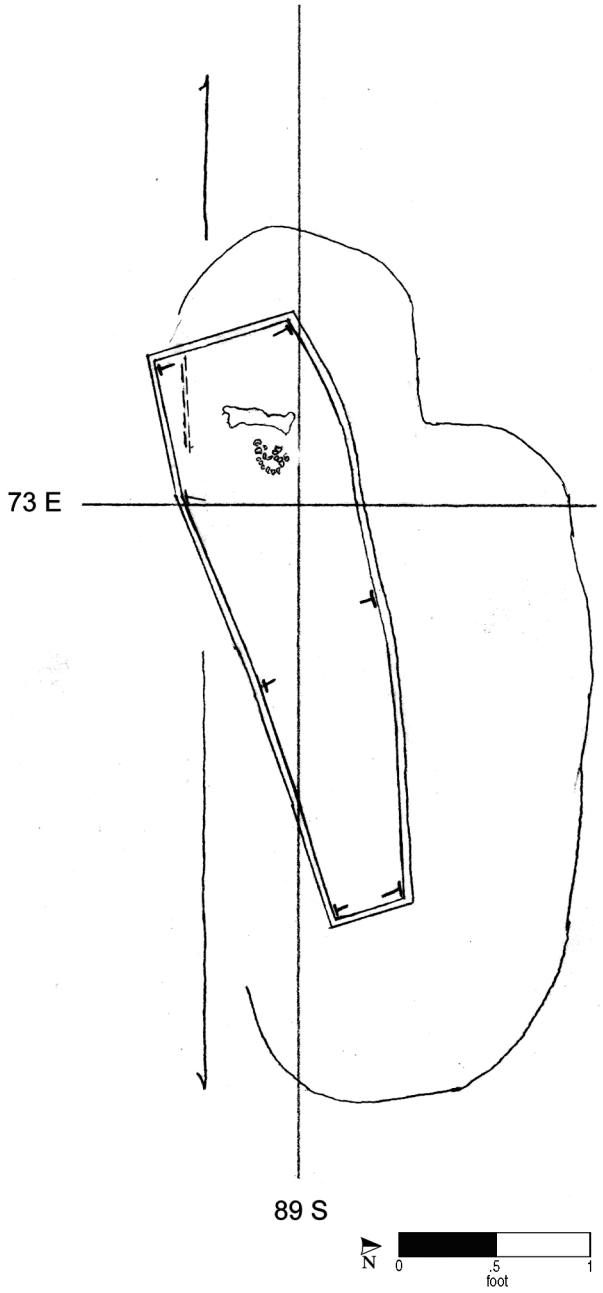
Burial 218

Series 11
Catalog No. 1198
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 89, E 73
Elevation of cranium: 4.34 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 218 was of a child between 6 months and 3.5 years old. The grave shaft consisted of gray and brown silty clay mottled with reddish sand. The shaft outline was not visible on the south, obscured by the wall of a temporary excavation shelter. The child's burial was initially discovered beneath the eastern portion of Burial 119. Bone fragments were found in the grave fill.

The child's coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of 3.39 feet, was represented by gray clayey stains preserved in a few small areas. The coffin walls were difficult to distinguish and the shape unclear (four-sided tapered or hexagonal). The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.03 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at the bottom at the four corners and along the sides. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial. The remains were in extremely poor condition and consisted only of skull fragments and teeth, but excavators determined that the child had been buried with his or her head to the west.

Burial 218 was immediately overlain by the southeastern portion of Burial 119. It directly overlay Burial 263, which in turn lay above Burial 272, both Early Group burials. Because of these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 218 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 218 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/5/92; Drawing No. 496).

Burial 219

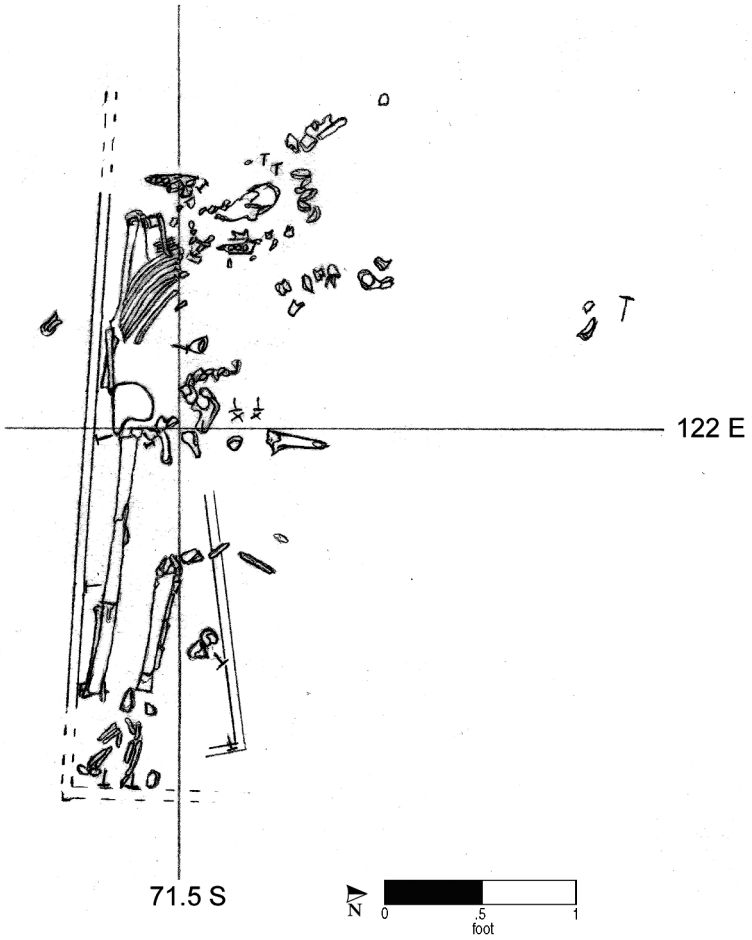
Series 35
Catalog No. 1200
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 122
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (unrecorded bone): 2.2 feet
Temporal group: Late-Middle

The child in Burial 219 was between 4 and 5 years old. The grave shaft contained gray-brown clay and sandy, silty loam, from which a single fragment of kiln furniture was collected. The burial had been severely disturbed by construction.

Because of the disturbance, no elevation was recorded for the coffin lid or bottom. The coffin appeared to be straight sided. Several nail fragments were recorded in situ, the ones on the east and south sides apparently in place, those on the north side displaced. The elevation of highest skeletal remains was at 2.2 feet; this was recorded at a small, disarticulated bone in a scatter on the child's disturbed left side. The elevation of the lowest skeletal remains was at 1.71 feet, at the right innominate bone. The right side of the body was more intact, but the bones were not well preserved.

Artifacts directly associated with the child's burial included copper-alloy straight pins, one recorded in situ at the fragmented cranium and one at the pelvis. A textile fragment was collected from an unrecorded provenience.

Burial 219 was probably the latest interment in a stratigraphic series that also included Burial 235 and Burials 288 and 292, which may represent a single individual. Burial 235 cut into Early Group Burials 288/292 and in turn was overlain by Burial 219. Burial 288/292 was thus the first interment; then the grave of Burial 235 was dug through these remains. Subsequently, Burial 219 was placed above Burial 235, without disturbing that burial's coffin. No grave-shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219, suggesting that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235 and within a relatively brief interval. The two coffins were not stacked directly one atop the other; intervening soil was present. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 219 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 218 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/5/92; Drawing No. 496).

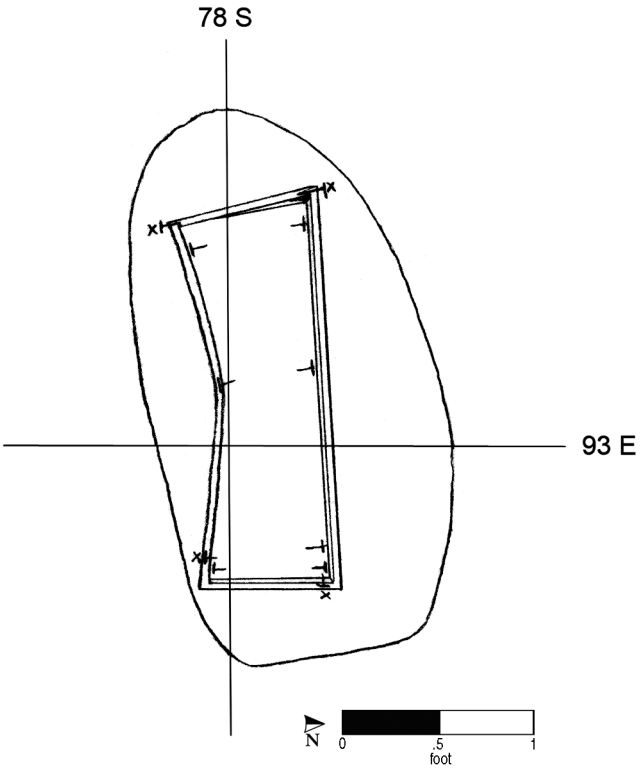
Burial 220

Series 22
Catalog No. 1205
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 78, E 93
No human remains found
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 220 yielded no human skeletal remains, only the remains of an infant-sized coffin. This area of the site was characterized by poor preservation, especially of infant remains. The oval grave-cut outline was visible on all sides, and the shaft fill consisted of stony mottled silts. One fragment of brick was found in the fill.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 3.60 feet on the east end, and the four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.65 feet in the west, sloping to an elevation of 3.45 feet in the east. The bottom was reached at 3.25 feet, and excavation ceased at 3.20 feet. Both the coffin lid and bottom were observed as dark gray stains in the soil. Coffin nails were recorded in situ, two each at the head and foot and one along the south side.

Burial 220 may have been part of a row of infant graves that also included Burials 206 and 161 to the north. The three were spaced evenly, about 2 feet apart, and were parallel. Burials 206 and 161, however, may have been placed with reference to an adult burial (Burial 159), rather than with reference to Burial 220. Burial 207, of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age, partially overlay Burial 220. Because of its stratigraphic position and absent any evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 220 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 220 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/3/92; Drawing No. 475).

Burial 221

Series 15A
Catalog Nos. 1206 and 1432
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 83.5, E 77.0
Elevation of cranium: 3.55 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

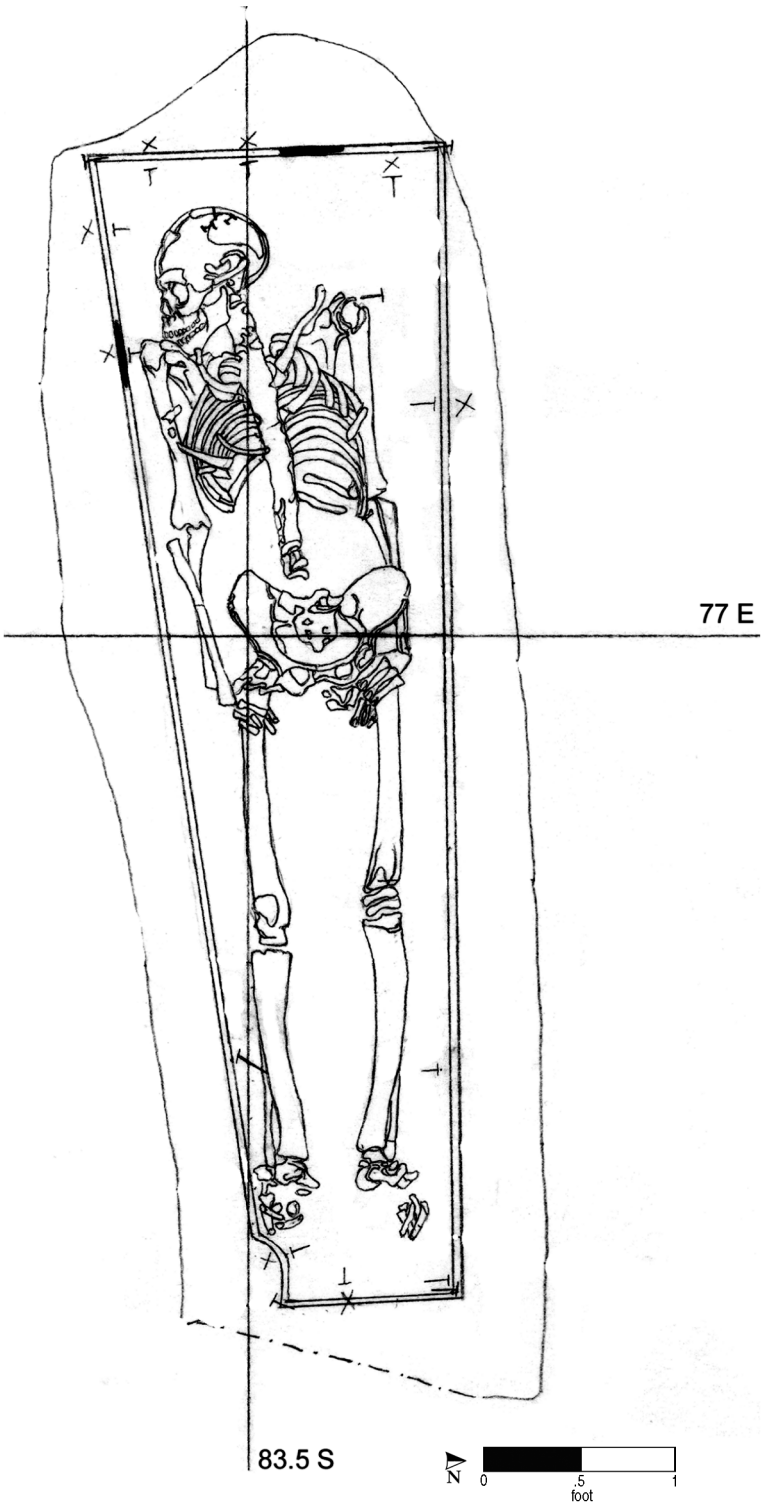
Burial 221 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 60 years old. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow clay, although shaft fill was later described as mixed sand and clay. An unassociated bone fragment was recovered from the grave fill. Both the grave-shaft outline and the coffin outline were difficult to define on the west side of the burial, probably because archaeologists were excavating burials to the west at the same time.

The coffin stain was first defined at elevations of 4.05–4.30 feet, and the highest elevation recorded for skeletal remains was 3.97 feet. A number of nails were recorded at the perimeter and in the central area of the burial. As excavation proceeded, an infant burial, Burial 226, was discovered lying directly over the center of Burial 221. A distinct soil stain marked the infant's burial. It is possible that Burial 226 had a discrete grave shaft within that of Burial 221, which would indicate a separate, later interment. Alternatively, Burial 226 may have been interred at the same time as Burial 221, and the soil distinction was the result of the decomposition of Burial 226.

Burial 221 sloped downward from east to west, and the lowest recorded elevation for the skeletal remains was 3.26 feet, the bottom of the skull. Little coffin wood remained, but its stain was apparent. The coffin was four sided in shape, tapering slightly at the foot. A wood sample was collected and identified as pine. The man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and his arms at the sides. The skeletal remains were in good condition. Two straight pins were recorded on the cranium and were removed along with the skeletal remains.

The east end of the grave shaft of Burial 229, which held a child, cut into northwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 221. Burial 221's four-sided, tapered coffin shape is the basis for assigning it to the Early Group.

Burial 221 (cont.)



Burial No. 221 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/12/92; Drawing No. 510).

Burial 222

Catalog No. 1207
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 118
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.24 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

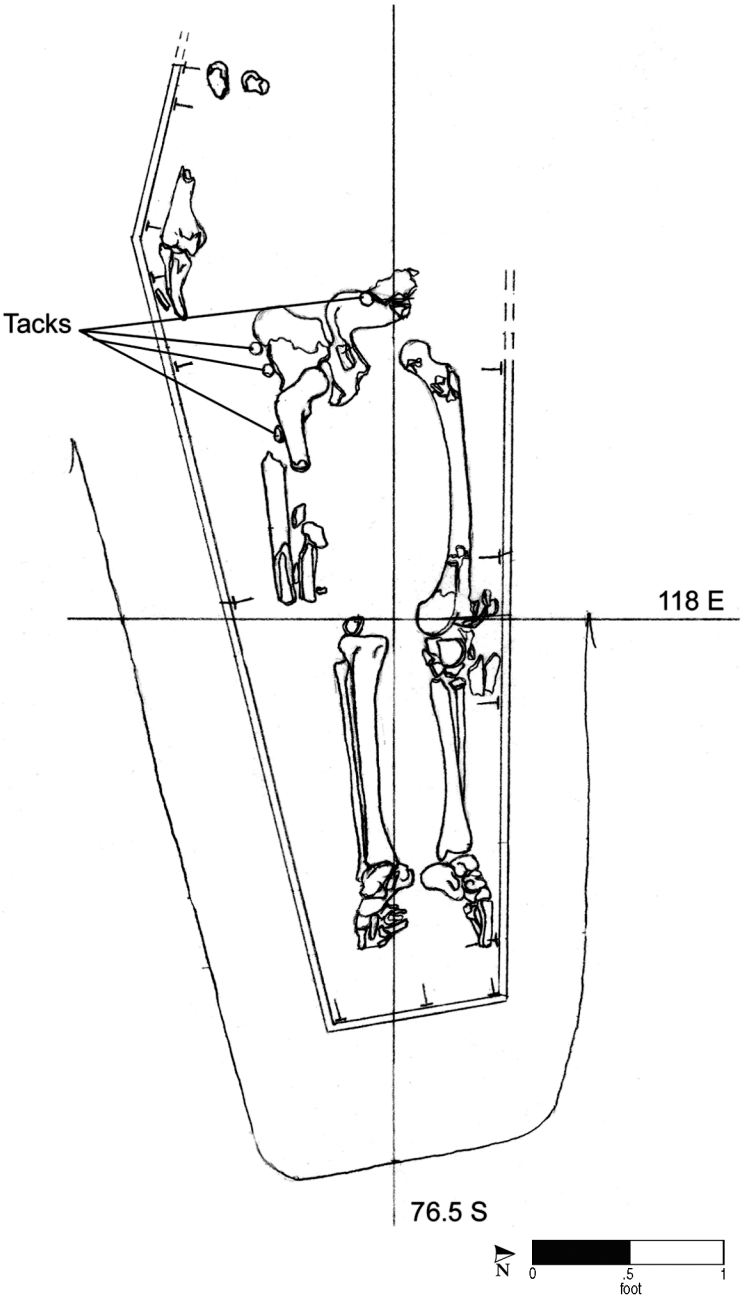
Burial 222 held the incomplete and disturbed remains of an adult, probably a man. His age could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16 and had been truncated on the west side during construction clearing. The skull, ribs, vertebrae, and all of the left arm and most of the right were missing. Relatively little material was recovered from the mottled soil of the grave shaft; these remnants included bits of brick, two nail fragments, a piece of clam shell, and a chunk of concrete, possibly intrusive.

Enough remained of the coffin to determine that it had been hexagonal. Its lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.14 feet, and nails were recorded along the foot and sides. Excavators noted the presence of iron tacks, which had apparently formed a decorative lid pattern, over the pelvis and right arm of the individual. Vandalism during the excavation further disturbed the human remains and apparently scattered the tacks, although four were recovered; these were in the pelvic region at the time of recordation. The tacks were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The individual had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west. His or her legs were extended, but arm position could not be determined. The pelvis and both legs were present and relatively complete, but only a few hand and arm bones and a portion of the right scapula were located. In addition to the vandalism that left several bones broken or crushed, the burial endured flooding, which resulted in the disarticulation or disappearance of other bones. No pins were recovered or noted within this burial.

There is little basis other than coffin shape for assigning Burial 222 to a temporal group. The tacks on the lid were probably similar to those from the other decorated coffins at the site, and if so, they date the burial to ca. 1760 or later. The burial therefore has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group rather than the main Middle Group.

Burial 222 (cont.)



Burial No. 222 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/10/92; Drawing No. 499).

Burial 223

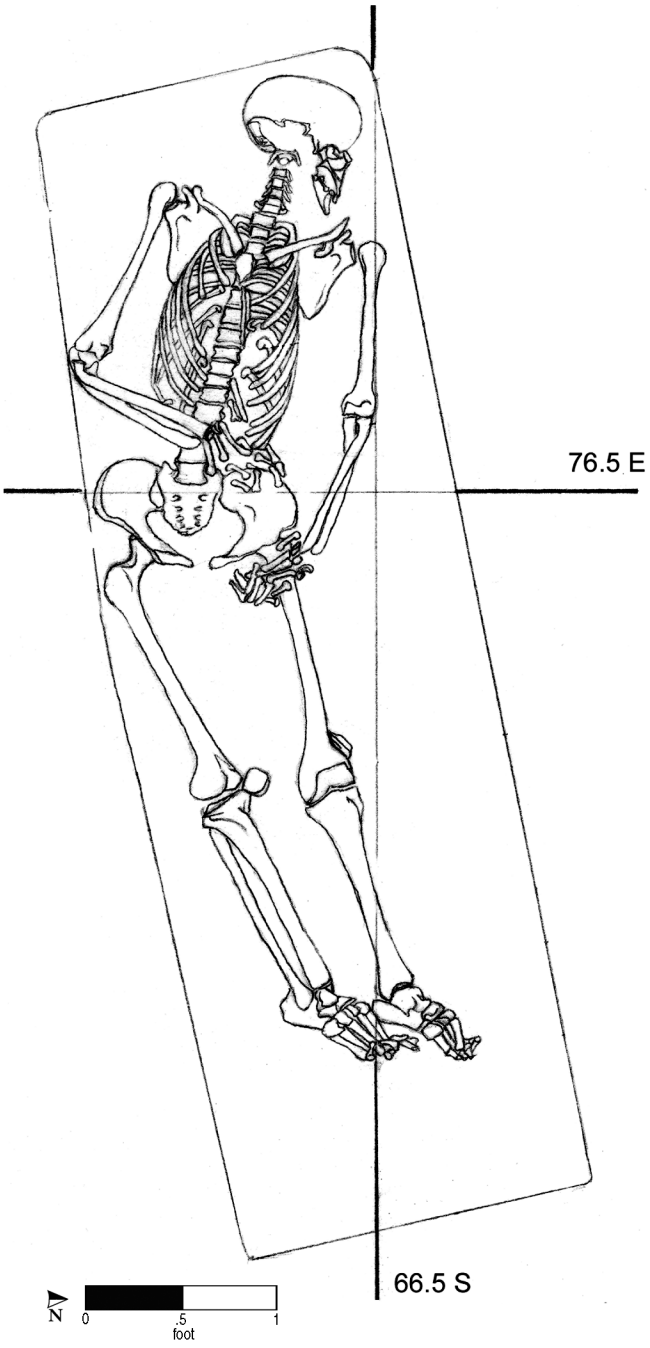
Catalog No. 1209
Datum point: 43
Grid coordinates: S 66.5, E 76.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 223 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. Her grave was located just to the north of the alignment of postholes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. The grave shaft was filled with mottled light gray, brown, and yellow soil and contained minimal artifacts: two stoneware sherds; a few cow, sheep, and pig bones; and some oyster shell fragments.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, with her head to the west. She had been placed in a supine position, but there was a distinct leftward bend at the pelvis. Her head and feet were turned to the left, her left arm was extended, and the left hand rested at the head of her left femur. Her right arm was bent 90° at the elbow, with the hand resting at waist level. The remains were initially assessed as in reasonably good condition; later, the grave was vandalized and the skull was damaged. No artifacts were recorded or recovered in direct association with the deceased.

This grave may have been part of a roughly north-south row that included Burials 137/165 to the north and Burials 150, 199, and 211 to the south. Burials 223, 150, and 199 were among the few burials of women without coffins, and their graves were neatly spaced and similar in orientation.

Based on its location to the north of the line of fence postholes, Burial 223 is placed in the Late Group.



Burial No. 223 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/9/92; Drawing No. 497).

Burial 224

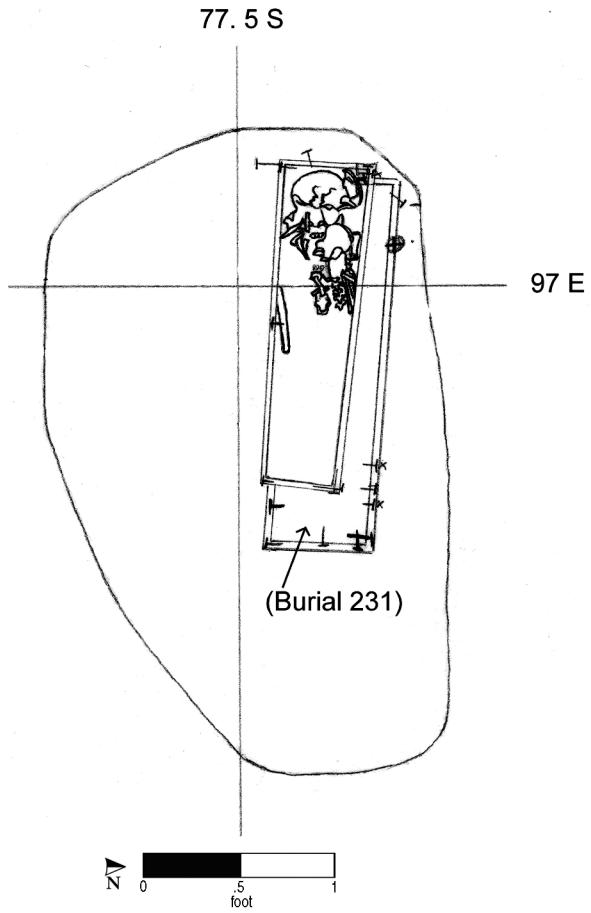
Series 22
Catalog No. 1210
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 97
Elevation of cranium: 2.39 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 224 contained the remains of a child between 6 and 16 months old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of stony (medium-sized to large cobbles and various pebbles) mixed silts, mottled with charcoal and ferric concretions. The eastern part of the grave was disturbed by machine excavation before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. Construction activity occurring during the project, including installation of an I-beam immediately to the east, caused further damage to the burial.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20 feet. Remains of two other infant-sized coffins were noted in the immediate area, one immediately below Burial 224 (Burial 231) and one to the south (Burial 234). The headboard of Burial 224's four-sided coffin had collapsed inward, and the lower portion of the footboard had also collapsed inward. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.20 feet. Nine nails were recorded in situ, one on the south side and the rest at the headboard and footboard.

The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The skull was crushed by a mass of nails during construction work that took place during the archaeological excavation. The movement of heavy machinery over the area may have damaged the coffin. The lower extremities were missing, but this may be attributable to poor preservation.

Stratigraphically related burials included the disturbed Late Group adult grave designated Burial 204, which lay above Burial 224. The grave shafts for Burials 207 and 208, adult and child burials respectively, also overlay Burial 224. The Burial 208 coffin was 0.25 feet above that of Burial 224. Burial 224 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 234. This grave has been placed in the default Middle Group. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three infants. The grave cut into an earlier one, Burial 232.



Burial No. 224 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/6/92; Drawing No. 487).

Burial 225

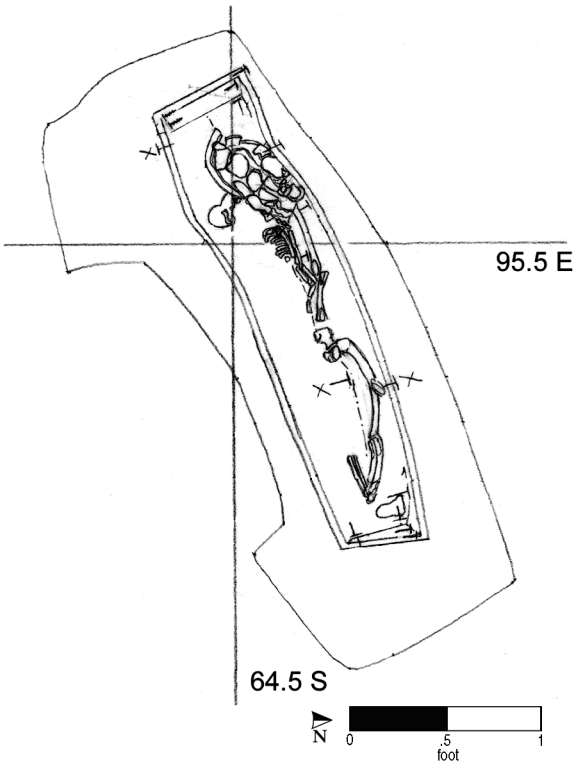
Catalog No. 1211
Datum point: 52A (4.49 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 95.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.92 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 225 contained the remains of an infant between 6 and 15 months old. The grave was located in the rear part of Lot 15, and the south side of its shaft had been disturbed by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The shaft was filled with yellow-gray clay that contained scant brick, stoneware, glass sherds, and some shell and bone fragments.

Excavation of the burial began at an average elevation of 2.54 feet, and the child's coffin lid and skeletal elements were exposed at approximately 1.99 feet. The coffin bottom was at 1.36 feet along the southern side, where it slumped into underlying Burial 252. The skeleton was twisted laterally. This may have been caused by its slumping into the underlying burial and possibly by the later intrusion of Feature 77.

The infant had been placed in a four-sided coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west. Coffin nails and wood screws were recorded in situ. The screws were at the southwest corner of the head of the coffin, both top and bottom. Straight-pin fragments and an associated textile fragment were recovered from this burial. Based on the field drawing and copper stains on the bones, the pins were at the left ischium, left hand, right parietal, and right clavicle; no provenience was recorded for the textile. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition; the cranium was crushed, and the long bones were broken and eroded.

Burial 252, a child of about 18 months, lay immediately beneath Burial 225, in an apparent shared grave, although the upper coffin was offset slightly to the north. Because the graves were north of the fence line, both have been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 225 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/12/92; Drawing No. 507).

Burial 226

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1212
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 83.0, E 77.0
Elevation of cranium: 3.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 226 was of an infant less than 2 months of age. The burial shared the grave shaft of underlying Burial 221, which was of a man between the ages of 30 and 60 (most likely in his 40s). Soil described in association with Burial 226 (presumably grave-shaft fill) was described as mottled yellow-brown, with patches of solid dark gray soil. This soil was the first indication that another burial was present—it was noted as a distinction within the Burial 221 matrix. Material recovered from the grave fill included a seed, a seed fragment, and a possible insect casing. The seed was recovered near the head area, above the elevation of the skeletal remains. It was not identified or recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A coffin stain was recorded and outlined at elevations of 3.80–4.00 feet; fragments of mandible and cranium were recorded at an elevation of 3.69 feet. The coffin appears to have been four sided in shape, tapering toward the foot. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The lowest elevation recorded for the coffin was 3.56 feet. The infant had been laid with the head to the west. All soil from this burial was retained for flotation.

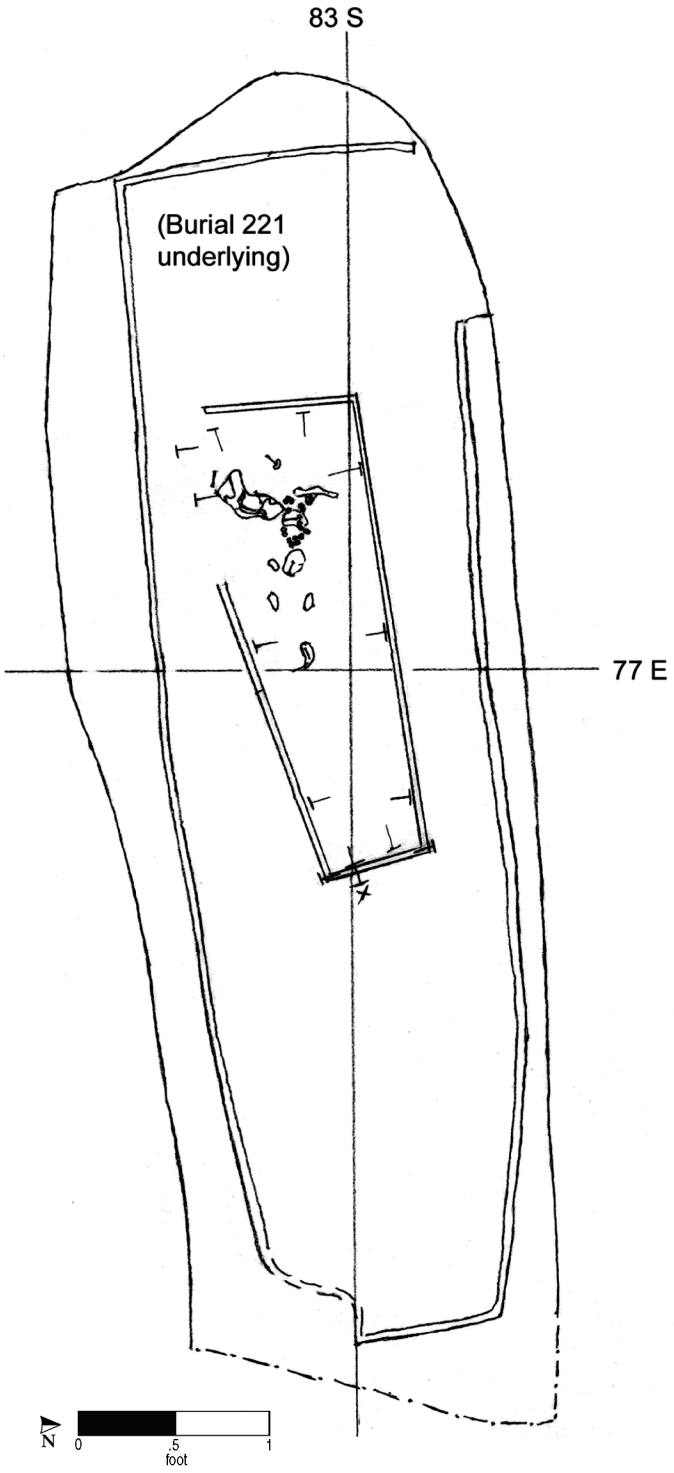
Remains of six straight pins were recorded in situ, one near the center of the burial and five near the cranial fragments. Also recorded in situ beneath the mandible fragments were eight beads, apparently from a necklace. These were fired-glass beads

that have been identified as of West African origin, most likely produced in what is now southern Ghana. The beads were simple in design, oblate or donut-shaped, 0.4–0.46 cm in diameter, and probably originally opaque yellow. They were probably ground to shape after firing but may have been heat-treated after initial firing. The perforations were regular and were likely polished or drilled after the beads were fired.

As noted, Burial 226 shared a grave with Burial 221, a male adult, and it appears that the man and the infant were interred at the same time. Because the tapered coffin in Burial 221 is considered diagnostic of an Early Group interment, Burial 226 has also been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 310)

Burial 226 (cont.)



Burial No. 226 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/7/92; Drawing No. 488).

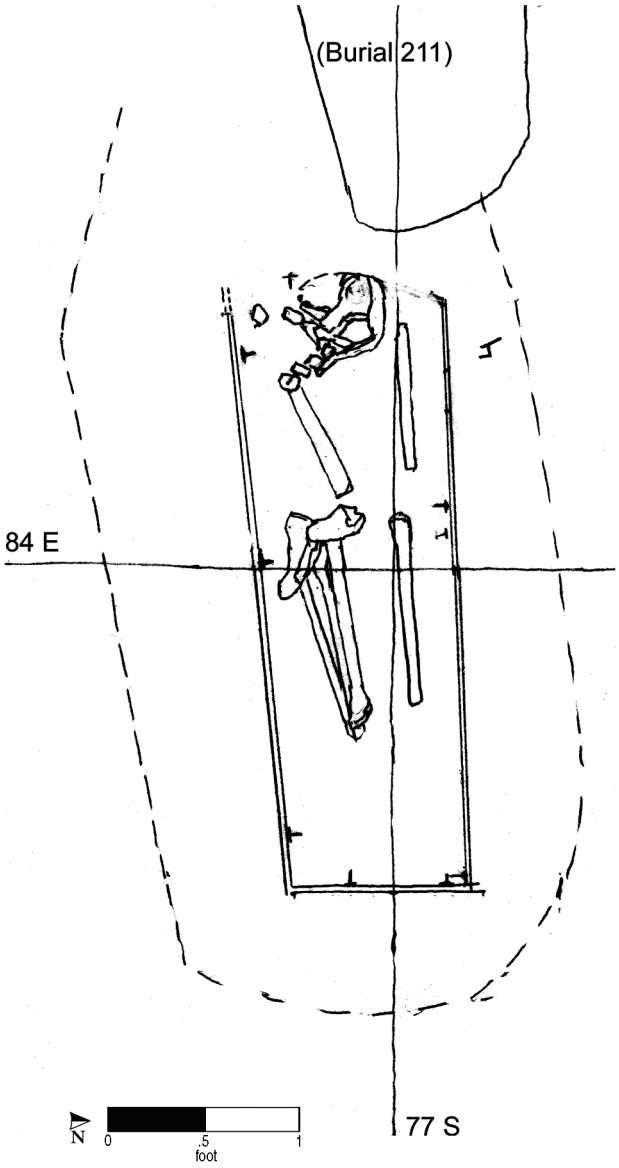
Burial 227

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1213
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 77, E 84
Elevation of cranium: 4.22 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 227 yielded the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The associated soil consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay silt. The western portion of the burial had been destroyed by a neighboring interment, apparently Burial 256. The skeletal remains had been disturbed, either destroyed or removed from the pelvis up; however, the cranium had been put back into the grave and was lying near the femurs. Extraneous bone found in the grave shaft of Burial 211 (which overlay Burial 256) may have been from Burial 227.

The displaced cranium was encountered at an elevation of 4.22 feet, and coffin nails appeared at 4.12 feet. The bottom of the grave was recorded at an elevation of 4.02 feet in the east and 3.62 feet in the west. The coffin was four sided in shape, and numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the bottom. The deceased had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west.

The grave shaft of Burial 251 appears to have cut into or overlain the southwestern edge of Burial 227. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, coupled with the four-sided, possibly tapered, coffin shape, Burial 227 has been placed in the Early Group.



Burial No. 227 (drawn by E. S. on 3/10/92; Drawing No. 501).

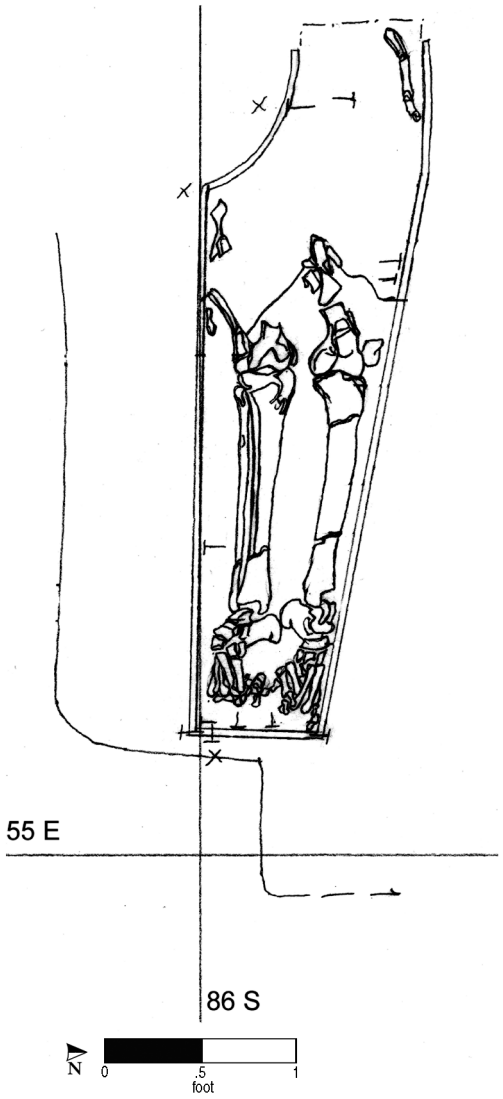
Burial 228

Series 23a
Catalog No. 1214
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 86, E 55
Elevation at highest point: 4.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 228 held the remains of an adult, probably a man, whose age could not be determined. The burial had been truncated on the west (head) end by the foundation of a later building on Lot 14. Skeletal remains included elements from the distal ends of the femurs to the feet. The grave-shaft outline, as far as it was visible, suggested that the grave might have been shared with a burial to the northeast, possibly Burial 236 or Burial 260. The latter was represented only by a few disarticulated bones.

The coffin lid was preserved only along the north side, at an elevation of 4.15 feet; the well-preserved bottom, later identified as cedar, was recorded at 3.93 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ at the perimeter. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west. The extant skeletal remains were in fair condition.

The north edge of Burial 228 appears to have abutted or overlain the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196 and to have truncated Burial 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 228 is placed in the Late Group, along with Burials 236 and 196.



Burial No. 228 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/8/92; Drawing No. 494).

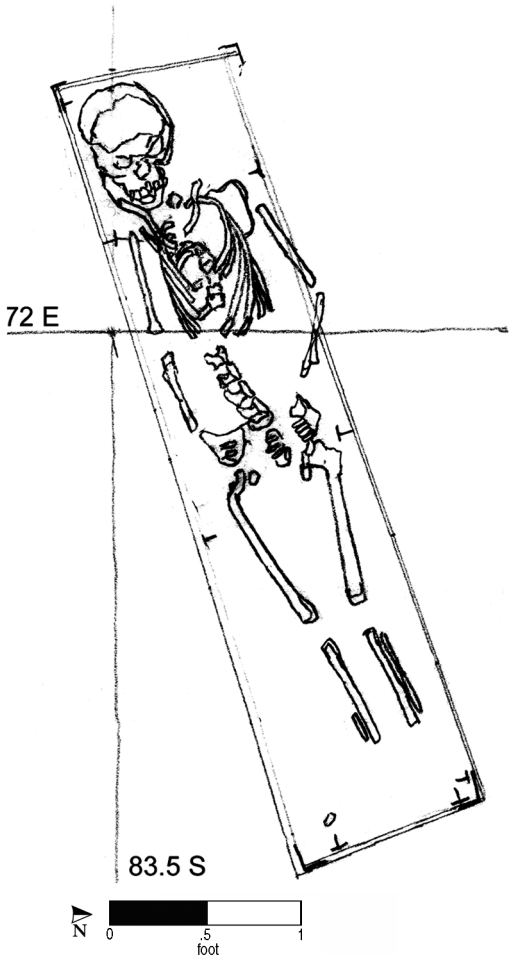
Burial 229

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1215
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 83.5, E 72
Elevation of cranium: 4.22 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 229 was the grave of a child between 6 and 11 years of age. The associated soil was described as mottled brown clay and sand. The grave fill contained wine bottle fragments, a nail fragment, two ceramic sherds (one of locally made stoneware), a pipe stem and a pipe-bowl fragment marked "RI" (probably eighteenth-century English). Recording began at an elevation of 4.44 feet. No coffin outline was apparent, although numerous nails were identified in the western end of the burial. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.69 feet at the west end. Fragments of foot bones were recorded at 3.79 feet at the east end of the coffin. The coffin outline was followed based on nails found in situ. It was probably four sided in shape.

The child had been placed in the supine position, arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition; the pelvis and long bones were badly eroded. Excavators noted the presence of hair. Tiny fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the burial, but their location is not mentioned in the notes or indicated on the field drawing. One copper stain was noted on the hyoid.

The western end of Burial 229 overlay the eastern end of Burial 239, a child burial, and both overlay Burial 274/280, an Early Group burial of an adult, possibly female. Burial 229 did not appear to share a grave shaft with Burials 239 or 280. The easternmost end of Burial 229 was above the northwest corner of Burial 221, an Early Group grave of a man buried with an infant (Burial 226). Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 229 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 229 (drawn by E. S. on 3/11/92; Drawing No. 504).

Burial 230

Catalog No. 1216
Datum point: 66
Grid coordinates: S 45.5, E 106
Elevation of cranium: 0.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 230 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16, underneath Feature 111/120, a filled-in "channel" running approximately 25 feet in a north-south direction. The grave-shaft outline was not recorded, except for a possible line at the southeast corner. The fill of the grave shaft was not described; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

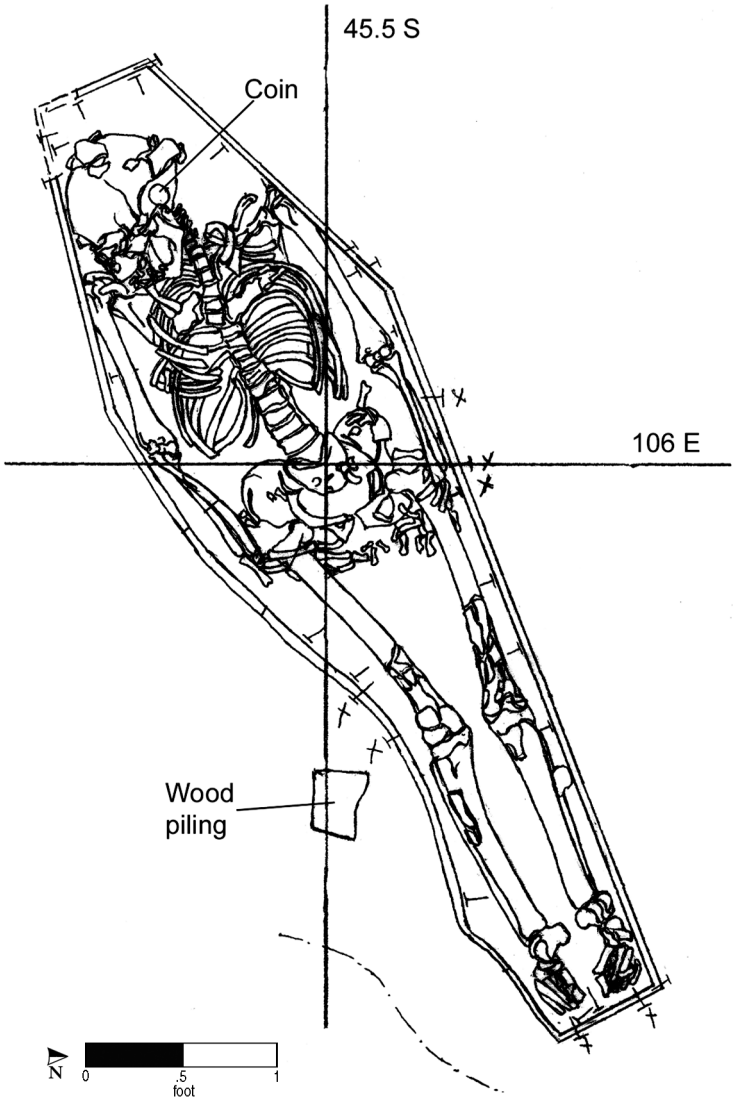
The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 0.98 feet, the bottom at 0.29 feet. Its shape was hexagonal. The south side of the coffin was disturbed, apparently by a wooden post or piling. The latter was drawn but otherwise not recorded. Thirty nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Nine more nails were cataloged in the laboratory.

The woman was in a supine position, with her hands on her pelvis and her head to the west. The skeletal remains were in generally poor condition and very fragile. Pipe wear was noted on the teeth. Straight-pin fragments were recovered from a soil sample from the stomach area; one pin was also recorded in situ on a central vertebra.

Two coins were also recovered from this burial. One was recorded in situ above the base of the left mastoid process (the bony projection behind the ear). It is not clear which of the two coins was cataloged. The second coin was neither mentioned in field notes nor included on the field drawing, and it is not known where it was found. Copper staining was noted on wood from the coffin lid at the cranium and also from the temporal bone; this staining may have been from the recorded coin. One of the coins measured 2.2 cm in diameter and had woven textile, not identified, adhering to each side. The other coin measured 2.9 cm in diameter. Neither coin was identifiable.

Because Burial 230 was located north of the fence line, this grave has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 230 (cont.)



Burial No. 230 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/11/92; Drawing No. 503).

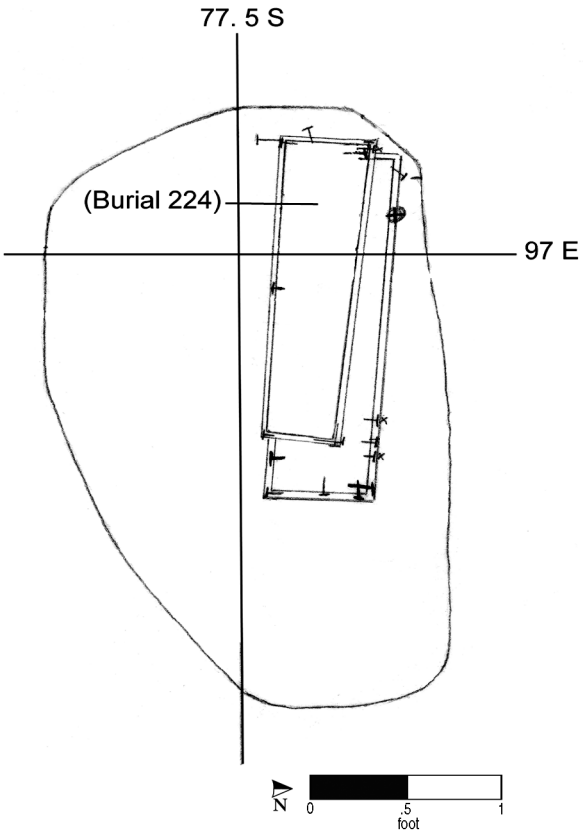
Burial 231

Series 22
Catalog No. 1217
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 97
No human remains found
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 231 consisted only of a coffin outline and coffin nails lying under Burial 224. The coffin outline appeared to be the size of an infant's and was four sided in shape. Its highest recorded elevation was 2.70 feet based on coffin nails found along the north side; excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation 1.85 feet in sterile soil.

No skeletal remains were found. Excavators suggested that this lack of remains was because of poor preservation. Burial 231 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 224 and 234. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three children.

Lacking any temporal evidence other than stratigraphy, Burial 231 has been assigned to the Middle Group, as have Burials 224 and 234.



Burial No. 231 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/6/92; Drawing No. 487).

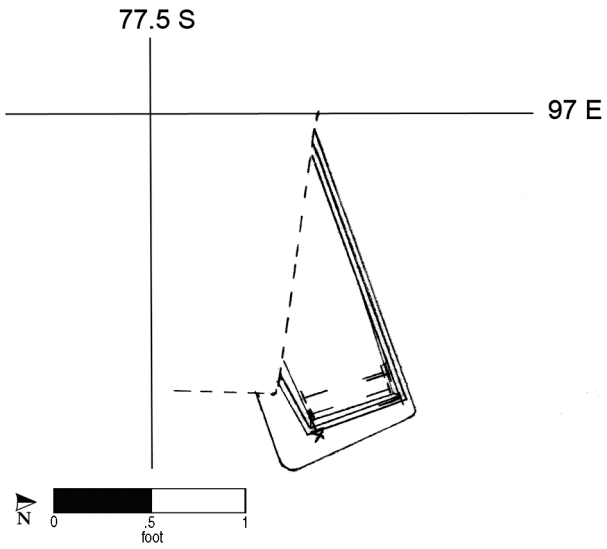
Burial 232

Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1218 and 1225
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 97
No human remains found
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 232 consisted of the remains of an infant-sized coffin. A grave cut was apparent along the northern and western edges and part of the southern side. Associated soil consisted of stony, mottled silts; some brick fragments were recovered from it. The southwest half of the grave appeared to have been truncated by the grave cut for Burials 224, 231, and 234.

The coffin wood did not survive, but coffin nails, apparently representing the southeast corner, were recorded at an elevation of 2.50 feet. Excavators recorded the probable bottom at 2.20 feet; this was based on coffin nails found along the southern edge. Excavators noted that the soil within the coffin was wet and very sandy with sticky, dark gray silt above the sand, indicative of decayed organic material.

Another soil stain representing a presumed grave, partially cut by Burial 232, was identified in the field. Excavation began at an elevation of 2.65 feet and ceased at an elevation of 2.20 feet, with no coffin or human remains found. Excavators suggested that this might have been a poorly preserved infant's burial with no coffin; it was not assigned a burial number. The southwest half of Burial 232 was probably truncated by the triple grave of infant Burials 224, 231, and 234. Burial 160, another grave of a young child, overlay the northeast part of Burial 232. Burial 232 has been placed in the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 232 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/8/92; Drawing No. 492).

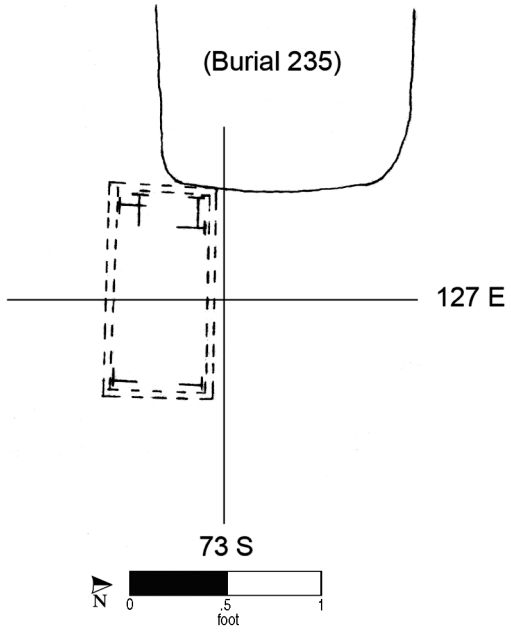
Burial 233

Catalog No. 1279
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 73, E 127
Elevation of highest element (coffin lid): 1.84 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

No skeletal remains were recovered from Burial 233, which consisted only of the remains of a small rectangular wooden box, possibly representing the burial of an infant. No cultural materials were recovered from the grave shaft, nor were the soil conditions noted. The coffin was oriented east-west lengthwise; its lid was at an elevation of 1.84 feet. Nails were noted in situ and recovered by excavators; they also recovered samples of the coffin wood.

It is possible that Burial 233 was not an infant burial but a coffin fragment from a larger burial. The wood remnants may have been shunted to the east and/or south from Burial 288 or 292, as a result of later interments or several apparent later disturbances in the area.

Burial 233 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 233 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/8/92; Drawing No. 491).

Burial 234

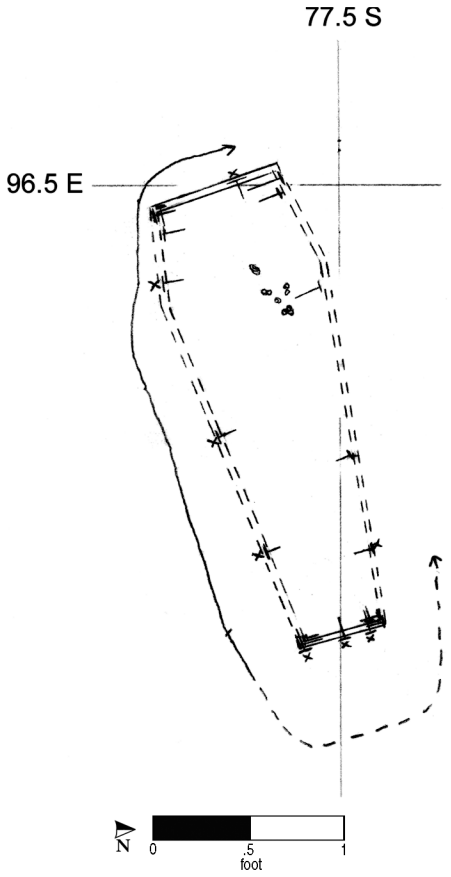
Series 22
Catalog No. 1220
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 96.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.30 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 234 contained the remains of an infant less than 6 months old. The associated soil consisted of yellow-orange silt, mottled with stony tan and gray soil. Most of the northern edge of the grave cut had been removed during prior excavation of other burials to the north.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 2.45 feet based on coffin nails found along the western coffin edge; the bottom was at an elevation of 2.14 feet based on coffin nails found along the north side and in the southeast corner. The western headboard and eastern footboard were preserved, as well as part of the coffin bottom in the west. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter.

Excavators noticed what appeared to be a small hexagonal coffin-shaped area cut into the grave fill overlying the child's burial. This was excavated down to sterile sand in the north and the Burial 234 coffin lid in the south. Excavators found three possible top nails, two of which belonged to Burial 234. Because no bone or wood was found, excavation of this area ceased, and no burial number was assigned.

The infant in Burial 234 had been placed in a four-sided, tapered coffin with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth and gray, shiny, sticky clay presumed by excavators to be decayed tissue. Burial 234 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 224, which cut into a prior infant burial designated Burial 232. No artifacts other than coffin remains were found in association with any of the burials. These burials, including Burial 234, have been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 234 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/10/92; Drawing No. 498).

Burial 235

Series 35
Catalog No. 1221
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 123
Elevation of cranium: 1.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 235 was of a woman between 28 and 42 years old. According to the excavators' notes, the silty clay of her grave shaft held a heavy concentration of rust. Numerous nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, along with a few sherds each of bottle glass, salt-glazed stoneware, and kiln furniture. Excavators also collected fragments of bovine horn core and long bones and an oyster shell fragment. Other cultural material found in the soil included several whole seeds (one recorded in situ on the coffin lid, the others from unknown locations), a bowl fragment from a tobacco pipe, and a textile fiber (possibly intrusive).

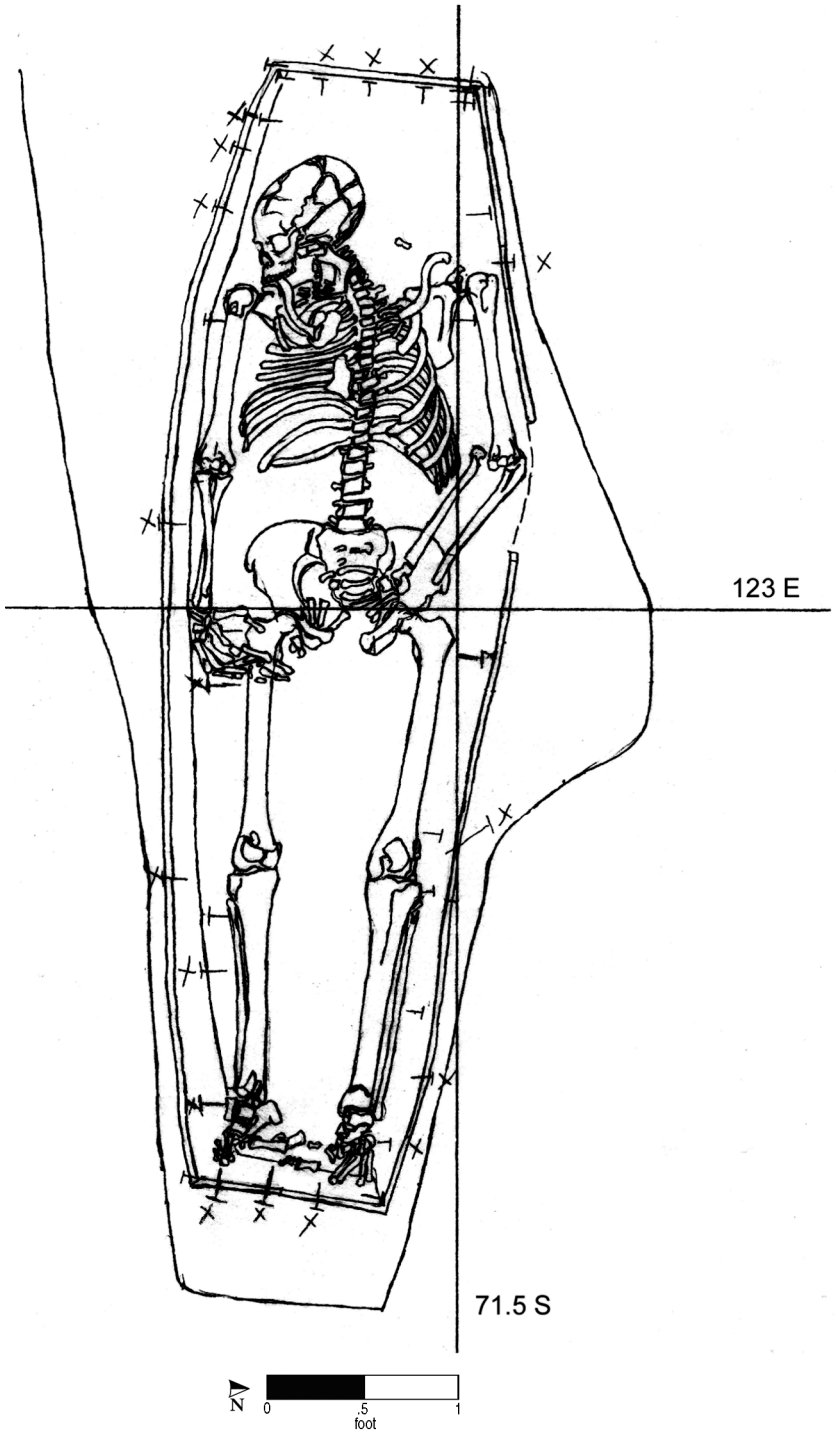
The archaeologists exposed the well-defined lid of the hexagonal coffin at 1.99 feet. They noted "extraneous" bones above the lid and postulated that they were from Burial 219, a child buried almost directly above. They also noted several small cobbles on the lid, which were roughly mapped but apparently not collected, as none was cataloged in the laboratory. Numerous nails were mapped and collected, including several found in vertical positions that attached the lid to the sides of the coffin. A scatter of metal remnants was observed and drawn on the central portion of the coffin lid, although none was recoverable as an object. It is possible the iron remnants were from nails from the overlying Burial 219. One circular "metal artifact," 0.1 feet in diameter, was depicted at the pelvis, either on or above the skeletal remains, and was given field number 235.1; it was not recovered. A straight pin was found on or above the coffin lid and was recovered in two fragments.

The woman's remains were virtually complete and in fair condition despite considerable postmortem breakage. She had been placed supine, with her head to the west and her arms and legs extended. Her left arm was bent slightly and the hand rested on her pelvis.

Burial 235 cut through Burials 288 and 292 (which may represent a single individual) at an angle and lay at a slightly lower elevation. Burial 219, the grave of a young child, was placed above Burial 235, slightly offset to the north. No grave-shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219; this suggests that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235. The two coffins were not stacked directly one atop the other, as intervening soil was present.

It is unlikely that Burial 235 was intentionally associated with Burial(s) 288/292. The detrimental impact on the remains implies that their presence was not known at the time when Burial 235 was interred. Based on this, Burial 235 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 235 (cont.)



Burial No. 235 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/20/92; Drawing No. 539).

Burial 236

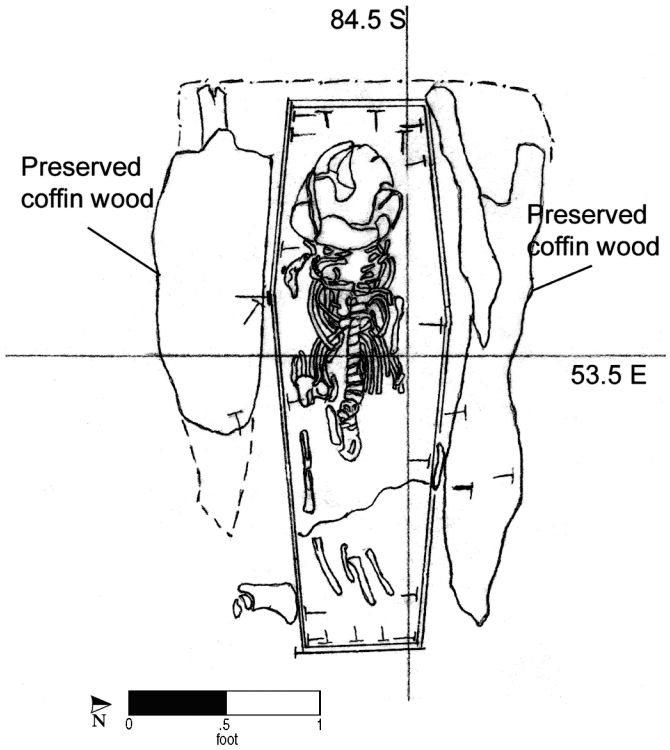
Series 23a
Catalog No. 1222
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 53.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 236 was of a child between 4 and 5 years of age. A possible grave-shaft outline was visible on the east and west ends, but its fill was not described. Extraneous skeletal elements were present in the soil above the coffin, apparently from a burial that had been disturbed, possibly Burial 260.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 4.08 feet and the bottom was at 3.67 feet. It was hexagonal in shape. The sides had fallen outward and lay flat to the north and south of the burial.

Wood samples from the south side were identified as pine and the bottom as loblolly (soft pine). The child had been placed with the head to the west; the skeletal remains were incomplete, crushed, and severely eroded. Excavators recovered one straight pin but did not record its original location.

The north edge of Burial 228, of an adult male, appears to have abutted or overlain the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196 and to have truncated Burial 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 236 is placed in the Late Group along with Burials 228 and 196.



Burial No. 236 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/14/92; Drawing No. 519).

Burial 237

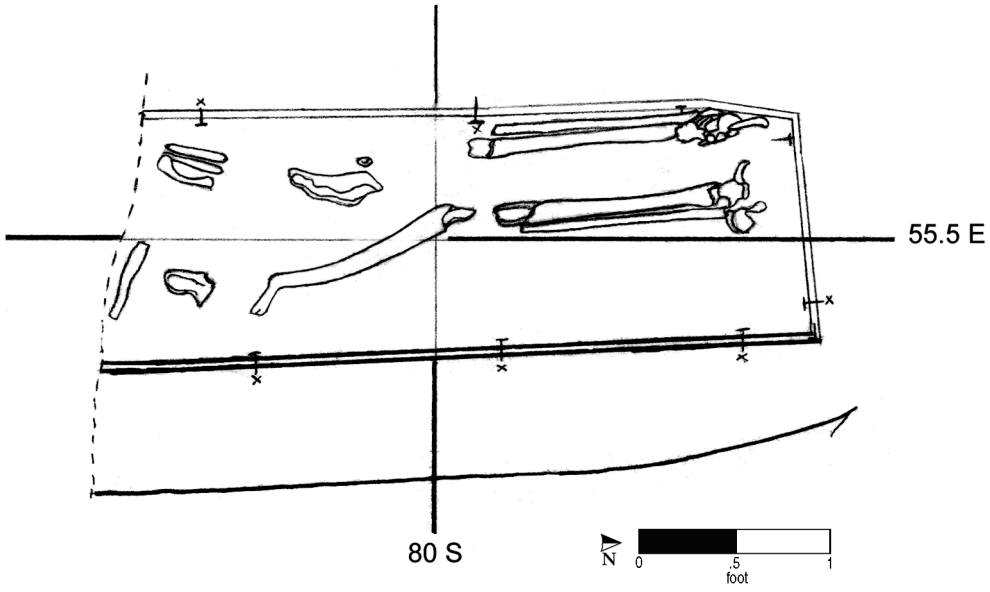
Series 23B
Catalog No. 1223
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 80, E 55.5
Elevation at highest point: 4.11 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 237 consisted of partial remains, probably of an adult, but age and sex could not be determined. The burial was oriented north-south, with the head to the south. Burial 212 had truncated it on the south, above the pelvis. Only the east side of the grave-shaft outline was discernible; the fill from the grave shaft was not described, and no artifacts were recovered from it.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.07 feet, and the lowest recorded elevation was at 4.00 feet. Coffin nails, including six nailed from the bottom to attach it to the sides (an unusual construction), were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The coffin was four sided, either rectangular or tapered. A wood sample from the lid was identified in the laboratory as red pine.

Skeletal remains were in very poor condition and consisted only of partial pelvic bones, radius and ulna fragments, and leg and foot bones.

Burial 237 was immediately adjacent to the east of, and parallel to, Burial 264, which held only partial right leg bones and coffin wood. It is likely that they represent a single individual. Burial 216, an infant burial, overlay the northeast corner of Burial 237, and as noted, Burial 212, a child's grave, had truncated the southern half. On the basis of this stratigraphy, along with the possible tapering coffin, Burial 237 is assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 237 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/13/92; Drawing No. 513).

Burial 238

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1224
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 78.5, E 62
Elevation of cranium: 3.43 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 238 yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. Skeletal fragments were found in the grave fill, suggesting a previous burial in the area had been disturbed during or prior to the interment of Burial 238. Excavators also noticed numerous worm holes in the soil above the Burial 238 cranium.

The coffin lid was first encountered 0.85 feet below the top of the recorded grave cut, at an elevation of 3.61 feet (northwest corner). The bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.91 feet, near the center. The man had been interred in the supine position in a hexagonal coffin. His head was to the west, and his hands were placed over his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair condition. Hair was observed on the top of the cranium.

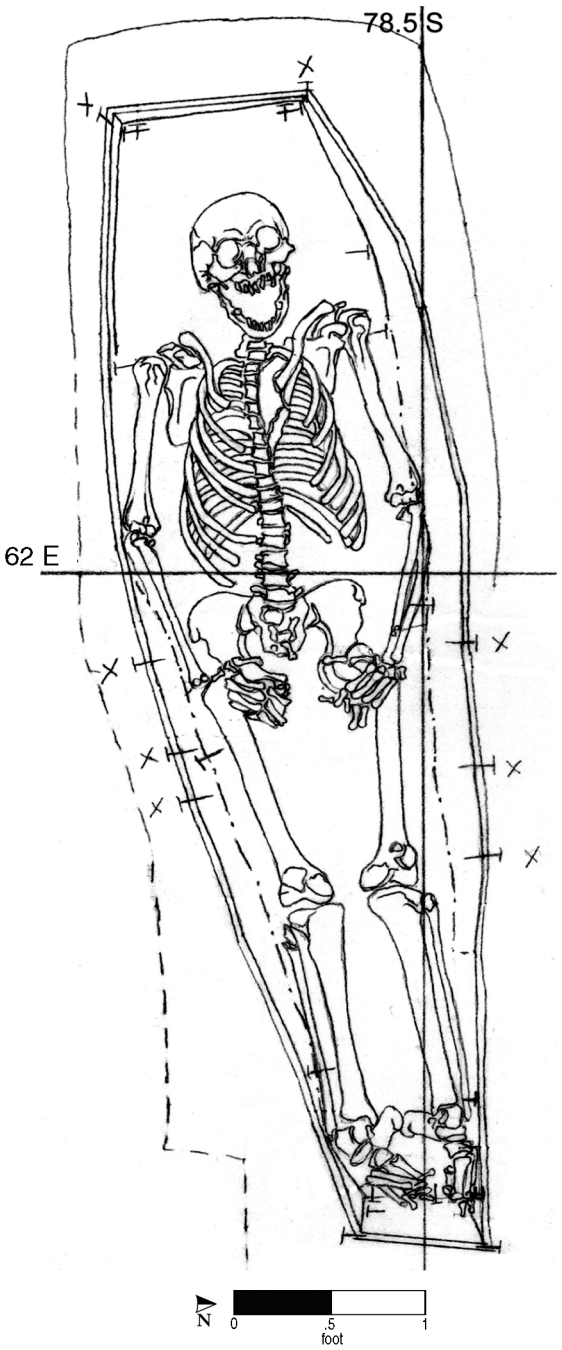
Cuff links were found with the deceased, one pair on the right radius and one pair beneath the left radius; these were numbered in the field as 238.1 (right) and 238.2 (left) and are shown in the accompanying photograph. The faces were octagonal in shape, 15 mm in diameter, and made of copper-alloy with cast flat shanks and drilled eyes. The

faces had a molded motif around a central circular pattern. In addition, a very small (8-mm) single-hole bone button was recovered on the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae.

Burial 238 was immediately beneath Burial 214, a grave of a man of similar age. Excavators suggested the two burials shared a grave; however, because Burial 214 is offset 2.2 feet to the east, it is unlikely that the interments occurred at the same time.

Burial 238 cut into the north side of Burial 285. Burial 271 was immediately north and northeast of Burial 238, at approximately the same elevation. The southwest edge of the Burial 271 coffin was slightly disturbed, possibly by Burial 238, in which case the former predates the latter. Based on the apparent chronology of the surrounding burials, Burial 238 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 238 (cont.)



Burial No. 238 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/25/92; Drawing No. 557).

Burial 239

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1226
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 83.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 3.80 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

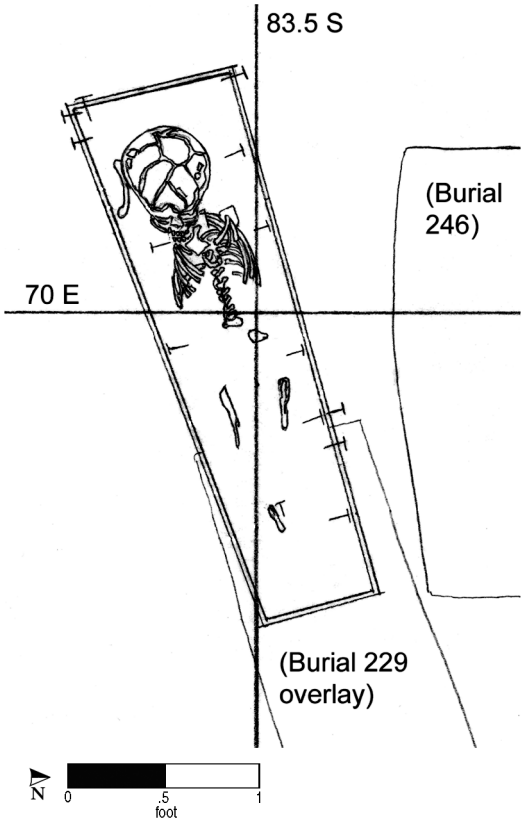
Burial 239 was of a child between 1.5 and 3.5 years of age. The burial was discovered during the excavation of Burial 229. Associated soil was described as brownish silty clay with tan sand mottling, but no grave-shaft outline could be defined. Two wine bottle fragments, a fish scale, and four mammal bone fragments were recovered from the shaft fill.

Field notes state that no coffin wood outline was visible, but a wood sample was recovered and a number of coffin nails were found in situ, defining the coffin's perimeter. The coffin was four sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. The bottom was recorded at an elevation of 3.54 feet at the eastern end.

The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition; only the skull, rib cage, and vertebrae were preserved and recognizable. A small, black organic stain was found on the cervical vertebrae below the mandible and was removed with the child's remains. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium, and pin stains or fragments were also noted in the laboratory during cleaning of the teeth and ribs. A metal object was found near the northwest corner of the coffin; excavators thought it might be a coffin handle, but only one such artifact was located, and laboratory examination failed to confirm this identification. Finally, a nail was found inside the coffin near the right side of the child's head. The nail did not appear to be from the coffin itself.

Burial 239 overlay Burial 280 (later determined to be 274/280), an Early Group adult burial (probably a woman). A wide grave-shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215; Burial 295 had truncated Burial 274/280. It is possible that Burials 246, 239, and 215, all of very young children, were interred within or next to an earlier grave, perhaps that of Burial 295. The head end of Burial 229, a child burial, overlay the foot end of Burial 239, indicating that the former predated the latter.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 239 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 239 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/13/92; Drawing No. 514).

Burial 240

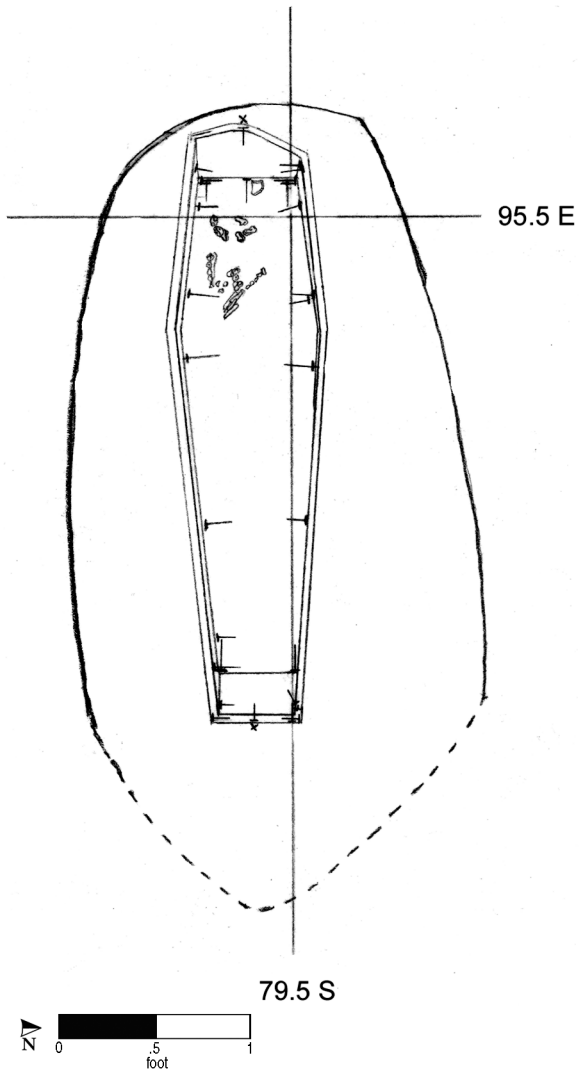
Series 22
Catalog No. 1227
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 95.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 240 was of a child between 10 and 32 months old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of stony soil with charcoal, mottled with orange-brown and occasional lenses of red sand. It contained shell fragments and a sherd of bottle glass. Excavators noted a wooden stake beyond the east end of the burial, which they thought might be related to an underlying burial. This turned out to be Burial 254; however, the stake was only recorded on the field drawing for Burial 240.

Excavation of Burial 240 began at an elevation of 3.45 feet, and the coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20 feet, based on coffin nails found in the southwest corner. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.48 feet, based on coffin nails recorded along the south edge. The excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation of 2.35 feet.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal, although the headboard was bowed outward. The wood was not identified. The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth and rib and cranial fragments. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

The bottom of Burial 207, of a probable woman, was 0.50 feet above the north edge of Burial 240. Burial 240 cut the south edge of Burial 234, which shared a grave with Burials 224 and 231, all infants. Burial 240 also lay directly over another child burial, Burial 254, and the two were aligned similarly. However, Burial 240 had a distinct grave-shaft outline of its own, and so it was clearly a later interment, although it might have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 254. Burial 207 overlay the north edge of both; thus, Burials 240 and 254 must have predated the adult interment. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 240 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 240 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/13/92; Drawing No. 512).

Burial 241

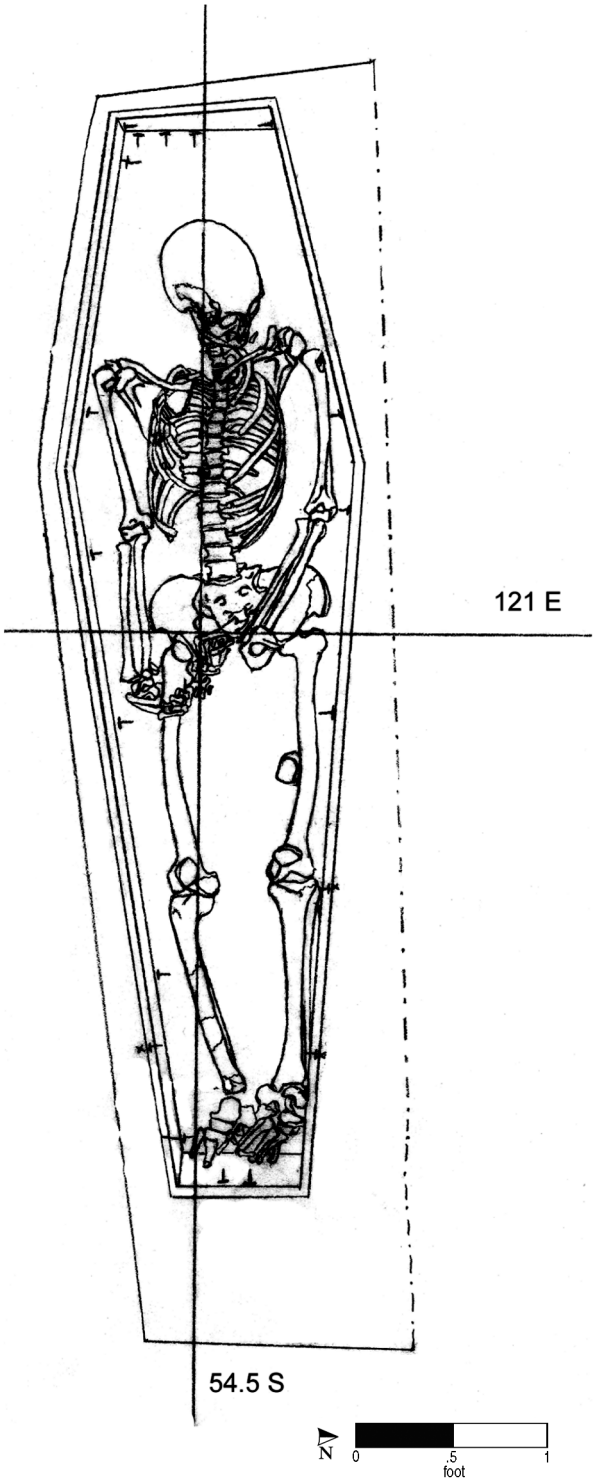
Series 53
Catalog No. 1228
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 54.5, E 121
Elevation of cranium: -0.18 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 241 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years old. The soil in her grave shaft was described as yellow-brown and silty, mottled with yellow-gold. The grave-shaft fill yielded sherds of salt-glazed stoneware vessels, a fragment of kiln furniture and two of brick, a piece of bottle glass, and fragments of Jackfield ware and pearlware, providing a terminus post quem for the grave of ca. 1780. A number of cow bones, mainly carpal and phalange fragments; two dog pelvic bones; and a few unidentified bones of medium-sized mammals were also recovered from the shaft fill, along with one piece of oyster shell. The cow bone is typical of waste material associated with tanning, suggesting this burial postdated the animal-waste dump in this area. Four seeds were collected. However, they were not mentioned in field notes, and thus it is not clear whether they were from the shaft fill or more closely associated with the deceased. The unidentified seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The woman had been buried in a hexagonal coffin. The coffin was fairly well preserved and was drawn in plan and cross section. The footboard sloped outward toward the top. An iron object, in four pieces, was labeled as having been found on the coffin lid. This object was identified as a possible nail. It was not mentioned in the field records; very few notes were taken during excavation of this burial. Nails were recorded in situ around the entire perimeter of the coffin bottom, but only three nails were present at the top, oriented vertically to attach the lid to the sides near the foot. The deceased had been placed supine with her head to the west. Her legs were extended and her arms were by her sides, with her left hand across her pelvis and her right hand over her upper leg. Her remains were complete, articulated, and well preserved, with a few recent breaks. The only artifacts directly associated with this burial were fragments of copper-alloy straight pin(s), found on her mid-thoracic vertebrae and right rib cage; copper staining was also noted on the left innominate and right ilium and ulna. The percentage of chestnut grains among the pollen counted from the coffin lid sample suggests a spring interment.

The grave-shaft soil for Burial 241 was described as exactly the same as the soil in Burial 185, the grave of a man 20–23 years old, except that excavators noted pockets of red sand in Burial 241, but not in the area of Burial 185 that overlapped with Burial 241. The interment of Burial 241 postdated Burial 185, as it clipped the north side of Burial 185, displacing the arm bones. Burial 241 and Burial 243, a coffinless burial of a man aged about 45, bracketed the earlier Burial 185. The two later burials may have been more or less contemporary. The elevation of the highest skeletal remains of Burial 243 was at 0.1 feet, reasonably comparable to the highest skeletal remains of Burial 241; both were substantially lower than Burial 185 (0.85 feet). Based on their location north of the former boundary fence, all three of these burials are assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 241 (cont.)



Burial No. 241 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 629).

Burial 242

Catalog No. 1229
Datum point: 64
Grid coordinates: S 49.5, E 119
Elevation of cranium: -0.3 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 242 was of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow-brown silt, mottled with deeper brown. A variety of ceramic types were represented within the grave fill, including stoneware sherds, kiln furniture, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slip-ware, redware, creamware, and Chinese export porcelain. The earthenwares and porcelain represented domestic wares. The creamware provides an earliest possible date of ca. 1760 for the interment. Other cultural material in the grave shaft included pipe-stem fragments, lead-glass stemware, bottle glass, lamp chimney, aqua and dark-aqua window glass, brick fragments, and intrusive fragments of cinderblock and modern earthenware tile. Domesticated animals represented by bone fragments in the grave fill included sheep, pig, cattle, and dog. Shell and turtle carapace and deer and rodent bones were also present. Eleven whole or partial seeds were collected but were likely intrusive from rodent disturbance in the pelvic area.

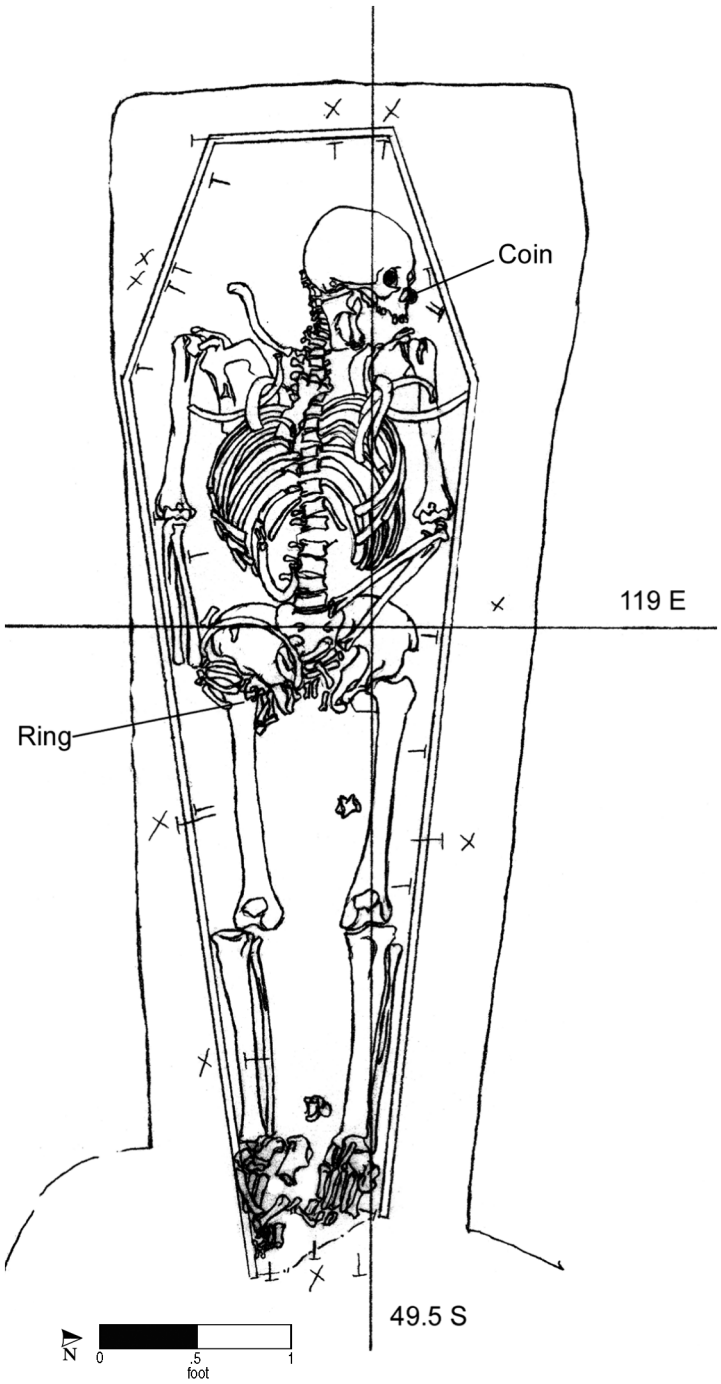
The woman's coffin was hexagonal and made at least partly of spruce. Its lid was encountered at 0.05 feet. Numerous whole and partial nails were recovered, several of which were noted in vertical positions on five sides of the coffin. The woman had been laid to rest in supine position, with her head to the west and her legs extended. Her right arm was nearly straight, with her hand on her right innominate bone, and her left arm was bent at the elbow with her hand over the pubic bone. The bones had preserved well but had endured some mild disturbance through rodent activity, particularly around the feet.

Two copper coins were found in this burial, one in the woman's right eye socket and one on the coffin floor just beneath her left eye. The two coins measured 2.6 cm and 2.7 cm in diameter, but the wear on their surfaces precluded identification. The

woman had also been buried with a copper-alloy ring on the middle finger of her right hand. The ring was made of cast metal with three round cobalt-blue glass insets on either side of a larger, round, clear glass inset. A nearly identical ring was found with Burial 310, of a woman of similar age. In addition to the coins and ring, copper-alloy straight-pin fragments were recovered from the sternum and lumbar vertebrae, the latter with associated fibers and/or hair.

Burial 242 was located in an apparent north-south row with adult Burials 266, 210, 241, and perhaps several other burials that extended southward. Because they lay north of the former boundary fence, all of these burials, including Burial 242, have been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 242 (cont.)



Burial No. 242 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/25/92; Drawing No. 555).

Burial 243

Series 53
Catalog No. 1230
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 57.5, E 121
Elevation of cranium: 0.1 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

The man in Burial 243 was between 40 and 50 years old when he died. He was buried without a coffin. The grave shaft was filled with yellow-brown silty sand, mottled with gold-yellow areas and pockets of red sand. The soil was heavily littered with animal bones, predominately bovine and canine, with fragments of unidentified mammal bones, a deer hoof, and bits of clam and oyster shell. The cow bones included many hoof parts and pieces of horn core from an animal-waste dump, perhaps from a tannery in this area. The dog remains were associated with the canine bones recovered as grave fill from Burial 185, which lay adjacent to the north. They may represent a deliberate dog burial that had been disturbed by the human interments, or a co-interment with Burial 185; excavation records do not indicate whether the dog bones were articulated when found. Alternatively, the dog remains may simply have been present on the surface or in the soil when the grave for Burial 185 was dug.

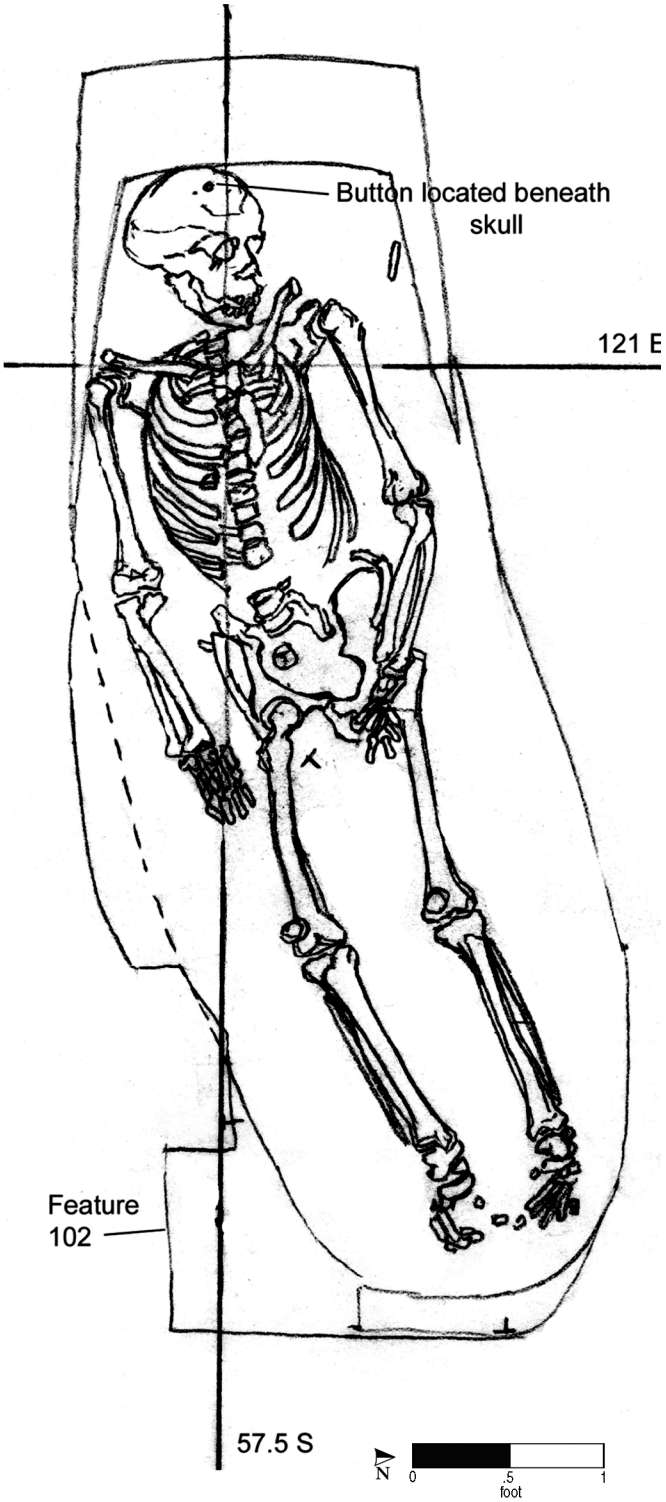
A number of ceramics were found in the grave shaft of Burial 243, including salt-glazed stoneware vessel sherds, stoneware kiln furniture, and lead/manganese-glazed redware. Other cultural material from the grave fill included a fragment of pipe stem with a 5/64-inch bore, pieces of olive-green bottle glass, and bits of iron nails (not from a coffin). A large sample of fiber or hair, possibly human, was recovered from an unrecorded context within this burial, but this item was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man's body had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left hand was on his pelvis, and his right arm lay at his side. The remains had preserved quite well, despite some breakage. The only artifact that may have been deliberately placed in the grave was a copper-alloy button, recovered from beneath the upper part of the man's skull. The button was cast, with an applied shank, and measured 27 mm in diameter.

Burial 243 was laid directly above the infant in Burial 305, with the secondary interment of the lower skeleton of Burial 185, a man aged 20–23, between the two. It appears that when the Burial 243 grave was dug, it truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305. Then the displaced bones from Burial 185 were placed atop Burial 305, after which the Burial 243 coffin was laid in the grave. The lack of artifacts in the grave-shaft fill surrounding Burial 305 indicates that it was in place prior to the dumping that occurred in this part of the site, thus supporting the interpretation that it was the earliest of the graves. The question remains as to whether Burial 243 was placed deliberately above Burial 305. Burial 243 was centered exactly over Burial 305, as though on purpose. The interment of Burial 243 must have occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least 2–3 years.

Burial 243 may have been contemporary with Burial 241, which held a 55–65-year-old woman, located just to the north. Their grave-shaft fill and elevations were similar, and their placement was nearly parallel; both had been disturbed by a previous grave, Burial 185. These graves may be part of a north-south row extending from Burial 266 in the north to possibly as far south as Burial 315. There are several other coffinless burials of men in this area of the site, and Burial 243 may be part of a group of this type of burial. These men may have died during the Revolution, while New York was occupied by the British.

Burial 243 (cont.)



Burial No. 243 (drawn by E. S. on 3/25/92; Drawing No. 556).

Burial 244

Series 31
Catalog No. 1231
Datum point: 61
Grid coordinates: S 51.5, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 0.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

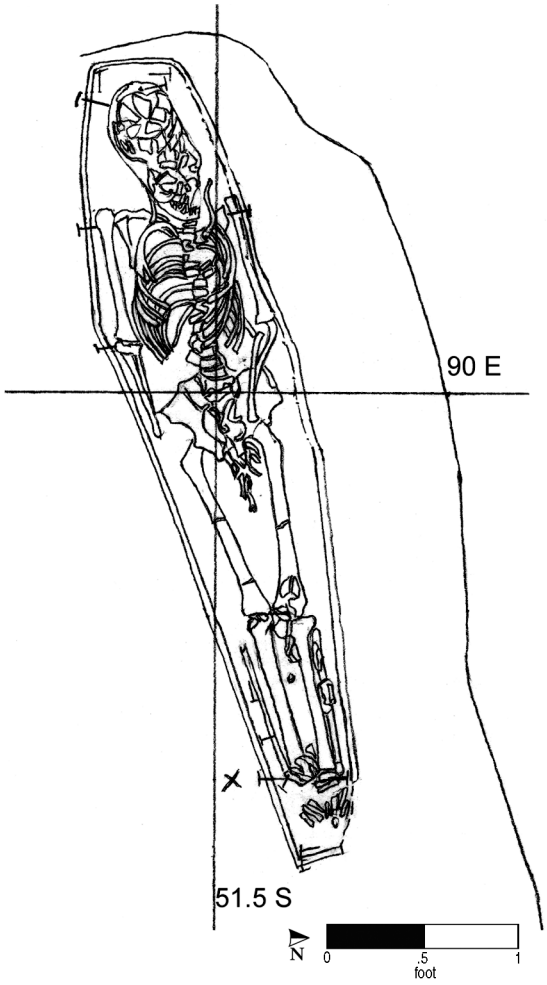
Burial 244 was of a child between 5 and 9 years old. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 15. Soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow, red, and gray mottled clay. No artifacts were noted within the grave fill.

The coffin was possibly hexagonal in shape, and several nails were recorded in situ along its perimeter. The head area had been disturbed and the coffin's north side had fallen inward, leaving the right side of the coffin abutting the southern wall of the grave shaft. The lid lay at an elevation of 0.98 feet. A wood sample taken from an unrecorded location was identified as cedar.

The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 0.88 feet; the elevation of the lowest skeletal remains was 0.6 feet. The remains were nearly complete but broken and eroded. Four fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered during the laboratory cleaning of the child's vertebrae, and one was noted from the cranium, but no other artifacts were observed or collected from this burial.

The south edge of Burial 244 lay underneath the northwest corner of Burial 164, the grave of a child between 8 and 13 years. The Burial 164 coffin floor was measured at an elevation of 1.29 feet, which placed it 0.31 feet over the lid of Burial 244's coffin. Although the northwest corner of Burial 164 showed some disturbance, the grave-shaft outline was evident on the northern edge, directly above Burial 244. Thus it appears that Burial 244 predated Burial 164. The description of the grave fill for Burial 244 differed markedly from that for Burial 164 (light brown to yellow-brown sandy silt), and it is possible a layer of fill or eroded soil from the hillside had covered the area in the interval between these interments.

These two child burials, along with the 9-month-old child in Burial 166, were situated between two parallel north-south rows of adult burials, predominately of men. The rows were bounded by Burials 194 and 158 on the west and Burials 209 and 205 on the east. The highest elevations for skeletal remains in the western row ranged from 0.95 feet to 2.31 feet, and for the eastern row, -0.86–1.05 feet. Other child burials were interspersed within the rows of adult burials. Because all of these burials lay north of the fence line that once bounded the cemetery, they are assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 244 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/27/92; Drawing No. 569).

Burial 245

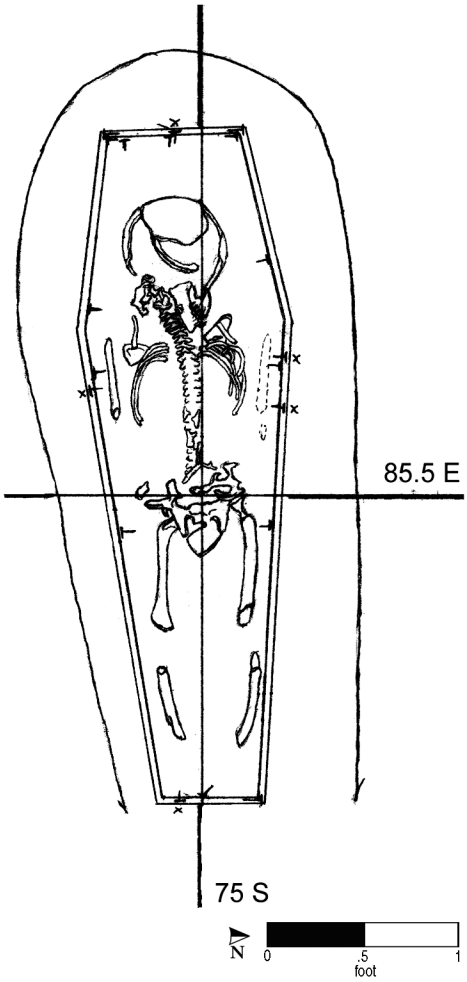
Catalog No. 1232
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 85.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.55 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 245 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 15, about 2 yards to the south of the fence alignment that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. A sherd each of coarse salt-glazed stoneware and Staffordshire slipware, along with clam and oyster shell fragments, were the only materials retrieved from the compacted, mottled clay loam of the grave shaft.

Excavators located the lid of the small hexagonal coffin at 3.92 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. Two wood samples were taken from the coffin bottom but not analyzed for species. A photograph taken during the excavation shows three small cobbles just to the west of the head of the coffin, within the grave shaft. If these cobbles were at the surface, marking the grave, then this would have been a very shallow interment. It seems more likely that the cobbles were simply present in the grave fill.

The child had been laid out supine, with arms and legs extended and the head to the west. Most of the bones were poorly preserved; the extremities were missing and the remaining bones severely compressed. Copper-alloy straight-pin fragments were found just east of the skull.

Because no clear evidence placed it earlier or later, Burial 245 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



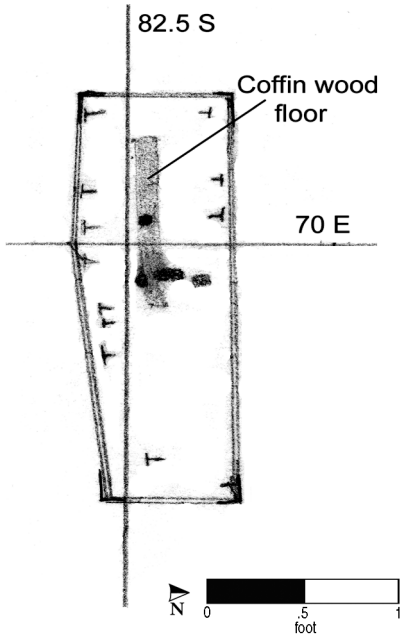
Burial No. 245 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/16/92; Drawing No. 524).

Burial 246

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1234
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 70
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.54 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 246 consisted of decomposed fragments of human bone in the remains of a coffin. The remains were identified as those of a child 6 months to almost 3 years old. The grave shaft contained two oyster shells, a pipe-stem fragment, and a pipe bowl and foot of probable English manufacture. The four-sided coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.67 feet. A small portion of the coffin bottom was preserved and recorded at an elevation of 3.56 feet; a wood sample was identified as cedar. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter.

Burial 246 overlay the center of Burial 295 (which held a woman 30–50 years old) by half a foot and may have shared the same grave, although it was not oriented parallel to the woman's coffin. Burial 246 was due east of Burial 253, north of Burial 239, and just southwest of Burial 215; all three were at approximately the same elevation as Burial 246. A wide grave-shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing both Burial 295 and underlying Burial 274/280, which had been disturbed by 295. Burials 246, 239, and 215, all infants or small children, may have been deliberately buried in or adjacent to the grave shaft of Burial 295.



Burial No. 246 (drawn by A. H. and Brian Van Patten on 3/12/92; Drawing No. 509).

Burial 247

Series 32
Catalog No. 1236
Datum point: 76
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 90
Elevation of cranium: 3.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 247 held remains that were identified as a probable man, aged from 35 to almost 50 years old. His grave was excavated when Burial 213 was interred, and his disarticulated bones were placed at the eastern end of the later grave. It appeared to excavators that his bones were removed and replaced with care and that remnants of his coffin had been moved to surround the bones, as if to maintain an enclosed effect. Excavators attributed some cultural material to his grave shaft, including two fragments of brick, a sherd of olive-green bottle glass, one piece each of redware and stoneware kiln furniture, and two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware. Two seeds were also collected, although their provenience is somewhat unclear. The grave shaft was bisected by a nineteenth-century brick-lined drain (designated Feature 100) that cut completely through both overlapped burials. Burial 247 had already been disturbed before the drain was built.

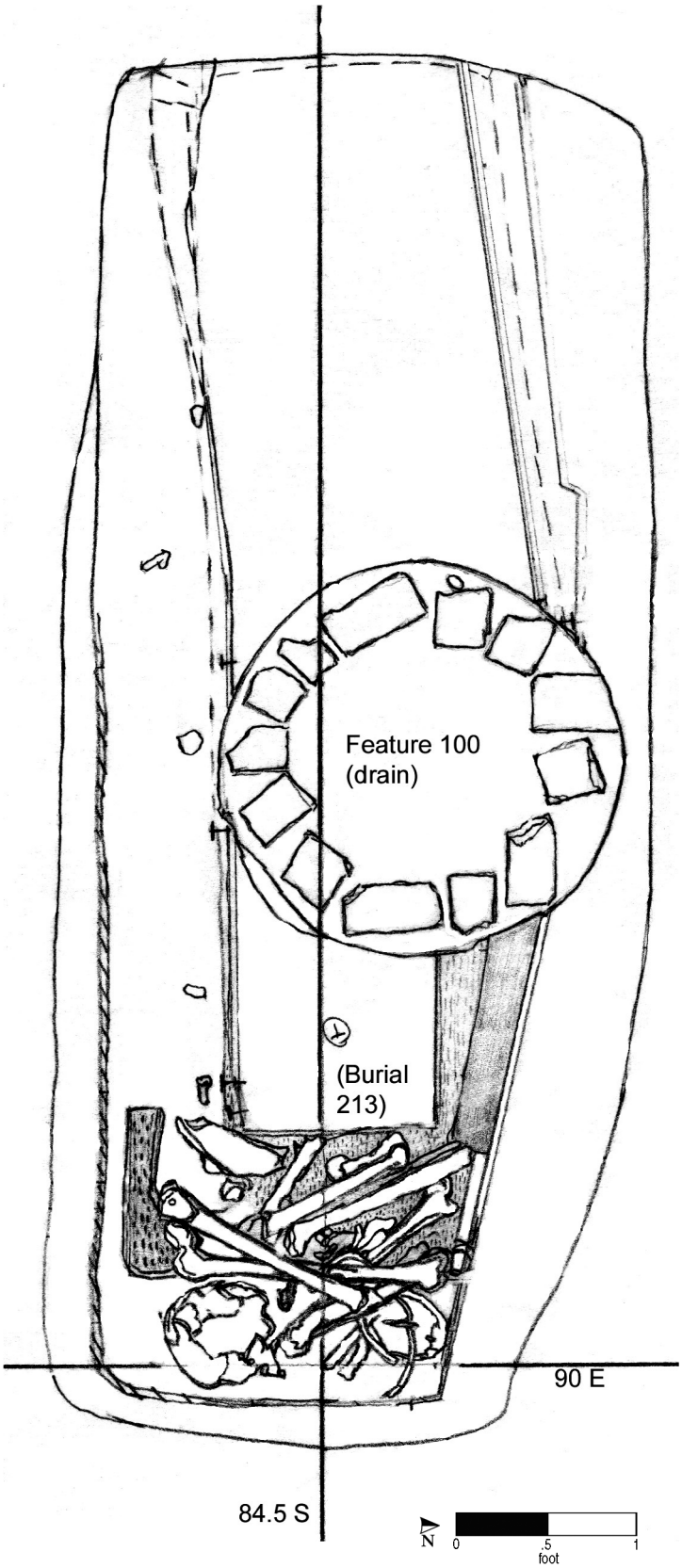
The Burial 247 coffin appears to have tapered toward the foot, although its overall shape (four sided or hexagonal) could not be determined. The coffin was oriented east-west. Excavators noted that Burial 247's coffin had collapsed outward and that parts of its coffin outline were at the same level as that of Burial 213. The highest elevation for the coffin was 3.87 feet, and the coffin bottom lay at 3.37 feet. Nails were observed and collected, and several wood samples were taken. These included two lid samples identified as cedar and pine.

The soft tissue of the individual in Burial 247 was gone by the time Burial 213 was laid to rest; this can be inferred because, with the apparent exception of some vertebrae, the bones were not articulated. Skeletal elements were in fair to poor condition. No cultural material was directly associated with them.

The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, although the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial's bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 247 may belong to a concentration of Early Group burials in this part of the cemetery; however, without knowing the coffin shape, a firm assignment to the Early Group is not possible.

(continued on page 338)

Burial 247 (cont.)



Burial No. 247 (drawn by E. S. on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 586).

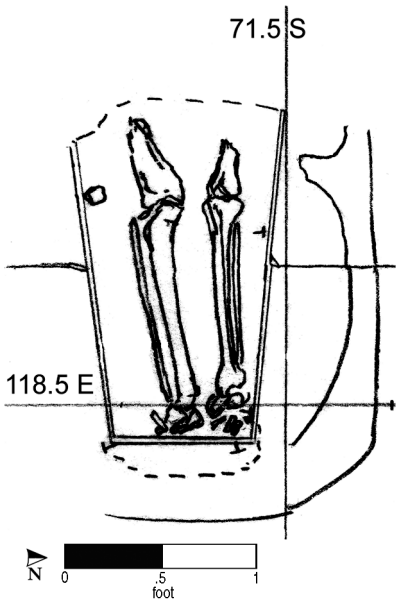
Burial 248

Catalog No. 1237
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 71.2, E 118.5
Elevation of highest point: 1.14 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 248 was the severely disturbed grave of an adolescent between 14 and 15 years old whose sex could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16, several feet south of the fence line that once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. Construction had truncated this individual's remains at the distal femurs, leaving only his or her lower legs and feet. No artifacts were found in the mottled clay of the grave shaft.

The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 0.99 feet. Because it was truncated, its original shape could not be determined. The deceased had been placed in a supine position, with the legs extended; the head would have been to the west.

Burial 248 was somewhat aligned with Burial 222, the grave of a probable man, which was also truncated by the construction. These two burials were lower in elevation than burials to the east, but this may have been the result of construction damage. In the absence of evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 248 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 248 (drawn by E. S. on 3/20/92; Drawing No. 540).

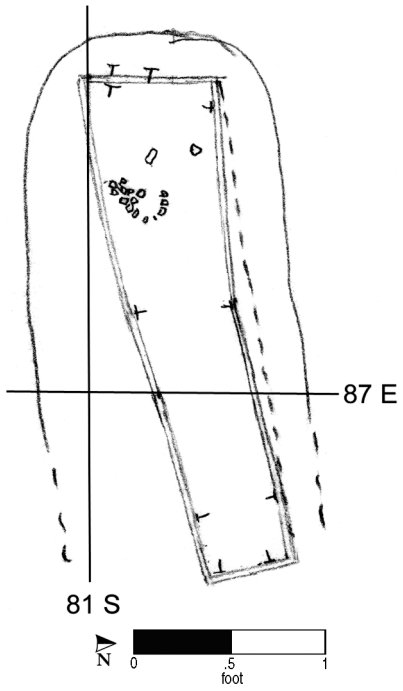
Burial 249

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1238
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 87
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.16 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 249 yielded the remains of a child between 8 and 16 months old. The associated soil was described as orange-brown sand. The outline of the grave shaft was visible except in the eastern portion.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.38 feet, which was also the elevation recorded for the grave cut in the western portion of the burial. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 4.07 feet on the west and 4.22 feet on the east. The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot. Two nails were recorded in situ at the top of the headboard, and eight around the perimeter at the bottom. The child had apparently been placed with the head to the west. The skeletal remains consisted solely of teeth.

Burial 249 was at the southeast corner of Burial 250, an Early Group burial of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. It is possible Burial 249 was placed here deliberately to associate it with Burial 250. Based on this relationship, Burial 249 has been tentatively assigned to the Early Group, although it is possible this child burial was placed here after a lengthier interval following Burial 250.



Burial No. 249 (drawn by E. S. on 3/16/92; Drawing No. 525).

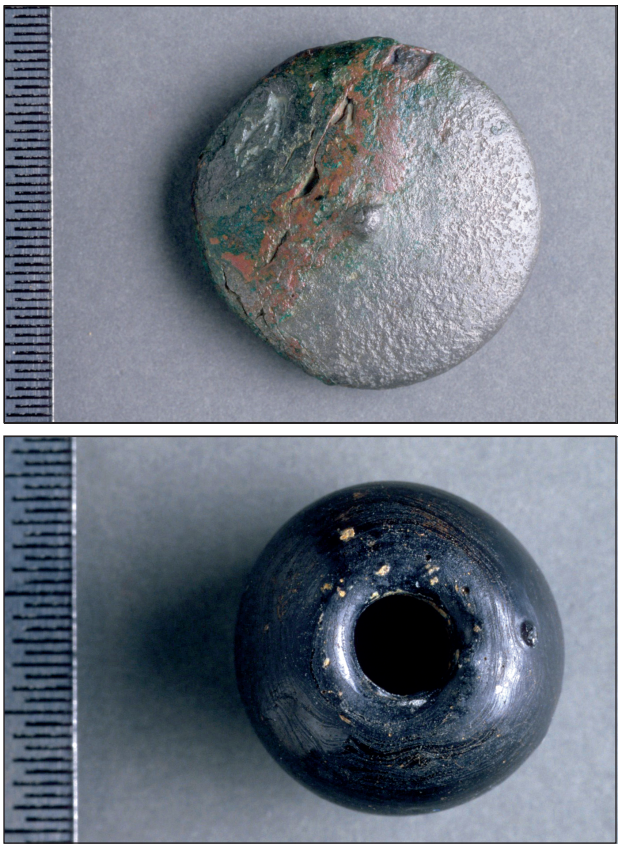
Burial 250

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1239
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 84
Elevation of cranium: 4.07 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 250 yielded the remains of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. The associated soil was described as mottled clayey silt, and the coffin rested on red-orange sandy subsoil. The grave shaft of Burial 251 had cut into and disturbed the northwest corner of the coffin. The southeast corner of the grave shaft was disturbed by Burial 249, which had to be removed prior to completing the excavation of Burial 250.

A nail presumed to be from the coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.37 feet, and a fragment of the lid itself was recovered from an elevation of 3.97 feet. No elevations were taken for the coffin bottom, but the lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.81 feet. A linear stain running east-west along the coffin bottom's midline was described as rust, and excavators also noticed that the coffin bottom appeared unusually thick, possibly owing to the presence of decayed remains. Many of the nails recovered in situ were hammered upward through the floor, an unusual construction type within the African Burial Ground sample. The coffin was four sided, possibly tapered toward the foot. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The remains were in extremely poor condition—only portions of the skull and long bones remained.

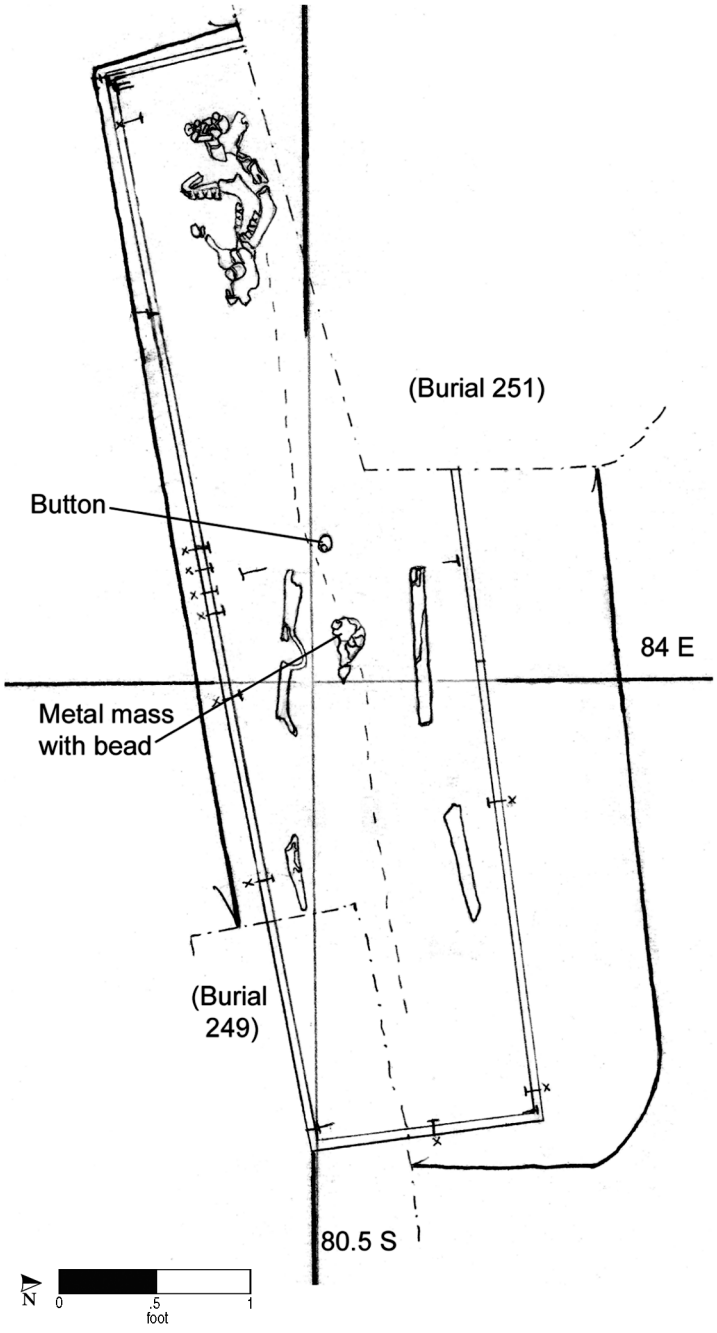
A button and a metal mass with a black glass bead were found in the central portion of the coffin interior, possibly near the pelvis. The copper-alloy button was 20 mm in diameter and had had a braised shank, but the shank loop was missing. The button had a small raised "nipple" on the face. The bead was wound, of simple construction, and round in shape; its color was dull-to-shiny opaque black. It was the only example of its type from the cemetery.



Burial 250 was cut into and partially destroyed on the northwest by Burial 251. A child burial, Burial 249, overlay the foot of the grave of Burial 250, and it is possible this placement was deliberate. Burial 250 is placed in the Early Group because of its stratigraphic position and the possible tapered-coffin shape.

(continued on page 342)

Burial 250 (cont.)



Burial No. 250 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/20/92; Drawing No. 541).

Burial 251

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1240
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 79
Elevation of cranium: 3.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 251 yielded the remains of an adolescent between 12 and 14 years of age. The associated soil was described as soft, mottled clay. The western and northern edges of the grave-shaft outline were obscure. Several kiln spacers and sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware were found in the grave fill above the coffin, as was a fragment of glazed brick. Field notes mention faunal remains from the shaft fill, but none was present in the laboratory.

The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 4.23 feet based on a nail found in the northwest corner, and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.51 feet, based on nails found along the eastern footboard. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The deceased had been placed in supine position; the head was to the west, and the hands were crossed over the pelvis and the feet crossed at the ankles.

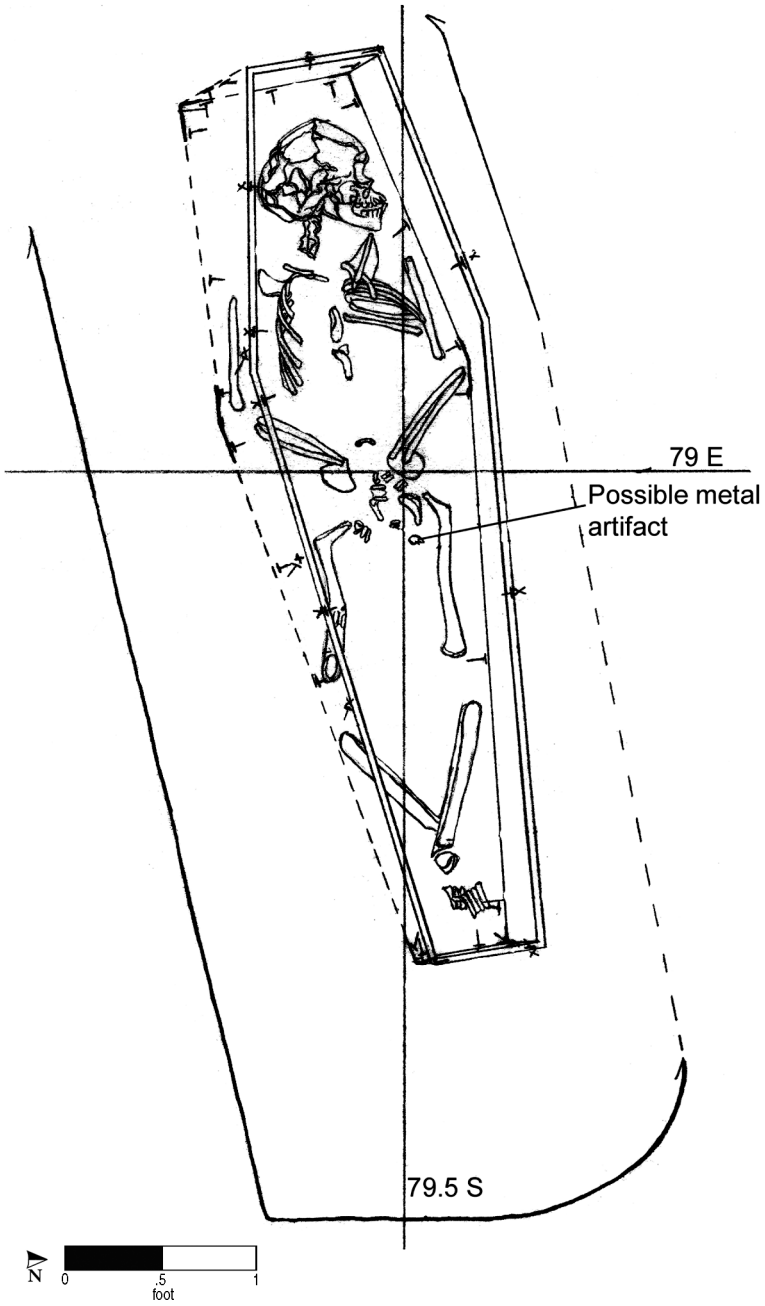
The remains were in poor condition; the cranium was shattered on the right side and the upper face depressed. Excavators noted that the teeth appeared to be encased in a bony substance. Both femurs had complete fractures at mid-shaft, and the ends of all the long bones were eroded.

A small, "paisley-shaped" metallic artifact was found next to the inside of the left femur. This item was given a field artifact number (251.1) and removed, but it was never logged in by laboratory staff.

The Burial 251 grave was stratigraphically associated with a number of others. It overlay the eastern portion of Burial 279, which was approximately half a foot lower in elevation. The grave shaft of Burial 251 cut into the northwest corner of Burial 250, and it also appeared to have overlain the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 256, which had in turn cut into Burial 281. The northeast corner of the Burial 251 grave shaft overlay the southwest corner of Burial 227. The grave shaft of Burial 211 may have overlain that of Burial 251, but the former was excavated 1 month prior to the latter, and records do not mention the stratigraphic relationship. Burials 279, 250, and 281 have been assigned to the Early Group, Burials 227 and 256 to the Middle Group, Burial 251 to the Late-Middle Group, and Burial 211 to the Late Group.

(continued on page 344)

Burial 251 (cont.)



Burial No. 251 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/21/92; Drawing No. 547).

Burial 252

Catalog No. 1241
Datum point: 52A
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 95.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.30 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

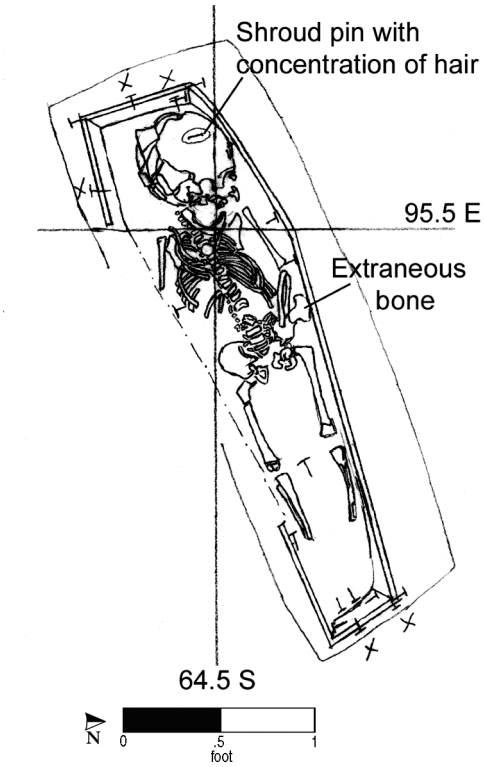
Burial 252 yielded the remains of a young child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the rear part of Lot 15, and the south side of the shaft had been disturbed by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The grave-shaft fill consisted of yellow-gray clay, mottled with a small amount of coarse, red sand.

The child's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 1.54 feet, beneath Burial 225, and the coffin bottom lay at 0.96 feet. The south edge of the coffin lid had been disturbed by Feature 77, but at the bottom the edge was visible. Disturbance to the skeletal remains was minimal. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and remains of a small metal plate and a metal disc, possibly part of the plate, were recorded on its lid. The plate was not present in the laboratory when Howard University inventoried the burial. The disc was inventoried but was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. One possible tack and several nails were recorded roughly aligned lengthwise down the center of the lid. Nails were also recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin, at top and bottom. An extraneous radius (not from either Burial 252 or 225) was found just above the coffin lid.

The child had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and hands resting over his or her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition; the lower right arm, distal ends of the long bones, and hands and feet were missing. The burial was exposed to seeping water during excavation, and the remains were soft and wet by the time they were removed from the ground.

A bone disc, with a vertically oriented straight pin beneath it, was recorded in situ on the neck. These items apparently were misplaced and were never cataloged by conservation staff in the laboratory. Pins were also recorded on the frontal bone of the cranium (associated with a concentration of hair), over the left ear, and under the left mandible; copper stains were noted on the sacrum and a left hand phalange. Field notes refer to an impression of cloth over the left orbit, but the conservation staff did not analyze this. It is likely this young child was wrapped in a winding cloth that was pinned in several places.

Burial 252 lay immediately beneath Burial 225, another very young child, whose grave was offset slightly to the north but in an apparent shared grave. Because these burials lay north of the former fence line, both have been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 252 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/19/92; Drawing No. 537).

Burial 253

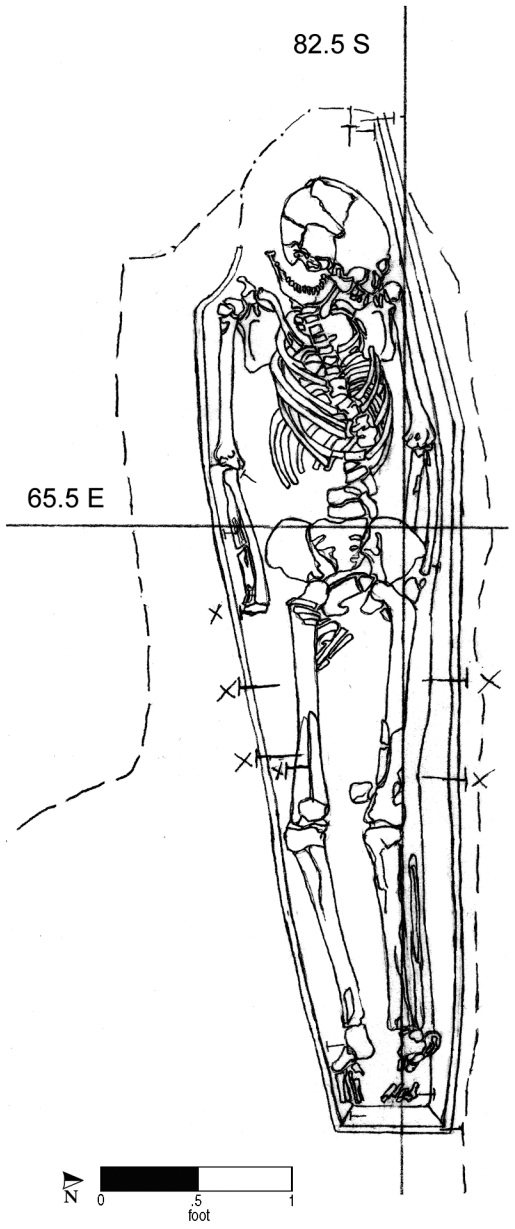
Series 15A
Catalog No. 1242
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 65.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.02 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 253 yielded the remains of an individual between 13 and 15 years of age; sex could not be determined. The associated soil was described as gray sandy clay, mottled with tan silt and red sand. One shard of glass and numerous cow and unidentified mammal bone fragments were recovered from the fill. The grave shaft appeared to be disturbed along the western edge and was obscured along the eastern end where Burial 239 and Burial 246 had been removed previously.

The hexagonal coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.24 feet and was well preserved. Vertical nails recorded in situ around the perimeter appear to have attached the lid to the sides. Only the southwest corner appeared to have been disturbed, possibly by a brick drain (Feature 112/182) located south of the burial. The bottom of the coffin was reached at an elevation of 3.21 feet. Excavators noted that the coffin slumped downward from west to east, probably because of the underlying Burial 295 on the east.

The deceased was interred in supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The remains were in fair condition. The skull was disturbed, with the zygomatic (cheek) and frontal bone pushed to the north, off the mandible. The coffin lid rested directly on top of the skeletal remains, with very little soil inside the coffin. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the right ribs.

Burial 253 overlay the western end of Burial 295, the grave of a woman between 30 and 50. Because Burial 295 disturbed Burial 274/280, Burial 253 also must postdate Burial 274/280. To the west, the southern edge of the grave shaft for Burial 195 appears to have overlain the northwest part of Burial 253. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 253 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 253 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/18/92; Drawing No. 533).

Burial 254

Series 22
Catalog No. 1243
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 97.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.08 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 254 was of a child between 3.5 and 5.5 years old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of predominantly yellow-orange mixed silts, mottled with red sand lenses with pebbles and small cobbles. Its outline was apparent on all sides. A wooden stake was found within the eastern portion of the grave cut at an elevation of 2.85 feet; the stake was recorded during excavation of Burial 240 and was apparently not taken to the laboratory after its removal.

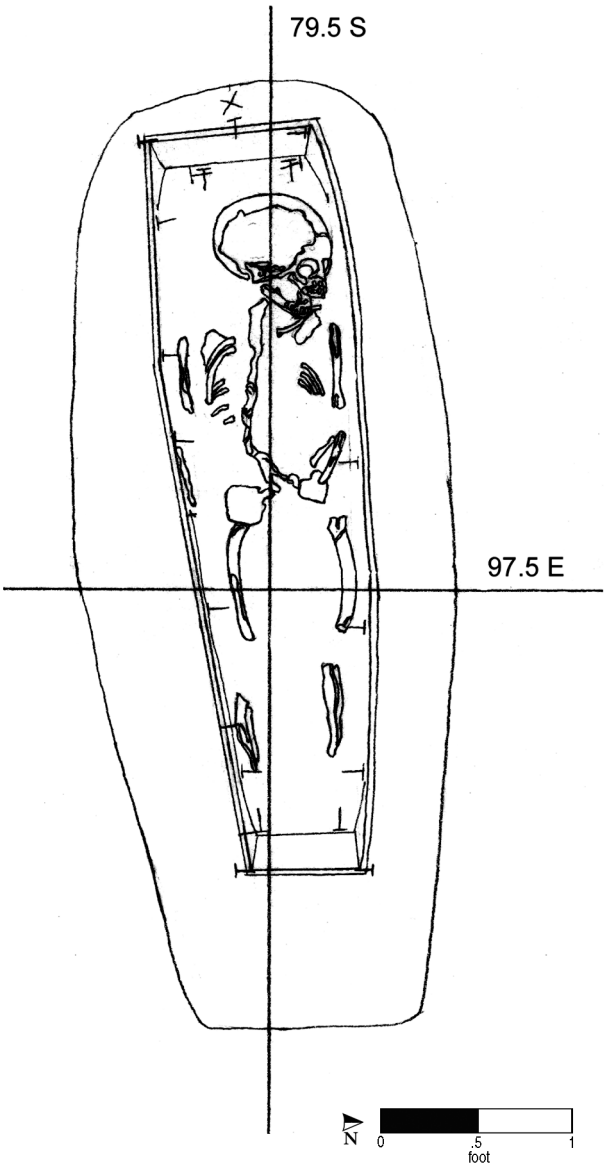
The child's coffin lid was first exposed at elevations of 2.45 feet in the west and 3.10 feet in the east; the bottom was at 1.50 feet. Its shape could not be determined with certainty. The body was placed in supine position with the head to the west; the left hand was on the pelvis and the right hand was at the side. The skeletal remains were incomplete and in poor condition. The extant bones were crushed and severely eroded; the cranium was fractured and the maxillary teeth scattered.

A silver pendant was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains. It was found near the child's mandible and may have been worn as an earring or strung around the neck. The piece (Catalog No. 1243-B.001) was of cast silver, with a hoop attached to a sphere, from which hung a teardrop-shaped ornament. A tiny fiber was found near the piece, possibly indicating a cord for the pendant, clothing, or a winding sheet. No other artifacts were found in association with this child.

Burial 240, a Middle Group child's grave, directly overlay Burial 254, and the two were aligned similarly. Burial 240 had a distinct grave-shaft outline of its own; therefore, it was clearly a later interment, although it may have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 254. Burial 207, of an adult, overlay the north edge of both. Based on stratigraphic position, and absent evidence that might date it more precisely, Burial 254 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 348)

Burial 254 (cont.)



Burial No. 254 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/18/92; Drawing No. 530).

Burial 255

Series 25B
Catalog Nos. 1244 and 2147
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 79.3, E 117.9
Elevation of cranium: 1.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

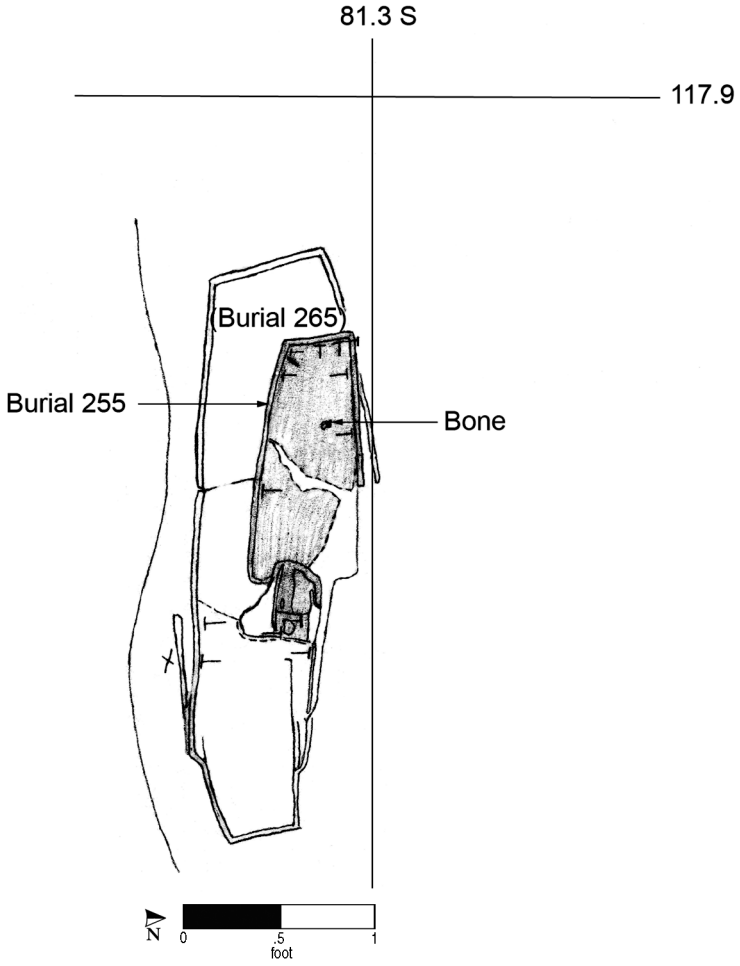
Burial 255 consisted only of coffin remains, cranial fragments, and teeth from an infant less than 3 months old. The coffin had been placed directly on top of the Burial 265 coffin, in the same grave shaft. The grave-cut outline was visible only on the south side. The shaft fill was gray-brown sandy silt, mottled with yellow fine silt. The grave had been disturbed, possibly by machine action, and the eastern end had been shifted southward approximately 0.2 feet.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 2.17 feet, based on coffin nails found along the west edge, and the bottom was at 1.73 feet. The eastern section of the coffin had been displaced to the south, but the shape appears to have been hexagonal.

Tooth fragments were found in the western portion of the burial, indicating that the child was buried with the head to the west.

An unidentified metal object was recorded on the coffin lid but was never logged by project conservation staff in the laboratory. One possible straight pin was found in situ near the cranium but was not recovered. Additional coffin nails were found in the area between Burial 255 and Burial 265; these nails were given a separate catalog number (2147) in the laboratory, because it was unclear to which burial they belonged.

Burial 265, the grave of a child between 6 months and 1 year of age, and Burial 255 appear to have been a co-interment. Both burials have been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 255 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/19/92; Drawing No. 536).

Burial 256

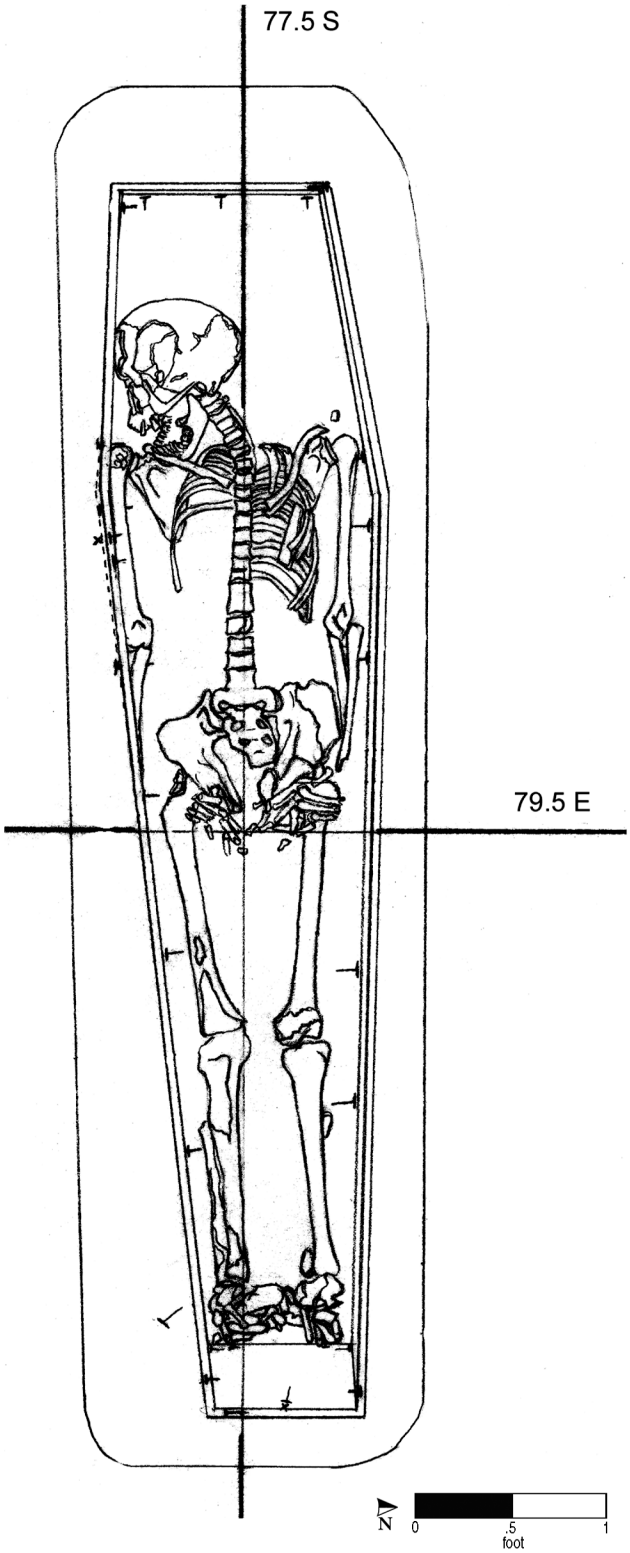
Series 15A
Catalog No. 1245
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 79.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.82 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 256 was of a man between 40 and 60 years of age. The western third of the burial lay in orange sandy soil that resembled subsoil. The eastern two-thirds lay in soft clayey silt, which may be a natural soil matrix redeposited as shaft fill.

The man's coffin lid was well preserved but had collapsed over the eastern half of the skeletal remains. It was recorded at an elevation of 3.17 feet at the west end, 2.72 feet at the center, and 2.10 feet at the east end. A left humerus, radius, and femur were recovered in the shaft fill over the west end of the coffin lid; these probably belong to Burial 281, which lay below and had been truncated by Burial 256. The bottom of the coffin was not mentioned in field records, but the lowest elevation recorded was 2.38 feet. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The man had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west and hands over the pelvis. The remains were in very fragile condition. A circular copper stain was observed on the sixth vertebra but was not recoverable.

Burial 256 truncated Burial 281. Burial 251 overlay the south side of the Burial 256 grave shaft by 0.14 feet, and Burial 211, a grave of another probable man, lay above Burial 256. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 256 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 256 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/31/92; Drawing No. 578).

Burial 257

Series 34
Catalog No. 1246
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 64.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.21 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 257 was of a man between 30 and 40 years of age, whose grave was located along the fence post line that crosses the cemetery and marked a presumed former northern extent. This burial apparently disturbed an underlying burial, Burial 175 (the remains of a man in his mid-20s), and that man's bones were redeposited above the Burial 257 coffin. It is also possible that Burial 175 represents a deliberate secondary burial, in which case the deceased may have had some relationship to the man in Burial 275.

The grave-shaft outline was rectangular on the west and north sides; the south side was irregular, and the east end tapered to a point. Its fill was described as mottled yellowish and bluish clay. Excavators collected four large, unidentified mammal bones and one cow bone from the grave fill of Burial 157. However, numerous other items were recovered during excavation of Burial 175 that were actually from the Burial 257 grave shaft. These included clay pipe stems, 4 pearlware sherds (providing a terminus post quem of ca. 1780), a redware sherd, 10 nail fragments, 4 oyster shell fragments, and a cow bone.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.3 feet in the southeast and 3.24 feet in the north, and the bottom was at 2.85 feet. The coffin shape could not be determined with certainty. Based on the tapered head and foot ends, it could have been hexagonal or possibly octagonal. Nails were recorded in situ at the perimeter of the coffin bottom. The excavators noted that two nails found underneath Burial 257 may have belonged to an original coffin from Burial 175, but these nails were not cataloged in the laboratory separately from Burial 257's nails. When the excavator took down the coffin walls on all sides, one nail was found 6 inches west of the western coffin line. Another nail was found about 4–6 inches south of the southern part of the coffin wall. The excavator indicated that there appeared to be a coffin line in association with this nail. Fragments of a long bone and a possible hand bone were also found underneath the burial; these may have been from Burial 175.

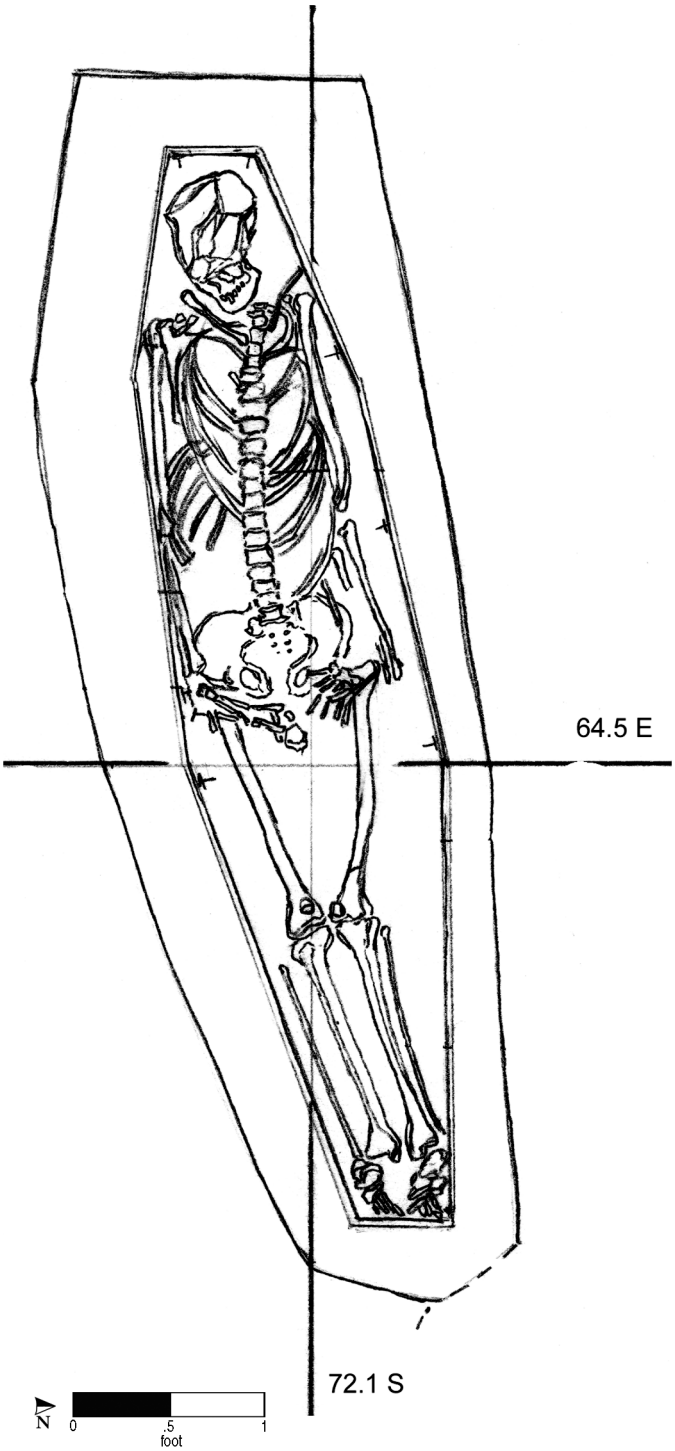
The man was buried in supine position with his hands on his pelvis and his head to the west. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. The burial was frequently flooded and silted over during excavation, requiring re-excavation. Two buttons were recovered during grave-fill screening, including one that was originally found in the sacrum area. A third button was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left acetabulum (hip socket). The three buttons (possibly button backs) were of bone, 12–13 mm in diameter. Three straight pins were recorded in situ, two on the chest area and one

next to the left side of the skull. Pin fragments or staining were also found at the left femur head, the cervical vertebrae, and the right zygomatic arch.

Burials 257 and 175 were along the alignment of fence postholes that crossed the cemetery. One posthole (Feature 67) was directly west of the burials; another (Feature 105) abutted them on the southeast and may have been cut into by one or both of the burials. Dating Burial 175 was problematic, as the artifacts in the shaft fill did not provide a terminus post quem for this grave; it was designated Middle Group in the absence of clear evidence to place it earlier or later. Burial 257 apparently postdated the fence, and the associated grave-fill artifacts corroborated this chronology; thus, Burial 257 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 352)

Burial 257 (cont.)



Burial No. 257 (drawn by E. S. on 3/20/92; Drawing No. 538).

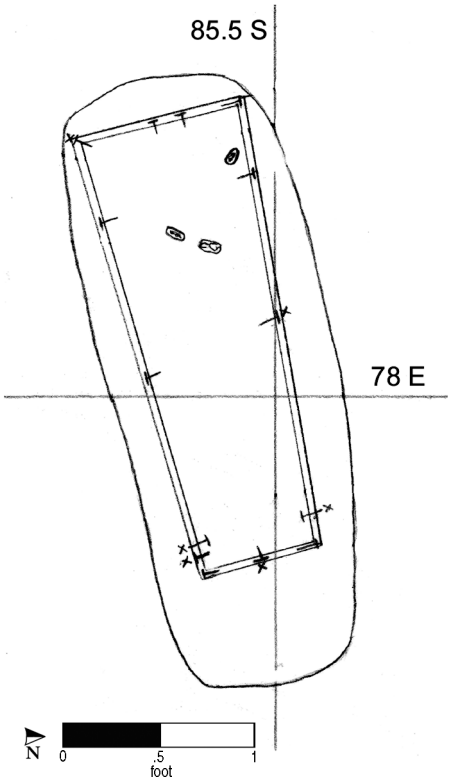
Burial 258

Series 11B
Catalog No. 1247
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 85.5, E 78
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.21 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 258 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The skeletal remains consisted only of deteriorated pockets of bone and a single tooth. The grave-shaft fill was dark yellow-brown clay mottled with gray, evident as an oblong stain in gray clay to the north and west and sterile red sand to the east. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. The southern edge of the grave shaft had been previously excavated during the removal of Burial 198.

After delineating the grave (at an elevation of 4.4 feet), excavators scraped down approximately 1 foot to reach the coffin lid at an elevation of 3.62 feet. The bottom was at 3.05 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including vertical nails that attached both the lid and bottom boards to the sides. Their locations provide the best evidence for the coffin's shape; it was four sided and tapered slightly toward the foot. Based on the location of the tooth, the child had been laid with the head to the west. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 198 lay just to the south of Burial 258 at a lower elevation. Based on field drawings, it appeared that the grave shaft for Burial 198 cut into the upper part of the grave shaft for Burial 258. This indicates that Burial 258 was an earlier burial. It may have been contemporary with Burial 126/143, the grave of two children interred in the same coffin, or with Burial 261, a grave identified only by a coffin fragment, which was truncated by Burial 198. Burial 258 was oriented similarly to all three of these nearby burials. Based on the stratigraphic relationships among these burials, and without any definitive evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 258 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 258 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/16/92; Drawing No. 523).

Burial 259

Series 46
Catalog No. 1249
Datum point: 66
Grid coordinates: S 40.5, E 102
Elevation of cranium: 0.47 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

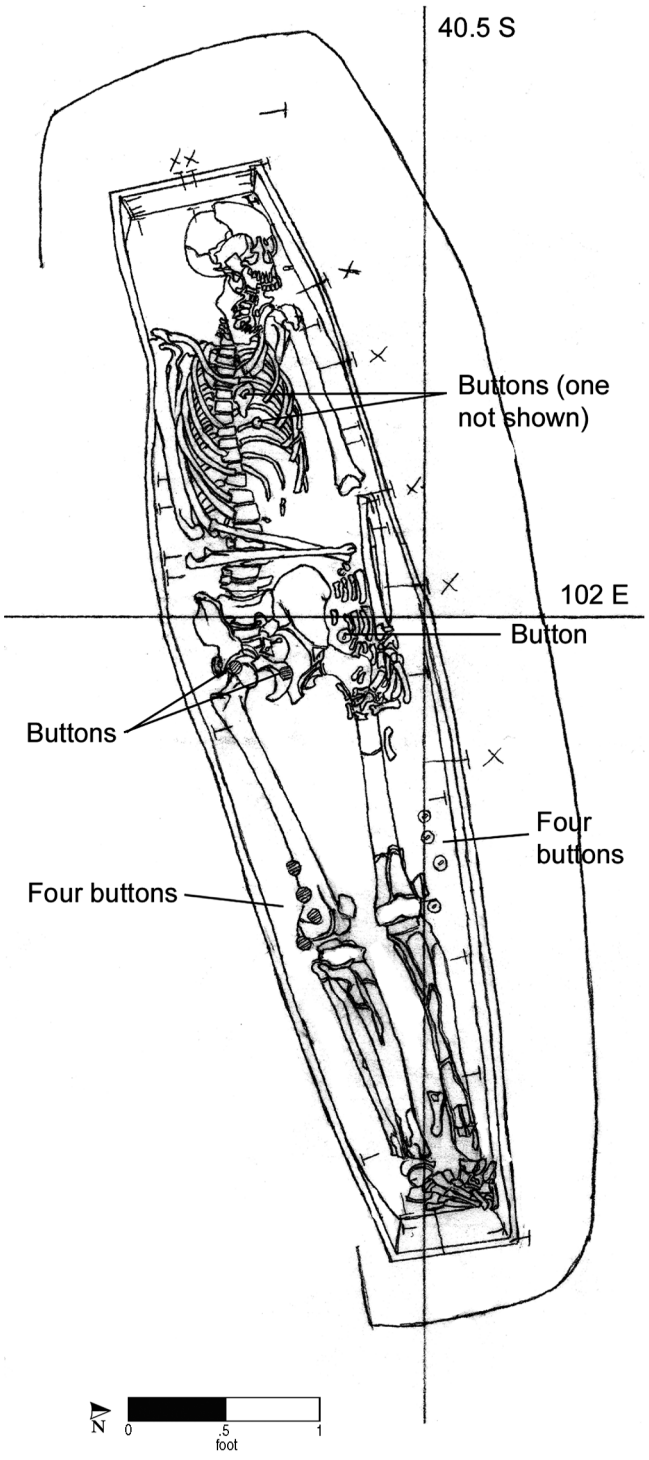
Burial 259 was of a probable woman between 17 and 19 years of age. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The shaft outline was ovoid and obscured on the south side by a later interment (Burial 278). No grave-fill artifacts were recorded, but a coin was recovered during excavation. It was not listed in the field records, but conservation staff reported that it was from construction fill. The coin was identified as a George II or III halfpenny. Because it was not directly associated with the remains, it was retained in the collection rather than reburied.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 0.74 feet, the bottom at 0.06 feet. The coffin was hexagonal or bowed at the sides, and nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. Wood samples from unidentified locations were identified as pine and cedar. The deceased was laid out in supine position with head to the west. The left arm was extended, and the right arm crossed over the abdomen with the hand on the left innominate bone. The skeletal remains were in fair to good condition.

Although the skeletal remains appeared to be female, the deceased had apparently been laid out in men's clothing. Eighteen buttons were recorded in situ with the skeletal remains, some were whole and others represented only by shanks. Four buttons with a ridged face design were aligned at the end of each femur, just above the knee, and three similar buttons were found in the pelvic area. They clearly were from breeches. The buttons were of cast-copper alloy with tin plating and cone shanks, 18 mm in diameter. Two smooth-faced buttons were found on the ribs, two shanks on the vertebrae, and three shanks on the pelvis. Fabric was associated with buttons on both the pelvic area and the knees. Wool was identified in the laboratory with the buttons from the breeches. Conservators also identified linen fragments but did not record with which buttons these fragments were associated. The two buttons on the ribs, possibly with leather covers, may have been from a shirt. Several straight-pin fragments were also recovered from unrecorded locations.

The south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 259 overlay the northern edge of Burial 278, the grave of a man in his 40s or 50s. Their location north of the fence line places both of these burials in the Late Group.

Burial 259 (cont.)



Burial No. 259 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/21/92; Drawing No. 545).

Burial 260

Series 23A
Catalog No. 1250
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 53.5
Elevation of highest point: 3.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 260 consisted only of disarticulated bones of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The bones were found adjacent to Burial 236; most were beneath the fallen south side of the child's coffin. Elevations recorded for the skeletal elements were from 3.89 to 3.68 feet.

Burial 260 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

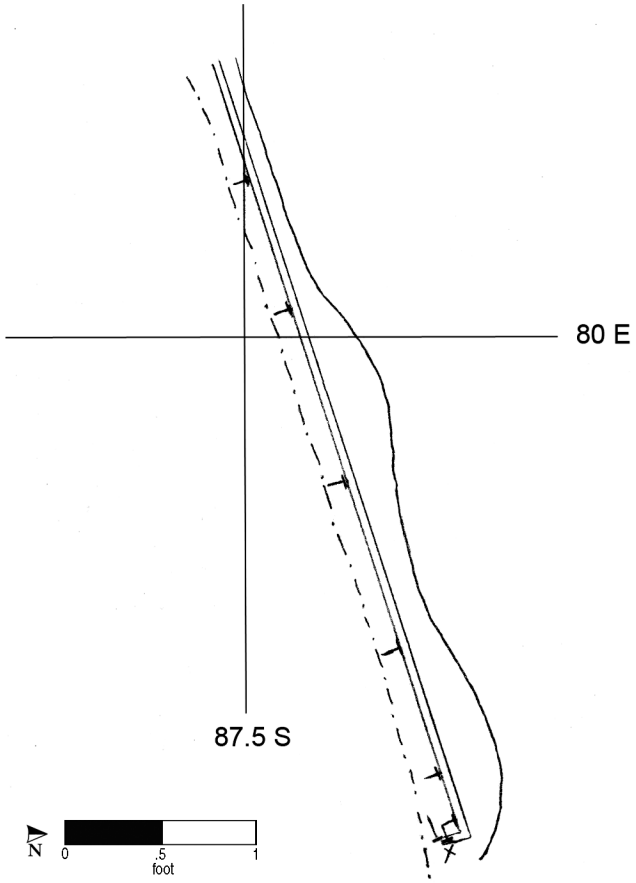
The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore, it has not been reproduced.

Burial 261

Series 11B
Catalog No. 1251
Datum point: 75
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 80
No skeletal remains present
Temporal group: Early

No human remains were found in association with Burial 261, which consisted only of the north side of a coffin. The grave lay beneath Burials 126 and 143, which had been excavated 2 months prior to the discovery of Burial 261. Soil in the grave shaft of Burial 261 was described as mottled yellow-brown silty clay. The coffin remnant lay immediately beneath Burials 126 and 143 but was offset slightly to the north. It was not discovered until the balk formed by the northern edge of the Burials 126 and 143 grave shaft was removed. Backfill had been deposited over the empty grave pit of Burials 126 and 143, and excavators removed this in order to fully expose the coffin line of Burial 261; however, only the northern coffin wall was preserved. The coffin shape could not be determined, although several coffin nails were found in situ. Excavation of Burial 261 ended at an elevation of 3.23 feet.

Burials 126 and 143, which held two children interred in the same coffin, truncated most of Burial 261. The excavators of Burial 261 believed that all three individuals were interred in the same grave shaft, and in fact the coffins seem to have been oriented exactly parallel to each other. It was evident that Burial 261 predated Burials 126 and 143, and there appeared to have been no effort to preserve the former when the second burial took place. Burial 198, the grave of a subadult, lay immediately north of Burial 261 and apparently over its northwest end. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 261 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 261 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/17/92; Drawing No. 528).

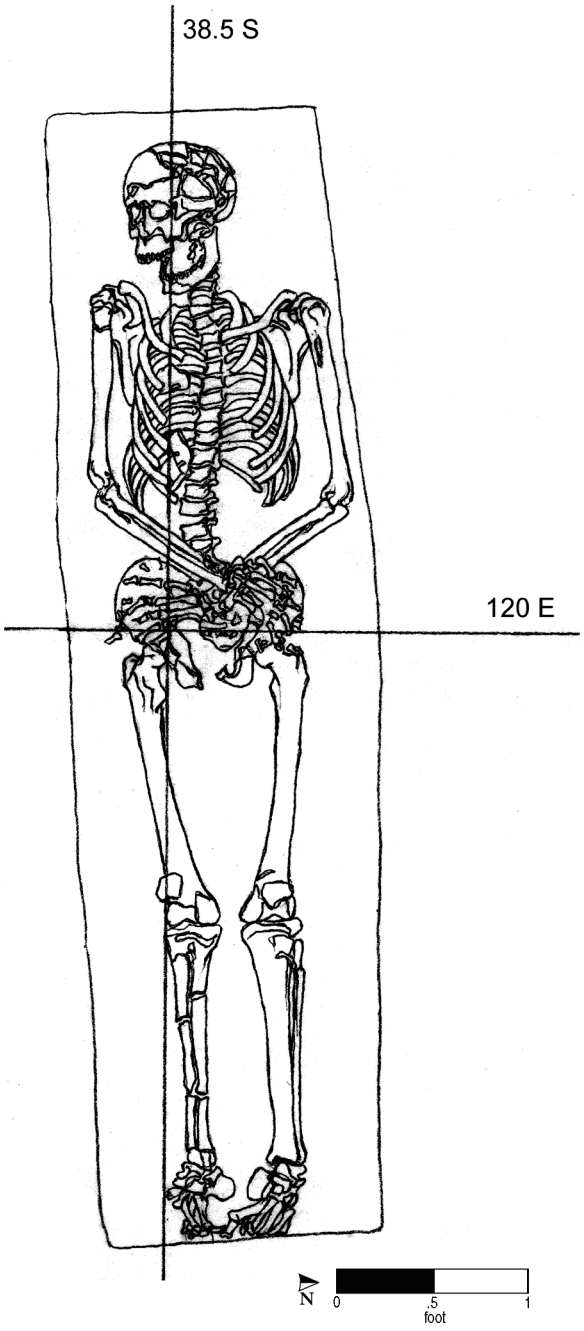
Burial 262

Catalog No. 1256
Datum point: 64
Grid coordinates: S 38.5, E 120
Elevation of cranium: -0.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

An adolescent between 15 and 17 years old, identified as a probable male, was laid to rest in Burial 262. The grave was located in the far northern area of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. The deceased had been buried directly in the mottled yellow and bluish clay without a coffin. Some nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, as were five unidentified iron remnants, but no nails were found in a context that would have indicated the presence of a coffin. Despite its location within the area of the animal-waste dump identified in this part of the site, no animal bone was cataloged from this grave. It is possible the interment occurred prior to the waste dumping; it is also possible that the material from this grave shaft was mislabeled in the laboratory. It may be included with Catalog No. 1262-UNK, an unknown context associated with Burial 266, located immediately to the west of Burial 262.

The deceased had been laid supine with head to the west. The legs were extended, and the wrists were crossed, right over left, on the pelvis. Field notes refer to a piece of decorative glass associated with this burial, but it was apparently not recovered, as it is not mentioned in laboratory records. No pins were noted with this burial.

This grave did not overlap with any other burials. It was located to the south of Burial 276, the coffinless grave of a woman between 20 and 24 years old, and immediately east of Burial 266, which held a woman between 25 and 35 years. Because of their locations north of the boundary fence, all of these burials, including Burial 262, have been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 262 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 585).

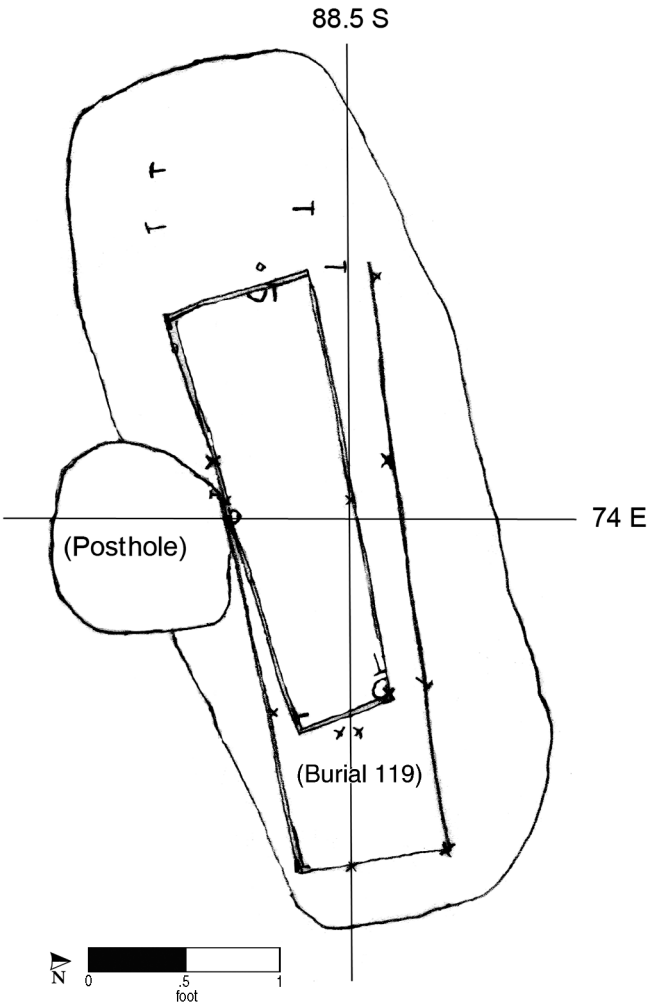
Burial 263

Series 11
Catalog No. 1257
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 74
Temporal group: Early

Burial 263 appeared to be the burial of an infant. The grave shaft consisted of yellow-brown soil mottled with gray. A temporary excavation shelter obscured the southern side of the grave cut, and an apparent posthole was also identified along the southern side of the grave shaft.

The coffin outline was identified during the excavation of overlying Burial 218, a Middle Group grave of a very young child. One tooth was found at an elevation of 3.30 feet and recorded as miscellaneous bone associated with the child's burial; however, excavators noted that it might have belonged to another burial in this densely used location. The four-sided coffin lid was identified at an elevation of 3.05 feet, based on heavy, dark staining in the soil and a series of nails along the east and north walls. The coffin bottom was identified at an elevation of 2.80 feet. No skeletal remains were found during excavation other than the tooth noted above, nor were any artifacts recovered from this burial other than nails.

Excavators noted that Burial 263 was within a larger grave, which also held another infant burial (Burial 272) directly below. Burials 218, of another young child, and Burial 119, of a 35–45-year-old man, were immediately above Burial 263. Based on stratigraphy, Burials 263 and 272 have been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 263 (drawn by B. Mc. on 3/20/92; Drawing No. 1093).

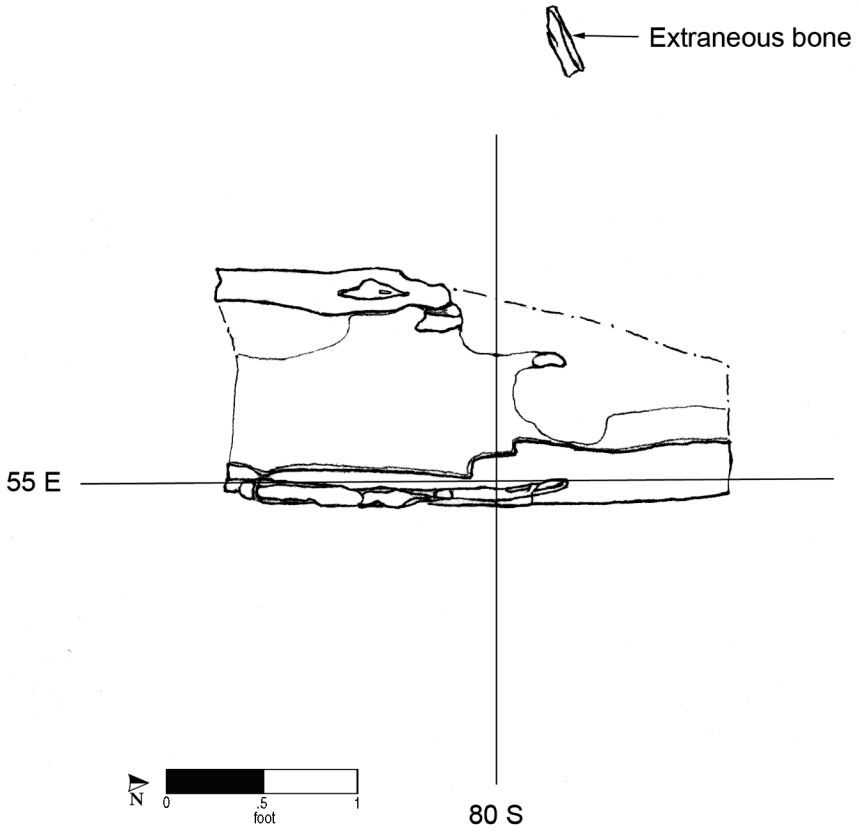
Burial 264

Series 23B
Catalog No. 1259
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 80, E 55
Elevation at highest point: 4.07 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 264 consisted of right lower leg bones and part of a coffin bottom preserved in situ. The deceased was probably adult, but age and sex could not be determined. The burial was oriented north-south, with the head to the south. Burial 237, which held partial remains of another adult, was immediately adjacent to the east and parallel. It seems likely the two burials represent a single individual.

Burial 212, a child burial, had truncated Burial 264 on the south.

Based on general stratigraphy and preservation, Burial 237/264 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 264 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/18/92; Drawing No. 532).

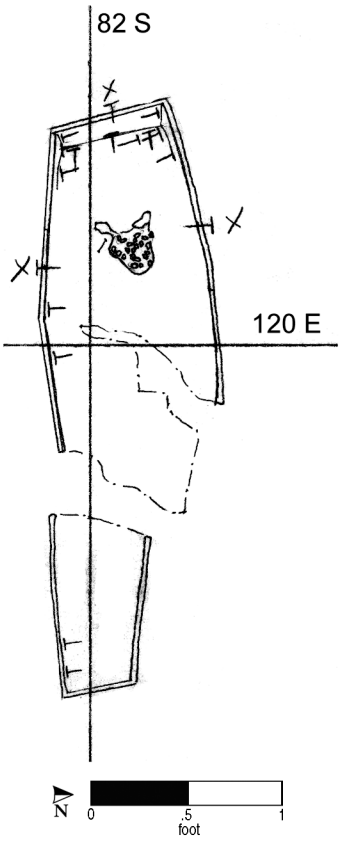
Burial 265

Series 25B
Catalog Nos. 1261 and 2147
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 120
Elevation of cranium: 1.74 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 265 contained cranial and tooth fragments of an infant between 6 and 12 months old. The grave-shaft outline was visible only on the south side, and fill consisted of gray-brown sandy silt mottled with yellow fine silt. The coffin lay directly beneath that of Burial 255, a Middle Group infant burial, and shared the same grave shaft. The grave had been disturbed, probably by machine during construction activity in this area, and the eastern end had been shifted southward approximately 0.2 feet.

The child's coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 2.03 feet during the excavation of Burial 255, which had collapsed onto it. The lid was broken in two parts but appeared to be hexagonal in shape. The bottom was at 1.57 feet. A wood sample was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded in situ, and additional coffin nails were found in the area between Burial 265 and Burial 255. These nails were given a separate catalog number (No. 2147) because it was unclear which burial they belonged to. Based on the position of cranial fragments, the child had been placed with the head to the west. One possible pin was noted near the temporal but was not recovered.

As stated above, Burial 265 was in the same grave as Burial 255. Because of the backhoe disturbance, their relationship to any burials to the east cannot be reconstructed. Based on the stratigraphic relationships, and absent any evidence to place them more precisely, Burials 255 and 265 have been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 265 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/26/92; Drawing No. 565).

Burial 266

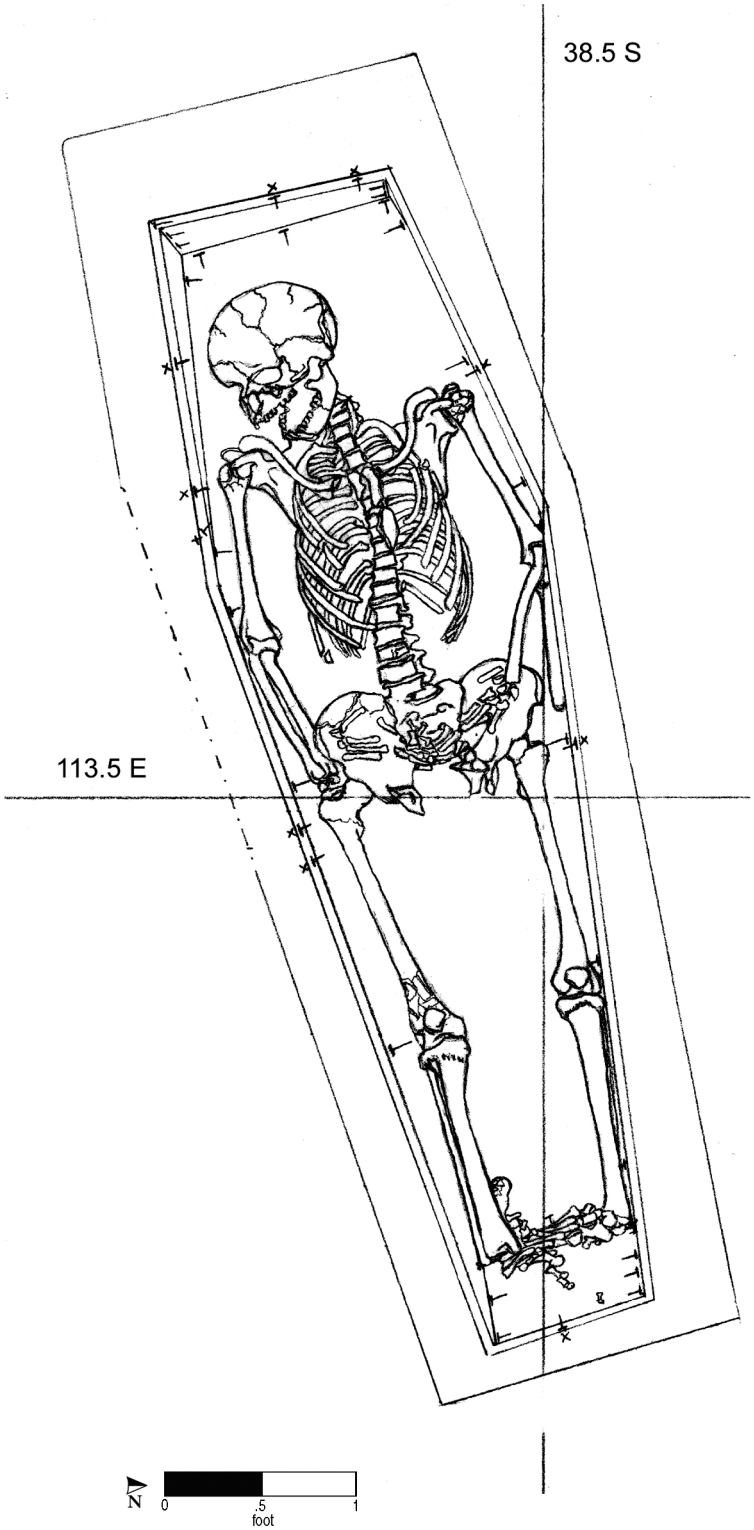
Catalog No. 1262
Datum point: 64A (0.95 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 38.5, E 113.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.59 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 266 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. Its shaft contained a great deal of shell and animal bone, including fragments of mussel, clam, oyster, and coral, and bones from cow, sheep, turkey, turtle, and unidentified medium-sized to large mammals. Excavators also collected nine tobacco pipe stem fragments and a pipe-bowl fragment, an English gunflint, a cast copper-alloy buckle (most likely from a shoe), and various fragments of building materials, including aqua window glass, brick, mortar, and nails. Ceramics in the fill included locally produced salt-glazed stoneware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, creamware, Nottingham ware, redware, and Staffordshire slipware. This collection provides a terminus post quem of ca. 1760.

The coffin was hexagonal, and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The woman had been laid out supine; her arms and legs were extended, and her hands rested on her pelvis. The skeletal remains were somewhat fragmented, with slight erosion on the ends of the long bones. A single copper-alloy straight-pin fragment was noted on the right femur but apparently could not be recovered. No other artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 266 lay at the northern end of a possible north-south row that included Burials 210, 217, 241, 242, and 243, adults of both sexes and various ages. Because it contained creamware in the shaft fill and lay north of the former boundary fence, Burial 266 was assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 266 (cont.)



Burial No. 266 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 607).

Burial 267

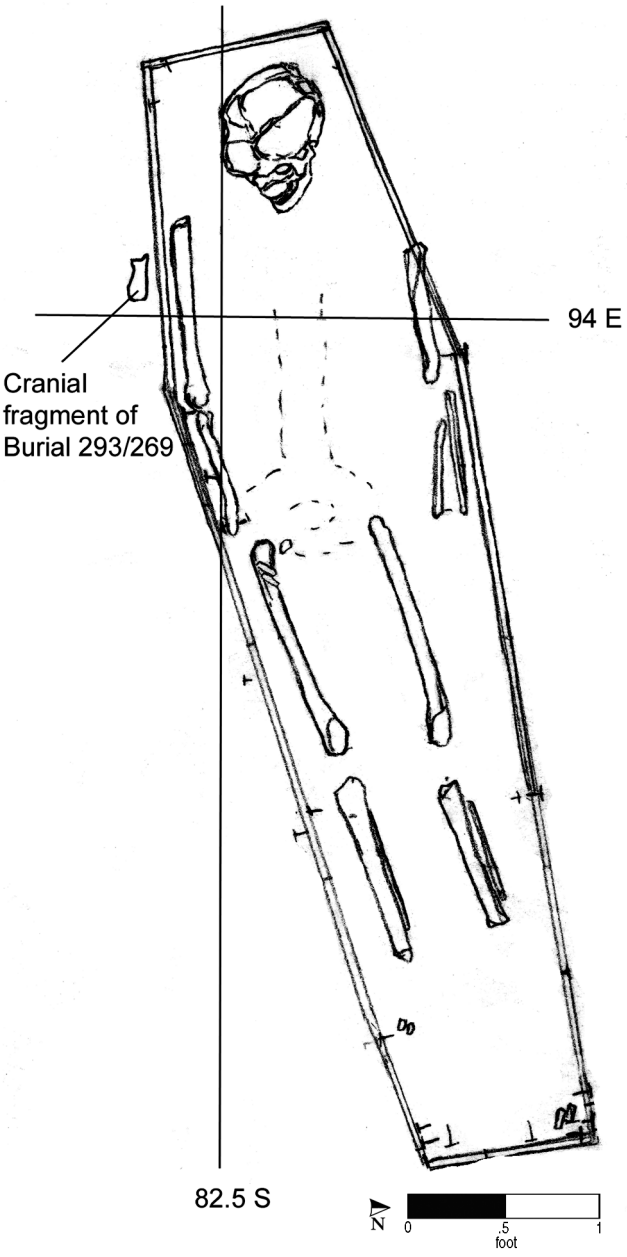
Series 22
Catalog No. 1263
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 94
Elevation of cranium: 4.09 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 267 was of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The fill of the grave shaft, recorded at an elevation of 4.23 feet in the west, consisted of stony, mottled silts with some occasional charcoal flecking and organic stains. The southern grave cut was obscured because of the presence of other burials in this area. The northern grave cut was apparent and was partially overlain by Burials 240 and 254, which had been excavated previously. The grave was in an area that had been scraped by machine, and the Burial 267 cranium was found during the shovel cleaning of the area.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.15 feet along the south side, sloping downward to an elevation of 3.55 feet in the southeast corner. The coffin sides were bent outward at the top. The coffin bottom was at 4.00 feet in the west, sloping down to 3.20 feet in the east. It was hexagonal in shape.

The deceased had been placed in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms at his or her sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The cranium had been crushed and fragmented by the weight of the backhoe, the pelvis and torso were largely absent, and the vertebral column was observed as a stain in the soil but was irretrievable. Disarticulated human remains were found in the grave fill and were later assigned to Burials 293 and 291.

Burial 267 appeared to excavators to have cut into the south edge of the grave of Burial 254, a child burial. It also cut into the northeast edge of Burial 293. Remains from two other individuals were found in the grave shaft of Burial 267; these were probably from burials that were disturbed during the interment. These remains were assigned to Burials 269 and 291 (an adult and a young child, respectively). Burial 269 was subsequently identified as elements belonging to Burial 293. In summary, Burial 267 postdates Burials 254, 293, and 291. Based on stratigraphic relationships, Burial 267 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 267 (drawn by E. S. on 3/25/92; Drawing No. 554).

Burial 268

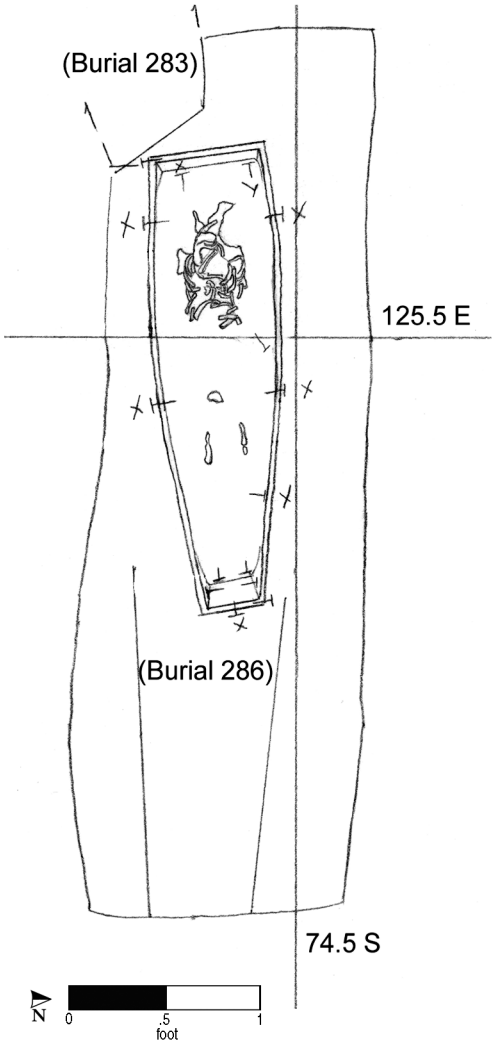
Series 28
Catalog No. 1264
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 125.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.4 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 268 yielded remains of an infant less than 6 months of age. The grave-shaft outline was much larger than the coffin, and as excavation proceeded, the outline of an underlying coffin appeared. This held the remains of a child aged about 6.5 years, assigned to the Middle Group and designated Burial 286. The shaft fill consisted of reddish brown sand mottled with gray-brown clay. Two large-mammal vertebrae, two sherds of gray salt-glazed stoneware, and three kiln spacers were recovered from the soil in Burial 268, and four sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of English refined white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered in the shaft fill surrounding Burial 286. The southwest corner of the Burial 268 grave shaft was cut into by the southeast corner of the coffin of a third burial, Burial 283 (another Middle Group infant or very young child).

The Burial 268 coffin was either hexagonal or four sided and tapered toward the foot. Field notes indicate it was hexagonal, but the drawing suggests its sides may have been straight boards that had bowed out slightly as they decayed. It was first revealed at an elevation of 0.8 feet, and its bottom was recorded at 0.22 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A wood sample was identified as pine. The skeletal remains were very poorly preserved, consisting of portions of ribs, cranium, scapulae, two teeth, left femur fragments, and the outline of the right femur. The infant had been placed with the head to the west.

Field notes mention some shroud pins in the torso area, some of which were recovered and some left in place. The head of a single pin and one or two additional pin fragments were inventoried in the laboratory.

Burial 268 was directly above and in the same grave as Burial 286. As noted, the coffin of Burial 283 cut into this grave shaft. Burial 306, of a man aged 28–44, which was overlain by Burials 283 and 300, lay just to the south of Burials 268 and 286. The relationship between these graves was not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but excavators believed that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burials 268 and 286. Based on these relationships, and in the absence of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 268 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 268 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/26/92; Drawing No. 562).

Burial 270

Series 27
Catalog No. 1266
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 123.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

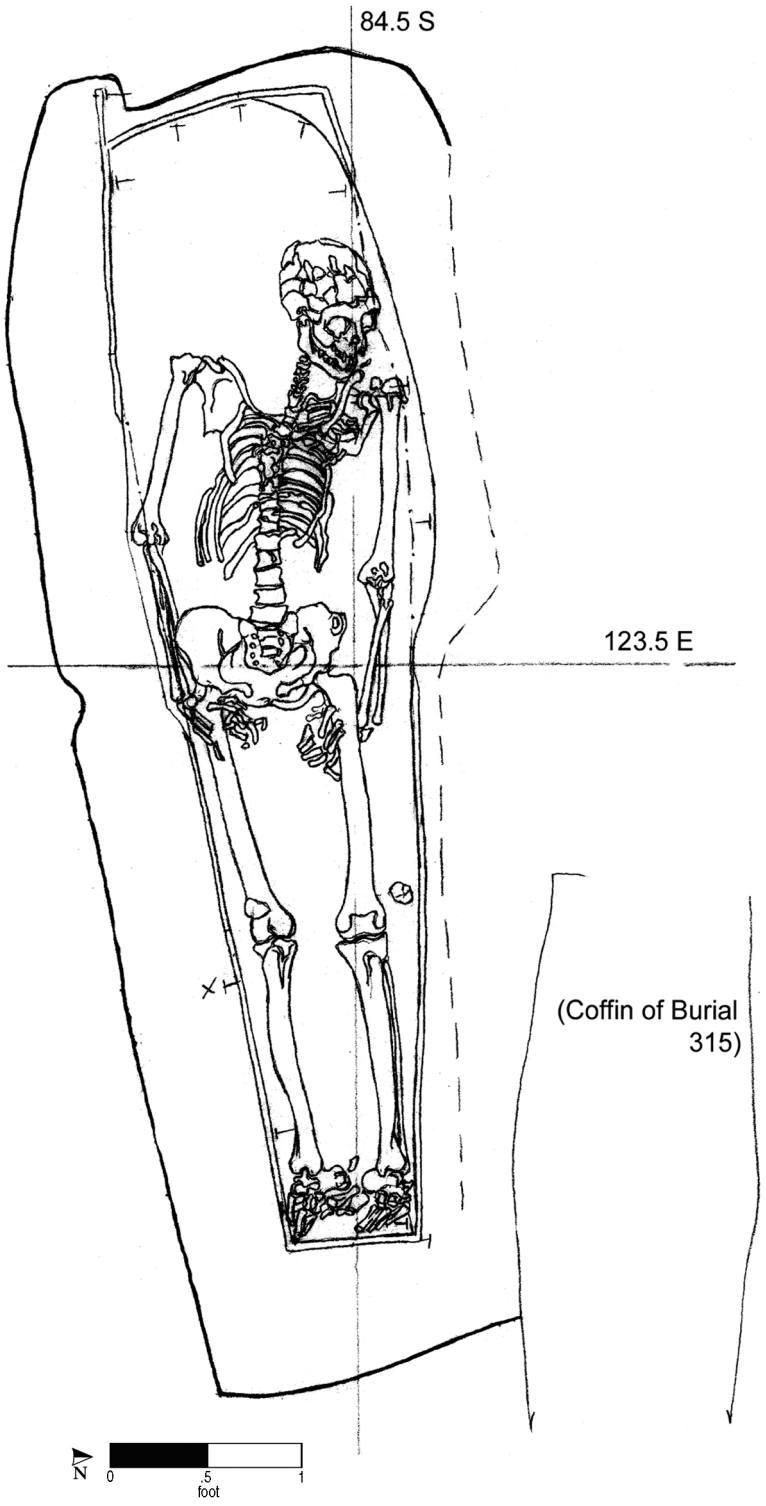
Burial 270 was of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave was located at the far rear of Lots 16/17, just to the north of the large nineteenth-century disturbance associated with No. 22 Reade Street. There are no field records of the excavation of the grave shaft, and it is possible the coffin was exposed by machine. Drawings indicate "extraneous" bones were lying atop the coffin lid; these may belong to Burial 359, which had been truncated by Burial 270.

The coffin shape cannot be reconstructed with certainty. It tapered toward the foot but may have been either four sided or hexagonal; the draft site map depicted it as hexagonal. The lid was noted at approximately 1.8 feet, and the bottom was at 1.10 feet. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ around the extant perimeter. Several wood samples were recovered from the coffin, and a lid sample was identified as cedar. No artifacts other than coffin wood and nails were recovered from this burial.

The man had been laid in supine position, with his arms at his sides and his hands on his upper thighs. His head was to the west. The skeletal remains were in good condition, although some crushing of the cranium from recent compression was noted.

As noted, Burial 270 truncated the western half of Burial 359, which was discernible only as coffin fragments. Based on field drawings, Burial 315, the grave of a woman in her thirties, appears to have cut into the north edge of the Burial 270 grave shaft; however, upon examination of the burial photographs, this relationship was not clear. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation, and both have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 270 (cont.)



Burial No. 270 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/15/92; Drawing No. 663).

Burial 271

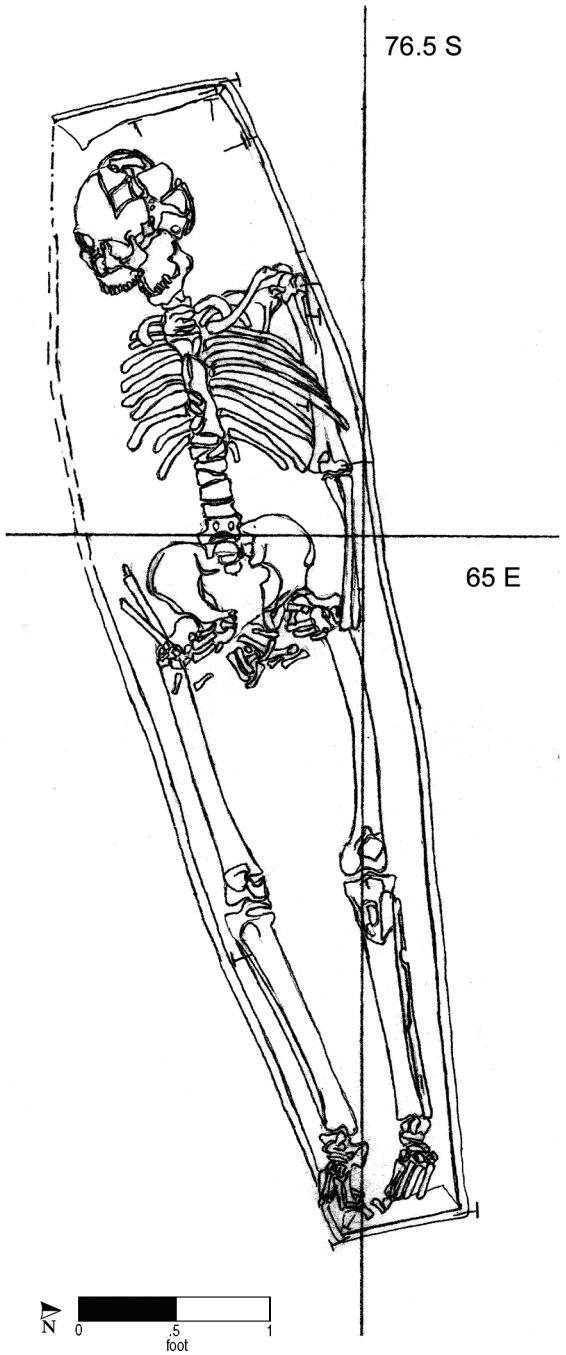
Series 15A
Catalog No. 1267
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 65
Elevation of cranium: 3.70 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 271 was of a man between 45 and 57 years of age. Associated soil was described as rocky and mottled. Excavation records mention sherds of delft and salt-glazed stoneware in the grave fill, along with shell, brick, and faunal remains including cow, sheep, and other medium-sized-mammal bone fragments. The ceramics from the grave fill may have been mislabeled or lost, as they were never received in the laboratory.

The coffin lid was reached at an elevation of 3.72 feet in the southwest corner, sloping downward to 3.42 feet in the center and eastern portions of the lid. The coffin bottom was at 2.94 feet, recorded in the northeast corner. It was hexagonal in shape. The man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and with his hands over his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair condition, but most of the right arm was missing, and the cranium was fragmented.

Two 1.4-cm copper-alloy domed buttons were recovered from the screen during excavation. One was of solid cast one-piece construction, the other of two-piece construction with a cast shank. Because the buttons were found in the screen, it could not be determined whether they were directly associated with the man's remains. The buttons were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The southwest edge of the Burial 271 coffin was slightly disturbed, possibly by adjacent Burial 238, a Late-Middle grave of a man in his forties. This would indicate that Burial 271 predated that grave. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation. Burial 312, a Middle Group infant grave, lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, also at approximately the same elevation. Based on these stratigraphic relationships and absent any evidence to the contrary, Burial 271 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 271 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/2/92; Drawing No. 600).

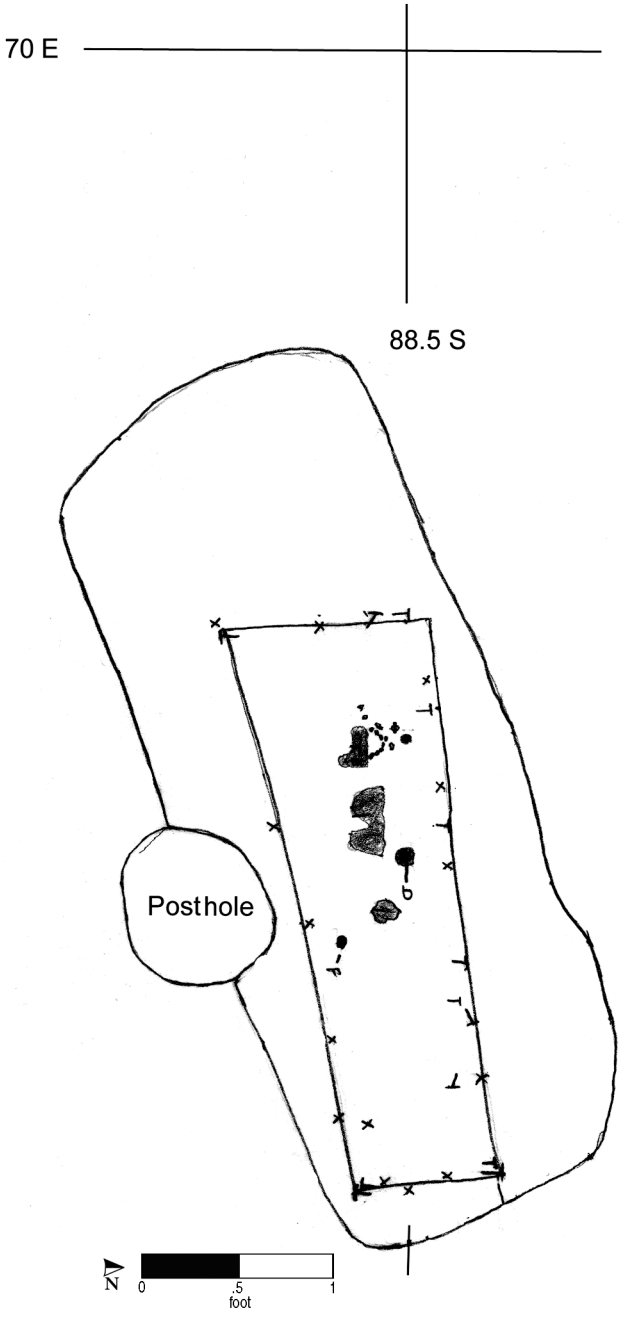
Burial 272

Series 11
Catalog No. 1268
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 2.80 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 272 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave was identified during excavation of Burial 263 and was given an opening elevation of 3.15 feet. As excavation continued, a portion of the coffin lid was identified, covering the child's mandibular molars, at an elevation of 2.80 feet. Traces of coffin wood were also present in the middle of the burial, but the coffin bottom was not recorded. The wood sample that was recovered was identified as cedar. Excavators noted that several nails were found in situ with very little rusting and appeared to be in their "original state." A posthole cut into the south side of the grave shaft; it was not given a feature designation, and there is no record of its contents.

The infant was interred in a four-sided coffin with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, consisting only of mandibular fragments and teeth.

Burial 272 was directly overlain by Burial 263, another infant burial, in an apparent shared grave. Burial 218, of a very young child, overlay both of them, and Burial 119, a Late-Middle adult burial, overlay all three. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burials 263 and 272 have been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 272 (drawn by B. Mc. on 3/23/92; Drawing No. 1097).

Burial 273

Series 23B
Catalog No. 1269
Datum point: 71
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 55
Elevation at high point: 4.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Undetermined

Burial 273 consisted of a few disarticulated skeletal elements recovered from a disturbed context alongside a foundation wall. Age and sex could not be determined. The bones lay immediately above Burial 275, a grave that held a partial coffin and leg bones. Because Burial 273 had suffered extensive disturbance, no temporal assignment could be made.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore, it has not been reproduced.

Burial 274/280

Series 15A
Catalog Nos. 1278, 2256, 1289
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 70
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.55 feet AMSL for cranial fragments removed as Burial 274; 2.80 feet AMSL for long bones designated Burial 280
Temporal group: Early

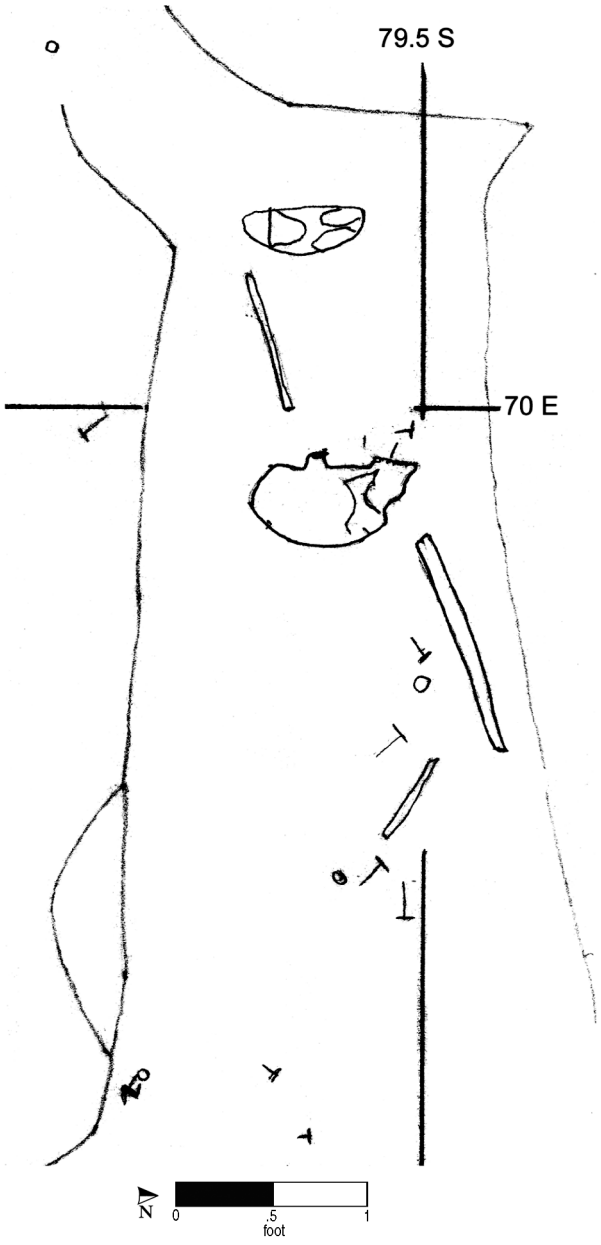
Burial 274/280 yielded the remains of an adult, inconclusively identified as female, that were excavated as two separate burials but subsequently considered a single disturbed burial. Burial 274 was identified first. It consisted of cranial and some long-bone fragments recovered from within the balk between Burials 295 and 282. The cranium and a radius were exposed at an elevation of 4.44 feet. Excavation was halted in order to scrape down the entire area, and Burial 295 to the south was uncovered and removed. As excavation continued, the left (north) side of the burial appeared to lie in the grave cut of Burial 282 to the north. Scattered nails were found, the lowest at an elevation of 2.78 feet. No coffin was found associated with Burial 274. The remains appeared to have been disturbed by the interment of a later burial, possibly Burial 295.

The remains designated as Burial 280 were originally exposed after the excavation of Burial 253 to the south, when the south grave cut and coffin line became visible. Excavators noted that the burial was highly disturbed. They pursued the 6-foot coffin line and found three nails along the west end before the coffin line disappeared. Two more nails were recorded in the eastern section. The opening elevation for the coffin was recorded as 3.50 feet; only a small portion of the coffin lid was recovered. A disarticulated right mastoid process and left femur, along with a tobacco pipe-stem fragment and a fragment of a wine bottle, were recorded at approximately 3.40 feet; these were apparently from the disturbed grave fill, and the artifacts may not be associated with the burial. The coffin bottom was identified at an elevation of 2.70 feet in the east-central portion.

The coffin was four sided in shape, and the individual had been placed in supine position with the head to the west.

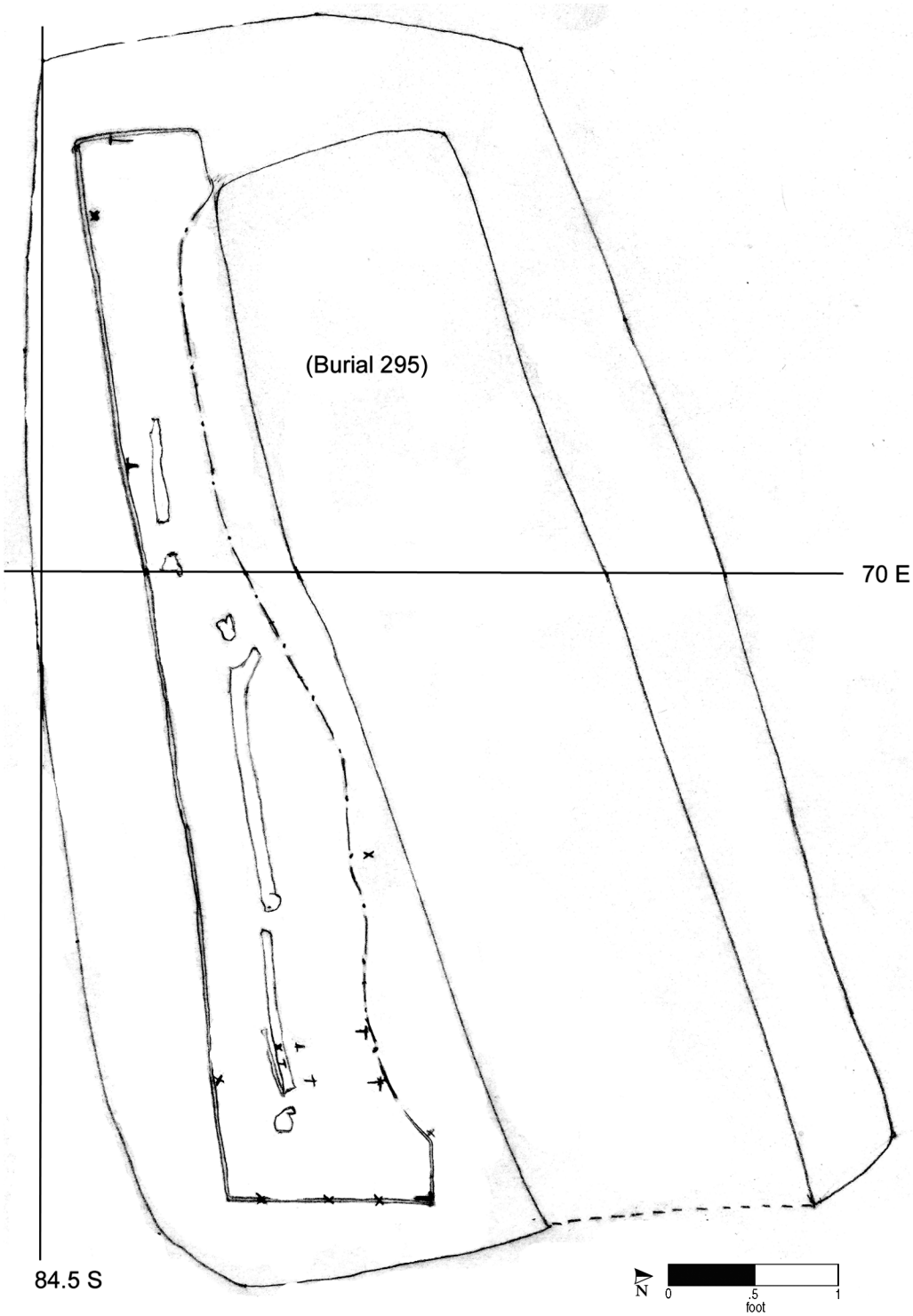
Burials 239 and 229 overlay what was identified as Burial 274. Burial 295 truncated Burial 274/280 along the north side. Based on stratigraphy and coffin shape, Burial 274/280 has been placed in the Early Group.

(continued on page 372)



Burial No. 274 (drawn by J. B., L. S., and B. Mc. on 3/31/92; Drawing No. 593).

Burial 274/280 (cont.)



Burial No. 280 (drawn by J. B. and B. Mc. on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 636 [combined with 274]).

Burial 275

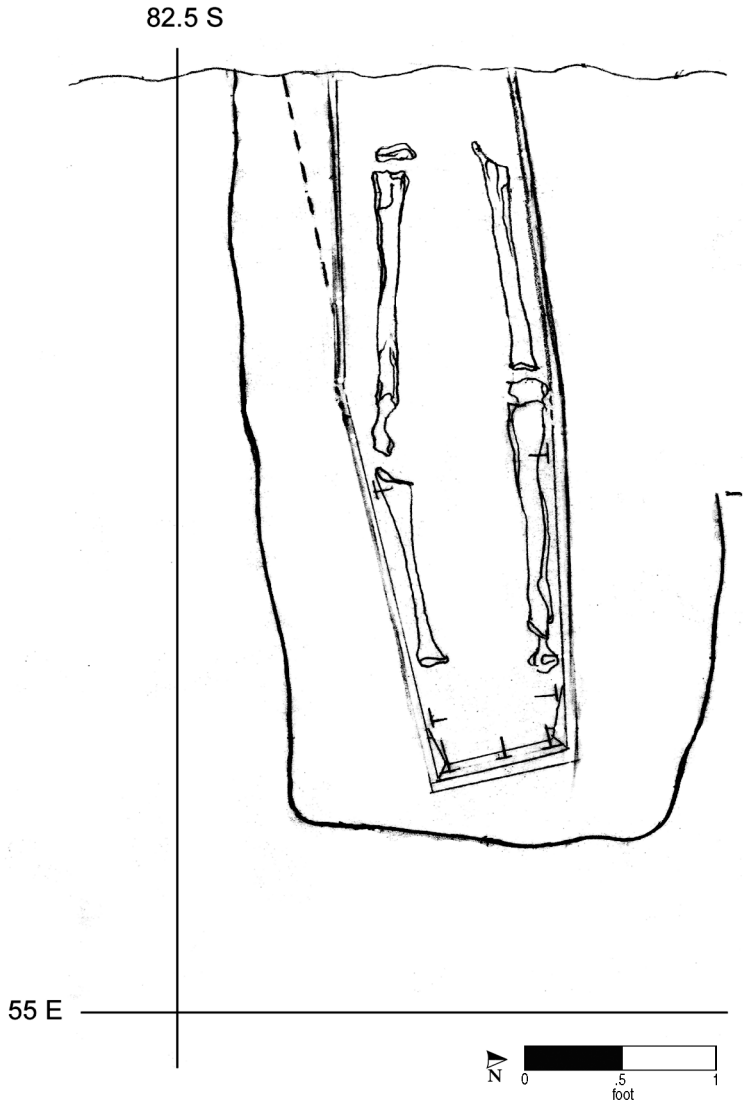
Series 23B
Catalog No. 1272
Datum point: 78
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 55
Elevation at highest point of skeletal remains: 3.62 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 275 consisted only of coffin remains and leg bones of an adult of unknown age, possibly a woman. The grave was located along the west side of Lot 14 and had been truncated by a foundation wall, leaving only the eastern part of the coffin. Large stones from the wall were removed from atop the burial during excavation. The grave-shaft outline was visible, but the soil within it was not described, and no cultural material was recorded or recovered from the fill. Disarticulated bones designated Burial 273 lay immediately above Burial 275.

The coffin's outline was first exposed at an elevation of 3.62 feet, and the bottom was noted at 2.96 feet. Its shape was not determined, although numerous nails were recorded in situ and recovered. The skeletal remains were in poor condition; the foot bones were missing.

The grave shaft of Burial 212, a Middle Group child of 4.5–5.5 years, appeared to have overlain the southeast corner of Burial 275's grave shaft.

Because no clear evidence placed it earlier or later, Burial 275 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 275 (drawn by L. C. on 3/24/92; Drawing No. 564).

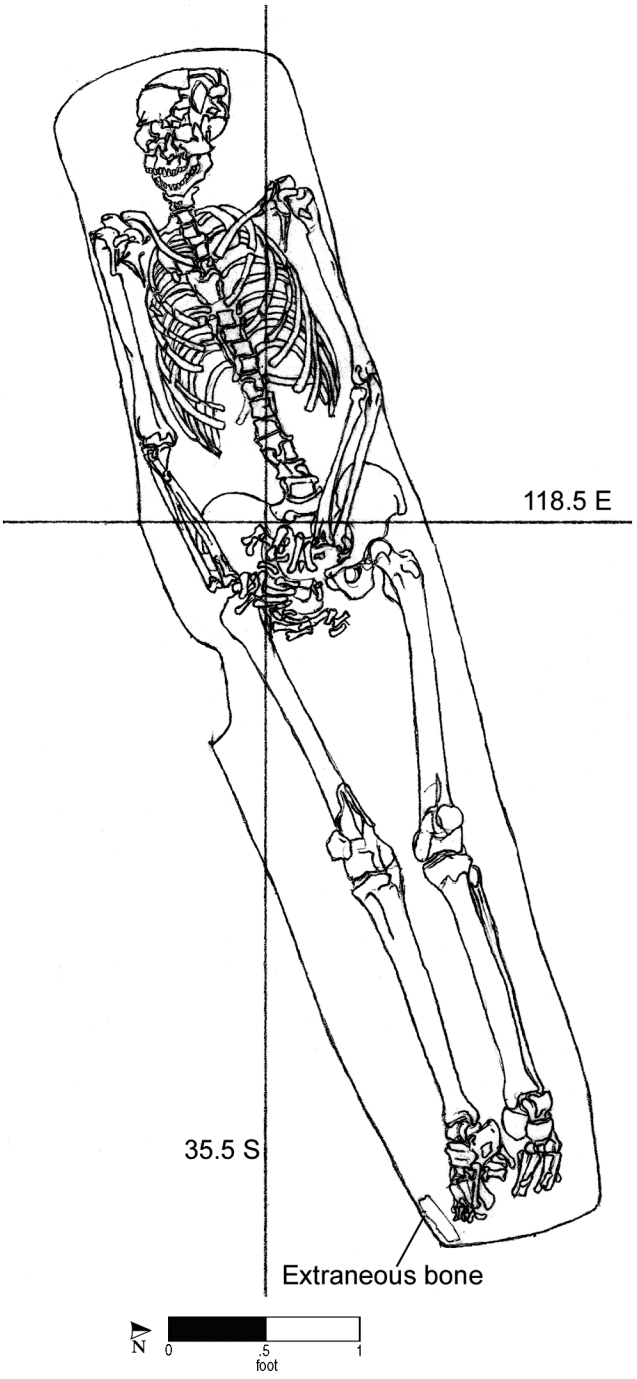
Burial 276

Catalog No. 1273
Datum point: 64
Grid coordinates: S 35.5, E 118.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.05 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 276 held the remains of a woman between 20 and 24 years old. The grave was located in the far northern part of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. The woman had been buried directly in the mottled brown sandy silt, without a coffin. The soil in the grave shaft contained a scattering of charcoal, brick, and stone cobbles. A substantial number of whole and partial animal bones were recovered, including 129 pieces identified as cow bone (ranging from phalanges to horn core), along with pig and sheep bones and bones of unidentified mammals. Shell and seeds were also present in the fill. Ceramics included locally produced stoneware and kiln furniture, undecorated redware with lead-manganese glazes in light brown or black, white-salt glazed stoneware, polychrome delft, and Staffordshire slipware. The grave fill also yielded two partial hand-wrought nails, fragments of tobacco pipe bowls and stems, and window and bottle glass.

The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended, and her hands rested on her pelvis. No pins or other artifacts were definitively associated with the burial; however, the field notes refer to a possible coin recovered from slightly above the body, approximately at rib level on the woman's right side. No further mention is made of a coin, but a button was cataloged in the laboratory. It was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 313 and Burial 262 flanked Burial 276 to the north and south, respectively. These graves held an adult male and an adolescent, probably male, who had been buried without a coffin. Because the grave lay to the north of the former boundary fence, Burial 276, along with the two adjacent burials, was assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 276 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 606).

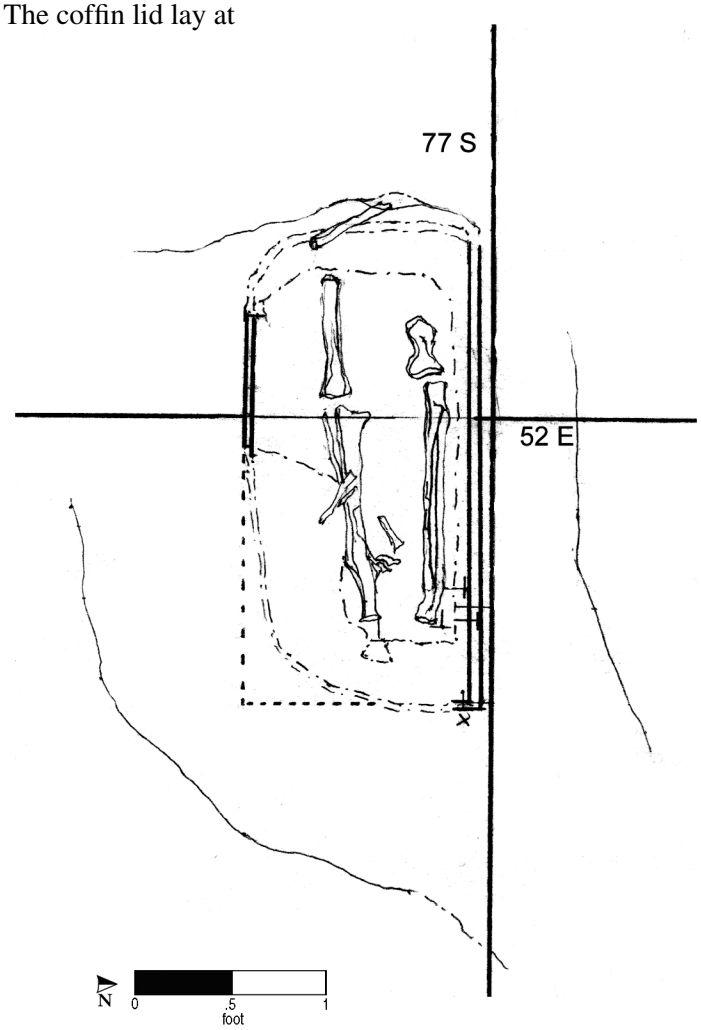
Burial 277

Catalog No. 1274
Datum point: 78
Grid coordinates: S 77, E 52
Elevation of highest skeletal element (distal tibia): 4.01 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

The remains of the individual in Burial 277 were so severely disturbed that age and sex could not be determined, although he or she was probably a child. The burial was truncated on the west by a foundation wall along the west side of Lot 14, leaving only the lower portions of the legs.

No cultural material was noted in this burial save nails and coffin fragments. The coffin lid lay at 4.08 feet; it was too severely truncated for its shape to be determined, but the remaining areas of wood were intact enough to yield samples for analysis. The lid was determined to be eastern white pine, and the coffin bottom was made of cedar. Nails were mapped in the field but either were not collected by the excavators or were mislabeled when brought to the laboratory. The deceased had been laid supine with his or her head to the west.

Nearby burials that were similarly disturbed included Burials 287, Burial 275, and Burial 228. All of these burials appeared to have been at a similar angle and evenly spaced in relationship to Burial 277. Burial 277 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 277 (drawn by L. C. on 3/25/92; Drawing No. 560).

Burial 278

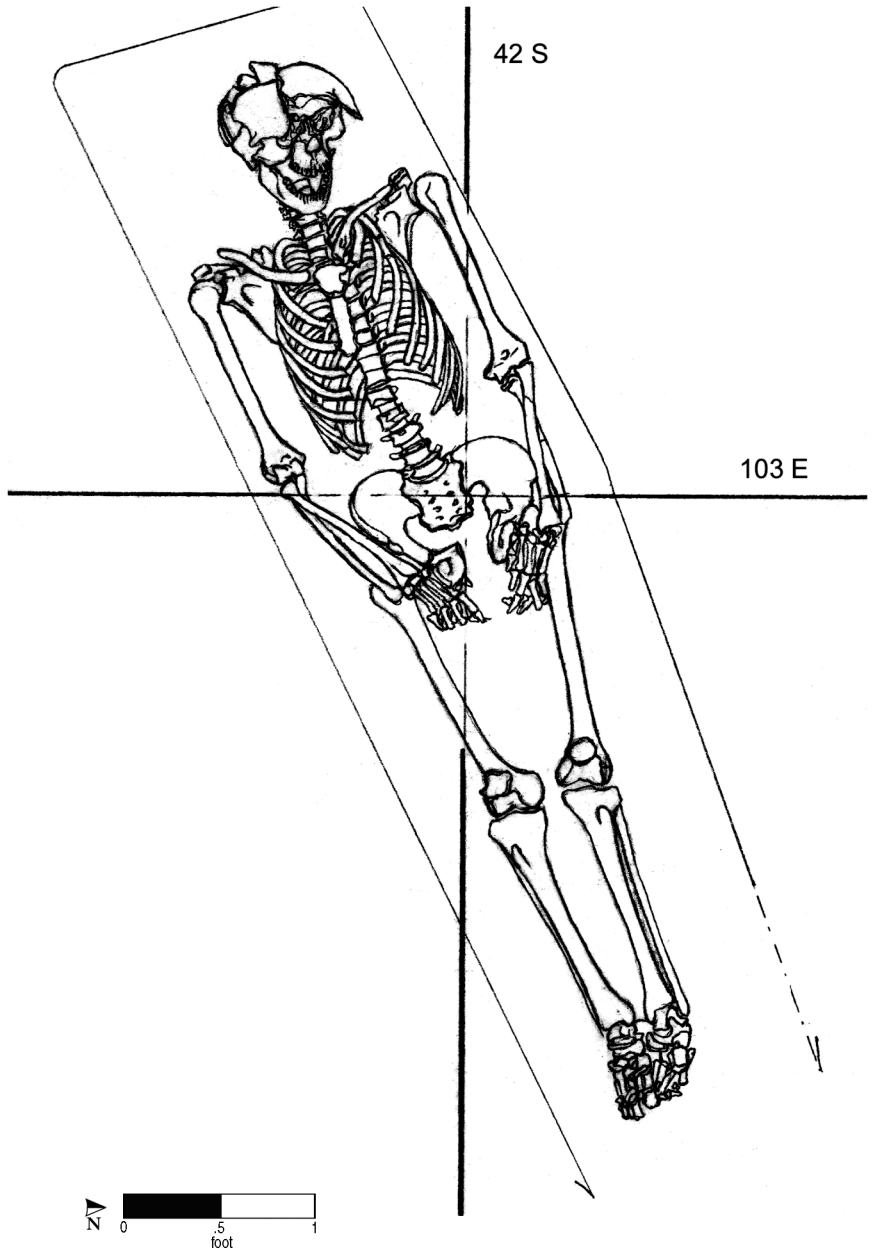
Series 46
Catalog No. 1275
Datum point: 66
Grid coordinates: S 42, E 103
Elevation of cranium: -0.34 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 278 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located along the western edge of Lot 16, underneath Feature 111/120, a filled-in "channel" running approximately 25 feet in a north-south direction. The grave-shaft outline was rectangular in shape. The fill of the grave shaft was described as mottled silt clay with sand, gravel, and cobbles; it contained 2 clay-pipe-stem fragments, a roughly circular lead disc (hand cut and flattened, measuring 1¾ inch in diameter), 14 salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 3 sherds of delft, 3 of redware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, an oyster shell fragment, a skull fragment from a large mammal, a bovine lumbar vertebra fragment, and a few pieces of nails. A copper-alloy button, measuring 16 mm in diameter, was cataloged in the laboratory, but its provenience was not recorded. Conservators' notes indicate that the button back exhibited gold plating and was associated with fabric. No textile fragments were in the collection examined by the Howard University archaeology team. The button was photographed, but neither the 35-mm slide nor the item itself was recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

There was no coffin associated with this burial, and the excavators did not note or recover any artifacts in association with the remains. The highest elevation was recorded at the cranium at -0.34 feet and the lowest at -0.72 feet. The man was in supine position, with his hands resting on his pelvis and his head to the west. Excavators noted that the skeleton was well articulated and preservation was good.

The north edge of Burial 278 lay beneath the south edge of Burial 259, and Burial 230 was approximately 3.5 feet to the southeast and slightly higher in elevation. Both Burials 259 and 230 probably postdated Burial 278. Because all of these graves were located north of the former boundary fence, they were assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 278 (cont.)



Burial No. 278 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/26/92; Drawing No. 559).

Burial 279

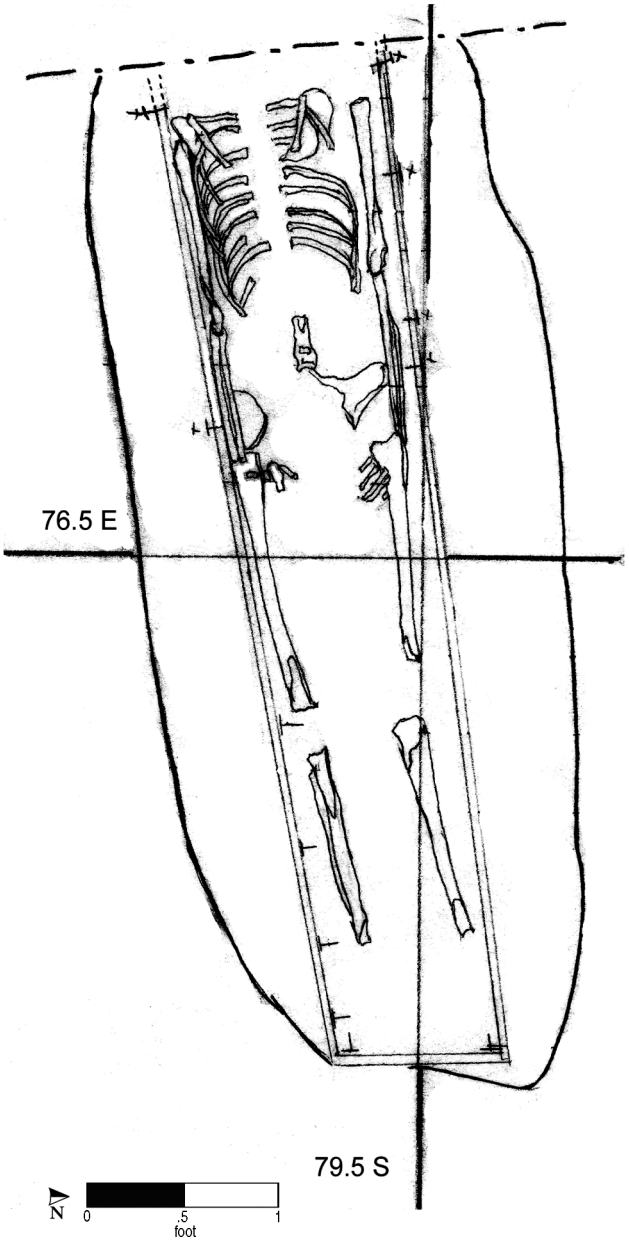
Series 15A
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 76.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.32 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 279 held the remains of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The grave was truncated on the west end; the head of the coffin and the skull were missing. It is likely that the damage occurred during the interment of Burial 295, which lay at a lower elevation just to the west.

Although a sample of the coffin lid was taken, its elevation was not recorded, nor was the coffin bottom mentioned. The highest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.32 feet on the left tibia, and the lowest elevation was 2.75 feet on the right tibia. The coffin was four sided in shape, and the deceased had been placed supine, with the head to the west and arms at the sides.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition. The pelvis and foot bones were missing, and the remaining bones were badly eroded. As noted, the skull was missing because the burial had been truncated. A cranium and some long bones were recovered from a disturbed context to the east (labeled Burial 274), but these remains are probably associated with Burial 274/280 rather than 279.

Burial 295 had apparently truncated Burial 279, and Burial 251 overlay the eastern portion of the grave. Because of its stratigraphic position and because the coffin was probably four sided and tapered, this grave is assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 279 (drawn by L. C. on 3/31/92; Drawing No. 582).

Burial 280

See Burial 274

Burial 281

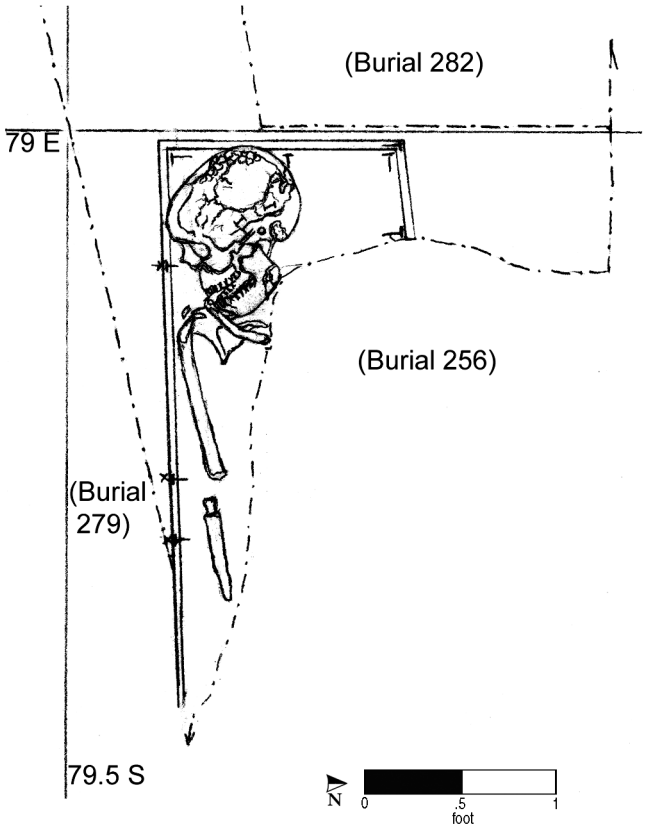
Series 15A
Catalog No. 1290
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 75
Elevation of cranium: 3.78 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 281 yielded remains identified as a probable man, whose age could not be determined. The associated soil was described as gray, densely packed clay and red sand. A pipe-stem fragment (6/64-inch bore) was recovered from the grave shaft. No grave-shaft outline was recorded because of the density of adjacent and overlying burials. The grave had been truncated, and only the west end of the coffin, the skull, and right shoulder and arm bones remained in situ.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.01 feet, based on coffin nails found along the southwestern edge; the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.51 feet, based on the lowest elevation of skeletal remains. The man had been interred in a four-sided coffin with his head to the west; his right arm was at his side.

Remains consisted only of the skull and right humerus, ulna, scapula, and clavicle. The man's upper and lower incisors were filed into a bow-tie or hourglass shape. Two straight pins were recorded in situ on the cranium; one had a patch of hair and skin adhering to it.

Most of Burial 281 had been truncated by Burial 256, which was in turn overlain by Burial 251 and Burial 211. Based on the four-sided coffin shape and the stratigraphic relationship to these burials, Burial 281 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 281 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/5/92; Drawing No. 620).

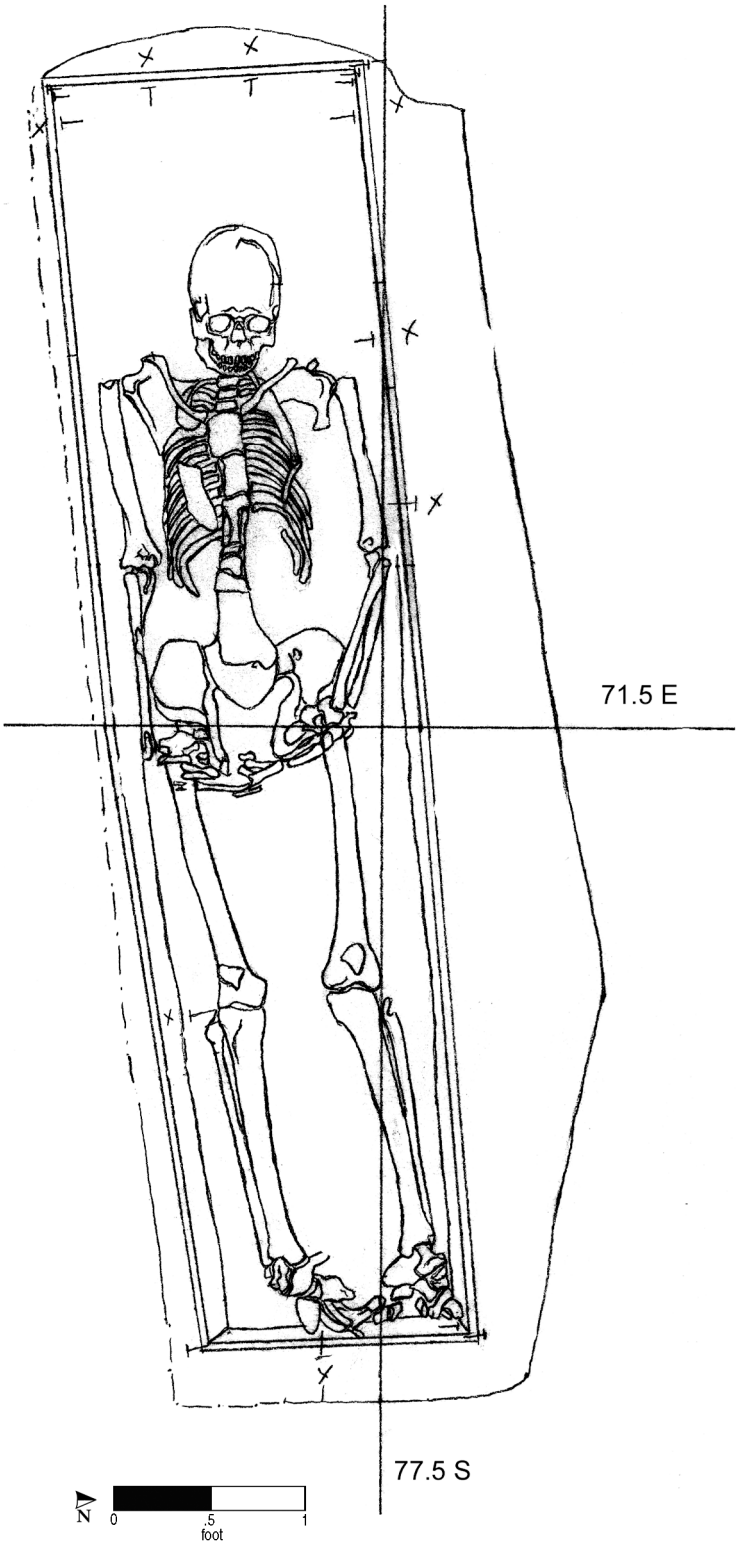
Burial 282

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1301
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 71.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 282 was of a man between 32.5 and 42.5 years of age. The grave-shaft fill consisted of two separate and distinct soil types, yellow-gray clay and coarse red sand, but notes do not indicate where each was observed. The grave cut was visible along the northern and western sides but was obscured along the eastern side and in the southeast corner by excavation balks.

The four-sided coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 3.50 feet, and the coffin floor was reached at 2.64 feet. The man had been laid in supine position; the head was to the west, and the hands rested over the pelvis. The coffin appeared rectangular but may have tapered slightly toward the foot. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including several vertical nails attaching the lid. Numerous whole and fragmented seeds were recovered from the area surrounding the distal right tibia; these were not mentioned in field notes and were apparently destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The south side of the Burial 282 grave shaft was partially overlain by disturbed elements of Burial 274/280, an Early Group burial of a probable woman. This indicates that Burial 282 predates Burial 295, which is the interment that caused the disturbance to Burial 274/280. Based on these relationships and the coffin shape, Burial 282 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 282 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/8/92; Drawing No. 635).

Burial 283

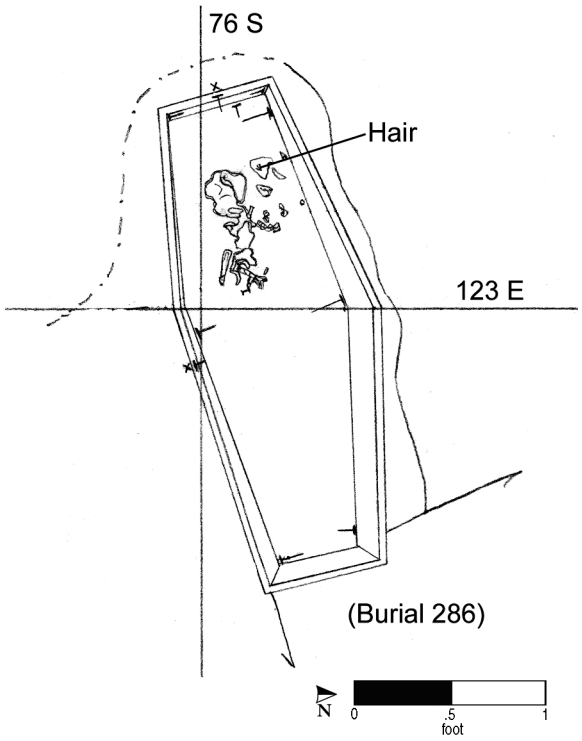
Series 28
Catalog No. 1302
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 76, E 123
Elevation of cranium: 0.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 283 was of a child between 4 and 8 months old. The grave shaft contained yellow-brown sandy loam, mottled with gray and black sandy loam, which excavators thought may have been from decayed wood. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft.

Excavation revealed the hexagonal coffin lid, visible only as stain in the soil, at 1.13 feet. It was largely indistinguishable from the coffin floor onto which it had collapsed. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. A wood sample was identified in the laboratory as red pine.

The infant had been laid in the coffin with the head to the west. Cranial fragments, teeth, and a few postcranial bones of the upper torso were preserved; there were no limb elements. Excavators noted that the burial slumped toward the south; this was probably because of the underlying burial (Burial 306). A straight pin was recorded on the upper torso, and a tuft of hair was recorded near the cranial fragments.

Burial 283 lay immediately above the northeast edge of Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. Burial 300, an infant burial, lay just to the southeast of Burial 283, also above Burial 306. Burial 283 apparently cut into and thus postdates the grave containing Burials 268 and 286, an infant and young child. Lacking clear evidence of earlier or later interment, the entire cluster of burials has been assigned to the Middle Group. It is possible, however, that either or both of the children's graves (Burials 300 and 283) that overlay the others belong with a later temporal group; there is no way to determine the interval between the lower and upper interments.



Burial No. 283 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/31/92; Drawing No. 580).

Burial 284

Series 25A
Catalog Nos.: 1303 and No. 1476(?)
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 114
Elevation of cranium: 2.09 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 284 was the grave of a man between 21 and 28 years of age. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow and brown silty clay and reddish sand. Small pieces of glass and other modern debris were found in the overlying fill, along with two fragments of long bones from an unidentified large mammal. The grave was disturbed during mechanical removal of a deep layer of modern and historic overburden; this shifted the torso about a foot to the north.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 2.04 feet, and center of the bottom was reached at 1.38 feet. The bottom was intact except along the north side, which had been bent outward and broken in the center. Excavators noted that below the coffin bottom, the mottled grave-pit fill appeared to have well-defined margins oriented differently from the man's burial. This area was explored, but no cultural material was found.

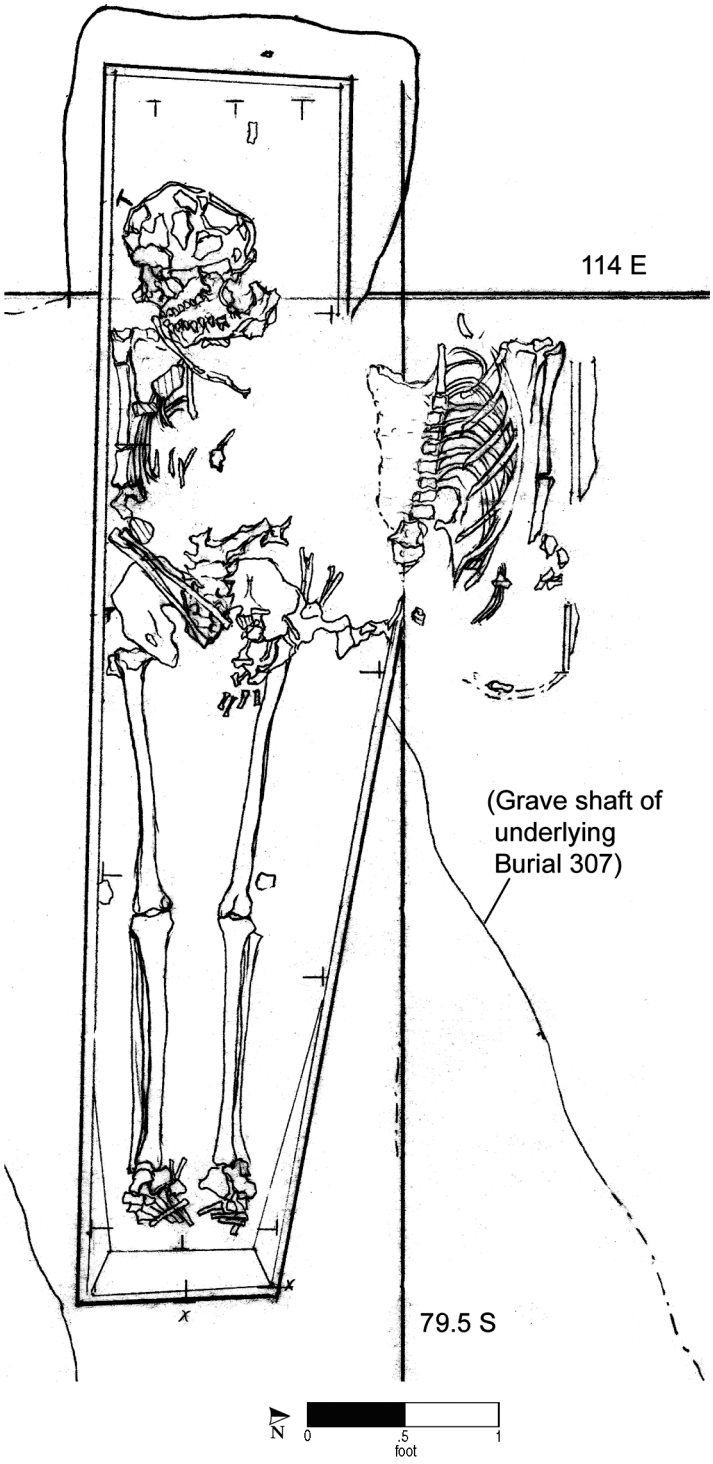
The field drawing indicates a straight-sided coffin, but the actual shape is questionable because of the severe disturbance to the grave. The man had been placed in supine position; his head was to the west and his right hand was over his pelvis. The skull was severely fragmented.

One coffin nail (Catalog No. 1476) that was found with Burial 307 may actually belong to this burial. No other artifacts, except grave-fill debris and coffin remains, were found in association with this burial.

Burials 255 and 265, the graves of two co-interred infants, lay adjacent to the southeast corner of Burial 284 at a slightly lower elevation. A relative sequence for Burials 255/265 and Burial 284 was not determined. The grave shaft of Burial 284 truncated an underlying grave, Burial 307.

Based on stratigraphy, and because the coffin shape is considered "undetermined," Burial 284 is assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 284 (cont.)



Burial No. 284 (drawn by L. C. on 4/11/92; Drawing No. 652).

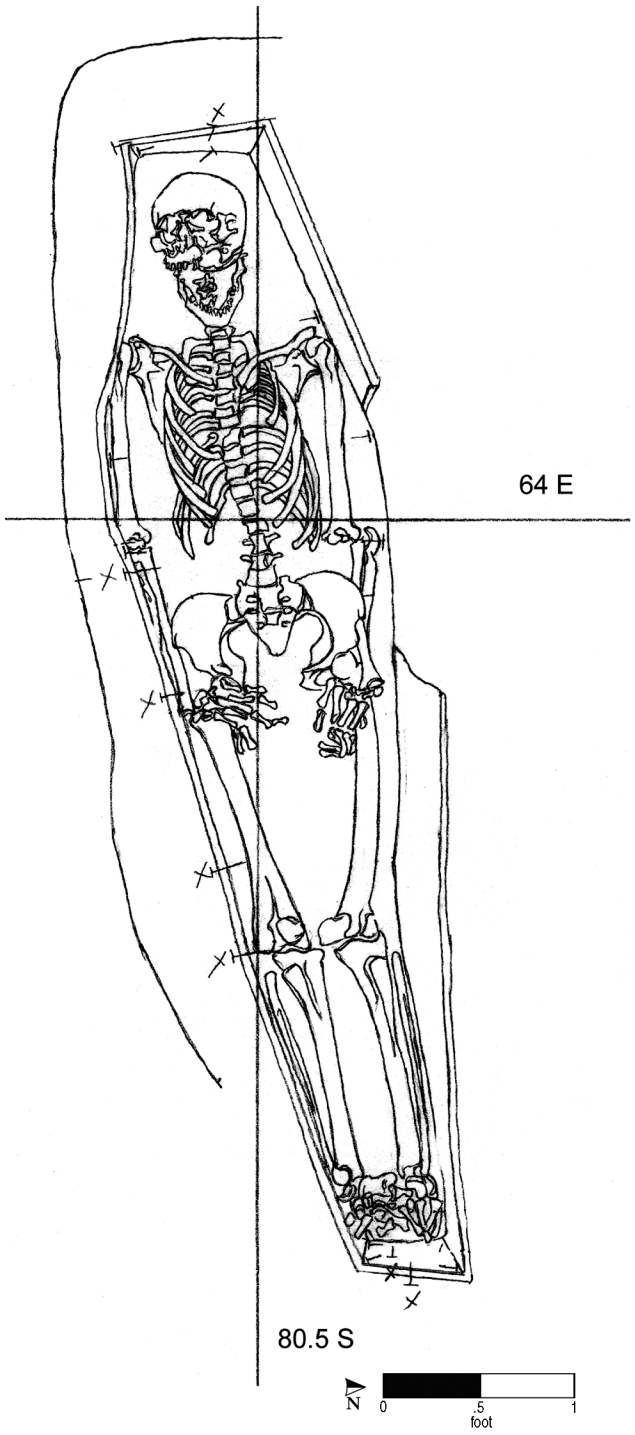
Burial 285

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1304
Datum point: 73
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 64
Elevation of cranium: 3.57 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 285 yielded the remains of a woman between 20 and 30 years of age. The associated soil was described as mottled silty clay with sand. A piece of kiln furniture (an angled spacer) and a shard of wine bottle glass were recovered from the shaft fill. The north side of the grave appeared to have been cut into during the placement of Burial 238, which disturbed the coffin wall. The eastern portion of the grave cut could not be discerned during excavation.

The woman's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.74 feet based on coffin nails found on the southern side; here, the coffin lid was relatively intact. The cranium was at 3.57 feet, and the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.01 feet, recorded near the center. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including several positioned vertically that had attached the lid to the sides, head, and foot. The woman had been laid in supine position; her head was to the west, arms at her sides, and her hands were over her pelvis. During cleaning of the skeletal remains, a bit of hair was recovered adhering to wood within a soil pedestal.

Burial 238 cut the north side of Burial 285. In turn, Burial 238 was overlain by Burial 195 (on the south side) and Burial 214 (on the north side). Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 285 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 285 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 591).

Burial 286

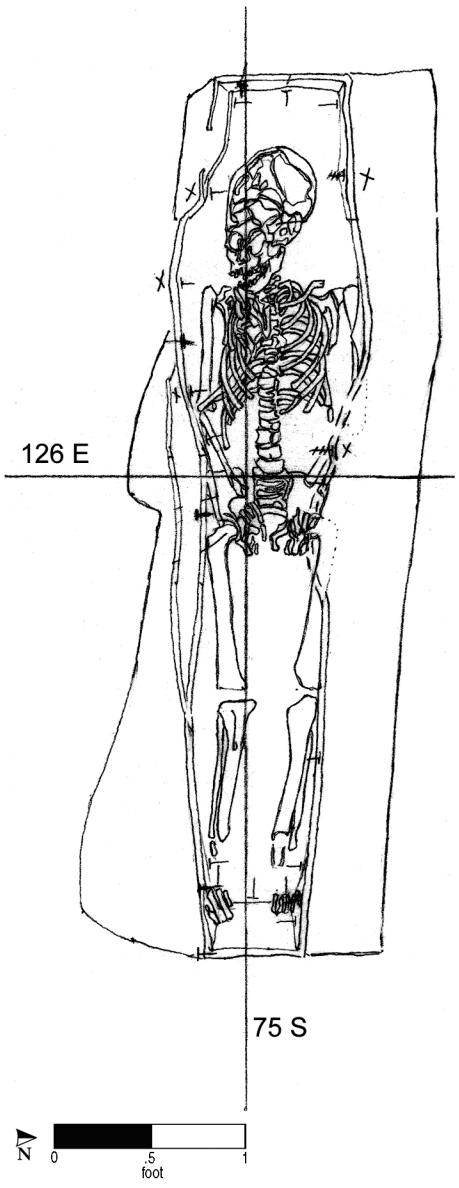
Series 28
Catalog No. 1308
Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 126
Elevation of cranium: 0.65 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 286 was of a child between 4.5 and 8.5 years of age. The grave lay within the same shaft as Burial 268, an infant who lay immediately above. The fill for Burial 286 was not described, but that of Burial 268 was described as reddish brown sand, mottled with gray-brown clay. Two sherds of gray salt-glazed stoneware and three kiln spacers were found in the fill associated with Burial 268, and four sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered from the fill surrounding Burial 286.

The coffin lid stain, recorded at approximately 0.4 feet, was very distinct. The coffin bottom was recorded at 0.27 feet. The grave cut for Burial 306 to the south cut into the south side of the grave, obscuring the southern side of the coffin; the north side was also misshapen, and excavators were not able to determine the coffin shape with certainty. However, the locations of the in situ nails at the head of the coffin suggested a hexagonal coffin (i.e., it tapered at the head). In addition to coffin nails around the perimeter, two vertically oriented screws were recorded in situ along the north side. These were placed on either side of where the coffin "shoulder" would have been. This also suggests a hexagonal shape because they may have been used to hold the bent side board in place.

The child had been laid in a supine position; the head was to the west, the arms at the sides, and the hands rested on the pelvis. No artifacts were found within the coffin. The entire skeleton had been flattened. Although most elements were present, the bones were described as "mushy" and fragile when they were removed.

Burial 268 was directly above and in the same grave as Burial 286. The coffin of Burial 283 cut into this grave's shaft. Along with Burial 300, another infant grave, Burial 283 overlay Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. The relationship between Burial 306 and Burials 268/286 was not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but excavators believed that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burials 268 and 286. This apparent cluster of adult-with-child burials has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 286 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/4/92; Drawing No. 708).

Burial 287

Series 17
Catalog No. 1310
Datum point: 78
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 53
Elevation of highest skeletal element (proximal left tibia): 3.63 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

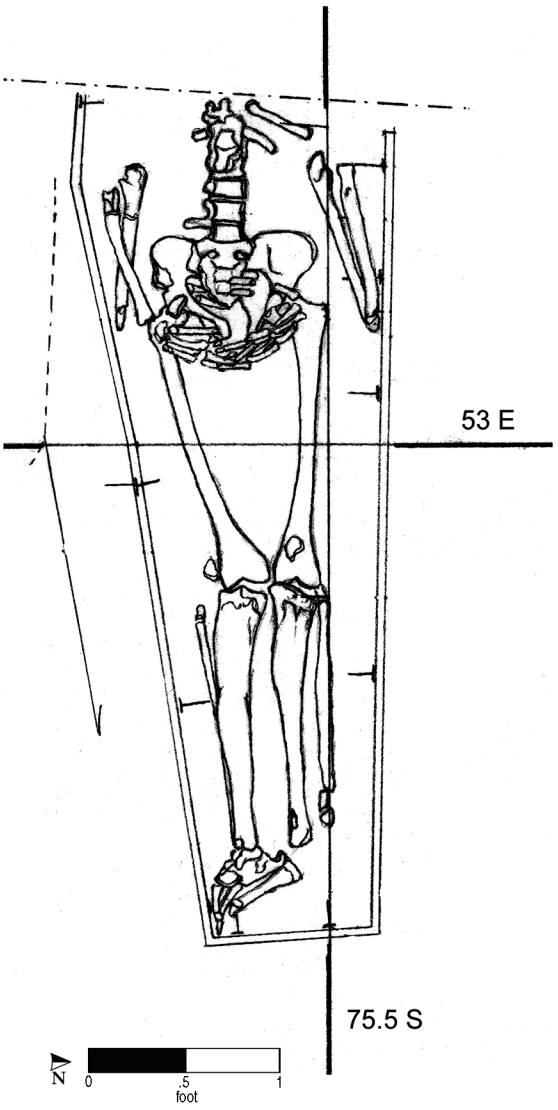
The man in Burial 287 was between 18 and 20 years old at death. The grave was located along the south side of a posthole alignment from a fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. A foundation wall along the west side of Lot 14 had truncated its western end. Mottled tan, brown, and orange silty clay filled the grave shaft. This was sparsely littered with ceramics (two fragments of kiln furniture and a salt-glazed stoneware sherd), shell (a few fragments of oyster and hard-shell clam), and a pipe-stem fragment (with a 5/64-inch bore). Field notes also mention glass, but none was collected.

The coffin might have been hexagonal (one possible "shoulder" was recorded on the south side). The lid lay at an elevation of 4.27 feet. Several nails were drawn in situ along the coffin sides and at the foot. Enough remained of his skeleton to indicate that the young man had been laid out supine, head to the west. His legs and arms were extended; his hands rested on the pelvis. The remains were flooded during excavation and did not preserve well. The left foot was missing, which excavators attributed to disturbance by an adjacent burial (Burial 197). It is also possible that the later pit feature, Feature 106, which cut into the southwest corner of Burial 197, detached the left foot; however, no human bone was noted in the pit fill.

The north-south wall that bisected Burial 287 also cut across Burials 277, 275, 228, 162, 188, and 125. Construction on Lot 13 would have destroyed scores of burials to the immediate west.

Burial 287 was overlain slightly by Burial 197. To the east lay Burial 310, a 44–52-year-old woman's grave; Burial 176 (of a man in his early 20s); and Burials 145 and 146 (an empty coffin and an infant burial). These burials, and probably Burial 287 as well, had been placed just along the south side of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. Therefore, the burial would date to the time when the fence was standing, prior to the British occupation of New York.

Based on stratigraphy relative to other burials and its location, Burial 287 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 287 (drawn by W. Williams on 3/30/92; Drawing No. 576).

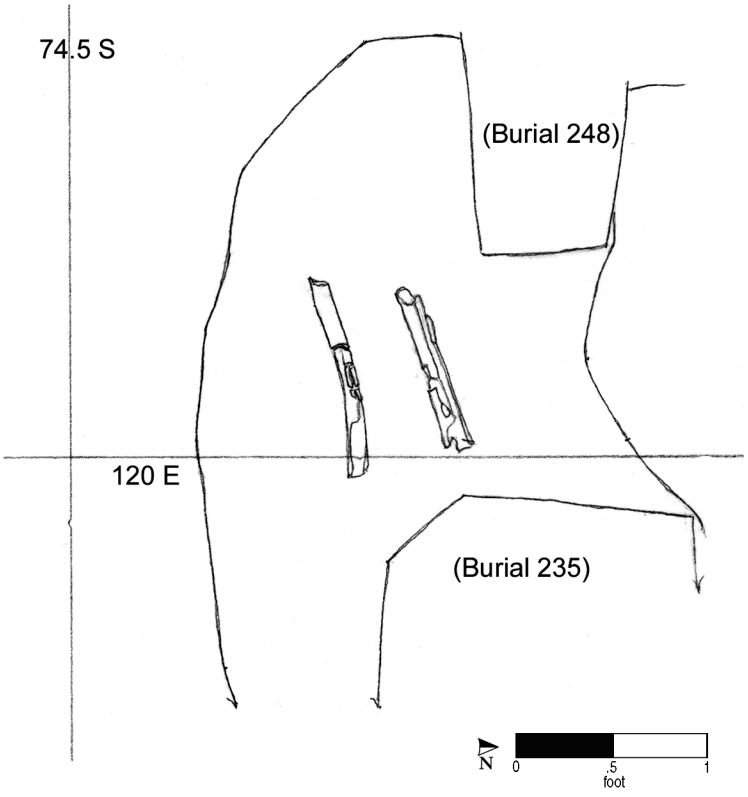
Burial 288

Series 35
Catalog No. 1312
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 120
Elevation of highest skeletal element (right femur): 1.61 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 288 consisted only of two partial femurs, which lay parallel in hard-packed sandy clay. Age and sex for this individual could not be determined, although he or she was probably an adult. No cultural material was noted in association with this burial.

Although the bones, found without coffin remains and apparently isolated, appear to have been redeposited, the position of the femurs, in correct placement for supine burial with the head to the west, suggests they were still articulated. If the bones were in fact undisturbed from their original place of interment, this burial had no coffin. The right femur was at an elevation of 1.61 feet, the left at 1.55 feet.

Burial 288 was impacted by the later interment of Burial 235 to the east and possibly Burial 248 to the northwest. The shafts of both burials appear to have cut into the clay soil that surrounded the femurs. Another disturbed burial in close proximity was Burial 292 (consisting only of a possible coffin line and a bone fragment), located at the northeast corner of Burial 235. Burials 288 and 292 may represent the same individual, whose grave was extensively disturbed by Burial 235. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 288 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 288 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/27/92; Drawing No. 570).

Burial 289

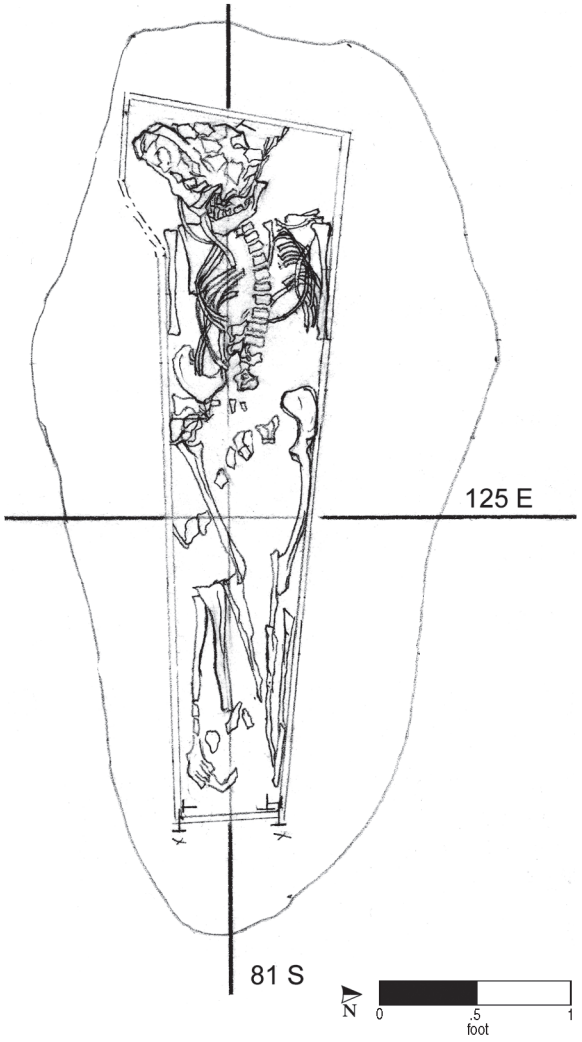
Series 26
Catalog No. 1321
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 125
Elevation of cranium: 1.73 AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 289 contained the remains of a child between 5 and 9 years of age. The grave-cut outline was visible surrounding the coffin, and the shaft-fill matrix was described as reddish, coarse sand (redeposited subsoil). One piece of kiln furniture was recovered from the fill.

The coffin was first exposed at an elevation of 1.67 feet on the south, tilting down to 1.29 feet on the north. It was four sided and tapered slightly

toward the foot. No elevations were recorded for the coffin bottom, but the lowest elevation of skeletal remains was 0.99 feet. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. The remains were in fair to poor condition, with most bone eroded, crushed, or broken. Two pins were recorded in situ, one near the neck and one at the right hip, and copper staining was noted on the occipital bone. A quartz crystal was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Burial 289 lay directly above the southwest portion of Burial 332, which held a man whose coffin lid was embellished with the initials "HW" and the number "38." The grave-shaft outline indicates that this was a separate grave, although the child may have been deliberately placed above the man. Burial 289 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group, along with Burial 332.



Burial No. 289 (drawn by L. C. on 3/31/92; Drawing No. 581).

Burial 290

Series 25C
Catalog No. 1324
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 84, E 114
Elevation of cranium: 2.32 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

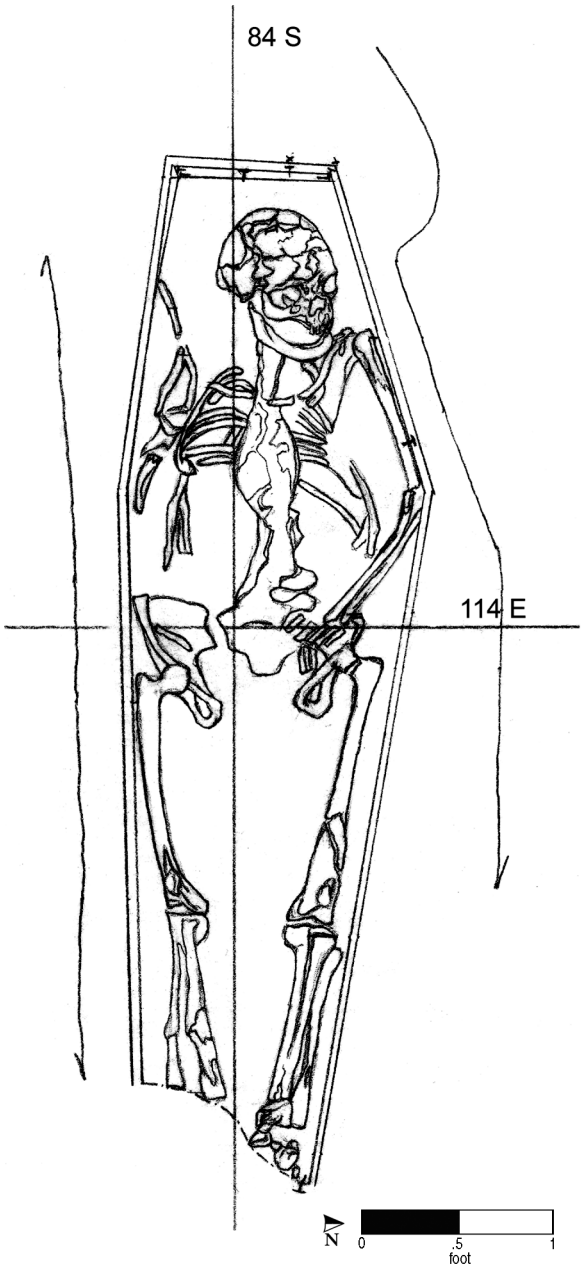
Burial 290 held the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16 near the former Republican Alley. This area had been subjected to backhoe operations and there was much damage to burials. Only the north edge of the Burial 290 grave-shaft outline was discernible. The fill was described as gray-brown sandy silt mottled with yellow-gray silt. No artifacts were noted in the grave shaft.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.21 feet. The eastern end of the coffin lid had been truncated, probably by the backhoe. Coffin nails were recorded in situ. A wood sample was identified as black walnut; this was the only example of a hardwood coffin found at this site.

The man had been placed in the supine position, with his head to the west and his hands over his pelvis. Portions of the feet were missing, and the right arm was fragmented and disarticulated. Heavy machinery operating in the area had also caused compression fractures prior to excavation. One straight pin was found on the man's cranium, and field notes refer to hair recovered during excavation.

The west end of Burial 290 overlay the east (foot) end of Burial 308, an Early Group grave of an individual of undetermined age and sex.

Based on its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 290 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



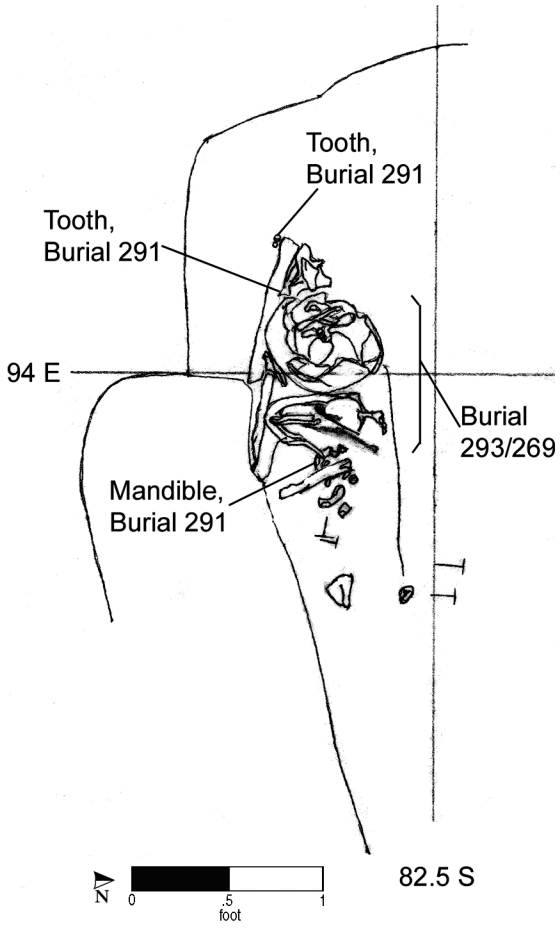
Burial No. 290 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/6/92; Drawing No. 628).

Burial 291

Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1335 and 1265
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 94
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 291 consisted of the disturbed remains of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The remains consisted of teeth and a mandible; these disarticulated remains were found in the southwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 267 and were commingled with skeletal elements of another individual, Burial 293. It is not possible to determine whether the child was interred in a coffin.

The paucity of evidence for earlier or later assignment has, by default, consigned Burial 291 to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 291 (drawn by M. Schur on 3/29/92; Drawing No. 573).

Burial 292

Series 35
Catalog No. 1139
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 72.5, E 123.5
Elevation of highest element (bone fragment): 1.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 292 contained only one fragment of an adult long bone. The remains were surrounded with silty clay, with scattered pockets of sand. Excavators did not note any cultural material within the grave shaft, although an "above the lid" soil sample contained several seeds. A single seed was analyzed for species and identified as raspberry. Fragments of coffin wood were also recovered in the soil sample.

A probable coffin line was observed at an approximate elevation of 1.93 feet. Nail fragments were recovered from the burial, although only one was recorded in situ, near the presumed coffin line. The presence of a coffin cannot be confirmed, because of the ephemeral remains and minimal recording in the field.

The archaeological and forensic teams raised the possibility that Burial 292 may have been part of Burial 235 (a 28–42-year-old woman). However, the remains in Burial 235 were complete, lacking no long bones; thus, the two burials must represent discrete individuals. Burial 233, consisting of a coffin fragment, assumed to have been a deteriorated infant burial, may have been the foot of an adult-sized coffin. This raises the possibility that Burials 233 and 292 were portions of the same interment, bisected during the placement of Burial 235. Burial 288, which held a pair of articulated adult femurs and placed in the Middle Group, may also have been of the same individual. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in the area, Burial 292 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore, it has not been reproduced.

Burial 293

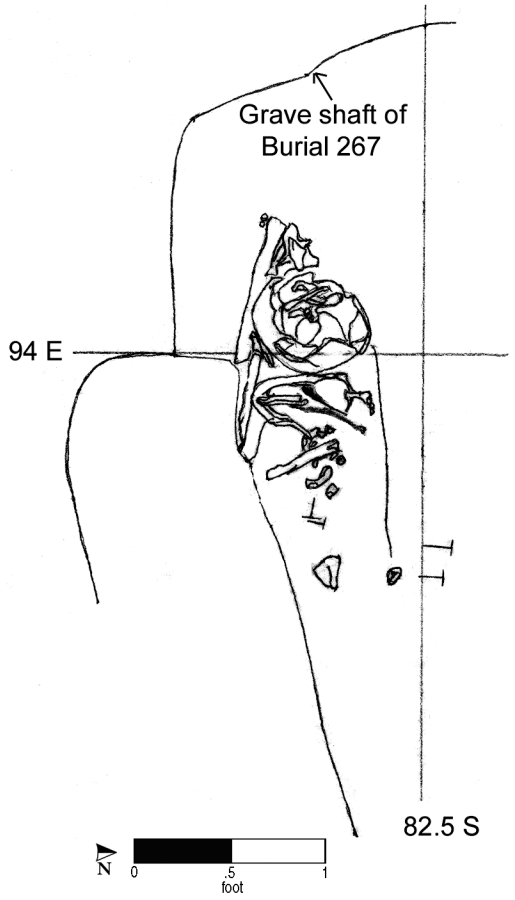
Series 22
Catalog Nos. 1350, 1265, and 1335
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 94
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.55 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 293 was the grave of an adult, probably male, whose age could not be determined. The grave shaft consisted of flaky, dry, very stony silt mottled with orange-brown silt. The bottom of the grave fill consisted of tan, semi-laminated silt. Feature 113 (a grave-shaped, east-west-oriented pit) and Feature 103 (a nineteenth-century pit feature) cut into the western end of the grave. Excavators noted that the soil in Feature 113 was typical of grave fills and postulated that this was an infant or child's grave with no evidence of a coffin or skeletal remains. The feature was not assigned a burial number. A fragment of a tobacco pipe bowl was recovered from the grave fill of Burial 293; it may have actually been associated with Feature 103.

Excavation of Burial 293 began at an elevation of 4.10 feet, recorded in the southwest area. The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 3.95 feet, and the bottom was reached at 3.25 feet. The northwest corner and most of the north side of the coffin were missing as a result of the interment of Burial 267. Many nails were recorded in situ along the perimeter of the extant portion of the coffin.

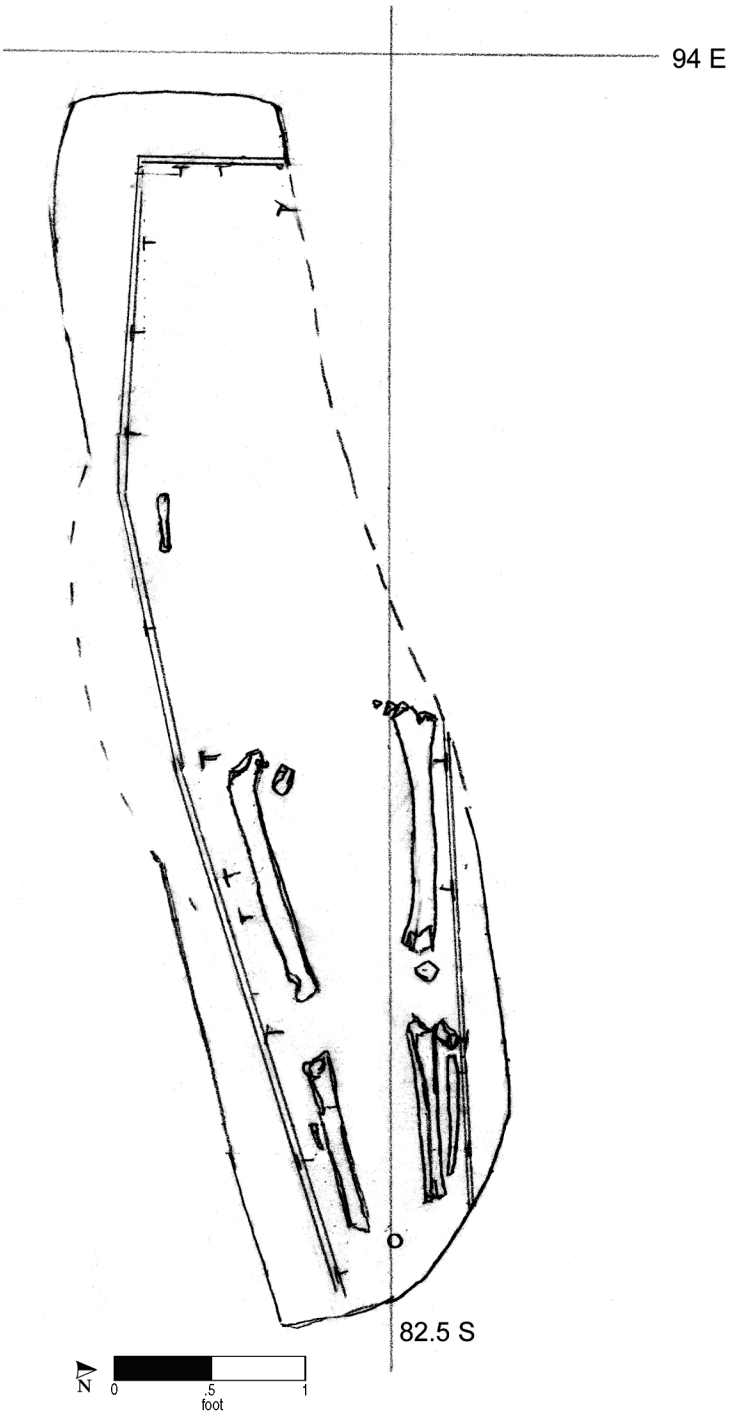
The man had been placed in a hexagonal coffin in supine position with his head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of fragmented lower long bones and hand bones. Excavators suggested that a cranium, upper limb bones, and parts of a pelvis found disarticulated in the grave fill of Burial 267 (designated Burial 269 and given the Catalog No. 1265) were from Burial 293. Laboratory analysis confirmed this deduction.

Burial 267 disturbed Burial 293 along the north side, and some bones from the latter were redeposited in the grave shaft of Burial 267. Skeletal fragments of a young child found in the Burial 293 grave shaft were designated Burial 291 and assigned to the Middle Group. Based on its elevation and orientation, Burial 296 probably overlay or cut into the south edge of the Burial 293 grave shaft. Burial 293 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 293 (part) (drawn by M. Schur on 3/29/92; Drawing No. 573).

Burial 293 (cont.)



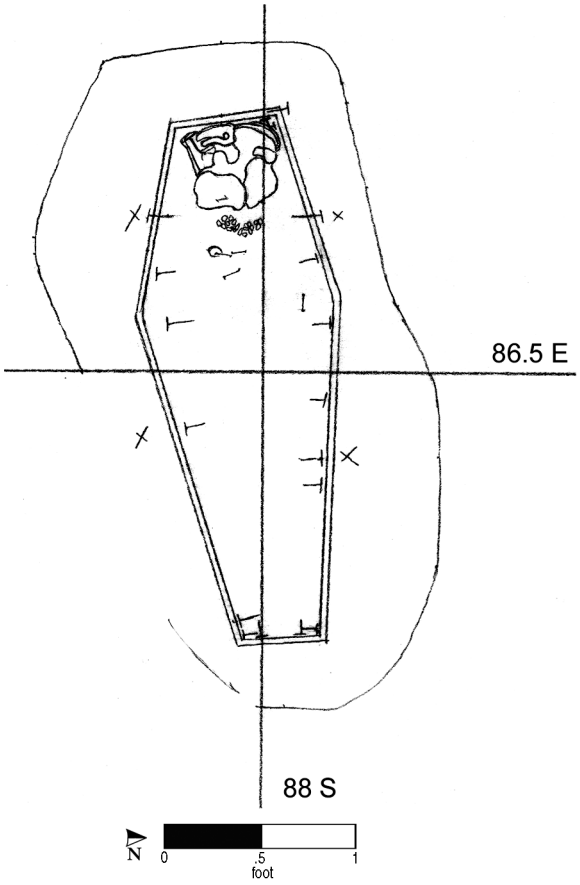
Burial No. 293 (drawn by E. S. on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 604).

Burial 294

Series 12
Catalog No. 1352
Datum point: 76 [Authors' note: The location of Datum Point 76 is unknown. Using an elevation of 4.29 feet ASML given for Datum Point 76, depths taken for this burial yield elevations that are impossible based on relationships to other burials; it is assumed that elevations for this burial are not calculable.]
Grid coordinates: S 88, E 86.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.19 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 294 yielded the remains of a child between 6 and 12 months of age. The grave-shaft fill was described as silty clay mottled with gravel that cut into the substrate. The southeastern portion of the grave cut was obscured, and the remains consisted only of cranial fragments and teeth. The infant had been placed in a hexagonal coffin, supine with the head to the west. Five brass shroud pins were recorded in situ in the area of the head and torso.

Burial 294 was mapped as partially underlying the western end of Burial 142, but it was recorded at a higher elevation. It was excavated 2 months later than Burial 142, and the grave-shaft was substantially intact; only the southeast edge of the outline was indistinct. Either the burial was mapped incorrectly or its elevation was recorded inaccurately. Its actual relationship to Burial 142 cannot be determined. Burial 294 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 294 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/2/92; Drawing No. 597).

Burial 295

Series 15A
Catalog No. 1366
Datum point: 74
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 70
Elevation of cranium: 2.59 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 295 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 50 years of age. The grave-shaft fill was described as yellow-brown soil mottled with gray silty sand; no artifacts were recovered from the grave fill associated with this burial.

The coffin lid was first distinguished at an elevation of 3.10 feet, based on coffin nails found along the southern coffin wall. Excavators noted, illustrated, and sampled several small strips of wood found lying down the middle of the coffin lid. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.09 feet at a point near the center of the coffin. Some coffin wood was preserved along the walls, and a dark wood strip was found running down the center of the coffin bottom, similar to the strips found in the coffin lid. Excavators speculated that this may have been a different wood from that of the rest of the coffin, although none of the wood samples from this burial was identified as to species. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at the top and bottom.

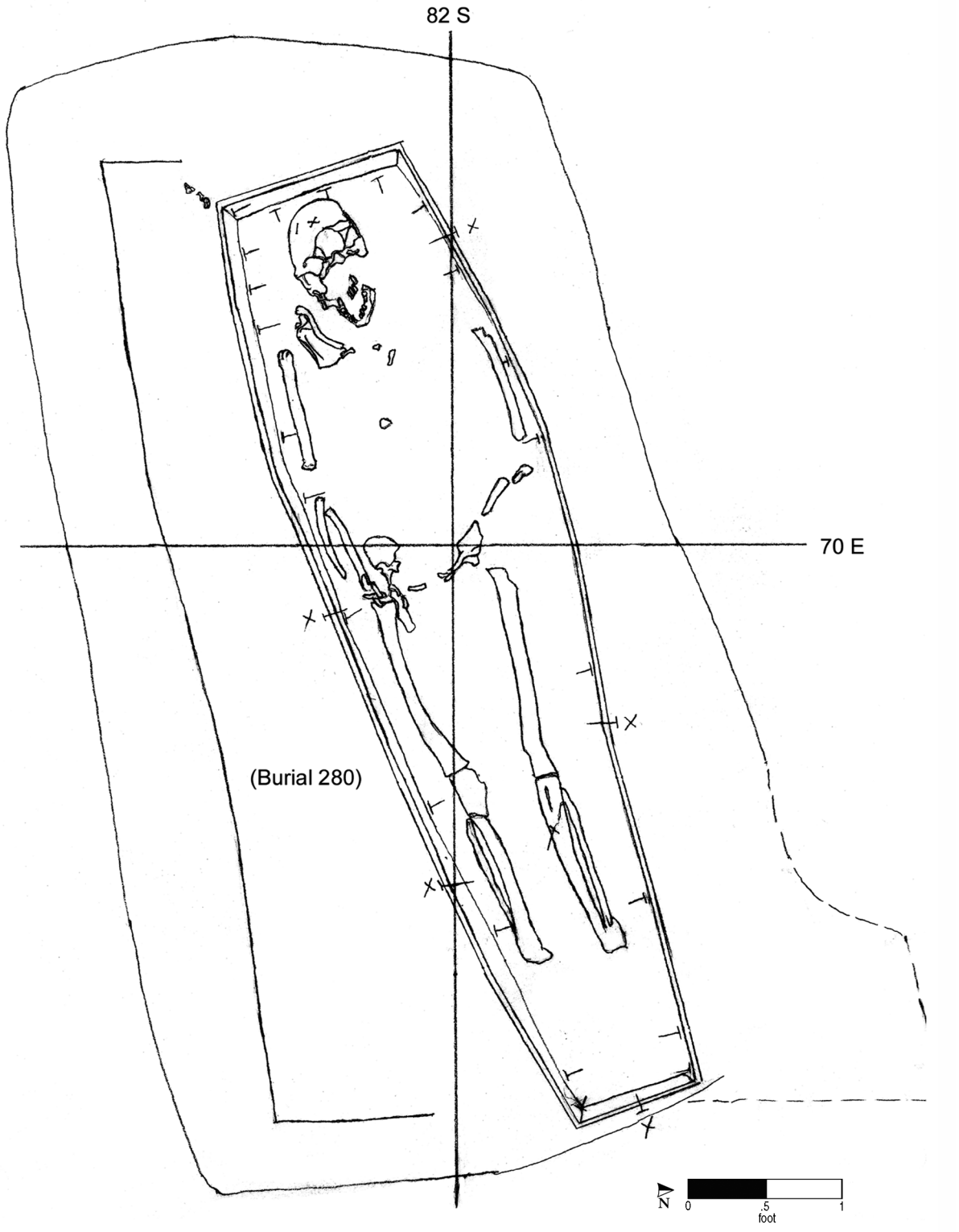
The woman had been laid in a hexagonal coffin in supine position. Her head was to the west, and her hands rested over her pelvis. Her remains were in poor condition; the skull was crushed, and only some of the teeth were present. Most of the remains, other than the long bones, had decomposed and had left organic stains in the soil. The foot bones were missing, with only a gray stain remaining. Fragments of "extraneous" human bone were found outside the southwest corner of the coffin, probably from the underlying Burial 280.

Three pins, with hair adhering, were recorded on the cranium. A possible pin was recorded on the field drawing of the coffin lid, above the right lower leg bones, but this pin was not cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 295 was overlain by Burial 215 by 0.46 feet, by Burial 246 by 0.46 feet, and on the west end by Burial 253 by 0.11 feet. Burial 295 truncated Burial 280 along the latter's north side. A wide grave-shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215. Burials 246, 239, and 215 may have been interred within the grave shaft of the underlying, earlier burials, including Burial 295. It appears that Burial 280 was disturbed when Burial 295 was interred, suggesting that Burial 295 may postdate Burial 280 by a number of years, or at least that Burial 280 was unmarked and unknown to those interring Burial 295. Burial 295 also appears to have truncated the west end of Burial 279. Based on stratigraphy, and lacking any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 295 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 396)

Burial 295 (cont.)



Burial No. 295 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/5/92; Drawing No. 617).

Burial 296

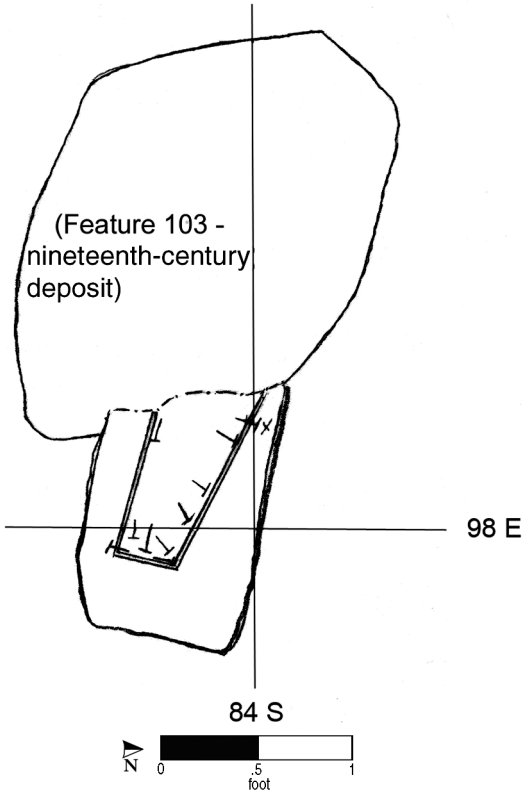
Series 22
Catalog No. 1370
Datum point: 79
Grid coordinates: S 84, E 98
No human remains found
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 296 contained only the remains of an infant-sized coffin and a tooth bud that was recovered from the soil. An age of 0.5–2.9 years for the child was assigned based on the tooth bud. The grave shaft was filled with stony, compact, brown loamy silt with mottles of charcoal flecks. Feature 103 (a small semicircular feature dating to the nineteenth century) truncated the western portion of the grave.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 4.35 feet along the eastern grave cut, and the coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 4.25 feet in the southeast corner. The bottom was at 3.90 feet. The coffin tapered at the toe, but because of the disturbance caused by Feature 103, its overall shape is unclear.

Based on its elevation and orientation, excavators presumed that Burial 296 would have overlain or cut into the south edge of the grave shaft for Burial 293, the disturbed remains of a probable male adult.

Burial 296 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 296 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 589).

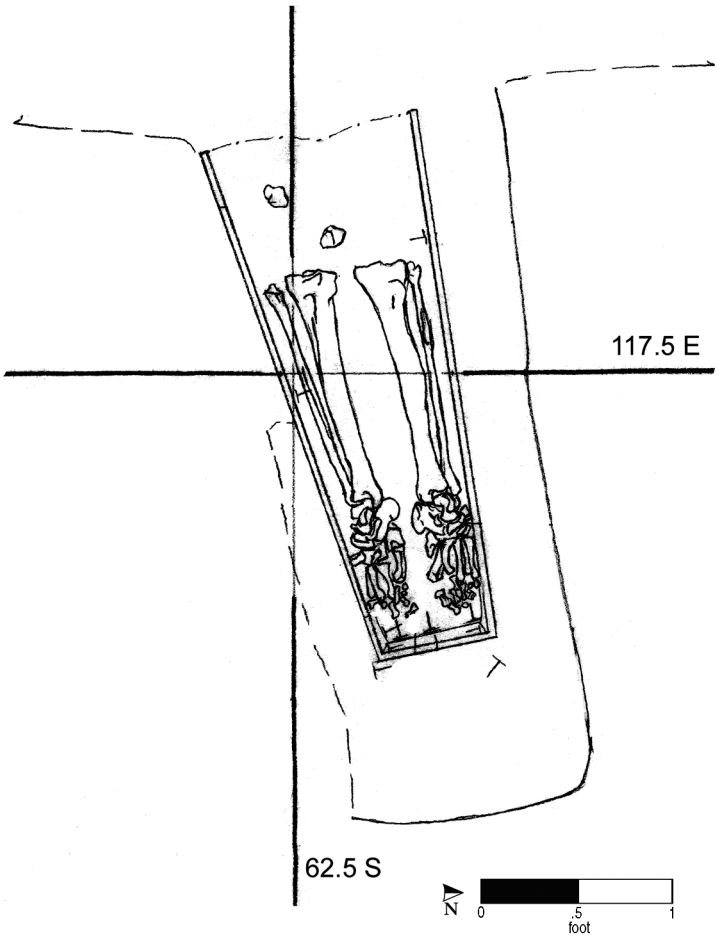
Burial 297

Catalog No. 1379
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 62.5, E 117.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.04 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 297 was of a man between 30 and 40 years, whose remains consisted only of legs below the femurs. The grave was located just to the north of the alignment of postholes marking a fence that once crossed the site. It was truncated on the west by Feature 58, a privy in the rear of Lot 16. Human remains believed to be from Burial 297 were found within this feature and its trench soil. Thirty-eight pieces of cow bone, mostly metacarpals or metatarsals, were recovered from the grave fill, which was dug into an animal-waste dump identified in this area of the site. The grave fill also held six small sherds of Whieldon ware, probably from a single vessel, as well as a few sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and coal. The Whieldon ceramics provide a terminus post quem of ca. 1740.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.55 feet. It tapered toward the foot and was probably hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded with the extant portion of the coffin, and samples of coffin wood, including a piece of a branch that lay above the lid, were collected but not identified by species. The man had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west and his legs extended. Fragments of coal were found during cleaning of the skeletal remains; these may have been intrusive from the privy excavation. No pins or other artifacts, other than the coffin remains, were associated with this burial.

Burial 297 lay to the west of an apparent row of burials that stretched north-south across the cemetery, but it was not clearly aligned with any other grave. The areas to the east and north were heavily disturbed, however, and surrounding burials may have been present at one time. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 297 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 297 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 611).

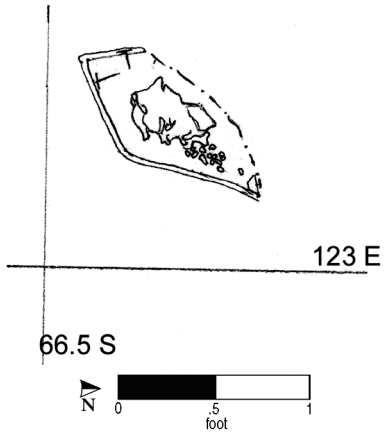
Burial 298

Catalog No. 1389
Datum point: 54
Grid coordinates: S 66.5, E 123
Elevation of cranium: 1.99 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 298 held the partial remains of a child between 8 and 16 months old. A small pit, probably a posthole (designated in the field as Feature 101), had cut through this burial on its northern side and obliterated most of the remains. The only skeletal elements recovered were broken skull fragments and a loose scattering of teeth. The mottled, silty clay of the grave shaft held no cultural material.

The outline of a coffin was reached at an elevation of 2.04 feet. A few nail fragments were recorded, apparently in situ, but no other artifacts were noted or collected from this burial. The child's remains were so minimal that burial position could not be discerned.

The ground to the east and south of Burial 298 was pitted with postholes. It is unclear how the burial was related to these stratigraphically. Two Late Group burials—Burial 217, the grave of a man between 17 and 19 years, and Burial 299, the grave of a 40–50-year-old man—bracket the child's grave to the north and south. These two adult burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the excavated area. Burial 298 may have been in place prior to the fence; the flanking burials appear to postdate the removal of the fence. Burial 298 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 298 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 610).

Burial 299

Catalog No. 1418 (field notes indicate Catalog No. 1480 in error)
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 68.5, E 123.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.32 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 299 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years old. The grave was located along a posthole alignment, the remains of fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The soil in the grave shaft was described as brown and tan mottled silty clay with red sandy patches. It contained a small amount of animal bone and shell, a few sherds of stoneware, and one piece of bottle glass.

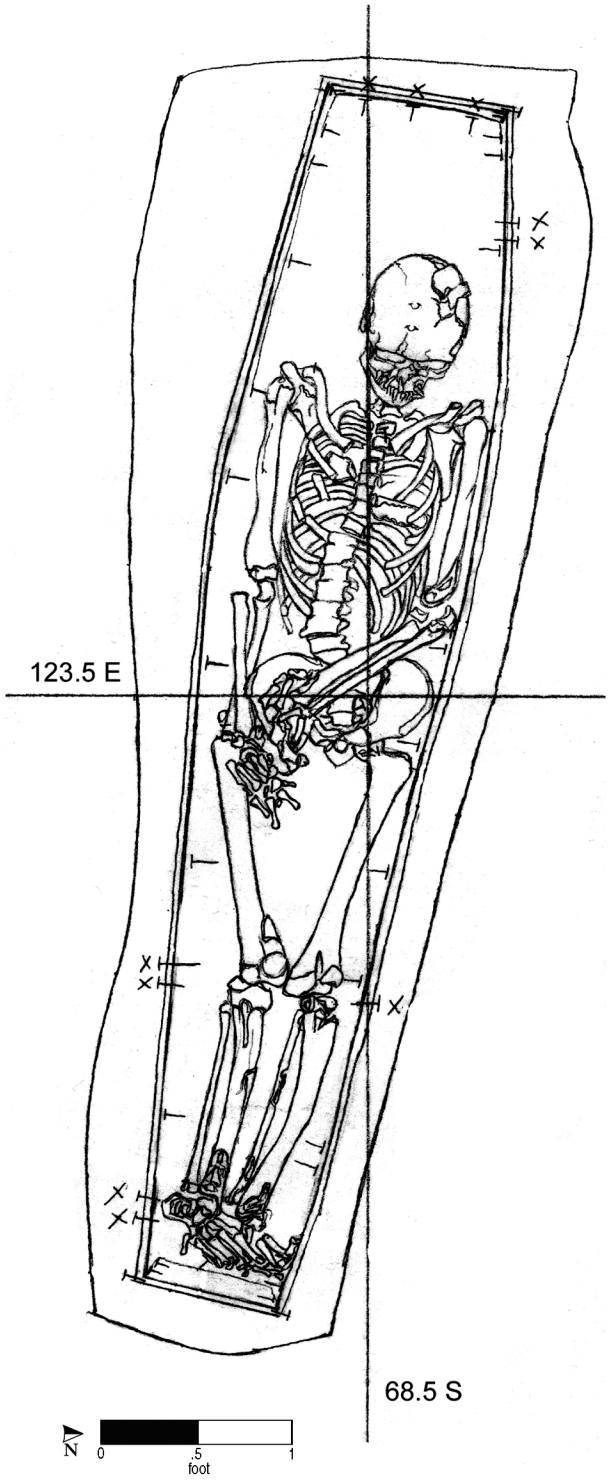
The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation ranging from 0.82 feet (in the center) to 1.47 feet (at the west end). The sides of the coffin were also clearly defined, and numerous nails were recorded in situ, including at least 10 vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Several of the nail fragments had bits of wood attached, including 1 on which the wood appeared to have been burnt. Head and shank portions of very small nails or tacks were also found with this burial, but they had been bagged along with the coffin hardware, and it is not possible to determine whether they represent coffin decoration of some kind.

The man was buried in supine position with his head to the west. His right arm was extended with the hand over the right femur, and the left arm was bent about 45°, with the left hand over the right innominate bone. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, nearly complete but with almost all bones broken. Pins with hair were noted at the cranium, adhering to the wood of the coffin lid, but these items apparently were not recovered.

As noted, Burial 299 was located along the projected line of a fence that once crossed the cemetery. Burial 299 had several postholes (Features 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119) immediately adjacent to it. Feature 119 (at the head of the burial) and Features 115 and 116 (on the north side) appeared to have been cut into by the burial. There is also a possibility that Feature 119 was not a fence post. Based on its location, Feature 119 (bottom elevation at 1.69 feet) may have held a grave post marking Burial 299. Features 115 and 116 (each with a bottom elevation of 1.24 feet) may represent a phase of the fence line, even though they are a bit farther south than the property boundary established in 1784. In this case, Burial 299 was interred after at least one phase of the fence had come down, because it cut into the postholes. However, the postholes could not be dated. The only artifact recovered from Feature 116 was a piece of stoneware (which excavators thought was from the grave shaft); Feature 119 contained a fragment of animal bone and two corroded nails.

Burial 299 may have been part of a row of graves stretching from north to south across the excavated site, with Burial 266 at the north end. If so, the row spanned the fence alignment. Burial 299 is placed in the Late Group, along with burials to the north of the fence, because, like them, it apparently postdates the fence's removal.

Burial 299 (cont.)



Burial No. 299 (drawn by W. Williams and M. Schur on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 632).

Burial 300

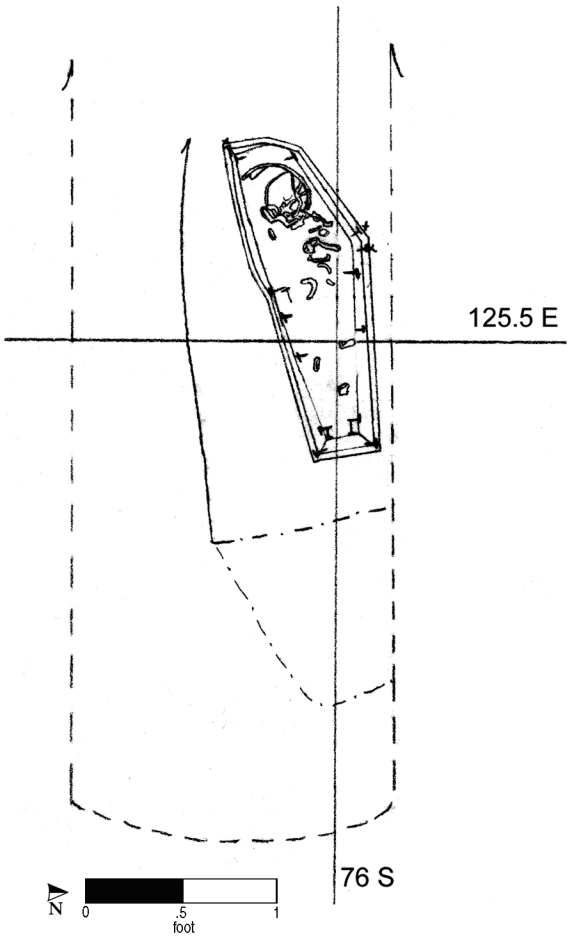
Series 28
Catalog No. 1430
Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 76, E 125.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.82 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 300 yielded the remains of a subadult of undetermined age, although the tiny size of the coffin indicated that the deceased was an infant. The grave fill consisted of mottled clay and contained five sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware, as well as one granite cobble.

The coffin, encountered at an elevation of 0.95 feet, appeared oddly shaped, but this may have been a result of slumping as it decayed; it was probably hexagonal in shape. The bottom was reached at approximately 0.72 feet AMSL. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. Only cranial, vertebral, and rib fragments were identifiable once the remains were excavated. Toward the foot of the coffin, three "intrusive" bones were noted; these may have been from Burial 306, which lay beneath Burial 300.

The infant had been laid with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium but was not recovered.

Burial 300 was located directly above Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. Along with Burial 283 and the shared grave containing Burials 268 and 286, these graves appear to form a cluster, which as a whole has been assigned to the Middle Group. It is possible, however, that either or both of the children's graves (Burials 300 and 283) that overlay Burial 306 belong with a later temporal group; there is no way to determine the interval between the lower and upper burials.



Burial No. 300 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 633).

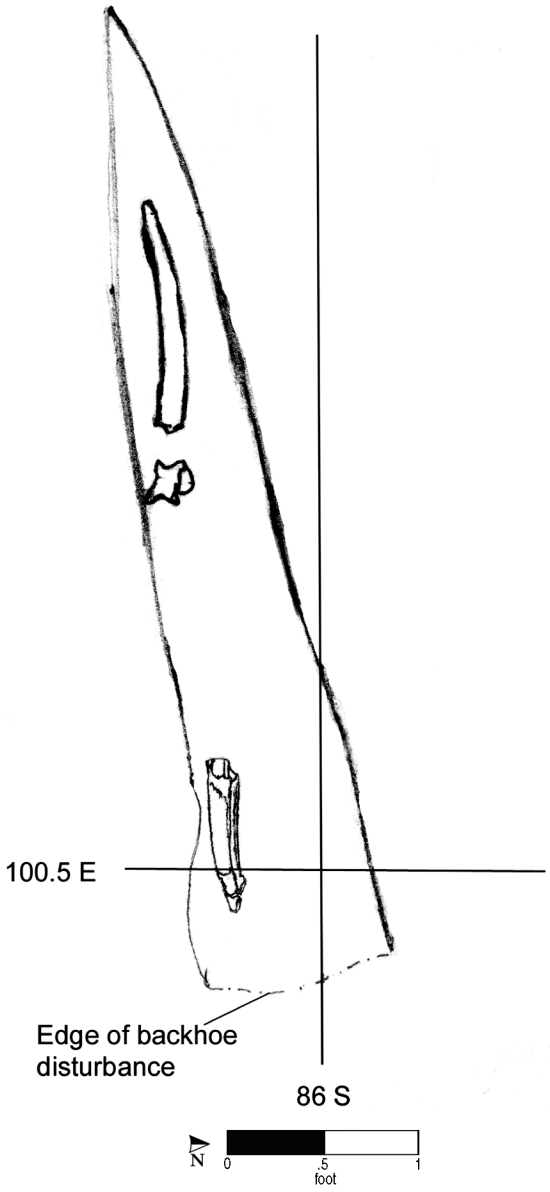
Burial 301

Series 24
Catalog No. 1451
Datum point: 77
Grid coordinates: S 86, S 100.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.15 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 301 was located in the former Republican Alley at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. It consisted of fragmented adult-sized long bones in a highly disturbed grave shaft immediately north of Burial 316. Remains of a second individual were identified and designated as Burial 301A; the latter may be part of Burial 316. The grave-shaft soil was described as moderately stony, compact tan and orange mixed silts. The burial appeared to have been disturbed by the interment of Burial 316 and by construction activity.

The remains were first exposed at an elevation of 4.15 feet, in an area that had been scraped by backhoe. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 4.10 feet, and excavation ceased at an elevation of 3.90 feet. Excavators found no evidence of a coffin with this burial.

Burial 301 may have been displaced during the interment of Burial 316. Its relationship to Burial 302, which also held disarticulated adult remains, could not be determined with certainty. Burial 301 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 301 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/6/92; Drawing No. 624).

Burial 302

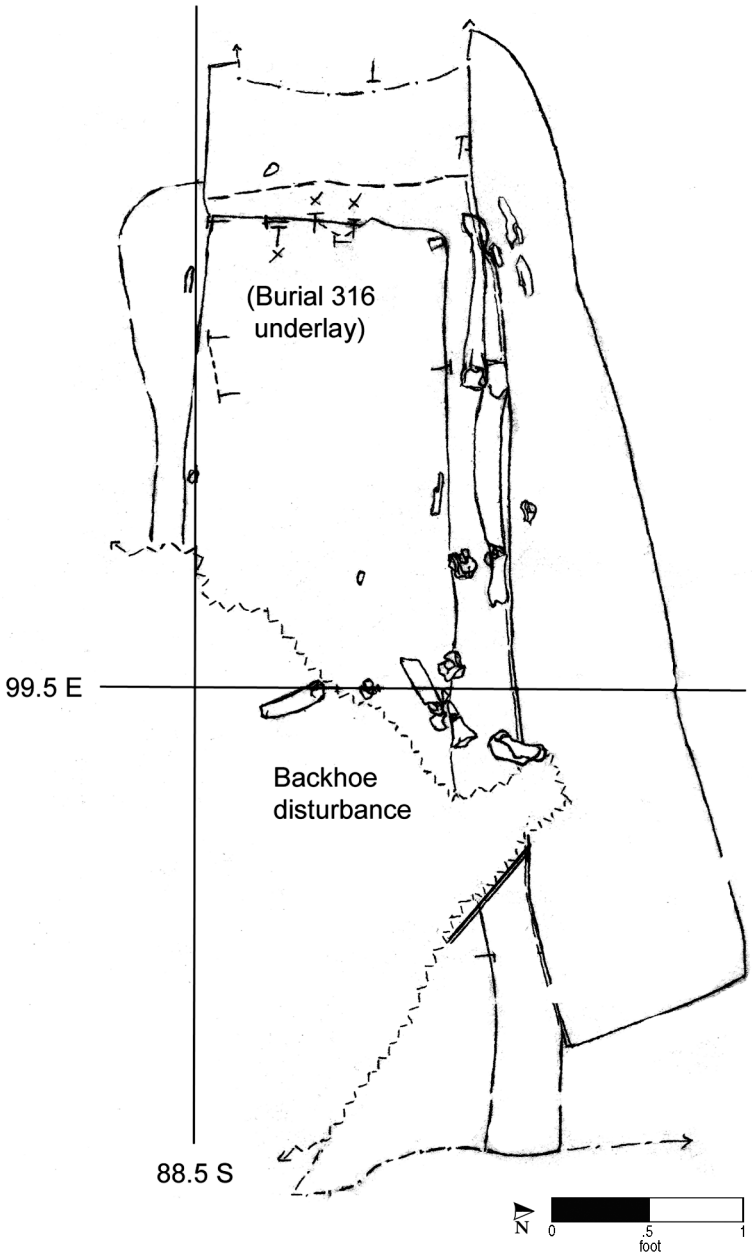
Series 24
Catalog No. 1461
Datum point: 77
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.96 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 302 consisted of fragmentary, disarticulated remains, identified as a probable woman of undetermined age. The grave fill contained several fragments of medium-sized mammal bones and an equine molar. Soil characteristics were not clearly designated; the notes refer to mottled tan silts with red sand lenses as the grave fill for another burial (probably Burial 316) that overlay Burial 302.

The grave-shaft outline of Burial 302 was visible only along the north side. Burial 316, a Late-Middle Group grave of a woman between 18 and 20 years, truncated the rest of the grave. The western end of the Burial 302 coffin wall was observed just to the west of the Burial 316 coffin. The skeletal remains of Burial 302 were in the grave fill of the later burial, some stacked on the north side of the coffin, some scattered by a backhoe during construction. Nails found in the grave fill of Burial 316 may have been from Burial 302.

The adjacent Burials 301 and 301A contained disarticulated remains that also appeared to have been disturbed by Burial 316; Burial 302 may be the same individual as Burial 301A. Burial 302 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 302 (cont.)



Burial No. 302 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/9/92; Drawing No. 639).

Burial 303

Catalog No. 1459
Datum point: 96
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 110 and S 74.5, E 75
Elevation of highest skeletal material:
Temporal group: Middle

Two different sets of disarticulated remains appear to have been designated Burial 303 in the field:

(1) Field records indicate that disarticulated bones found after a backhoe disturbance on April 6, 1992, were designated Burial 303 and photographed in the field. Excavators noted a single fragment each of oyster and clam shell in the Burial 303 grave fill.

(2) Fragmentary remains found in "discarded fill in Burial 145" were designated as Burial 303. The field sheet filed for these remains is dated April 13, 1992, although Burial 145 was excavated in February 1992. Apparently, excavation spoils were discarded in the empty pit of Burial 145, and human remains were later noticed in the soil.

It is not clear which provenience corresponds to the bones examined in the laboratory. The skeletal analysis indicated an infant between 6 and 12 months old.

According to the field notes, a straight pin and a nail were recovered along with the redeposited bones found in the grave pit of Burial 145. These were not cataloged in the laboratory; however, during cleaning of the Burial 303 skeletal remains (again, it is unclear from which provenience), fragments of nails and hair were recovered.

Burial 303 has been assigned to the Middle Group by default.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore, it has not been reproduced.

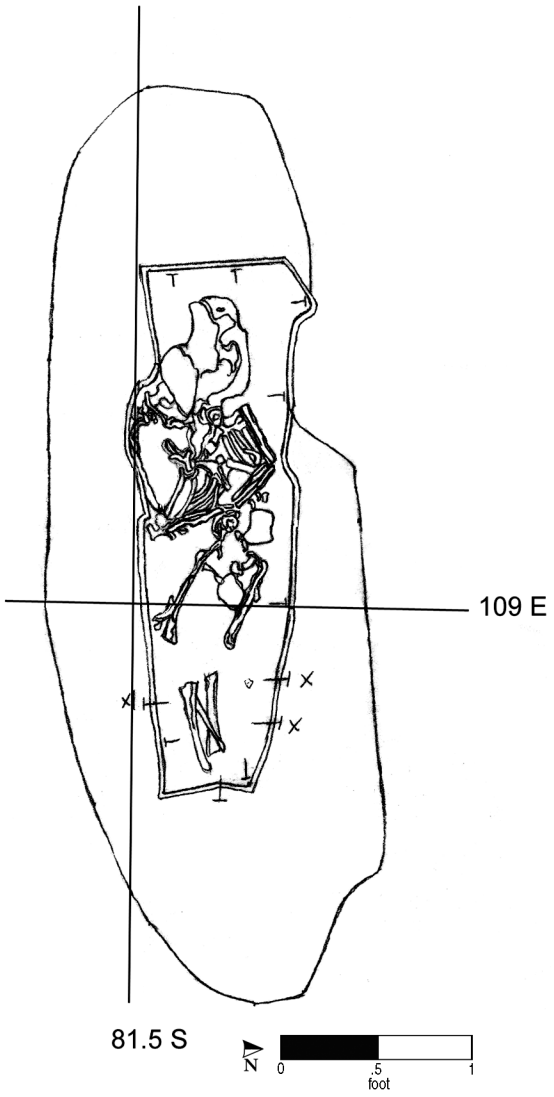
Burial 304

Catalog No. 1460
Datum point: 96
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 109
Elevation of cranium: 1.97 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 304 held the remains of a child of between 3 and 5 years. The grave was located at the extreme rear of Lot 16, and areas to its north and east were disturbed during construction activity for the 290 Broadway building. Grave-shaft soil was described as gray, yellow, and brown mottled sandy silt; no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot. Nails were observed in the field and their locations plotted, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory. They were probably mislabeled. The child had been placed with the head to the west. No artifacts were found in direct association with the remains.

No other graves were in immediate proximity to Burial 304; however, other graves may have existed at one time but were destroyed by construction in the area. In the absence of temporal evidence, Burial 304 has been assigned to the Middle Group by default.



Burial No. 304 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/13/92; Drawing No. 660).

Burial 305

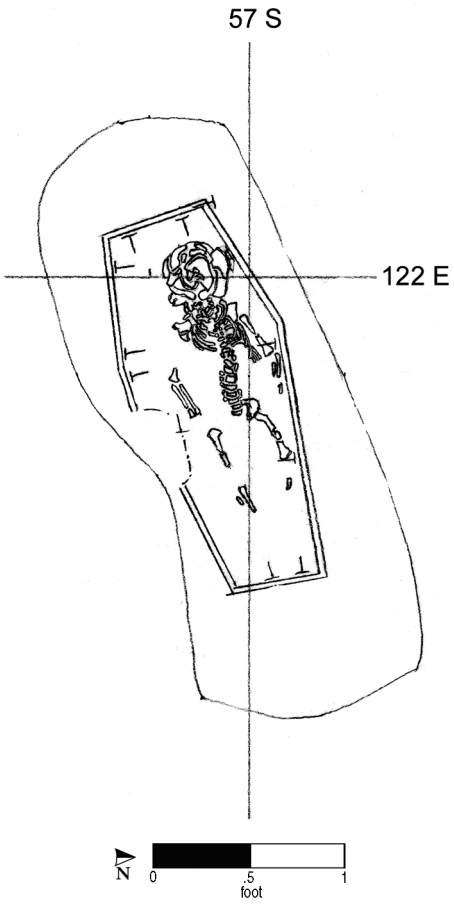
Series 53
Catalog No. 1469
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 57, E 122
Elevation of cranium: -1.11 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 305 held the remains of an infant or newborn, less than 4 months old. The grave was discovered "in the sand" immediately beneath Burial 243, which held a man aged 40–50, and the redeposited remains of Burial 185, a disturbed burial that held a man of 21–23 years. A complete grave-shaft outline was recorded for Burial 305; this indicates that a distinct grave was dug for this child. The bones from Burial 185 were laid within the outline of the Burial 305 grave. No cultural material was observed or recovered from the grave-shaft fill surrounding the Burial 305 coffin.

The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation of -1.06 feet. Nails and tacks, both whole and partial, were noted on all sides of the coffin. The child was positioned with his or her head to the west. Many of the bones had completely decomposed by the time of excavation, and the elements that remained were crushed and eroded. Fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered from around the child's head during the laboratory cleaning of the bones, and stains from pins were noted on the field records.

The lack of artifacts in the grave-shaft fill surrounding Burial 305 indicated that it was in place prior to the dumping of tannery waste in this part of the site. This in turn suggests that it was the earliest of the three interments. Burial 185 appeared to have been next in the sequence, because the grave was truncated by the placement of Burial 243, which was situated, perhaps intentionally, directly above Burial 305.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 305 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 305 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/8/92; Drawing No. 637).

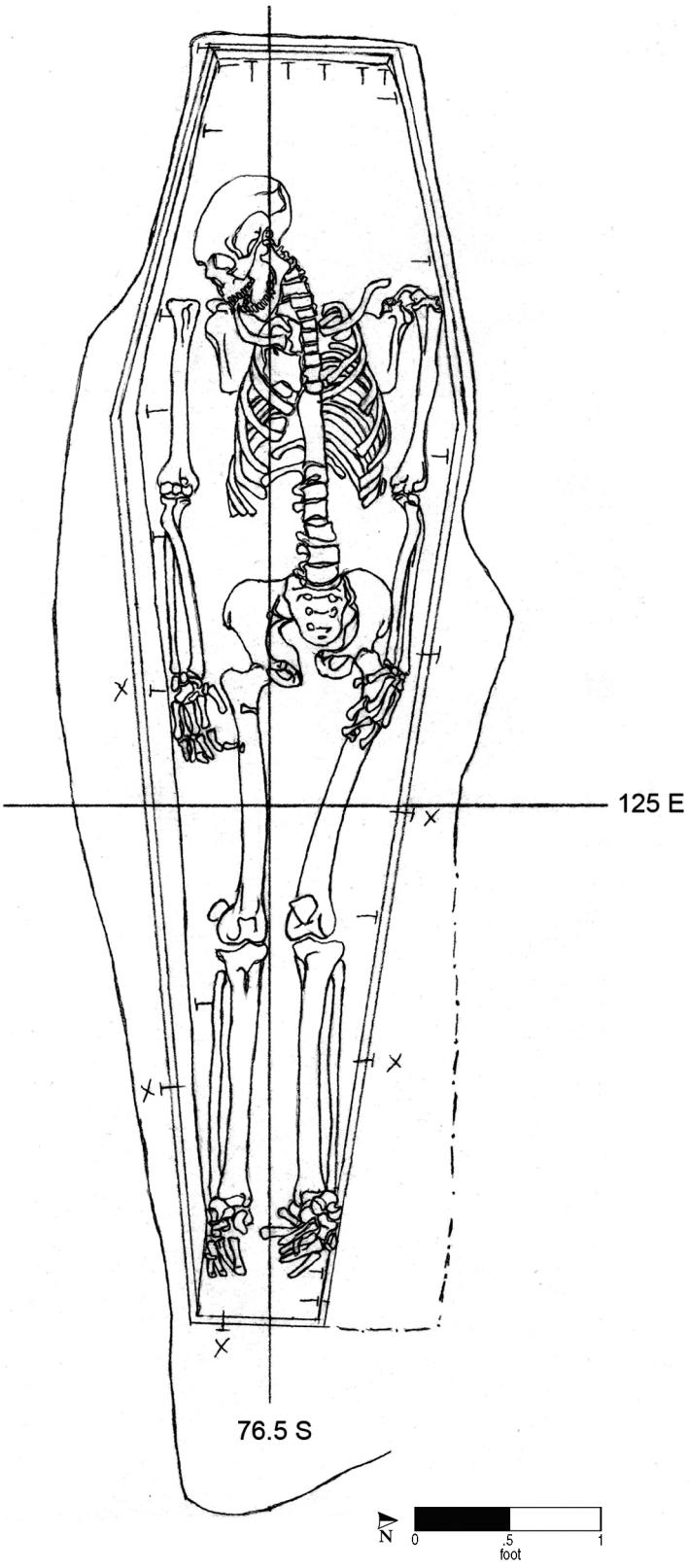
Burial 306

Series 28
Catalog No. 1474
Datum point: 84 (3.49 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 120
Elevation of cranium: 0.9 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 306 was of a man between 28 and 44 years of age. The grave-shaft fill was described as mottled silty clay with reddish sand and contained a single sherd of locally produced gray salt-glazed stoneware. It appeared to excavators that the grave shaft cut into that of Burial 286 to the north.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, its lid clearly visible at approximately 0.5 feet. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at -0.47 feet below sea level. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, including five that attached the bottom of the headboard to its floor. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as spruce. The man had been placed in a supine position, with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. The cranium was recorded at an elevation of 0.09 feet. The remains were in good condition when first exposed but were severely damaged by flooding after excavation. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 306 was located immediately to the south of Burials 268 and 286, a shared grave holding an infant and child. The stratigraphic relationship between the two graves is not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but the excavators inferred that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burial 286. Burials 283 and 300, both of which held infants, overlay Burial 306. This entire cluster, apparently anchored by Burial 306, has been assigned to the Middle Group. There is no clear evidence to place any of the child burials later in time, but it is possible one or more of them were added to the cluster after a longer interval.



Burial No. 306 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/10/92; Drawing No. 649).

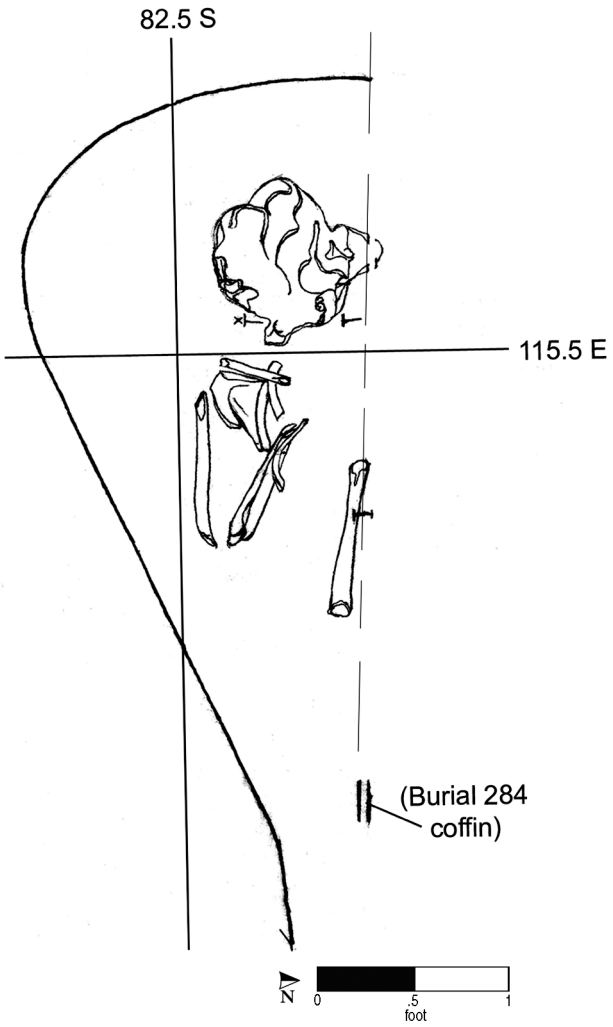
Burial 307

Series 25A
Catalog No. 1476
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 115.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.02 feet AMSL
Note: Documentation for Burial 307 was prepared after excavation was completed.
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 307 contained only a cranium and displaced bones of the right shoulder and arm. The remains were identified as those of a probable male between 45 and 55 years old. The grave-shaft fill consisted of brown clay, mottled with yellow and gray clay. Burial 284, a Middle Group grave of a man between 21 and 28 years old, had truncated Burial 307.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 2.19 feet, based on the location of a nail found next to the cranium. However, Burial 307 did not appear to have included a coffin, and the nail may have been from Burial 284. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 1.63 feet. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west.

Because of its stratigraphic position, especially its truncation by a later burial, Burial 307 has been assigned, with some reservation, to the Early Group.



Burial No. 307 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 657).

Burial 308

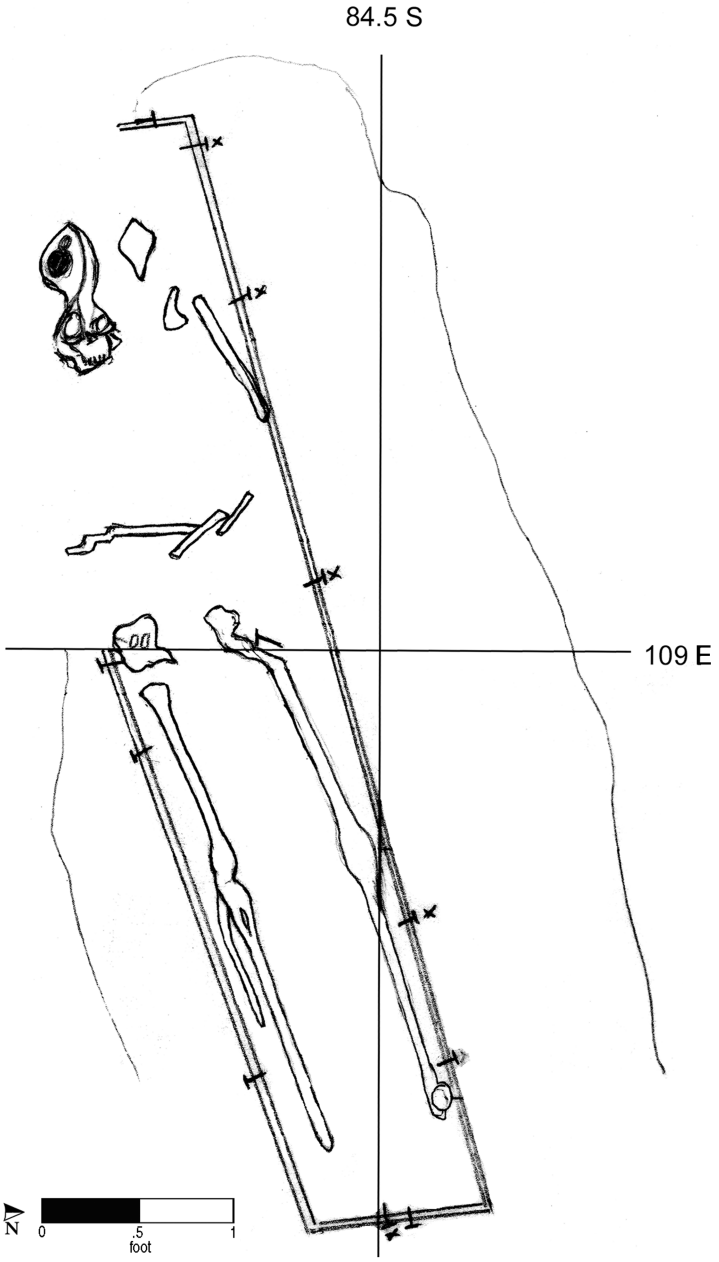
Series 25C
Catalog No. 1477
Datum point: 96
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 109
Elevation of cranium: 1.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 308 contained the poorly preserved remains of a person whose age and sex could not be determined but who appeared to be a subadult. The grave shaft was indiscernible, save for a vague outline on the north edge. The fill was described as sandy mottled soil that contained some unidentifiable bone fragments.

The coffin lid, represented by a nail in the northwest corner, was exposed at an elevation of 1.33 feet. The southern part of the coffin had been disturbed and the southwest corner and portions of the west edge and southern side were missing. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 1.06 feet based on a coffin nail on the south side. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the extant coffin. The wood and nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

The deceased had been placed in a four-sided coffin in supine position with the head to the west. The right arm appeared to have been flexed at 90°, and the left hand appeared to be on the left ilium. Skeletal remains were extremely fragile and in very poor condition, exhibiting signs of surface bone loss, high fragmentation, and severe erosion. Many elements were missing.

The west end of Burial 290 lapped slightly over the east end of Burial 308. Based on the coffin shape, Burial 308 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 308 (drawn by C. M. on 4/11/92; Drawing No. 654).

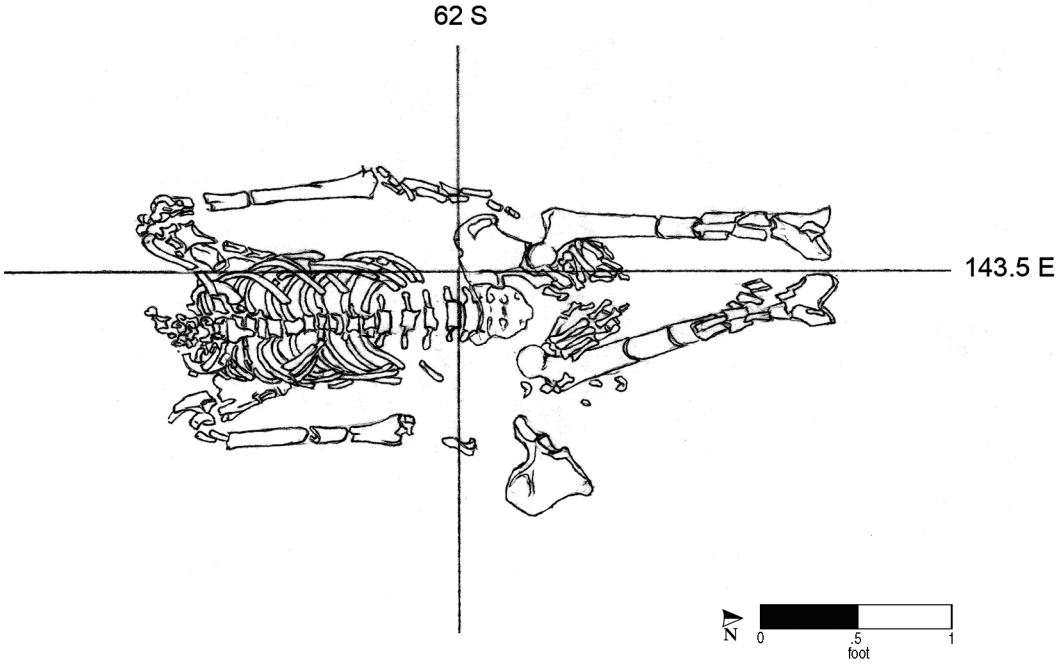
Burial 309

Catalog No. 1478
Datum point: 84a (2.09 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 62, E 143.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element (right femur): 1.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 309 contained the partial remains of a man between 20 and 25 years of age. Only the torso, arms, and upper legs were present, but these were articulated. The remains were in supine position, oriented with the upper body to the south (e.g., the head had been placed to the south); the hands rested on the upper legs. The long bones were broken and compacted, and the right innominate bone was displaced.

Associated soil was described as compacted silty clay, yellow-tan mottled with gray, orange, and brown, with scattered brick and charcoal (not sampled by excavators); this was overlain by reddish sand. Modern debris was recovered from this sand layer. A seed fragment from an unknown context was cataloged in the laboratory, but it is presumed to have been destroyed on September 11, 2001.

No coffin was recorded, nor was a grave shaft clearly identified. It is likely that these remains were moved at some time prior to complete soft-tissue decomposition, and the skull and lower leg elements were displaced at that time. The remains in nearby Burial 322, a grave that held tibiae and smaller disarticulated bones, actually may have been elements of Burial 309, despite their identification as female remains. Similarly, Burial 330, a burial of a man between 28 and 58 years, was located 2 feet to the northwest and consisted only of cranial elements. These may represent the same individual as Burial 309; however, because this part of the site was never fully excavated, the missing skeletal elements may have been redeposited elsewhere, perhaps closer. Because Burial 309 was located north of the former boundary fence, it has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 309 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/8/92; Drawing No. 792).

Burial 310

Series 17
Catalog No. 1486
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 60
Elevation of cranium: 2.49 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 310 was of a woman between 44 and 52 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 14, along the south side of a row of postholes that delineated the fence or fences that crossed the cemetery at the patent boundary. The shaft fill consisted of gray-green sandy silt, mottled with reddish brown sand and pockets of pebbles and cobbles. Excavators noted oyster and clam shell, bottle glass, nails, a mammal bone, and a salt-glazed stoneware fragment in the grave fill, as well as an intrusive window glass fragment.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.22 feet, recorded along the south edge. The bottom was at 1.99 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was tentatively identified as red pine. The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west. Her left arm rested at her side, but her right arm was positioned as though cradling something.

Seven small iron tacks were found and recorded in situ between the tibiae. Three were whole tacks, measuring 0.5–0.6 inches long with 0.25-inch heads. The remaining heavily rusted tack fragments were slated for X-rays but were destroyed on September 11, 2001.

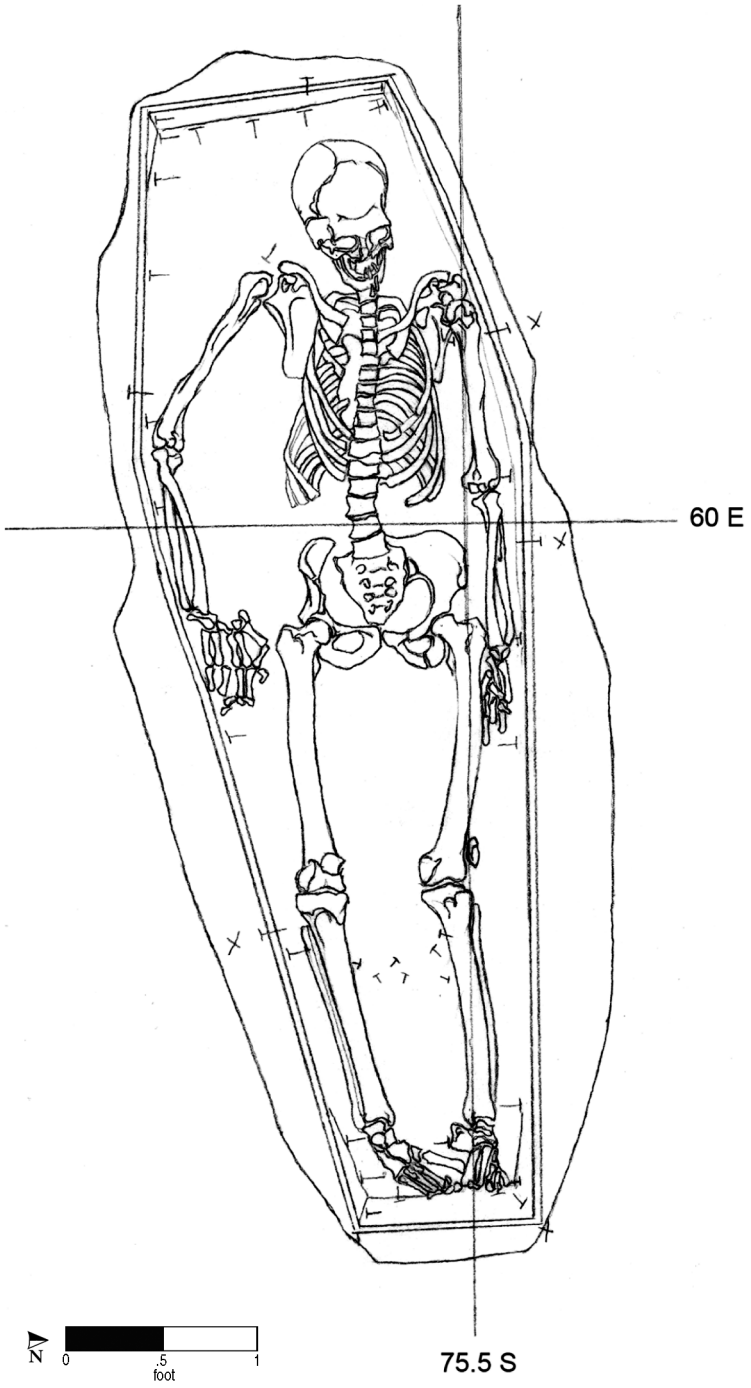
A copper-alloy and glass ("paste") finger ring was recovered from the left hand during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains. The precise finger location was not recorded. The ring was cast as a single unit; it consisted of a 1.8-cm-diameter band with a 6-mm casing that once held a round ornament, presumably of glass. Each side of the central casing held three blue glass insets measuring 3 mm each. This ring was virtually identical to one found with Burial 242, which held a woman in her 40s.

The Burial 310 grave shaft was overlain on the east by Burial 176, of a man 20–24 years old, and on the west by Burial 197, of a woman between 45 and 55. The latter graves were excavated some 6 weeks before Burial 310 and were at least a foot higher in elevation. Burials 176, 145/146 (an empty coffin buried directly beneath an infant coffin), and Burial 310 were aligned parallel to and immediately to the south of a line of postholes, which implies that the graves were placed with reference to a standing fence.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 310 is placed in the Middle Group.

(continued on page 414)

Burial 310 (cont.)



Burial No. 310 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 655).

Burial 311

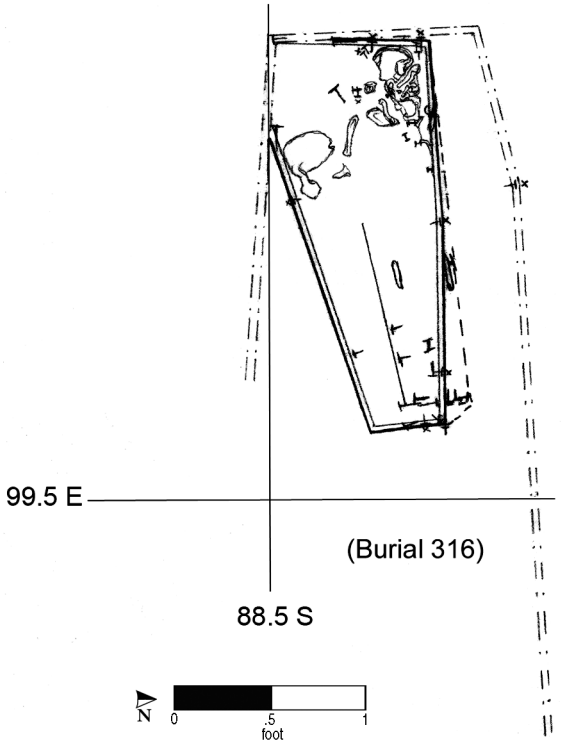
Series 24
Catalog No. 1499
Datum point: 77
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.29 feet AMSL (elevation of mandible)
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 311 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. Associated soil was described as moderately stony mixed silts with red sand lenses. The grave lay within the shaft of Burial 316, a woman aged 18–20. Because a grave-shaft outline was visible for Burial 311, the infant burial must have occurred later than, rather than simultaneously with, the woman's burial.

Burial 311 was initially exposed during the excavation of Burial 302, a disturbed Middle Group burial that also lay within the grave shaft of Burial 316. The coffin lid, identified by the presence of nails, was first encountered at an elevation of 3.80 feet in the east, sloping to 3.35 feet in the west; the coffin bottom lay at an elevation of 3.10 feet. A thick layer of greasy, rotted wood was noted at the west end of the coffin, and excavators noted that two coffins appeared to coincide at this point. In actuality, the edges of three coffins, those of Burials 316, 302, and 311, may have overlapped there. Elements of Burial 316 were visible during excavation of Burial 311.

The infant had been placed head to the west in a tapered four-sided coffin. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of cranial fragments, fragments from the upper torso, and one arm bone, all found in the northwest quadrant of the coffin. Rodent activity and/or slumping into the lower burial had disturbed the remains. Five pins were recorded, in the cranial and cervical vertebrae areas.

Because of their stratigraphic position, especially their disturbance of underlying graves (Burials 301 and 302), Burials 311 and 316 are assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 311 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 656).

Burial 312

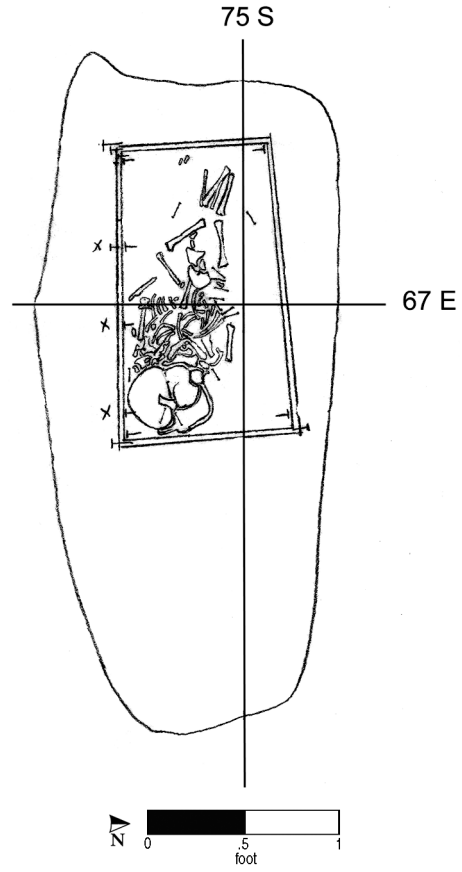
Series 17
Catalog No. 1508
Datum point: 81
Grid coordinates: S 75, E 67
Elevation of cranium: 3.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 312 was of a very young infant or neonate. The grave-cut outline was discernable on all sides, and the soil was described as yellow-gray clay mottled with coarse red sand. A clam shell fragment, a sherd of bottle glass, and a chert gunflint were recovered from the grave fill; field notes mention that the shell and gunflint were in the southwest corner of the grave cut. Several whole seeds were recovered but lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The tiny rectangular coffin was uncovered at an elevation of approximately 3.7 feet. Nails were found in situ around its perimeter at both top and bottom. The infant had been placed supine with the head to the east, a position quite unusual in the African Burial Ground. The unconventional placement could have been accidental; because the coffin was rectangular and the infant so small, the coffin head and foot may not have been easily distinguishable. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.24 feet.

Most of the burial was pedestaled and removed as a single unit. Fourteen straight pins were recorded in situ throughout the burial, although only a few fragments were recoverable.

Burial 312 lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, a grave of a man in his mid-40s to mid-50s, at approximately the same elevation. It was immediately south of Burial 176, but the latter had been excavated and removed several weeks prior to Burial 312, and no indication of the interface was recorded. The relationships among the three burials are impossible to reconstruct from field records. Burial 312 is placed in the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 312 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/13/92; Drawing No. 659).

Burial 313

Catalog No. 1516
Datum point: 64
Grid coordinates: S 31.5, E 114.5
Elevation of cranium: -1.5 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 313 held the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years old. This was the northernmost grave excavated at the cemetery. The soil in its shaft was heavily littered with animal bone, predominately cattle phalanges, metacarpus and metatarsus bones, hooves, and also other large-mammal, sheep, and pig bones; apparently the grave was dug into the animal-waste dump identified in this part of the site. Ceramics were also abundant within the grave fill. A large number of sherds of undecorated redware, including roofing tile, may have come from the nearby Campbell pottery works. Other ceramics included stoneware and stoneware kiln furniture, creamware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt-glaze stoneware with scratch-blue decoration, and Chinese export porcelain. The fill also contained an iron spike, a clam shell, mortar and slag, aqua glass from a medicine bottle, olive-green bottle glass, and five tobacco pipe fragments.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -1.06 feet. Two coffin wood samples were taken. One from the lid, collected from the pelvic and femoral area, included a possible paint stain; the second one came from the coffin bottom and was identified as eastern white pine. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter. The field notes also refer to streaks of rust coloration directly beneath the deteriorated coffin lid. Excavators noted that some of the unidentified iron hardware recovered may have been tacks; they were set aside to be X-rayed but were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been laid out supine with his head toward the west. His legs were extended, and his forearms were crossed, left over right. His hands were on his pelvis. His head was turned slightly to the right. Within the coffin, the soil in the cranial area was noted to be very loose and sandy, with sticky clay directly surrounding the skull. Despite some minor displacement, possibly from rodent intrusion, the skeletal remains were in good condition and complete, except for the pubis.

The excavators recorded the presence of a single copper-alloy straight pin on the cranium and another on the sacrum. Laboratory cleaning of the mandible and cervical vertebrae yielded the head of a similar pin, and partial pins were recovered from unspecified locations, including three curved pin shanks identified as a possible small ring. Three

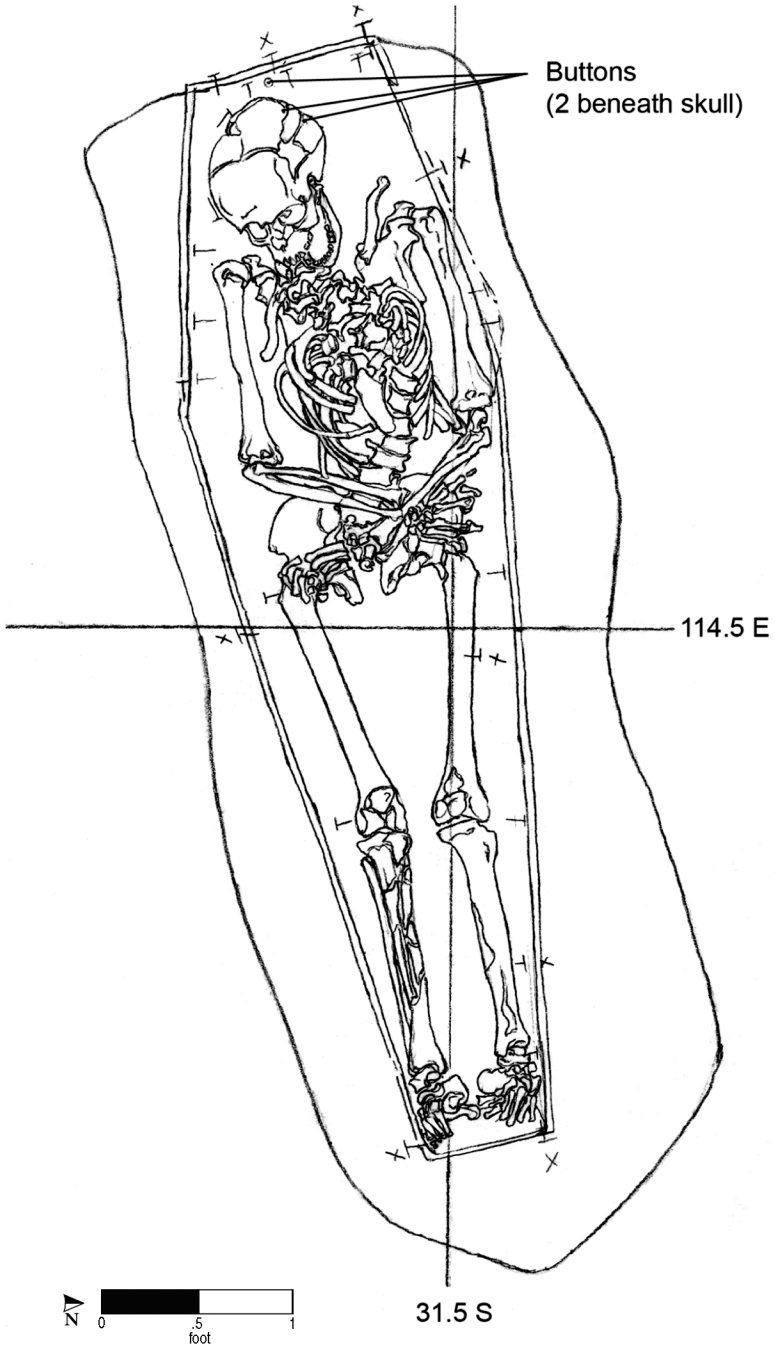
bone buttons were found at the top of the man's head. Two buttons measured 2.2 cm in diameter, and the third was 1.3 cm across.

Field records that had been incompletely erased indicate that two silver coins were found at the end of the excavation, beneath and to the left side of the man's head. It is not clear whether the coins were actually found and stolen, or the notes were an ill-conceived "joke" perpetrated by the excavator. These coins were not brought to the laboratory nor cataloged, and their presence was not indicated on the field drawing.

Burial 313 did not overlap with any other burials. The area to the west was fully excavated, and no burials were present. The areas to the north and east, however, were not fully excavated, and therefore the proximity of additional burials is not known. Because it was located north of the former boundary fence, Burial 313 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 418)

Burial 313 (cont.)



Burial No. 313 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/22/92; Drawing No. 672).

Burial 314

Series 55
Catalog No. 1517
Datum point: 83 (3.89 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 134
Elevation of cranium: 0.71 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 314 was of a man between 40 and 50 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly discernable on the north and east sides, and a shovel cut was visible on the north. The south edge of the grave shaft was depicted on the drawings as irregular, but it was obscured by the excavation balk and cannot be seen in any photographs. A disturbance to the southwest corner of the shaft was noted. The fill of the grave shaft was not described.

A number of skeletal elements were found in the Burial 314 grave shaft and recorded in situ. These were probably from Burial 350, which lay immediately beneath Burial 314. No artifacts were recovered from the grave-shaft fill, but it contained a few animal bones, including fragments of sheep hooves and a radius from a horse. The field notes mention ceramic from the burial, but none was cataloged.

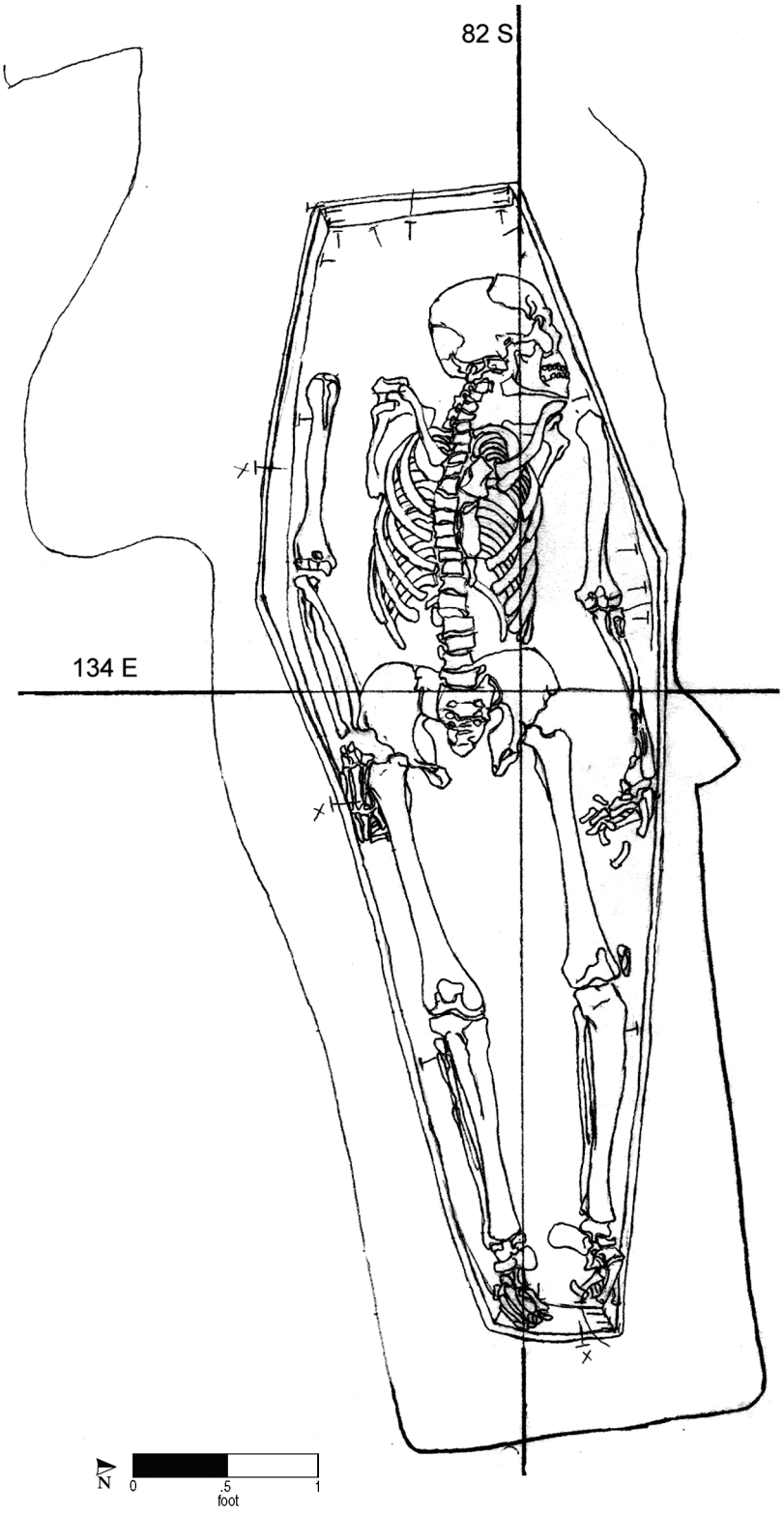
The coffin lid was exposed and photographed prior to exposing the skeletal remains. Wood was sampled but not identified. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at top and bottom, including three bottom nails at the left "shoulder" of the coffin. The man had been laid supine, with his head to the west and his hands at his sides. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition but complete. Other than the coffin itself, no artifacts were recovered in direct association with the remains.

Burial 350, as noted, lay beneath Burial 314. It had apparently been disturbed by the later interment, and skeletal elements believed to be from Burial 350 were found above and beneath Burial 314. Bones thought to be from Burial 350 were also found in Burial 338, a woman's grave, which lay adjacent to the south of Burial 314, parallel, and at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some 6 weeks subsequent to Burial 314, and no stratigraphic relationship between the graves was recorded. A grave-shaft outline was not distinguishable between the two; it is possible they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility.

Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 420)

Burial 314 (cont.)



Burial No. 314 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/1/92; Drawing No. 704).

Burial 315

Series 27
Catalog No. 1519
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 83, E 127
Elevation of cranium: 1.41 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

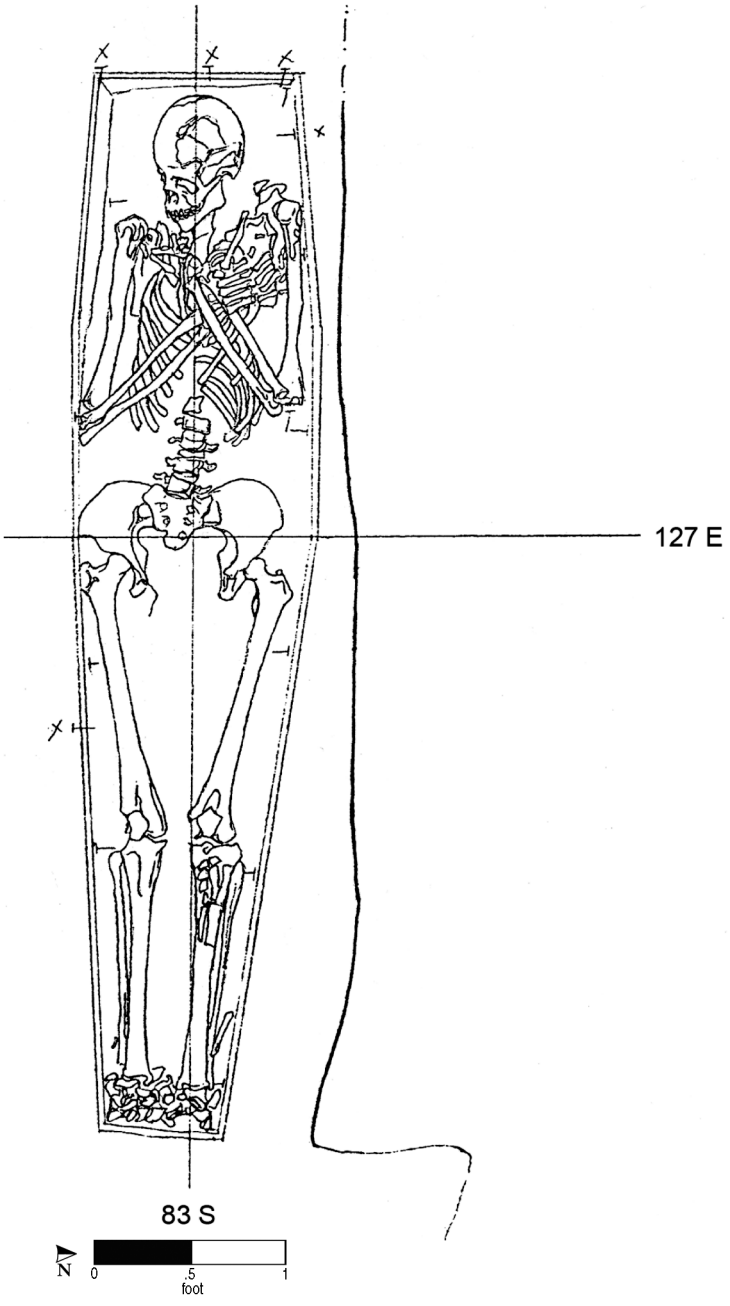
Burial 315 was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. There are no field records of the excavation of the grave shaft, but fragments of "extraneous" human bone were recorded above the coffin. The grave-shaft outline was observed only along the north side.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape. The fairly well-preserved lid was recorded at 1.79 feet; the bottom of the coffin was at 0.86 feet. The entire burial slumped downward markedly on the right side, suggesting an underlying burial. Several coffin nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, including three vertical nails that had joined the lid to the headboard. Wood samples from the lid and bottom were identified as cedar.

The woman had been placed in a supine position; her head was to the west, and her arms were flexed and crossed on her chest, right wrist over left. This arm position was unique among the excavated graves at the African Burial Ground. The skeletal remains were in fairly good condition; most bones were present but fragile and cracked. A shroud pin was recorded in situ on the cranium. No other artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial, although a fiber (possibly intrusive) was found attached to bone during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Based on field drawings, Burial 315 appears to have cut into the north edge of the grave shaft of Burial 270, but photographs do not corroborate this impression. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation. Burial 289 (half a foot lower in elevation) was immediately to the northwest, but the grave shaft did not intersect with that of Burial 270.

Burial 336, which held an infant between 6 and 12 months old, lay directly beneath Burial 315 but with the head approximately 1 foot farther west. It appeared to be a deliberate co-interment. Because the infant was beneath the adult and was offset, the burials probably did not take place at the same time. Burial 315 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 315 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/27/92; Drawing No. 688).

Burial 316

Series 24
Catalog No. 1521
Datum point: 96
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.02 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

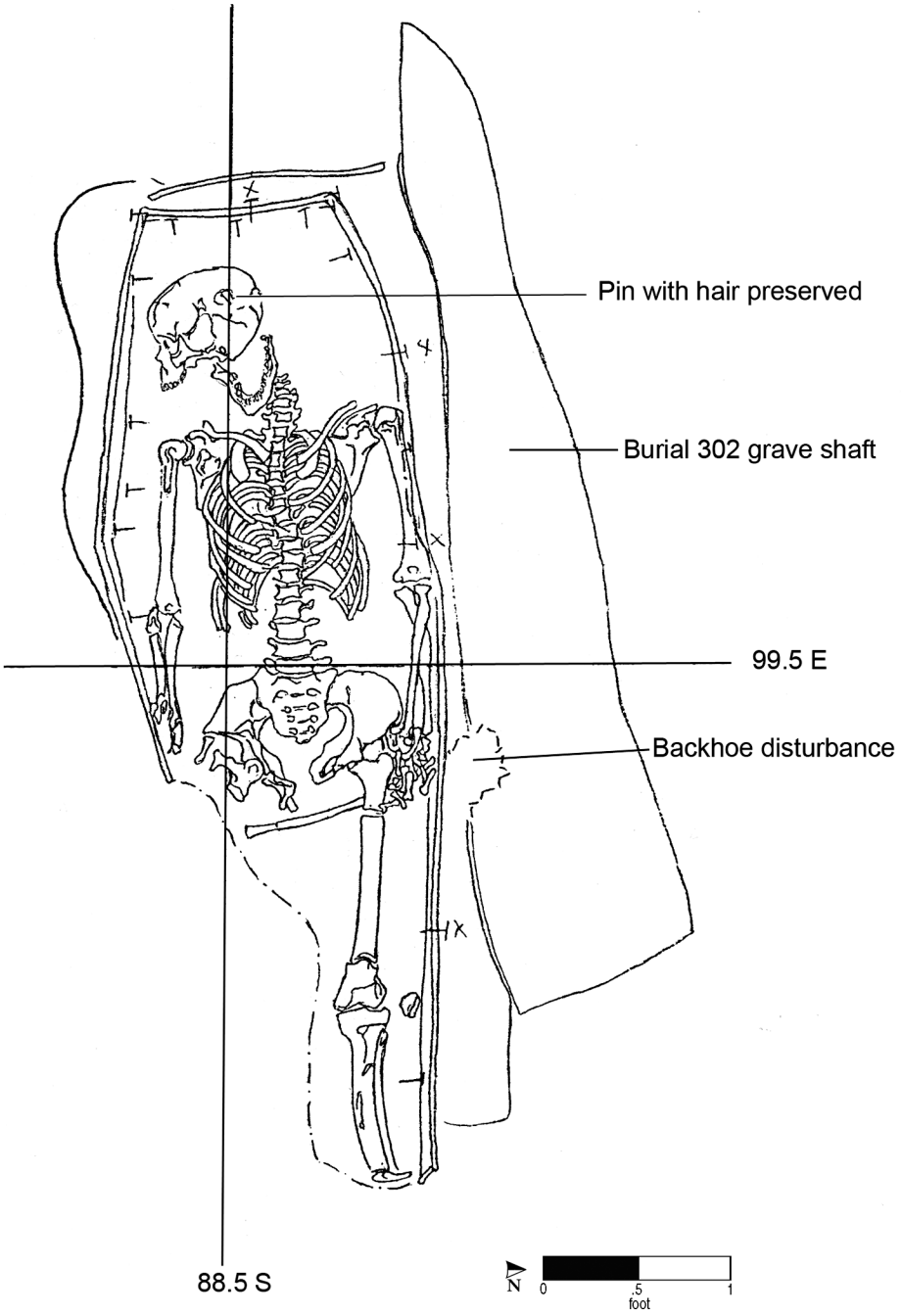
Burial 316 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley, at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. The southeast portion of the burial, including the entire right leg, was destroyed by the backhoe during construction activity. The grave-shaft fill consisted of clay mottled with reddish sand. No artifacts were recovered from the fill; however, excavators found fragments of disarticulated human bone, probably from an adult female. These remains were designated Burial 302. An infant grave, Burial 311, lay just above the western portion of Burial 316. Although temporally spaced, the placement of the two graves together appears to have been deliberate, because the infant's grave shaft was distinctly outlined within the woman's grave.

The woman's coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 3.58 feet, based on coffin nails found along the western edge. It was hexagonal in shape, and a lid sample was identified as cedar. The coffin bottom, as indicated by nails found along the northern edge, lay at an elevation of 2.55 feet.

Nails were recorded in situ around the extant perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west, arms at her sides. Four pins were recorded in situ, including one on the skull and three along the thoracic vertebrae. Excavators noted that the pin on her skull had preserved a sample of her hair.

Because of its disturbance to earlier graves, Burial 316 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 316 (cont.)



Burial No. 316 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/17/92; Drawing No. 670).

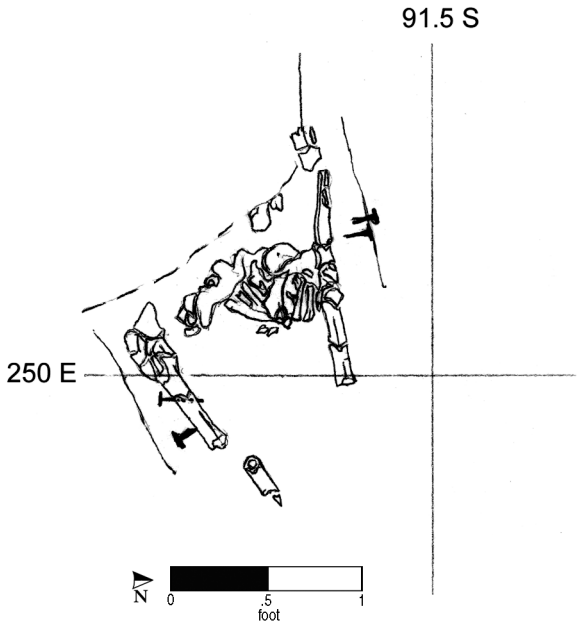
Burial 317

Series 61
Catalog No. 1530
Datum point: 89 (4.01 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 250
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (femur): 2.21 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

The individual in Burial 317 was probably male, between 19 and 39 years old. His grave was located in the far southeast corner of the excavated site, along the north edge of the former Republican Alley. This area was heavily disturbed by construction activity during the field project. The extant skeletal remains consisted of portions of the innominate bone, femurs, left radius and ulna, and some hand fragments.

Four bottom nails, recorded at an elevation of 2.01 feet, indicated the presence of a coffin of undetermined shape. The shaft fill was described only as mottled soil on sandy subsoil. Assuming that the remains were found in their original orientation, the deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. No artifacts other than the nails were recovered in association with this burial.

Some 2 months after the removal of Burial 317, an intact grave, Burial 384 (a woman aged 25–45 years), was identified lying below and a foot deeper in elevation. Burial 317 overlay the southeast part of the earlier grave. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 317 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 317 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/20/92; Drawing No. 673).

Burial 318

Series 58
Catalog No. 1535
Datum point: 96 (3.86 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 144
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.95 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 318 consisted of right lower leg and foot bone fragments from a subadult between 7.5 and 14 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly visible at the level where the bones were exposed, but it does not appear to have been delineated or excavated above that level. A small rectangular posthole, designated Feature 137, was delineated overlying the northern edge of the grave shaft. There is no record of the excavation of this posthole.

No evidence of a coffin was noted, although two nail heads were recovered. These were the only artifacts associated with this burial.

The coffin lid of Burial 321, of a child between 1 and 2 years, lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318. Separate grave-shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, and Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the preexisting grave of Burial 321. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other excavated graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive because the area to their north was not fully excavated. The burials have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

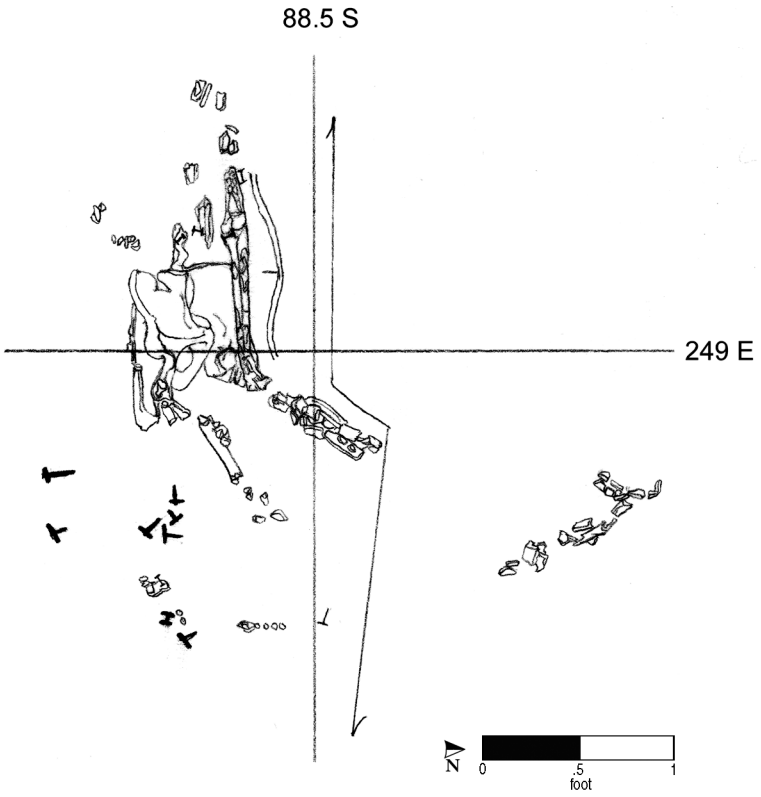
Burial 319

Series 62
Catalog No. 1541
Datum point: 89
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 249
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (pelvis): 2.25 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 319 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The burial, located in the southeastern corner of the excavated site at the rear of Lot 22, had been severely disturbed by construction. Remains were limited to parts of the arms, the pelvic girdle, and femurs, with many scattered and unidentifiable fragments. Bone fragments were recovered from the surrounding disturbed soil; they may be from this individual or from Burial 317 (of a possible man aged 19–39) or Burial 320 (of a child between 2 and 4 years).

The grave shaft and coffin remains were identified at an elevation of 2.25 feet. A stain along the north side and several dislocated nails indicated the presence of a coffin, although the remnants were too vague to identify its shape. Assuming that the arms lay in their original position, the woman was laid out with her head to the west. Seven pins or pin fragments were found among the bones.

Burial 319 lay 1.25 feet directly above Burial 361. An infant grave, designated Burial 334, lay between them, under the southeast corner of Burial 319. The aforementioned Burial 320 lay immediately to the southeast of Burial 319, in close proximity to Burial 334. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in this area, Burial 319 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 319 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/24/92; Drawing No. 684).

Burial 320

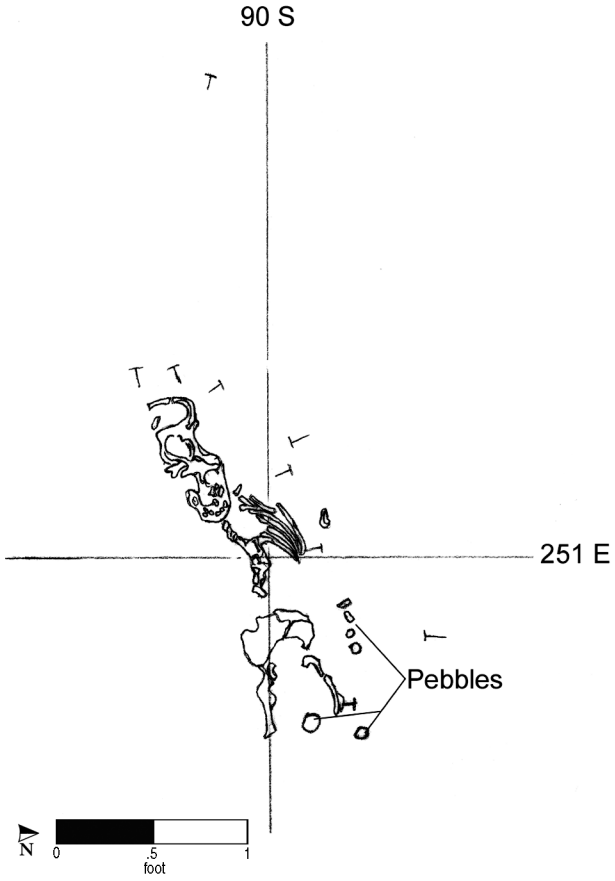
Series 62
Catalog No. 1554
Datum point: 89
Grid coordinates: S 90, E 251
Elevation of cranium: 1.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 320 was of a child between 2 and 4 years. The grave, located in the southeastern area of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22, was disturbed during clearing; the skull was exposed before archaeological excavation began. The only coffin remains were nails, a small wood fragment recovered during cleaning of the bones, and a bit of wood staining on some of the bone. One or two of the nails recorded with this burial may have been associated with the adjacent Burial 334.

The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved. The right arm and thoracic area were missing, the skull was crushed, and no facial bones were present. Bone fragments recovered from the surrounding soil may have been from this individual or from two other highly disturbed burials in the area (Burials 317 and 319).

One straight pin was recorded in situ on the vertebral column and recovered. Remains of one other pin were recovered during cleaning of the femurs.

Burial 320 was roughly aligned (albeit half a foot deeper) with Burial 319, which held an adult woman. Burial 334, an infant burial, lay at approximately the same elevation as Burial 320, immediately beneath Burial 319. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or may even have shared a grave, and Burial 319 probably postdated both of them. Burial 361 lay 1.25 feet beneath Burial 319 and certainly predates all three of the others. Based on these relationships, Burial 320 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 320 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/28/92; Drawing No. 693).

Burial 321

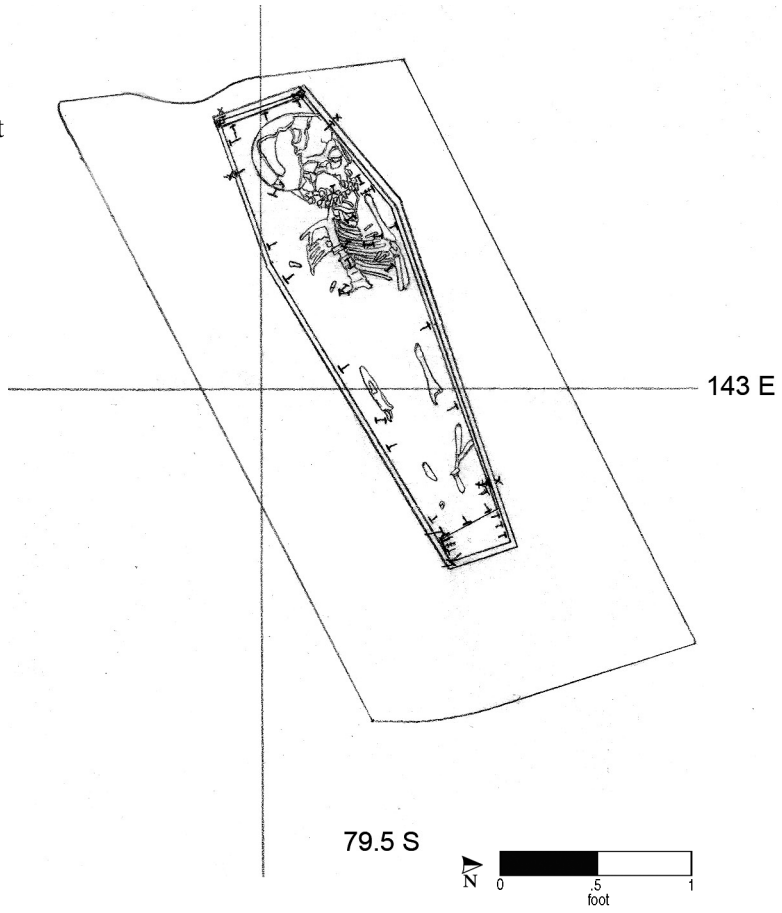
Series 58
Catalog No. 1525
Datum point: 97
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 143
Elevation of cranium: 0.39 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 321 was of a child between 1 and 2 years whose grave was located at the back of Lot 17. The grave-shaft fill was not described, but in photographs, it appeared to be mottled clayey soil in which the outline of the rectangular shaft was clearly visible. A piece of kiln furniture and stoneware sherds were recovered from the fill. A bag labeled "seeds from rodent hole," which contained 15 seeds and seed fragments, was cataloged in the laboratory, but the bag was lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The coffin lid was exposed at 0.43 feet, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.15 feet. The coffin was hexagonal in shape; many nails were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter. The footboard appeared to have sloped outward toward the top. Excavators noted the presence of three screws in addition to the nails, one attaching the right side to the footboard and two attaching the left side to the bottom board. Only one screw was identified in the laboratory. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition; the right arm, both innominates, most of the lower right leg, and hand and foot bones were missing. The cranium was crushed.

Eleven or more copper-alloy straight pins or pin fragments were recorded in situ, although only three were recovered. The pins were found mainly on the upper left ribs and the mandible, with a single pin adjacent to the right femur. Excavators noted that the pins were surrounded with a black substance that appeared to have promoted bone preservation, so that the left ribs were present but the right ribs absent.

The Burial 321 coffin lid lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318, a subadult grave. Separate grave-shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, implying that Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 321 at a later date. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive because the area to their north was not fully excavated. These graves have been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 321 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/24/92; Drawing No. 683).

Burial 322

Catalog No. 1560
Datum point: 99
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 140
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.47 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 322 consisted of disturbed skeletal remains, including left and right tibiae, vertebral fragments, and other miscellaneous bone. These were identified as those of a woman of unknown age. The remains were scattered among glass, ceramics, brick and kiln furniture, and were partially within the area covered by Feature 126/127. This feature was a shallow, irregular pit dating to the 1780s or later, which also overlay Burials 325 and 348. The pit probably dated to the lot's development after the closing of the African Burial Ground and may have disturbed Burial 322.

Burial 322 may represent the same individual as Burial 309. Burial 309 had been disturbed and was missing the lower legs; however this individual was identified as male. Burial 330, containing only adult male cranial remains in a disturbed context, may have also been part of a single, heavily disturbed burial. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 322 has been assigned to the Late Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 323

Series 45
Catalog No. 1565
Datum point: 85
Grid coordinates: S 45, E 128.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.33 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

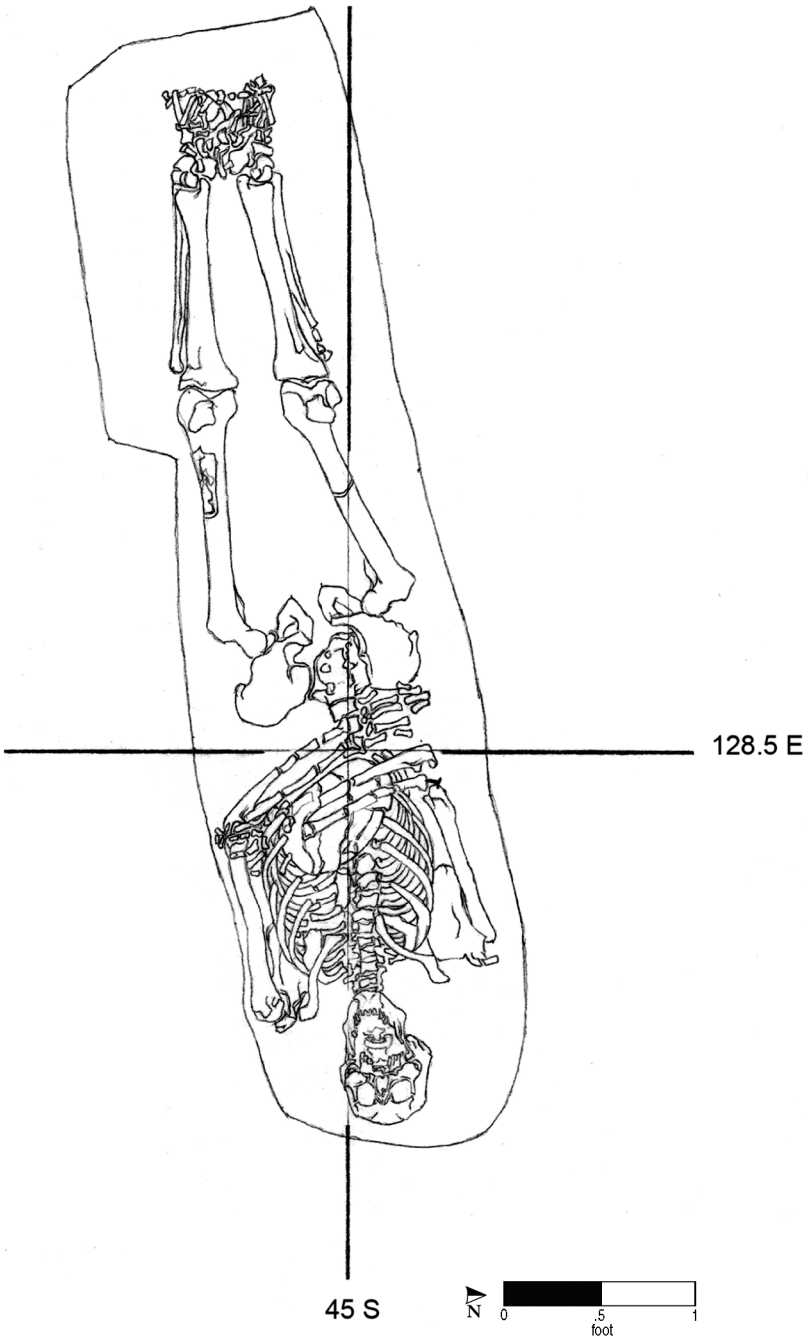
Burial 323 was the grave of a man between 19 and 30 years of age who appeared to have had postmortem surgery to remove the top of the skull. This is a signature of autopsy, and the man may have been subjected to this in a coroner's inquest or, alternatively, his corpse may have been used by medical students practicing dissection. The position of the body (the head to the east rather than the west) and the absence of a coffin suggest inauspicious circumstances, perhaps interment by a coroner rather than kin.

The grave shaft was first identified at an elevation of 0.08 feet. The shaft outline was ovoid in shape with the south side disturbed because of a possible unidentified nonburial feature that lay above. The shaft fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts in the fill included 9 nail fragments, numerous cow bones, a large-mammal long bone, 30 large-mammal ribs, a sherd each of salt-glazed stoneware and Chinese export porcelain, 2 creamware sherds (one of which was recovered during the cleaning of the skeleton), a refined redware sherd with a white-slip decoration, a possible kiln furniture fragment, a fragment each of window glass (possibly intrusive) and bottle glass, an unidentified bone fragment that may have been burnt, and a probable fruit pit (recovered in the field but not cataloged in the laboratory). Four unidentified iron fragments were slated to be X-rayed, but these were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Some of the grave-fill artifacts may have originated in the fill of the underlying Burial 354. The terminus post quem provided by these artifacts is 1760. Dissection of stolen cadavers is well documented for the 1780s, and the burial may date to that decade, after the end of the war.

The skeleton slumped downward to the northeast, indicating that the grave floor was uneven. The bottom elevation at the west end was 0.09 feet and at the east was -0.99 feet. The man was in supine position with his arms flexed on the chest, holding the detached top portion of the cranium. Skeletal preservation was assessed as good to fair. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burial 323 overlay the south side of Burial 354 by approximately 0.09 feet. Burial 323 did not disturb the underlying grave. Several other coffinless burials were located in this area of the cemetery. Burial 337, a grave of a man aged 40–50 years, was about 10 feet to the north, and Burial 327, holding a man aged 35–45, was about 5 feet to the south. Burial 323, although a secondary interment, may have been deliberately placed in this row.

Burial 323 (cont.)



Burial No. 323 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/13/92; Drawing No. 729).

Burial 324

Series 56
Catalog No. 1567
Datum point: 84 (3.49 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 69, E 132
Elevation of cranium: 1.83′
Temporal group: Middle

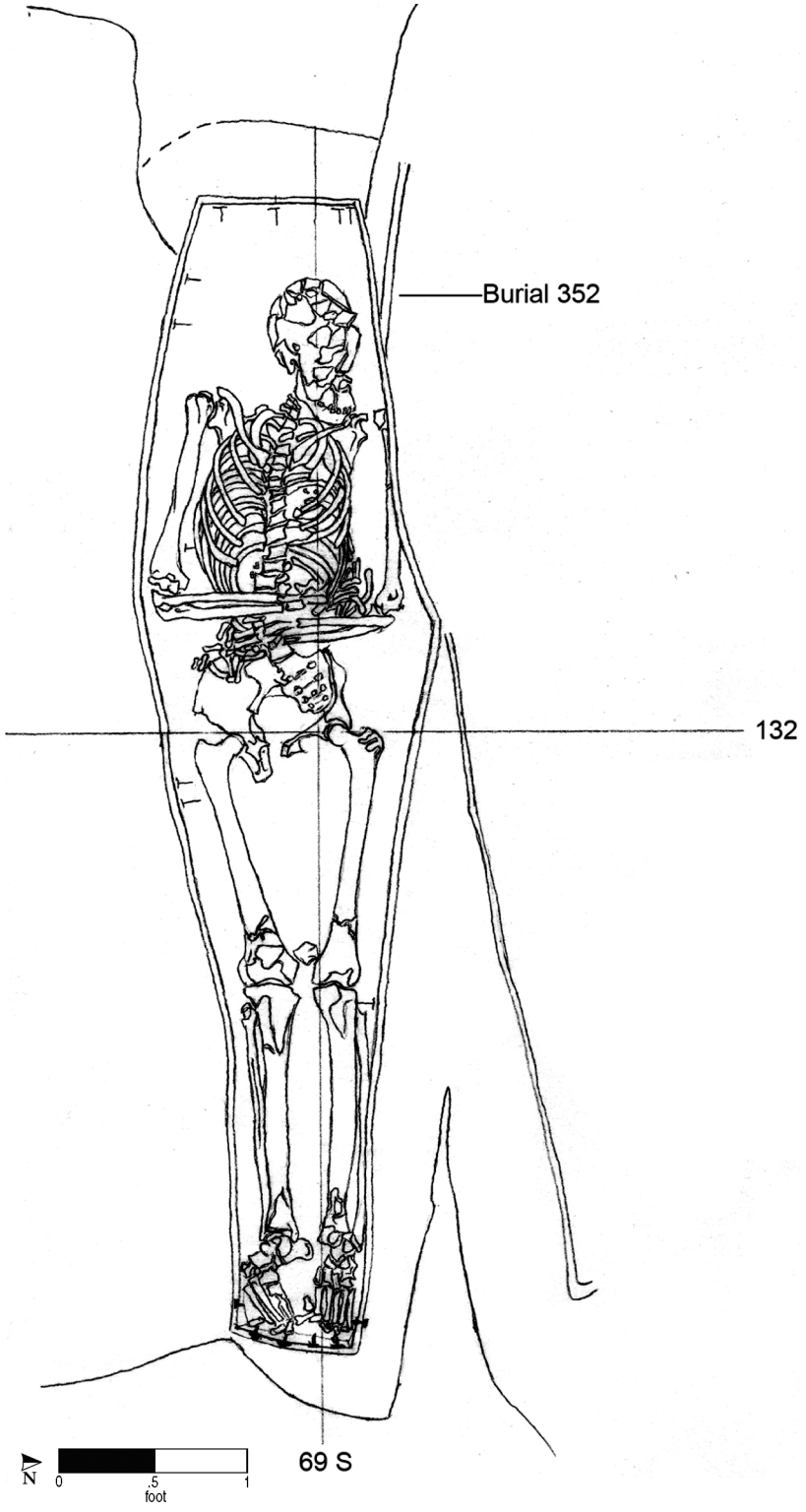
Burial 324 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. Her grave was at the rear of Lot 17 on the south side of the projected fence line or patent boundary that traverses the cemetery from west to east. The grave-shaft outline was visible at the east and northeast and at the head but was obscured along the south and north sides because of later burials. The south side of the grave also showed disturbance in the form of a small area lightly peppered with brick and ash. The fill in the grave shaft was described as very pale gray silt mottled with yellow-brown and gray-brown silt. The only artifacts recovered from the shaft fill were two sherds of stoneware, although skull fragments above the coffin were depicted on one map (Drawing No. 714).

The coffin was first recorded at elevations of 1.61 feet (at the east end) and 1.89 feet (at the west end). No top coffin nails were located, but numerous bottom nails were recorded in situ. The bottom elevations for the coffin ranged from 1.09 feet (east) to 1.53 feet (west).

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the woman had been laid supine with her head to the west. Her arms were flexed at 90°, and her lower arms were placed across her abdomen. Skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, crushed and eroded but complete. The bones were further damaged by dry conditions during excavation, which caused them to crack. Possible kidney stones were recorded adjacent to the right side of the thoracic vertebrae, and possible gall stones were recorded below the seventh left rib. It is not known whether the possible stones were recovered, although soil samples were taken from several areas, including the coffin lid, stomach, thoracic area, sacrum, and a control sample from above the coffin lid. Excavators collected several bags of seeds, including 31 whole seeds from the feet and legs. The seeds were tentatively identified as jimsonweed, but laboratory analysis was not completed before the seeds were destroyed on September 11, 2001. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

Burial 324 was flanked by Burial 352, the grave of a man of undetermined age, and Burial 373, of a woman between 45 and 60 years. The shafts of these two graves disturbed that of Burial 324, indicating that they postdated it. The field drawing for Burial 324 depicts the coffin outline as complete, but the south side of the Burial 352 coffin abutted the north side of Burial 324; thus the coffin wood line recorded may have been from either. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from the Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may follow a contour in the hillside. At least two phases of interments occurred within the row: a phase that included Burials 324 and 400 and a subsequent phase that included Burials 352 and 373. The later graves may have "filled in" spaces between existing graves. Burials 352 and 373 are parallel, but Burial 324 is skewed northward. The parallel burials may have been contemporary, the other not. The lower elevation of the later two burials suggests that the cemetery surface had eroded during the interim between the two sets of interments. Burials located immediately to the east of these graves show a similar pattern of earlier and later interments. Based on these observations, Burial 324 and 400 are assigned to the Middle Group, Burials 352 and 373 to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 324 (cont.)



Burial No. 324 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 730).

Burial 325

Catalog No. 1577
Datum point: 99 (3.45 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 66, E 137.5
Elevation of cranium: .89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 325 was of a man between 25 and 35 years. His grave was located in Lot 17, immediately along or just north of the projected line of the postholes from a fence that once crossed the site from southwest to northeast. The shaft was roughly rectangular and filled with soil described as heavily mottled, brown and gray sand and silt. Artifacts recovered from the shaft included animal bone, ceramics, kiln furniture, and a wine bottle sherd. A stone, which excavators believed to be a grave marker, was noted atop the head of the coffin. The stone was apparently not collected because it was not cataloged in the laboratory. It may have been deemed intrusive from the shallow pit feature that postdated burials in this area.

The coffin lid was recorded at approximately 1.0 feet, and the bottom at 0.76 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and vertical nails attached the lid to the side boards. Excavators noted three nails of "lead base alloy" were found "in three corners" of the coffin, although they were not indicated on the burial drawing. Only one possible nail of unidentified metal was cataloged in the laboratory. It was set aside to be X-rayed but was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

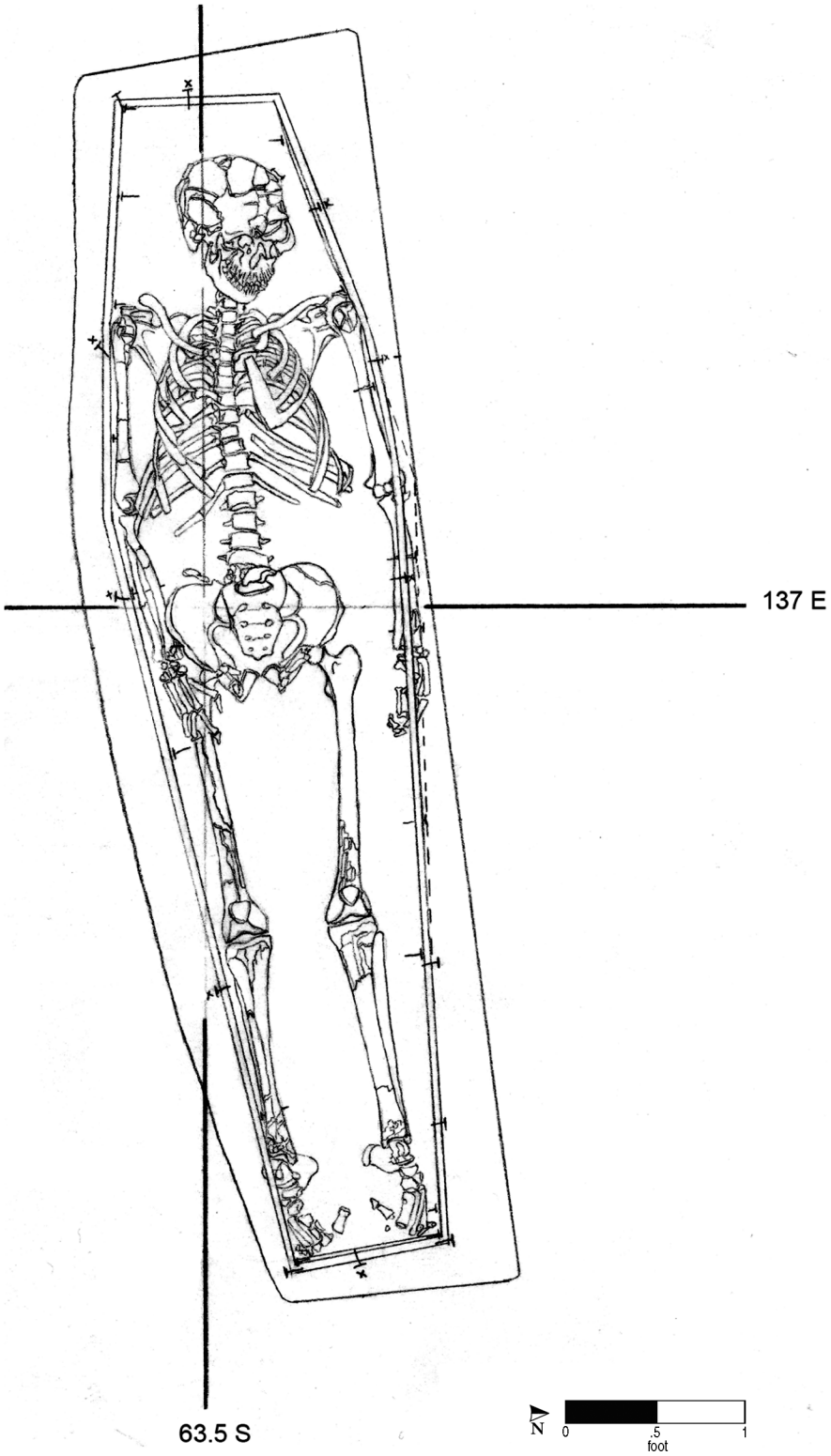
The man had been placed supine with his head to the west and arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, extensively fractured and compressed, and most bones were eroded. A gilt spun-copper-alloy button, 22 mm in diameter, was found on the left side of the upper sacrum, and its copper-alloy loop shank was found on the lower right side of the sacrum. These were drawn in situ prior to removal. Field notes indicated that organic

material was associated with these items, but it was not recovered. One copper-alloy straight pin, on the left side of the cranium, was noted but not collected.

A disturbed area containing scattered bones, which were later designated Burial 322, overlay Burial 325. Feature 126/127, an irregular, shallow pit containing brick, glass, ceramic, and bone, also overlay the south edge of Burial 325. This pit dated to the 1780s or later, probably to the development of the lot after the closing of the African Burial Ground.

Because of its location, Burial 325 is placed in the Late Group.

Burial 325 (cont.)



Burial No. 325 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/6/92; Drawing No. 713).

Burial 326

Series 57
Catalog No. 1584
Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL) and 99 (3.45 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 135
Elevation of cranium: 1.55 feet AMSL
Elevation of patella: 1.76 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 326 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been scraped to coffin level by backhoes. The grave-shaft outline was delineated along the southwest, east, and part of the north side. The fill was described as gray-brown silt, mottled with yellow-brown, red-brown, and gray sandy silt. Artifacts recovered from the grave shaft included a few sherds of redware and stoneware, pieces of tobacco pipes (a stem and a bowl), a sherd of glass, nails, and a few animal bone fragments. Some of this material may have been intrusive, because the grave was exposed by machine excavation.

Backhoe scars were visible on the western half of the coffin lid, which was recorded at elevations of 1.24–1.74 feet. The coffin was hexagonal and had a small strip of iron on the lid. The iron piece could have been hardware or a decorative item but was not further identified. Only one nail was recorded in situ at the top (at the northeast corner), but many nails were recorded around the bottom perimeter that attached the sides, footboard, and headboard to the coffin floor. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and complete. The skull had been compressed and exhibited many postmortem fractures, and the bones had suffered damage from dry conditions during excavation. The man had been laid supine; his head was to the west and his hands rested on his pelvis.

Four copper-alloy buttons were recovered from this burial. They were all found in the pelvic area and between the tops of the femurs, including one under the right hand. Because of their position, they were interpreted as trouser buttons. All four buttons were of hollow-dome two-part construction and bore no decoration. Two buttons measured 19 mm in diameter, and two measured 23 mm. One button had a small fragment of unidentified organic material adhering to it. The material was identified in the field as a fragment of cloth as well as a bit of possible hair. The button found under the hand had adhered to a finger bone, and excavators removed bone and button together, in hopes that contact with the metal may have preserved tissue.

The excavators recovered a minute possible bead from within the coffin and assigned it Catalog No. 326.5, but conservators did not catalog this item in the laboratory. Subsequently, an intrusive steel ball bearing, 1 mm in diameter, was identified in the collection.

Two "extra" nails were found in the coffin. These were pointing inward, located between each arm and the rib cage. These may have been coffin nails that had become displaced; alternatively, they may have been put in the coffin as grave goods. They were included with coffin hardware and were therefore not examined separately; they were reburied with the skeletal remains.

Mesial tooth filing was noted during laboratory examination. Strontium isotope analysis of a dentin (internal part of a tooth) sample did not

Burial 326 (cont.)

clearly indicate birthplace. It is worth noting that Burial 367, which consisted of the redeposited cranial remains of a woman found 2 feet to the northwest of Burial 326, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. It seems likely that these two individuals were originally interred in proximity to one another. In the case of Burial 367, isotope and lead analysis pointed to African birth.

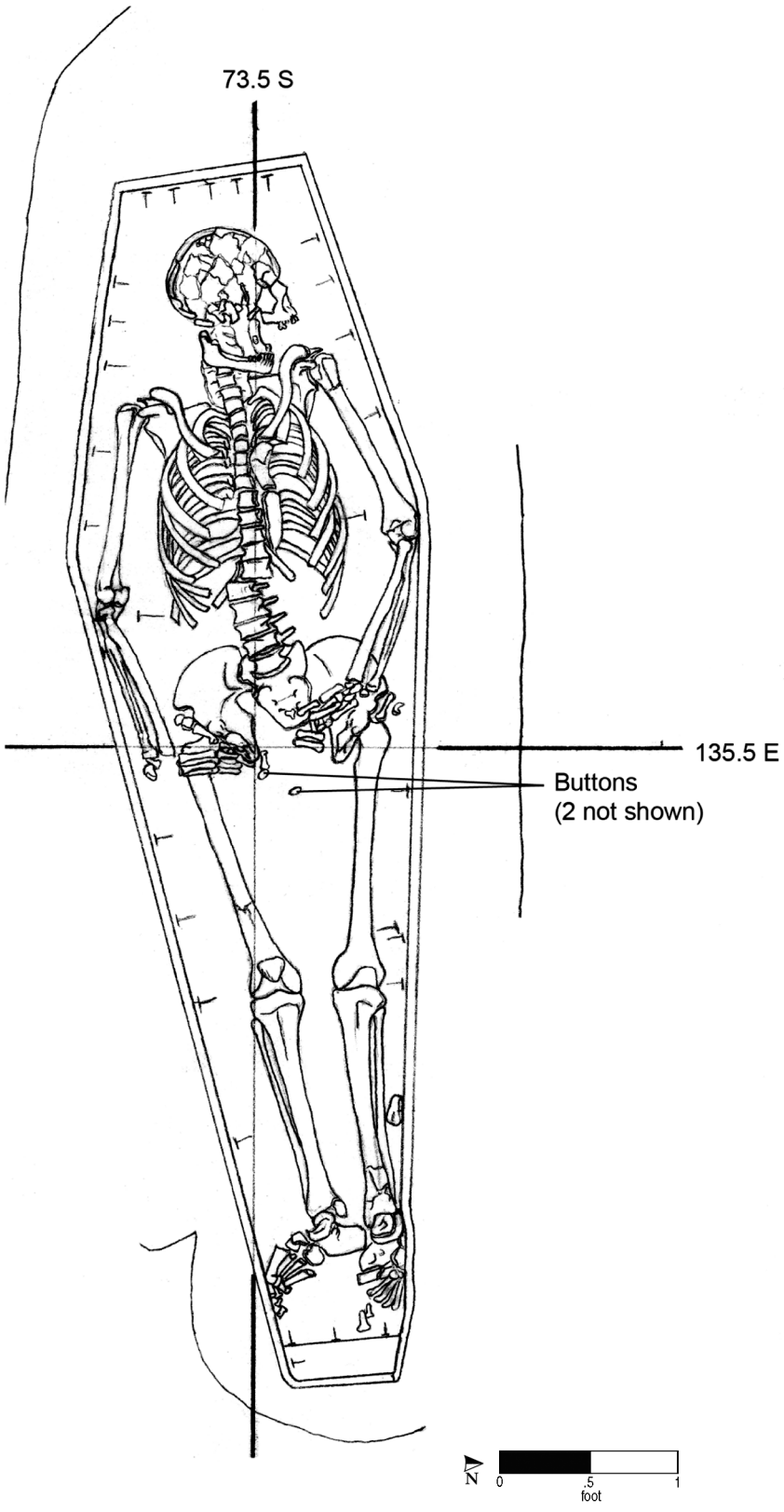
Infant Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. It is likely that Burial 374 was placed in the grave deliberately, either at the same time as Burial 326 or subsequently. If the infant had been buried later, it seems more likely that the coffin would have been placed atop that of the adult rather than alongside it. A simultaneous burial seems the most likely scenario.

Field notes recorded for Burial 374 state that the west sides of Burials 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347. There was also an overlapping grave on the east side of Burial 326: the southwest corner of Burial 392 appears to have cut into the northeast corner of the grave of Burial 326.

In the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time, Burial 326 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 438)

Burial 326 (cont.)



Burial No. 326 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/29/92; Drawing No. 769).

Burial 327

Series 47
Catalog No. 1585
Datum point: 82
Grid coordinates: S 48.5, E 129
Elevation of cranium: 2.94 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

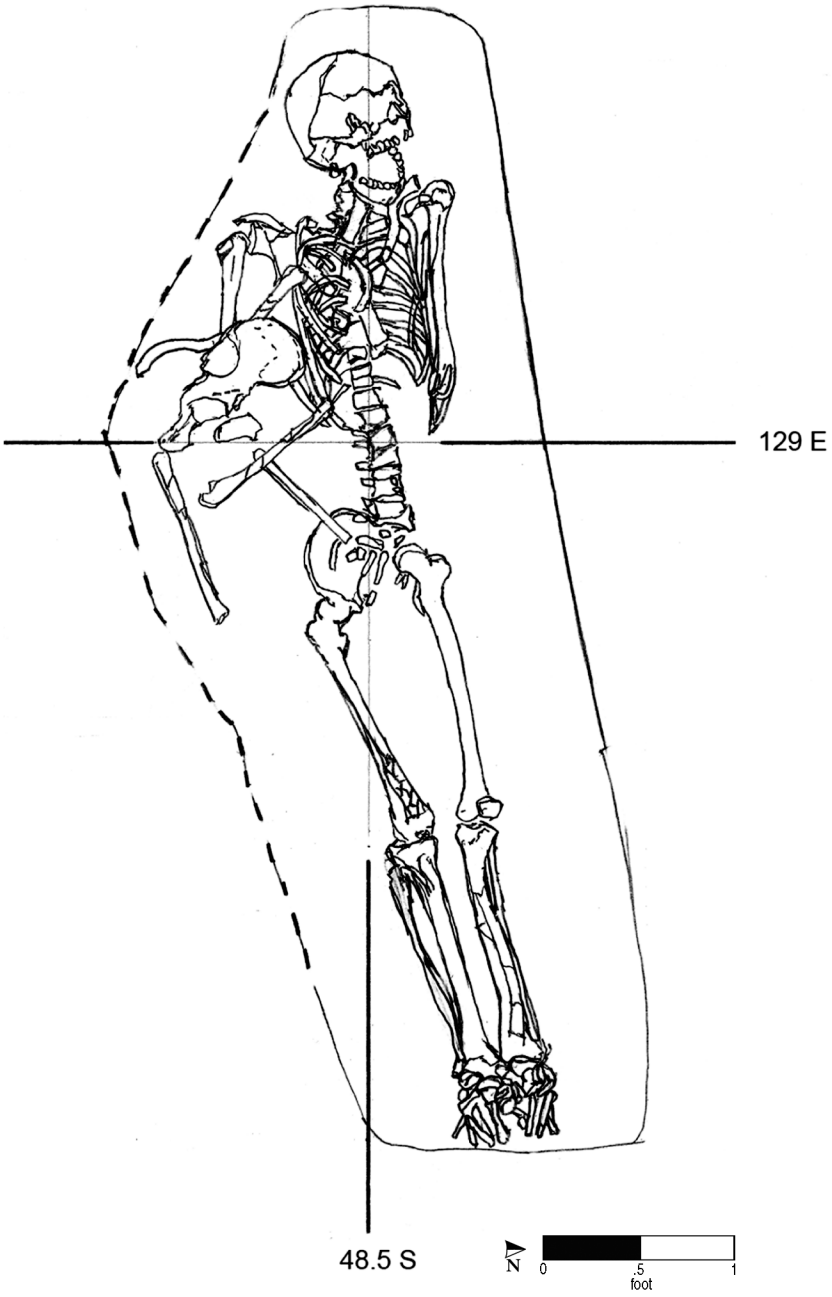
Burial 327 was the grave of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. It was located in the center of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated site. Excavators accidentally scraped the cranium, some long bones, and left innominate bone prior to identifying the burial, which was at an unusually high elevation. The left and right ulna and radius, right clavicle, and the left innominate were displaced to the right side of the torso area, possibly by construction activity. The grave-shaft outline was straight along the north and east sides. The grave-shaft fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map was not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 3.77 feet and the bottom at 2.22 feet. No evidence of a coffin was present. The man was in supine position with his head to the west and his right hand resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, eroded and crushed, and no artifacts were found in association with the deceased.

The south edge of Burial 327 was about 1.5 feet above the north edge of Burial 342. Both burials appear to have been interred prior to the episode of animal-waste dumping that occurred in this part of the site, although they simply may have been outside the irregularly distributed deposit. Both burials also appear to have been part of a row that extended north-south across the excavated site. The high elevation of Burial 327 relative to surrounding burials suggests that a foot or two of fill had been deposited in the area prior to the interment. This fill, which would have covered over other graves, may have been related to the initial development of an adjacent lot (Lot 16) in the early 1790s, suggesting that Burial 327 was one of the last at the African Burial Ground. In this case, the absence of a coffin, which in our analyis generally has been associated with burial during th British occupation, may have some other explanation.

(continued on page 440)

Burial 327 (cont.)



Burial No. 327 (drawn by E. S. on 5/2/92; Drawing No. 706).

Burial 328

Series 36
Catalog No. 1589
Datum point: 92
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 241
Elevation of cranium: 0.92 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 328, located at the far rear of Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the disturbed remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. Backhoes had scraped down to the tops of coffins, damaging graves and compromising the archaeological record. Field notes indicate that the grave-shaft outline was not fully discernable because it was under an excavation balk. The grave-shaft fill contained several fragments of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware; a fragment of white salt-glazed, scratch-blue stoneware; and a large piece of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel with a blue spiral design (photographed in situ). Field notes stated that a fragment of kiln furniture and one of ceramic were found directly on the coffin lid, but these too may have been from the fill matrix, having filtered down from the ground surface. A coin was recorded northwest of the burial and excavators believed that it might have been associated with this grave. It was identified as a copper-alloy George II half-penny, with a young head. The coin was cataloged and inventoried with the 290 Broadway nonburial collection (Catalog No. 1590) and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Several bone fragments, possibly carpals and metacarpals, were found in the grave fill.

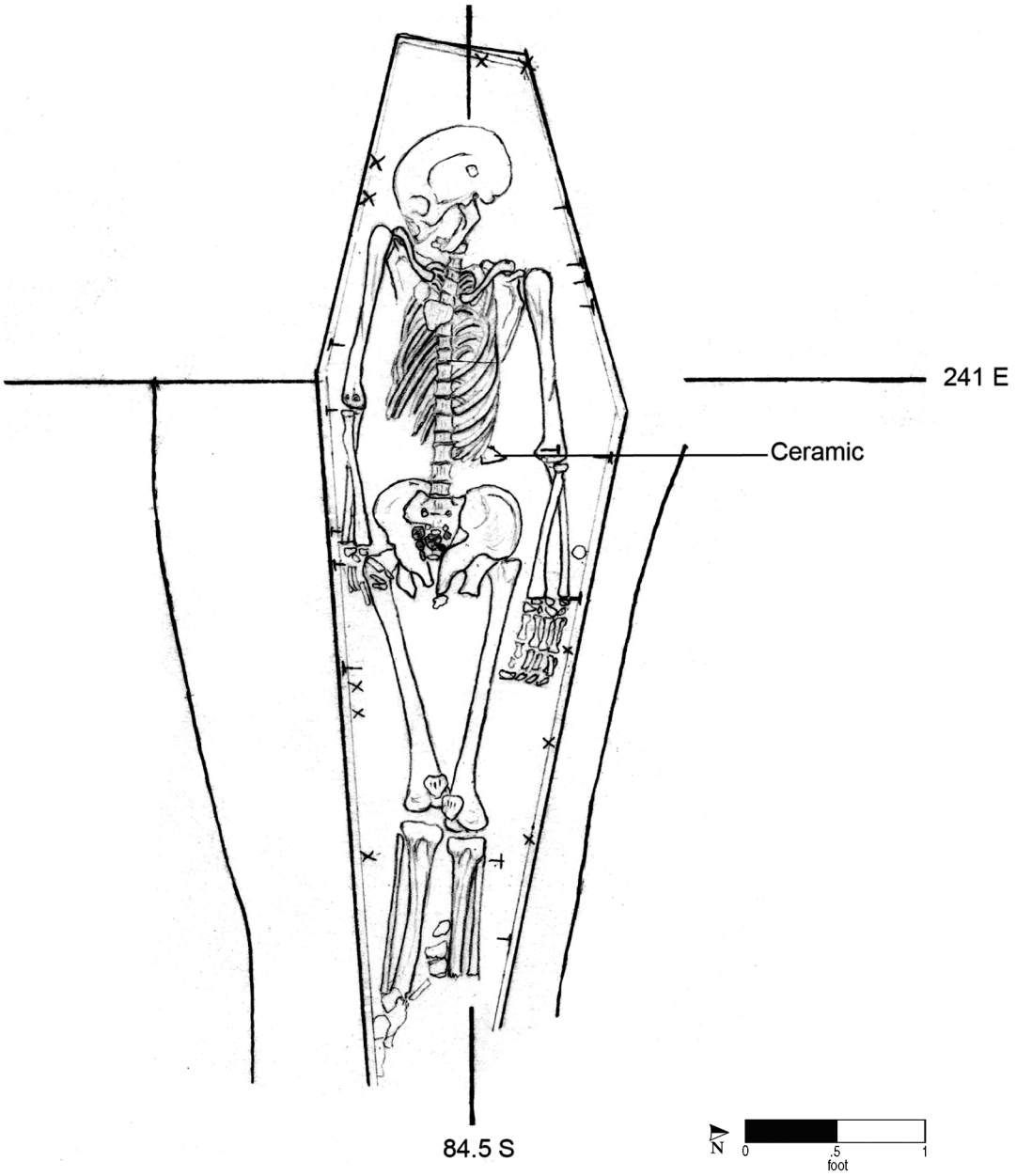
The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.4 feet, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.5 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, at both top and bottom, with at least 10 vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. The deceased was buried in supine position in a hexagonal coffin. Her head was to the west, and her hands were at her sides. Samples of coffin wood from the lid, side, and an unspecified location were all identified as cedar.

The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition; the long bones were eroded, and portions of the feet and distal tibia had been removed by backhoe. The skeletal remains had slumped down on the right side, damaging the ribs. This slumping could have been caused by the underlying Burial 380, but many other burials in the vicinity also had inclined to the right, suggesting that the area sloped down to the south. Calcified cysts of several sizes were recorded in situ on and around the sacrum and left thoracic area. Three pins were noted in the burial; one was directly on the cranium, and two were on the cervical vertebrae. A fragment of kiln furniture was also found in the burial, resting directly on the lumbar vertebrae.

Burial 328 overlay Burial 380, a man aged 40–60, with no intervening soil. They were not aligned, however, and so they were separate interments, although they may have been placed together deliberately. Burial 328 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 442)

Burial 328 (cont.)



Burial No. 328 (drawn by S. K .P. on 5/9/92; Drawing No. 722).

Burial 329

Series 53
Catalog No. 1603
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 56, E 128.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.21 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 329 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. He had been buried without a coffin; although nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, their positions did not suggest a coffin, nor was any wood found in proximity. The fill of the grave shaft was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. The southwest corner of the grave shaft showed some disturbance in its upper portion; this may have been from a posthole, although no feature number was assigned. Material recovered from the grave shaft included a small amount of mammal bone, including parts of cow hooves, but the volume was far less than in nearby grave shafts. A piece of oyster shell, aqua and olive-green bottle glass, a pipe-bowl fragment, and a few pieces of stoneware kiln furniture and a salt-glazed vessel were also present in the shaft fill. The grave fill held human bones that were not from this individual; these remains were designated Burial 329.1.

The man had been buried supine, with his head to the west. His arms and legs were extended, hands on the upper legs. The elevation of the cranium was -0.21 feet, and the skeletal low was -0.56 feet. Preservation was poor, with the bones fractured and eroded, but virtually all elements were present. No artifacts were associated with this burial.

Burial 329 lay directly to the east of Burials 243 and 185. The remains in the Burial 329 grave shaft (Burial 329.1) may have been the missing elements from the disturbed Burial 185. Burial 329 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 369, another coffinless burial of a man. Both graves were at the same elevation, although offset by about 2 feet. Based on the location north of the line of postholes from a former fence, Burial 329 has been assigned to the Late Group.

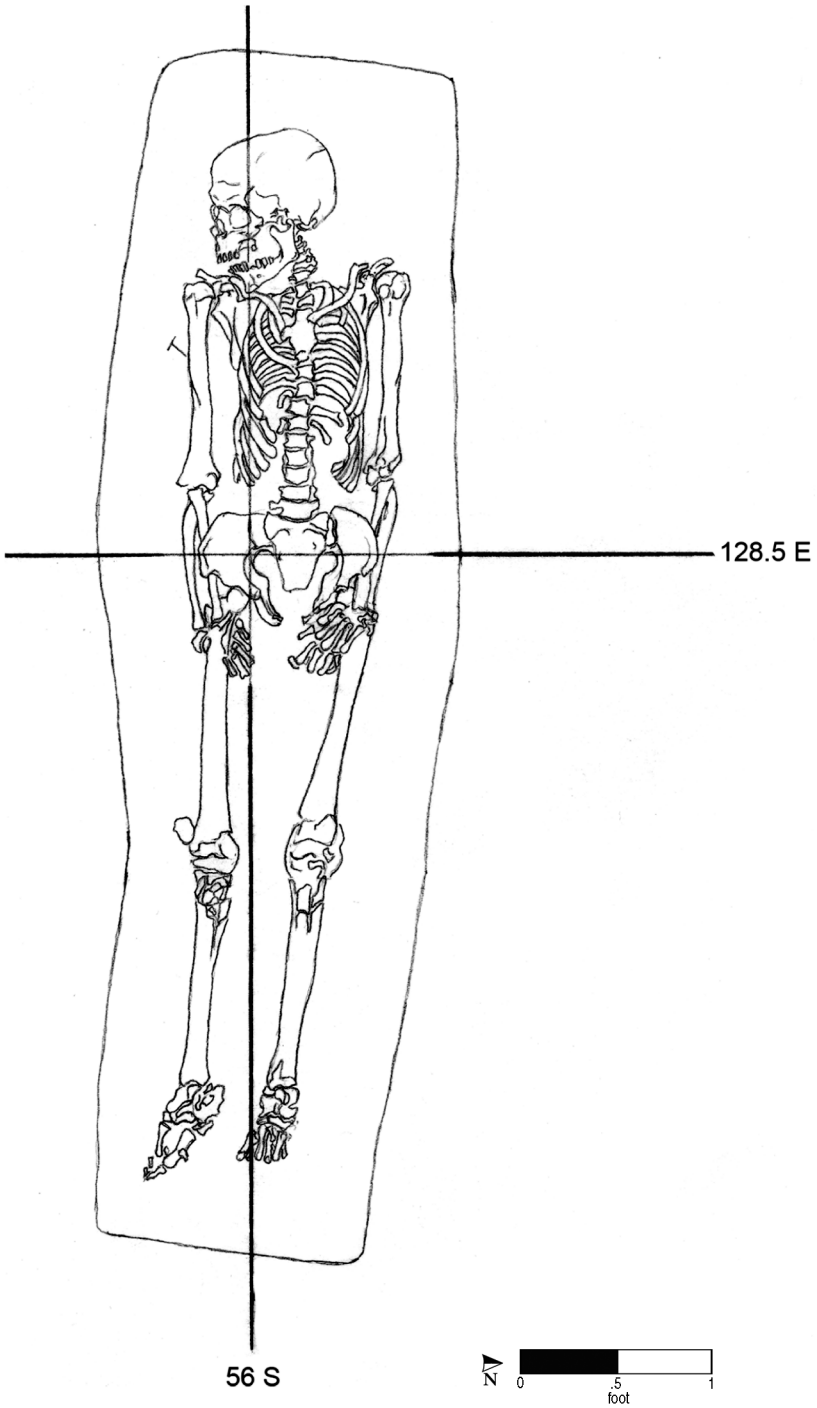
Burial 329.1

Series 53
Catalog No. 1603
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 56.5, E 130
Elevation of highest skeletal element (redeposited fibula): 1.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

The grave-shaft fill from Burial 329 contained three extraneous fragmented long bones, which were designated Burial 329.1. The bones, two tibiae and a right fibula, were of an adult of undetermined sex and age. Burial 329 was situated adjacent to the east end of Burial 243 and the truncated Burial 185. The remains in Burial 185 were severely disturbed; the lower body had been removed and replaced in a secondary interment beneath Burial 243. The fibulae and tibiae were missing. Burial 329.1 may represent some of the missing skeletal elements of Burial 185, redeposited in the Burial 329 grave shaft. Based on the location, Burial 329.1 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 444)

Burial 329 (cont.)



Burial No. 329 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 778).

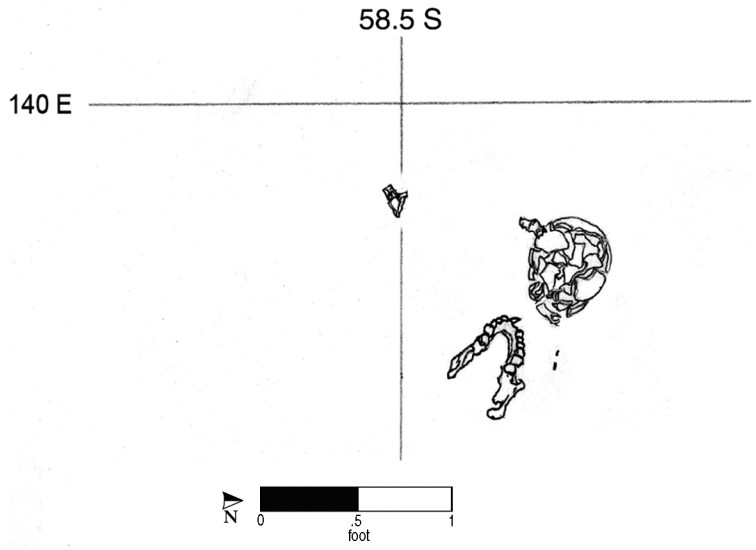
Burial 330

Catalog No. 1605
Datum point: 63
Grid coordinates: S 58.5, E 140
Elevation of cranium: 0.72 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 330 consisted of the displaced cranium and mandible of a man between 28 and 58 years old. It was found within an area that had been disturbed in the past, and no grave shaft or coffin was noted. The surrounding soil yielded stoneware sherds, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail fragment, and a small amount of clamshell and oyster shell and cow and sheep bone.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 331, another cranium of an adult between 30 and 35, lay to the west of Burial 330, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20–25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s.

Because of their location north of the fence line, all of these burials, including Burial 330, were assigned to the Late Group.



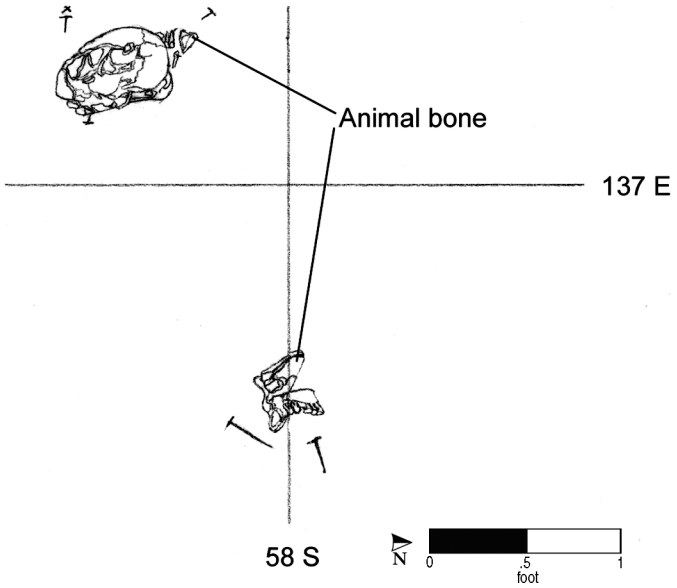
Burial No. 330 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/2/92; Drawing No. 705).

Burial 331

Catalog No. 1606
Datum point: 106
Grid coordinates: S 58, E 137
Elevation of cranium: 0.52 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 331 consisted of a redeposited cranium and mandible fragment in a disturbed area of the site (within historic Lot 17). It was identified as belonging to an individual aged 30–35 years. Ceramics (stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, and creamware), nails, and cow bones were recovered from the surrounding soil. Human skeletal fragments were also recovered from the overlying soil and placed with Burial 331.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 330, another cranium of man aged 28–58, lay to the east of Burial 331, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20–25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s. Burial 331 lay above Burial 346, an intact grave of a woman aged between 50 and 70. All of these burials were assigned to the Late Group based on their location.



Burial No. 331 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/7/92; Drawing No. 717).

Burial 332

Series 26
Catalog Nos. 1608, 1863
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 126
Elevation of cranium: 0.98 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 332 contained the remains of a probable man aged between 35 and 40 years. His coffin lid was decorated with a pattern of tinned iron tacks forming the letters "HW" and the number "38."

No information on the condition of the grave shaft or fill was recorded. After the burial was excavated, the grave shaft appeared to extend eastward about a foot farther than originally thought. One cow incisor and one ceramic sherd were noted within this area of grave fill, although the sherd was not cataloged in the laboratory.

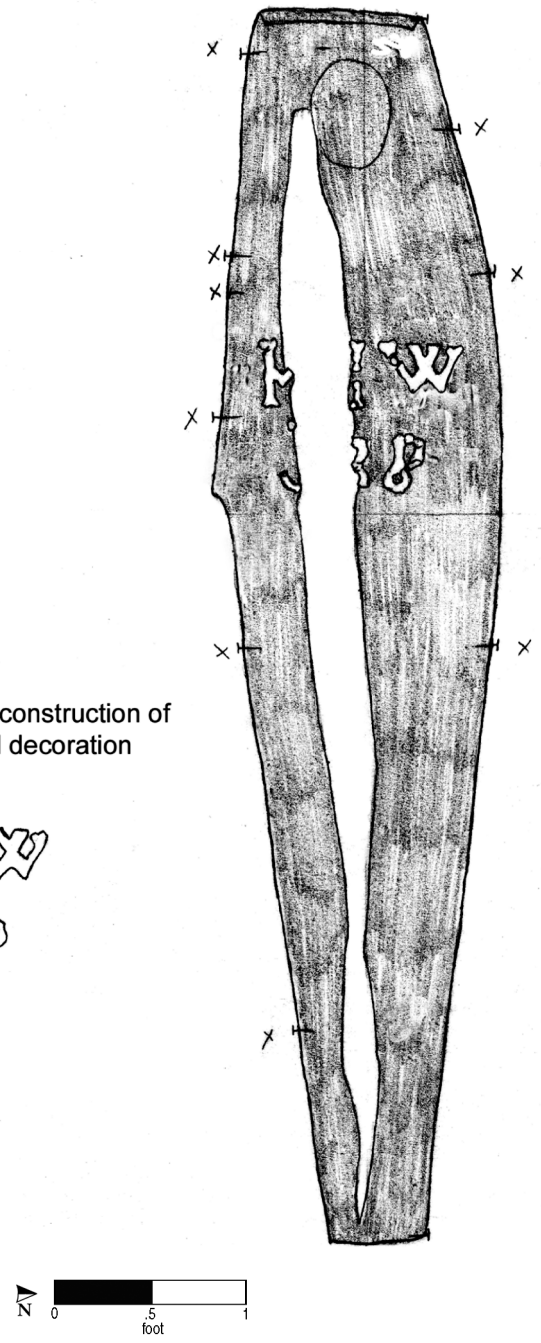
The coffin lid was well preserved and was drawn and photographed in situ. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. It had split lengthwise, leaving a gap down the center and disturbing the lettering. Elevations recorded on the lid ranged from 0.98 feet along the south edge to 0.41 feet on the lettering where the wood had slumped inward. The bottom of the coffin was at elevations of 0.24 feet at the foot and 0.33 feet at the head. The decorated portion of the lid was stabilized by conservators and removed in its entirety.

The man had been placed supine, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting on the pelvis. A shroud pin and a lock of hair were recorded under the right side of the cranium. During cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae, a curved copper-alloy object was recovered, adhering to a fragment of coffin wood; it may have been part of an earring or a curved pin.

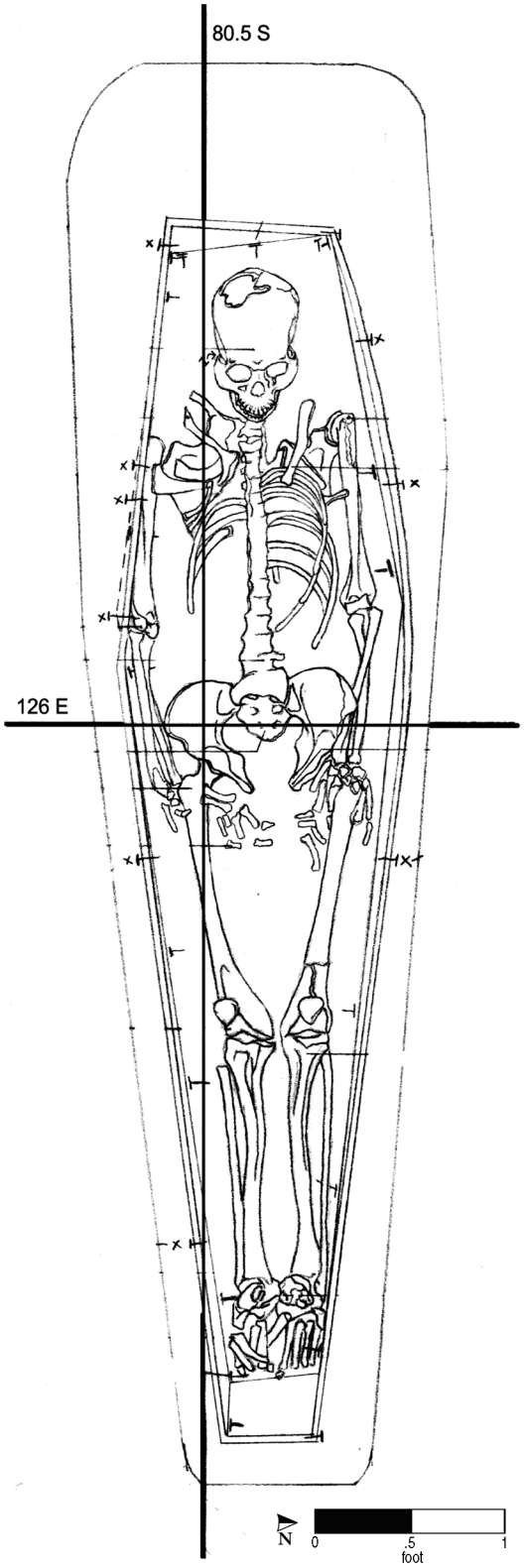
Burial 289, of a child aged 5–9 years, overlay the southwest part of Burial 332. The grave-shaft outline indicates that the child was buried separately, although probably deliberately placed above Burial 332. Burial 332 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group because of the iron tacks decorating the coffin.

(continued on page 448)

Burial 332 (cont.)



Possible reconstruction of iron tack lid decoration



Burial No. 332 (drawn on 5/7/92; Drawing No. 716).

Burial No. 332 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/18/92; Drawing No. 741).

Burial 333

Catalog No. 1613
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 230.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.14 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 333 held the remains of a man aged 45–55 years. The grave was located in the southeast area of the excavated site. The soil in the grave shaft was described as pinkish gray silty sand, with yellow clay mottling and streaks of orange sand. The grave had been dug into a ceramic dump (designated as Feature 39) that spread over this area of the cemetery from a nearby kiln operation. The shaft outline was first recorded during the excavation of Units 32 and 33 in April 1992; at that time it was designated as Stratum IV, Level 1, Catalog No. 1594. After excavation, this grave was assigned Catalog Nos. 1613 and 1618 as well. In the laboratory, some grave-fill ceramics that had been bagged with Catalog Nos. 1594, 1613, and 1618 were consolidated and given Catalog No. 2257.

The grave shaft was heavily laden with ceramic waste. Sherds from salt-glazed stoneware vessels totaled 1,238, in addition to 1,353 pieces of kiln furniture and 609 pieces of fired-waste material. Field notes refer to sherds recovered from under the coffin floor, which may have fallen into the grave while it was being dug. They were not cataloged separately and thus are indistinguishable from the grave-fill artifacts. The grave fill held a variety of other cultural material, including: 2 sherds of glass; nails and unidentified iron conglomerations; several pieces of brick; a single sherd of creamware (providing a terminus post quem of ca. 1760); 5 fragments of oyster shell; and a piece of coral identified as Acropora palmate (originating in the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico). The same type of coral was recovered from the grave shaft of Burial 353, which also lay within the ceramic dump. The coral may have been present on the ground surface or within the ceramic-waste deposit at the time of the interment.

The man was buried in a rectangular coffin, the lid of which was identified at an elevation of 1.67 feet. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as loblolly pine. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recorded in situ, including several positioned vertically. The man's body was positioned supine; his head was to the west, and both his head and feet were turned to the right. His right arm lay alongside his body with the elbow slightly flexed. His left arm lay straight with the wrist turned inward, so that his left hand rested on his pelvis. The skeleton was in fair condition overall, with some breakage and erosion. Excavators noted a pipe notch on the lower left canine tooth.

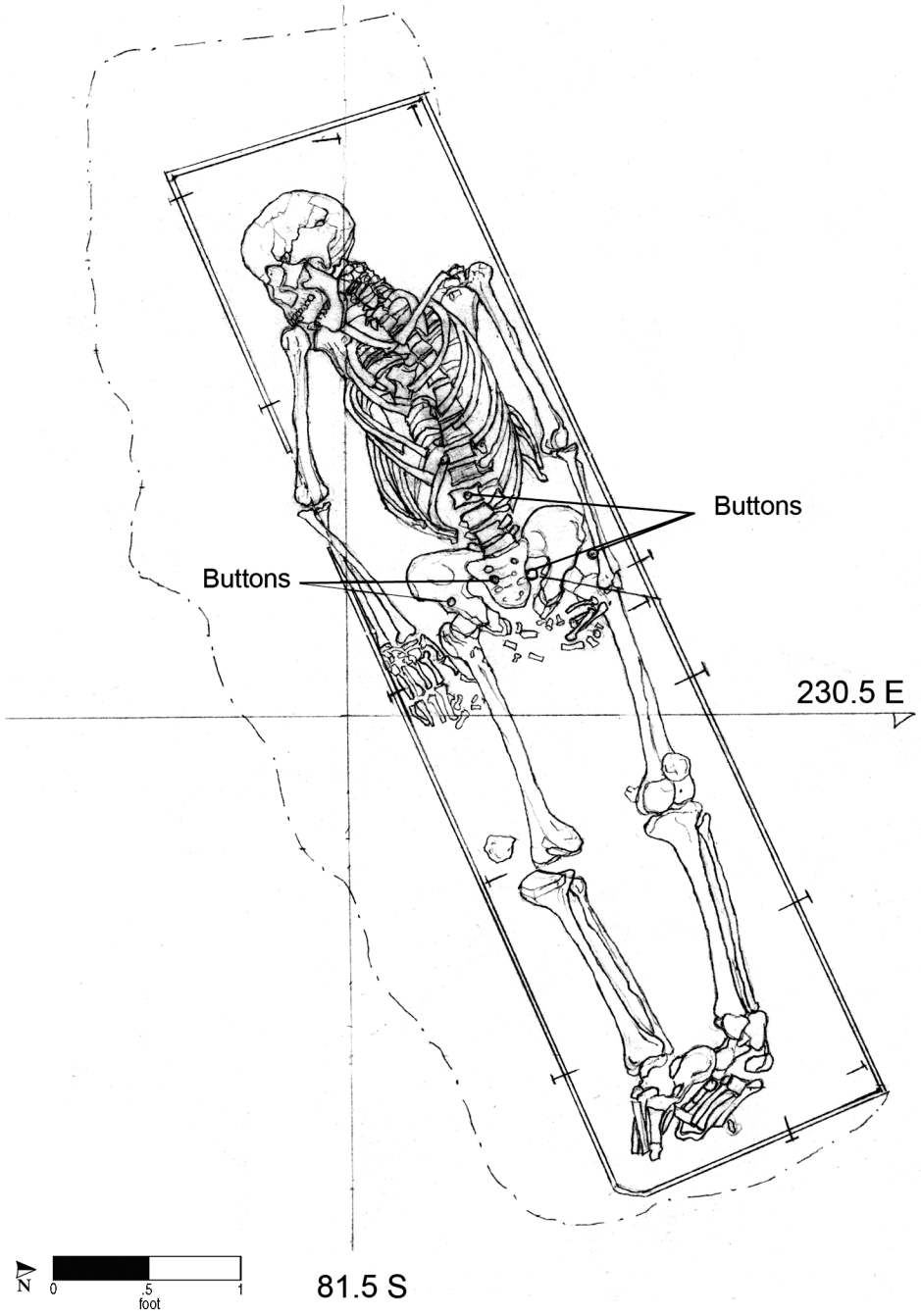
Six bone buttons were found in association with Burial 333, positioned on and around his pelvic region. The buttons measured 1.1 cm (3 buttons), 1.3 cm (2 buttons), and 2.0 cm (1 button) in diameter. All were center-drilled and resembled buttons used on historical-period undergarments. An iron handle from a pocketknife was recovered, but its provenience was not recorded. No pins were noted in association with this burial.

Burial 333 did not overlap any other excavated burials. However, it could not be determined if additional burials lay underneath because this area of the site was not fully excavated. The nearest burial, Burial 353, lay about 1 foot to the south. It is possible Burials 333 and an aligned burial located 7 feet to the north, Burial 357, were contemporary interments.

As noted, the grave shaft of Burial 333 contained a sherd of creamware, which provided a terminus post quem of 1760 and places this burial in the Late-Middle Group. The coffin of Burial 333 was four sided but rectangular, unlike the tapered coffins that are believed to be from the early cohort. The rectangular coffin shape does not appear to be temporally diagnostic.

(continued on page 450)

Burial 333 (cont.)



Burial No. 333 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/23/92; Drawing No. 892).

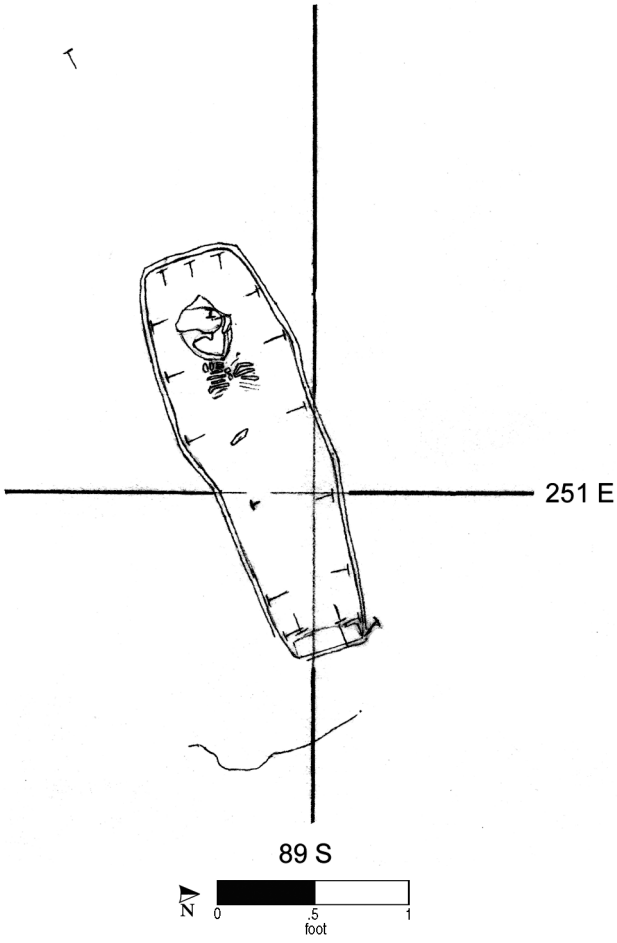
Burial 334

Series 62
Catalog No. 1615
Datum point: 89
Grid coordinates: S 89, E 251
Elevation of cranium: 1.63 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 334 was the grave of a subadult, and the very small skeletal remains and coffin size suggested that the deceased was an infant. The grave was located in the far southeastern part of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22, which had been heavily disturbed. The grave-shaft outline was not recorded, nor was the fill described, but oyster shell fragments were recovered from the shaft fill. The coffin was clearly visible and nails were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter.

Most of the remains had eroded away, leaving only cranial elements, a few traces of ribs, and a few possible stains from other postcranial elements. A straight pin was noted in situ on the skull and recovered. The skull position indicated that the infant had been placed in a supine position, with the head to the west.

Burial 334 lay immediately beneath the southeast part of Burial 319, a grave of a woman of unknown age. It was at approximately the same elevation as the nearby Burial 320, of a child aged 2–4 years. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or even shared a grave, and Burial 319 postdated both. Burial 361 lay beneath 319 as well but predated the others. Based on the stratigraphic relationships among these graves, Burial 334 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 334 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/6/92; Drawing No. 712).

Burials 335 and 356

Catalog Nos. 1616 and 1751
Datum point: 92
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 248
Elevation of cranium: 0.36 feet AMSL and -0.01 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

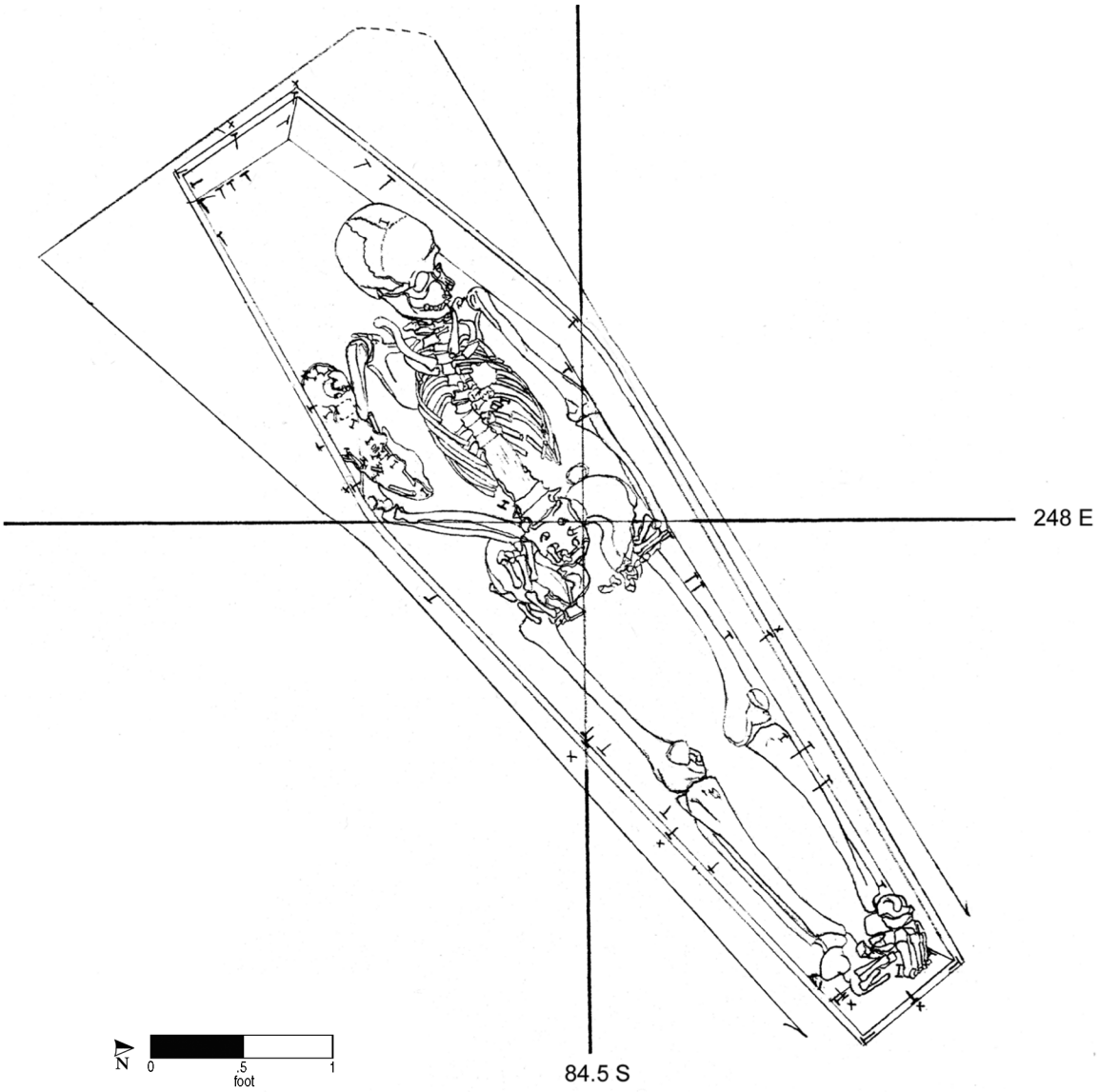
Burials 335 and 356, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the co-interred remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old (Burial 335) and a newborn infant (Burial 356). The grave-shaft outline was straight sided, wide at the head and tapering toward the foot. (Authors' note: the eastern edge of the grave shaft was recorded within Excavation Unit 49 as Stratum IV, Levels 1 and 2, and was given Catalog Nos. 1972 and 1980.) The fill of the grave shaft was described as sandy and loose and contained only two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and two of kiln furniture. This burial appeared to have been placed outside the stoneware dump that had been located to the west.

The coffin lid and walls were described as an organic stain with traces of wood throughout. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.4 feet at the southwest end and 0.85 feet at the northeast end. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters, with nine vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A tack was recovered in association with this burial. The bag was labeled as Burial 356, but a specific provenience was not recorded. The field drawing depicts a large space between the woman's cranium and the headboard of the coffin. The apparent shift in the woman's position was explained as downward slippage of the skeletal remains, causing the feet, which lay at an elevation of 0.24 feet, to press against the coffin's footboard. This is consistent with the field notes that indicated that the area sloped sharply from west to east and east to south.

The woman and infant were buried together in a hexagonal coffin. The woman had been placed in a supine position with her head to the west. The remains of the infant were cradled on her flexed right arm. The woman's right hand rested on her right innominate bone, and the left hand rested on her left femur. The infant's remains were incomplete; only traces of the cranial vault, recorded at an elevation of -0.01 feet; incomplete long bones; ribs; and vertebral fragments remained. Seven straight pins were found with the woman's skeleton. There were 3 under the mandible, 1 on the cranium, 2 on the left ribs, and 1 adjacent to the lumbar vertebrae. The infant was buried with at least 17 straight pins, noted throughout the remains. Excavators also observed remnants of what they identified as the infant's shroud. The project conservator took samples, but these samples were not identified or cataloged in the laboratory.

Burials 335 and 356 were probably a mother and child who died during or soon after the infant's birth. The grave has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burials 335 and 356 (cont.)



Burial No. 335 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/23/92; Drawing No. 755)

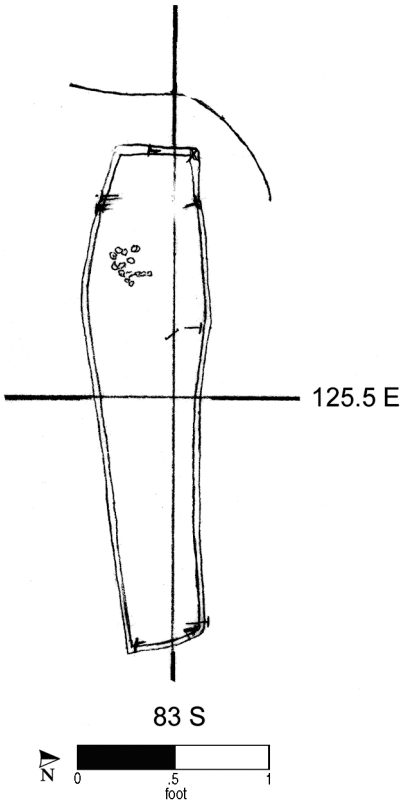
Burial 336

Series 27
Catalog No. 1625
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 83, E 125.5
Elevation of cranial remains: 0.60 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 336 was the grave of a child between 6 and 12 months old. The only remains preserved were some teeth found within the vestiges of a coffin.

The coffin lid was observed at 1.09 feet, and the bottom was reached at 0.69 feet. Several nails were recorded, at both the head and foot. Two of the top nails were probably from the bottom corner of the overlying burial, Burial 315; however, these nails were bagged in the field together with nails from Burial 336 and could not be differentiated in the laboratory. The coffin shape was indistinct but was probably hexagonal, and samples of the coffin wood were collected but not identified. A single straight pin was recorded in situ near the center of the coffin interior but was not recovered. The field drawing indicated that a fragment of animal bone was present along with the child's remains, but the laboratory did not identify any faunal remains.

Burial 315, of a woman aged 30–40 years, was directly above Burial 336, but offset by about 1 foot. The placement of the woman's grave appeared to have been deliberate, although not simultaneous. In general, infants were placed above adults in shared graves. The infant's burial may have been marked, and the woman's grave placed in reference to the grave marker. Both graves are assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 336 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/5/92; Drawing No. 711).

Burial 337

Catalog No. 1628
Datum point: 85
Grid coordinates: S 37, E 130
Elevation of cranium: -0.67 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

A man aged 40–50 years was laid to rest in Burial 337. His grave was located in the northernmost excavated area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 17. The soil that surrounded his remains was described as light yellow-brown, dry, compacted silty clay. It was strewn with fragments of animal bone, predominately from unidentified medium-sized or large mammals, sheep, and cow. The cow remains included many pieces of hoof, phalanges, and metatarsus, suggesting waste material from the dump identified in this part of the site. Oyster shell and clamshell fragments were recovered from the grave fill, as were a broad variety of ceramic wares. Excavators collected nine sherds of delft, two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, five pieces of coarse salt-glazed stoneware, a sherd of undecorated creamware from a large bowl, a sherd of redware, a sherd from a Staffordshire slipware plate, and a whole stoneware kiln-furniture spacer. The grave fill also yielded fragments of hand-wrought nails, an unidentifiable iron mass, brick fragments, bits of intrusive mortar and plastic, and smoking-pipe fragments.

The man was buried without a coffin. He was laid in supine position, with his head to the west and his legs extended. His right arm was crossed over his torso, with the elbow bent at nearly a right angle, and his right hand was on his left hip. His left upper arm extended almost straight downward, and the forearm crossed over the right wrist. The left hand rested on the pelvis.

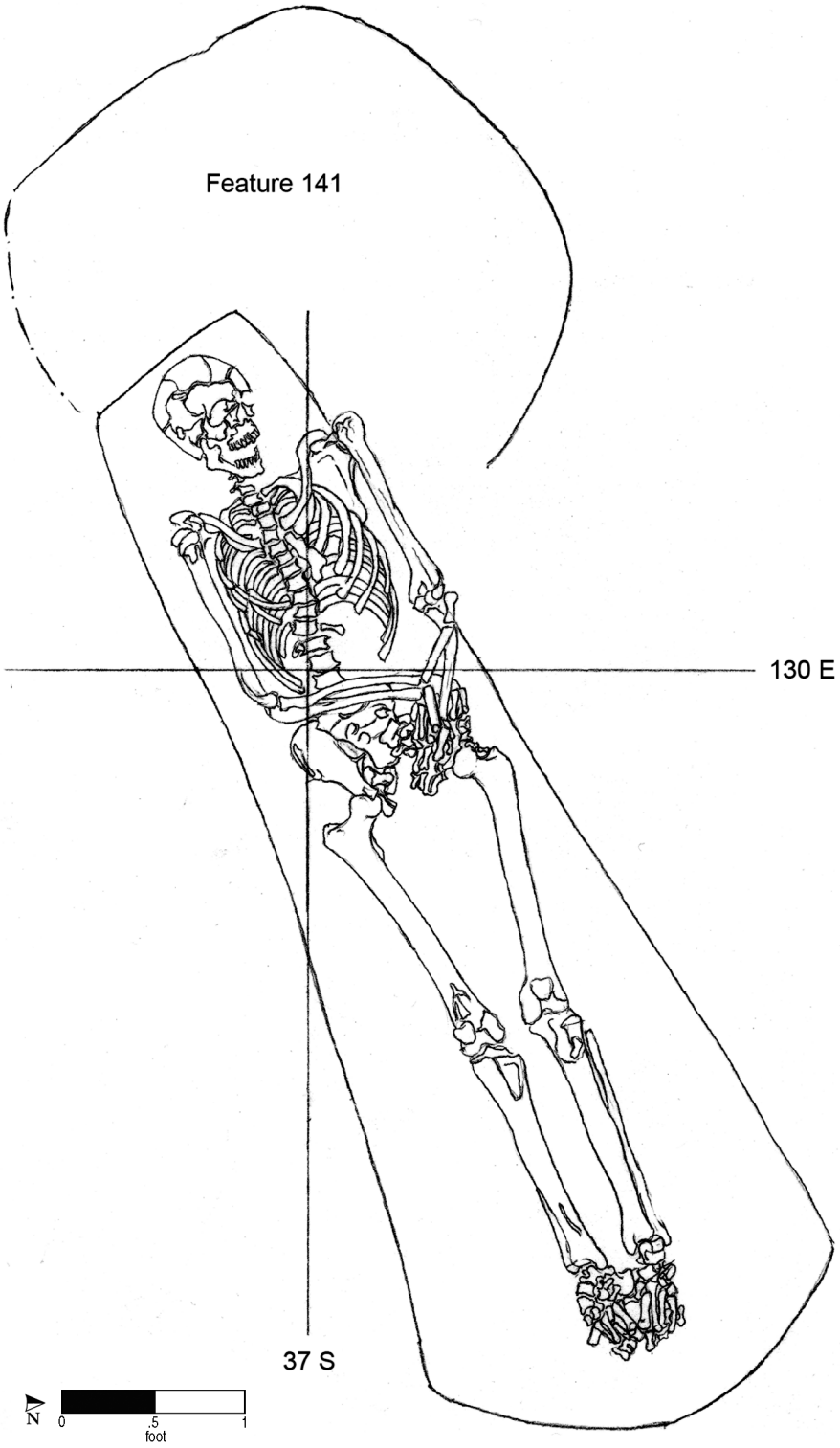
During excavation, this burial was flooded with water, and several bones were damaged or lost. The condition of the bones prior to this unfortunate incident was described as generally good, although it was noted that there was some soft bone and that the surrounding soil was of the same color and texture as the remaining bone. No pins were found with this burial.

The westernmost portion of Burial 337 overlapped the southeastern quadrant of Feature 141, a pit that apparently predated the burial. The pit contained ash, animal bone, shell, and sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware, and Jackfield ware, with an overall terminus post quem for the fill of ca. 1740. Its contents generally suggest a trash pit, but it may have been a pit dug for some other purpose that was later filled with household-type refuse. An alternative hypothesis, that Feature 141 represents a firepit that was used during funeral ceremonies, is worth considering. However, this is less likely given the probable fill date. The collection from the pit fill points to the middle of the eighteenth century, prior to the time burials were likely to have been conducted in this area (in the 1780s or 1790s based on the analysis presented in Chapters 4 and 9). The presence of caudal (tail) bones from at least five juvenile sheep suggests that the pit may have been used at some point in time to dispose of the trimmed tails of animals brought to the Common to graze.

Several other coffinless burials (Burials 210, 262, 323, and 364, men ranging in age from late teens through mid-40s, and Burial 276, a woman in her early 20s) were located in relative proximity and at similar elevations, although no burials appeared to be in alignment with this one. Based on the location of the grave, north of the former boundary fence, Burial 337 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 456)

Burial 337 (cont.)



Burial No. 337 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 784).

Burial 338

Series 55
Catalog No. 1630
Datum point: 83 (3.89 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 133.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

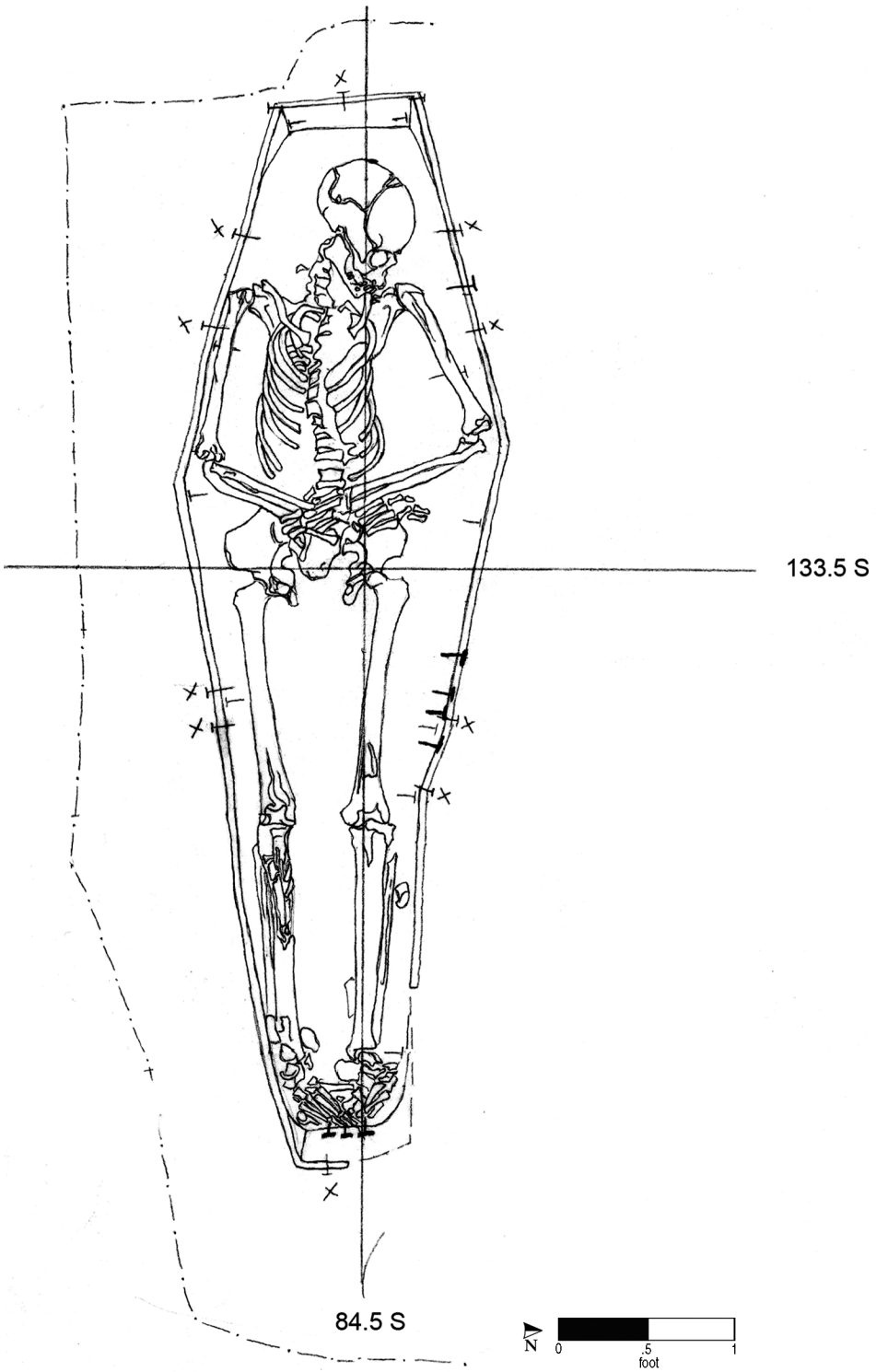
Burial 338 held the remains of a woman aged 33–65 years in a grave at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was not visible on the north and barely discernable on the south, east, and west. Grave-shaft soil was not described in field notes. Excavators collected a lithic fragment from the fill; it was not cataloged in the laboratory and may have been deemed noncultural. The grave shaft also contained skeletal elements not associated with this burial; they were believed to be from Burial 350, a very disturbed grave of a probable adult, which was located immediately to the north beneath Burial 314. Burial 350 may have extended beneath Burial 338.

The coffin, first recorded at an elevation of 1.18 feet, was hexagonal in shape. Many nails were recorded around its perimeter, including numerous vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine. Her head was to the west, her left hand crossed over her right, and both hands rested on her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, with the face severely eroded. Excavators noted a single shroud pin, with hair attached, on the cranium; neither the hair nor the pin was recovered. The field records refer to seeds recovered from the inside of the coffin, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 314 lay immediately to the north of Burial 338, at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some 6 weeks after Burial 314, and the relationship was not recorded. The lack of discrete grave-shaft outlines for each burial raises the possibility that they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility. Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 458)

Burial 338 (cont.)



Burial No. 338 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/26/92; Drawing No. 756).

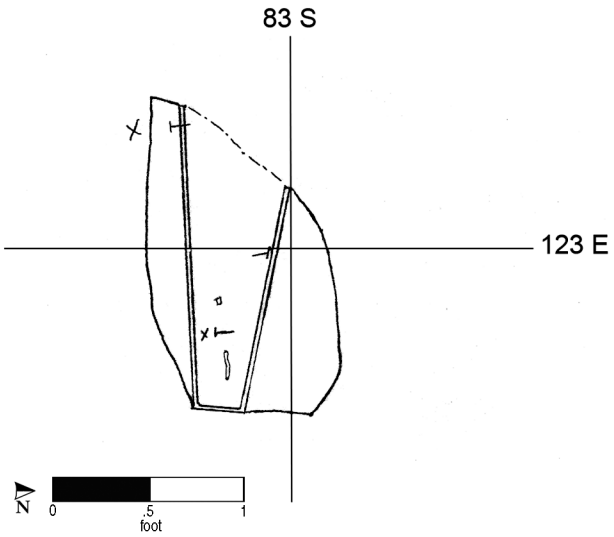
Burial 339

Catalog No. 1650
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 83, E 123
Elevation of highest skeletal elements: 1.39 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 339 consisted of bone fragments from a subadult of undetermined age found at the foot end of a partially preserved coffin. The field records and photographs indicate that the grave shaft was filled with clayey soil that was slightly paler than the surrounding soil. Excavators noted no relationship between this burial and nearby Burials 270 and 336, Middle Group interments of an adult male and an infant less than 1 year old.

The coffin lid lay at an elevation of 1.52 feet, and the bottom was at 1.3 feet. Three nails were recorded in situ; two were at the top and one at the bottom of the coffin. Because the coffin was truncated mid-length, its shape could not be determined; the extant portion tapered toward the foot, indicating that it was either hexagonal or trapezoidal. Four whole and two partial seeds, provisionally identified as jimsonweed, were recovered from inside the coffin. They were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Burial 339 was probably disturbed by backhoe operation during the excavation, as were other burials to the west. In the absence of temporal evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 339 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 339 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/11/92; Drawing No. 725).

Burial 340

Catalog No. 1651
Datum point: 88
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 236.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.27 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 340 was of a woman between 39.3 and 64.4 years old. One of the most notable individuals at the African Burial Ground, she had been interred wearing a strand of beads and cowrie shells at her hips and a bracelet of beads on the right wrist.

The soil within the grave was described as brown sandy loam heavily mottled with yellow clay. The field notes state that the concentration of yellow clay was greater in her grave than in those adjacent; the clay was probably redeposited subsoil. The character of the soil and the absence of ceramic debris in the grave shaft (also in direct contrast to nearby burials) support our assignment of this burial to the Early Group. No cultural material of any kind was observed in her grave fill, with the possible exception of some brick fragments (not collected). Excavators made frequent reference to the presence of another, later burial lying to the north and lower than Burial 340, which had apparently caused the woman's remains to slump downward on the left side; however, no abutting burial was excavated.

The woman's tapered, four-sided coffin had a bottom of red cedar and sides and lid of eastern white pine. The lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.81 feet. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recovered, including several in vertical positions. Some vertical nails appeared to have been from the coffin bottom.

The deceased was laid to rest with her body supine, head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended, and her hands lay on her pelvis. The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 0.27 feet; the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was -0.2 feet. The preservation of her remains was notably poor, but dentition had preserved well and yielded valuable information. The woman's incisors were modified to hourglass and "peg" shapes, considered to be diagnostic of an African birth and childhood.

Eleven straight pins were recorded in situ: eight on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical area, and two lower on the torso. One of the pins, recovered from the right side of the torso, was noticeably larger than the others (4.3 cm long and 0.2 cm thick) and had a ball-shaped head (0.3 cm in diameter). None of the pins survived whole at the time of the artifact inventory.

Most of the beads were recorded in situ, and most were in a clearly linear arrangement, although some had been displaced from their original locations. Eight were found during examination and water screening of soil that had been removed from around the right hand and pelvis, and 2 beads were recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the Howard University laboratory. A total of 112 glass beads were ultimately recovered. The waist strand also included 9 cowrie shells, also drawn in situ, of which only 7 were cataloged in the laboratory. It is possible that two of these were misidentified in the field or did not survive removal.

Most of the beads were simple drawn-glass beads. Of the waist beads, 58 were blue, 1 was plain black, 6 were light gold, and 3 were colorless or transparent amber. Several beads were of more intricate

design, including a large black bead with gold wavy lines, a large black bead with white glass lines, and a faceted bead made of red amber. The bead strand at the waist appeared to have circled once around the woman's body, although most of the beads were recovered from her sides. The shells were interspersed with the beads.

Excavators originally believed that some of the beads (a line of tiny, alternating blue-green and pale yellow beads) were worn at the woman's right wrist, but later decided that all beads were probably

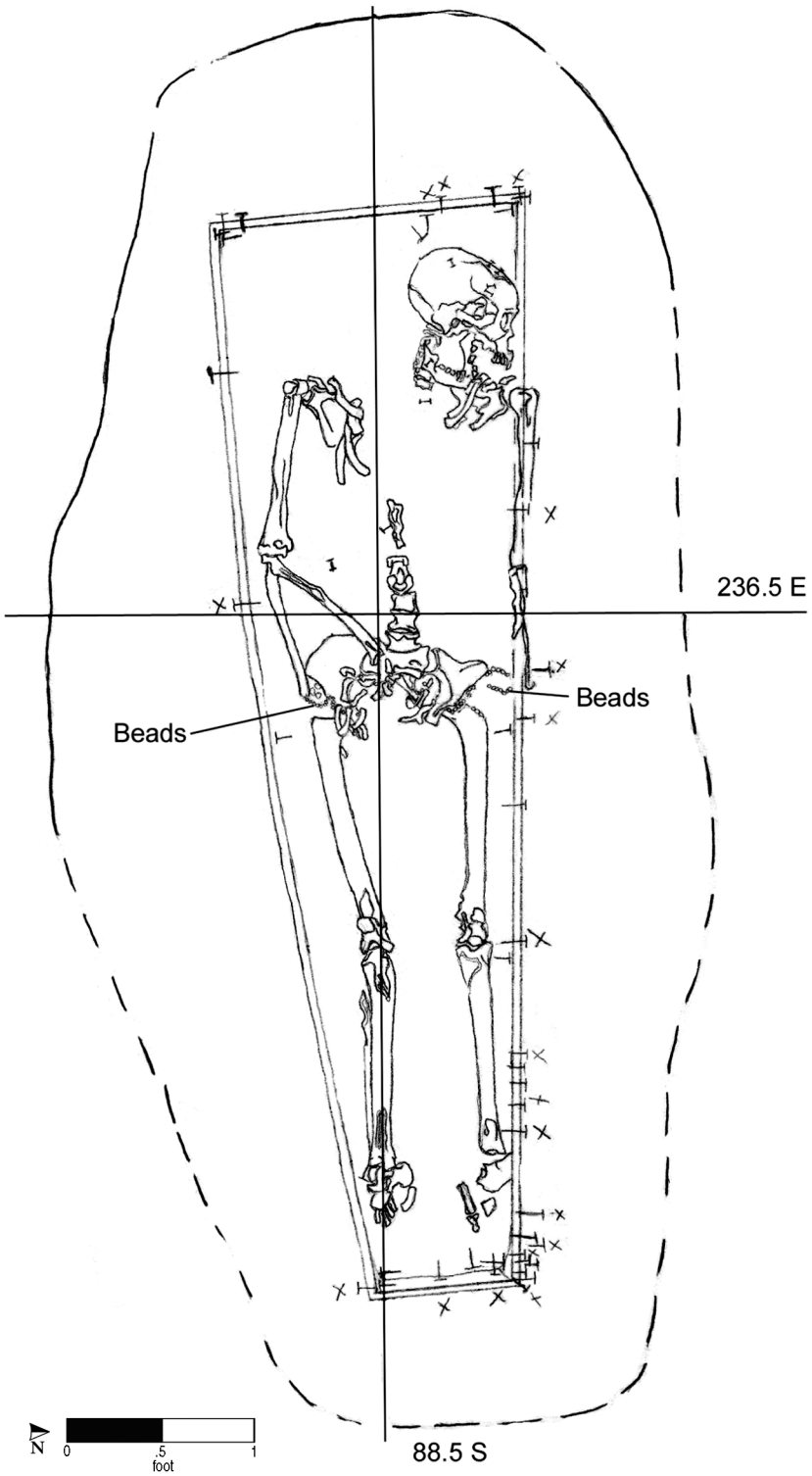
Burial 340 (cont.)

from the strand at her waist, because no hand or wrist bones underlay in situ beads. Yet the interpretation of the distinct strand of alternating blue-green and yellow beads as a bracelet is compatible with its location beneath extant hand and wrist bones. Fifteen yellow beads and 26 blue-green beads were recovered; of this number, 15 were found aligned in an alternating pattern; the others were apparently disturbed. The interpretation of these beads as a bracelet or as part of the bead strand at the waist must remain unresolved.

An apparently unused kaolin pipe bowl and joining stem were recovered from beneath the woman's pelvis. The stem portion had a 6/64-inch-diameter bore. The pipe appeared to have been placed beneath the woman at the time of burial. Based on the tapered four-sided coffin shape and the dearth of ceramic debris in the grave shaft, Burial 340 has been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 462)

Burial 340 (cont.)



Burial No. 340 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/29/92; Drawing No. 740).

Burial 341

Series 37
Catalog No. 1652
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 229.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.26 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 341, located at the far rear of Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave cut, which was shared with Burial 397, was recorded as rectangular in shape. The grave shaft contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, along with a few fragments of redware, fragments of brick, a nail shank, a mammal bone, and oyster shell fragments (the latter not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). Two possible ochre deposits were also recorded in situ, one at the head of the coffin and one by the middle of the right femur, but there was no indication that they were sampled for identification.

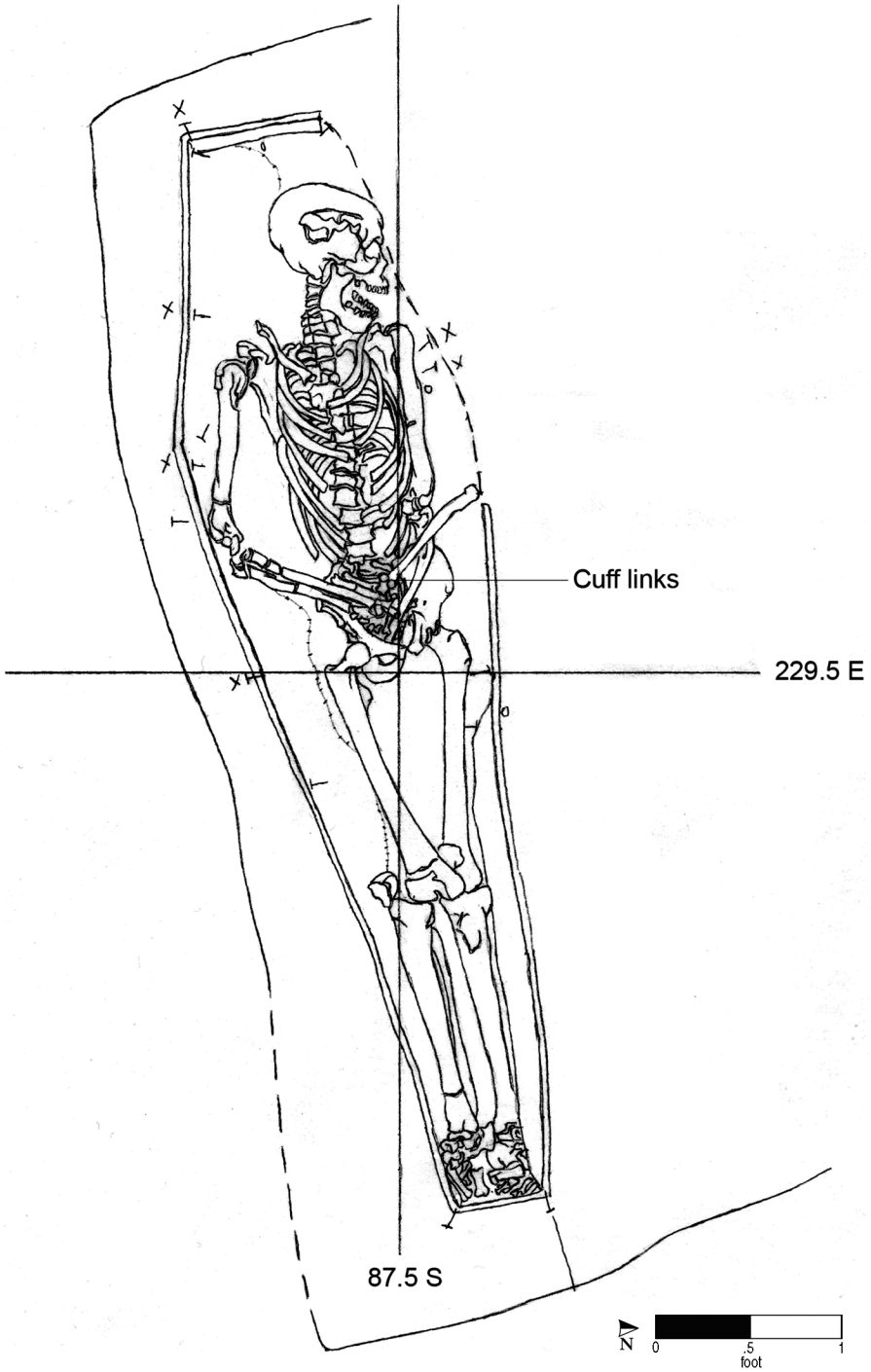
The northern side of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of 1.69 feet and the southern side at 1.99 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter of the coffin, with six vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A screw was later identified in the laboratory among the coffin nails, but its original location is not known. Samples of the coffin wood, which were described as powdery, were taken but not identified; they were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Field records indicate that the northern side of the coffin had collapsed over the skeletal remains. The man had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine, with his head to the west and hands crossed at the pelvis, left over right. His left humerus and ulna were slightly disarticulated.

A single pair of cuff links was recorded in situ on the distal end of the left radius. They were cast of copper alloy, octagonal in shape with a modified egg and dart design. Each end was cast as a single unit comprised of face and shank; the shank portion was then drilled to accommodate the link. The faces measured 18 mm in diameter. A straight pin was also recorded in situ on the third thoracic vertebrae.

Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, a Middle Group grave of a woman aged 30–40 years. The burials were precisely aligned with each other, indicating that they probably shared a grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north: these were Middle Group graves of an adult aged 34–62 and a man aged 24–34, respectively. Based on these relationships, Burial 341 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 464)

Burial 341 (cont.)



Burial No. 341 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/15/92; Drawing No. 736).

Burial 342

Series 47
Catalog No. 1660
Datum point: 85
Grid coordinates: S 50, E 129
Elevation of cranium: -0.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 342 held remains identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated area. Two postholes (Features 145 and 146) were recorded on the south side of Burial 342. The shaft outline was ovoid at the west end and rectangular at the east end, with straight sides. Excavators noted that the top of the grave shaft had been removed during construction activity. The fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. The fill contained three salt-glazed stoneware sherds. The excavators also noted kiln furniture, but none was cataloged in the laboratory. No animal bone or shell was recovered from the grave-shaft fill.

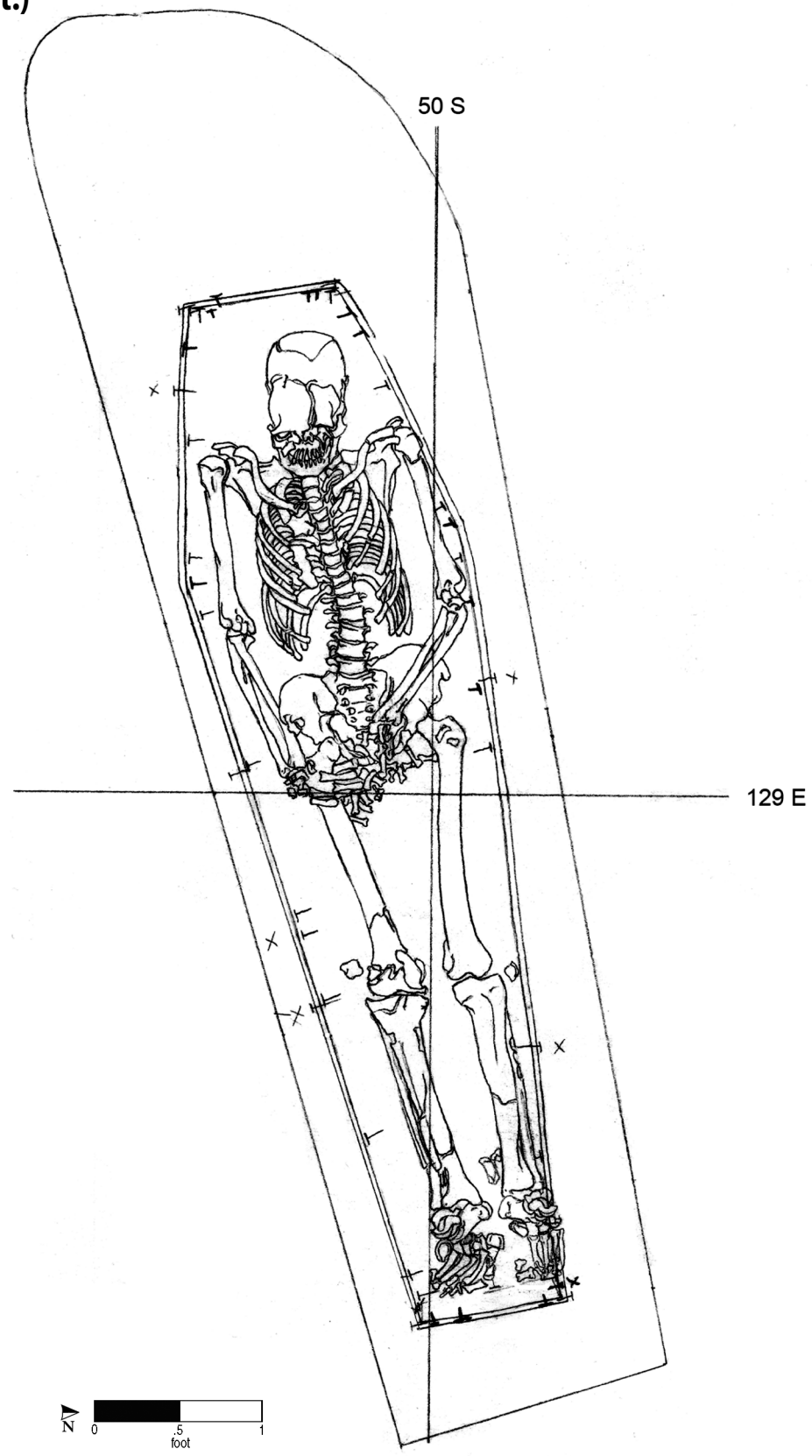
The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.41 feet, the bottom at -1.52 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the footboard sloped outward toward the top. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as pine. The sample may have been organic material recovered from the southeast corner of the coffin, possibly wood shavings. The woman was in supine position, with her hands on her pelvis and her head to the west. Skeletal remains were in poor condition; the skull was crushed, and long bones were fractured.

A straight pin with hair was recovered from the skull and another from the sacrum, beneath the left radius. A copper-alloy aglet broken into two pieces was recovered from the burial, but its location was not recorded. It is possible one of the pins identified in the field was actually the aglet.

The north edge of Burial 342 was approximately 1.5 feet beneath the south edge of Burial 327, a Late Group grave of a man between 35 and 45 years old. Both burials were probably interred before the animal-waste dumping in this part of the site; alternatively, they may have been beyond the area of the deposit. The graves may have been part of a north-south row that extended from Burial 337 at the north to Burial 338 at the south; these burials were predominately of men, and spanned several temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former cemetery boundary fence, Burial 342 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 466)

Burial 342 (cont.)



Burial No. 342 (drawn by M. Schur and W. Williams on 5/8/92; Drawing No. 719).

Burial 343

Catalog No. 1663
Datum point: 106
Grid coordinates: S 60, E 130
Elevation of cranium: -0.02 feet
Temporal group: Late

Burial 343 held the remains of a man between 19 and 23 years. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the rear of Lot 17, immediately to the north of the projected alignment of a fence that once crossed the site. The soil in the grave shaft was reported to be distinctly different between the north and south sides. On the north, the soil was black and silty, and on the south the soil was sandy. A fragment of pipe stem, with a 5/64-inch bore, was recovered from the grave fill, as were two bits of salt-glazed stoneware, and three of redware. The most numerous items in the grave fill were animal bones, including rooster foot bones, chicken and other avian bone fragments, sheep, cow (phalanges and metacarpus), and other large-mammal bones.

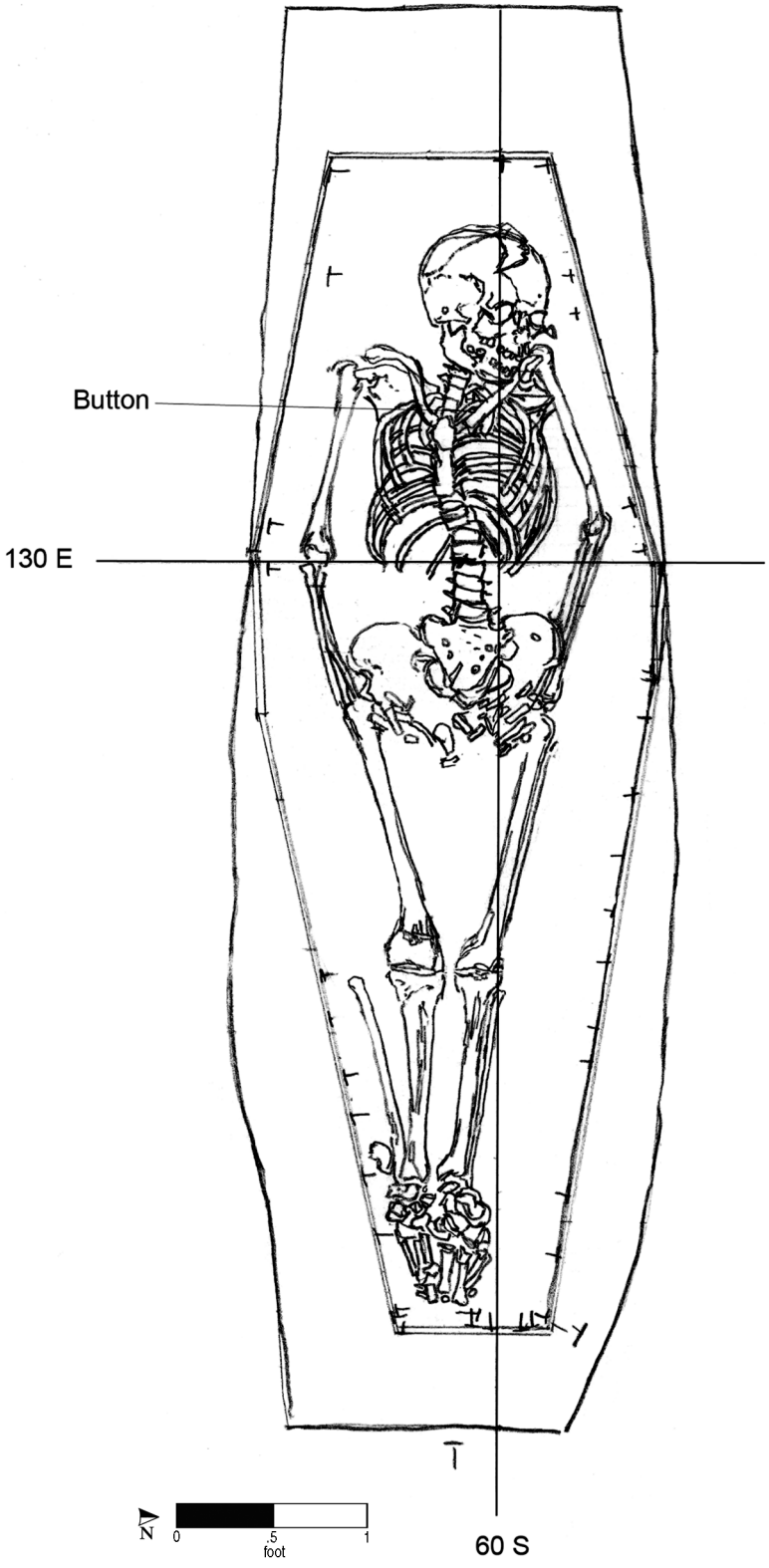
The man's coffin was hexagonal. Its lid was poorly preserved, and an elevation was not obtained. The coffin's north side did not preserve well, but excavators noted several nails in vertical position on the floor, although only two nail fragments were recovered and cataloged. The man had been laid out supine, with his head to the west and legs straight. His arms were extended downward, hands over the pelvis. The skeleton itself was fragile, its condition exacerbated by flooding during excavation. Similar to the discrepancies in grave soil and coffin preservation between north and south sides, excavators noted differential preservation between the north side and the south side of the human remains; the north (left) side of the body was more intact. The coffin was very wide relative to the skeletal remains.

Excavators noted a copper-alloy button and a straight pin, along with possible cloth, located on the left side of the cervical vertebrae. The button was given field number 343.1, boxed along with the cloth, and sent to conservators. However, the conservation staff never cataloged the item, and it was not present in the collection at the time of the Howard University inventory. Three copper-alloy straight-pin fragments are the only burial artifacts cataloged.

Burial 343 may have been located in a north-south row with Burials 354, 342, 369, and 329. The row may extend farther south, encompassing Burials 400, 352, 324, 373, 326, 376, 314, 338, and/or the burials that overlap them. Most of these graves were of adult men, encompassing a range of temporal groups. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 343 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 468)

Burial 343 (cont.)



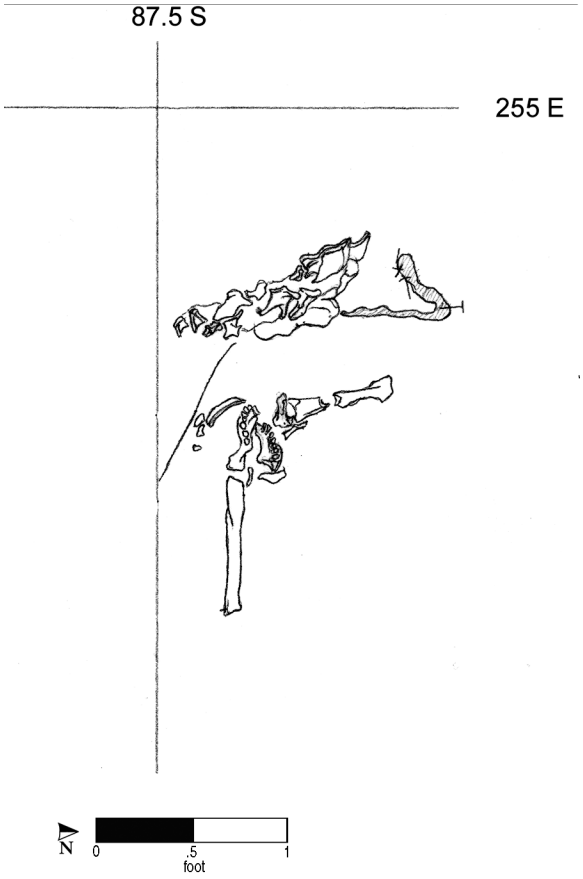
Burial No. 343 (drawn by E. S. on 5/15/92; Drawing No. 737).

Burial 344

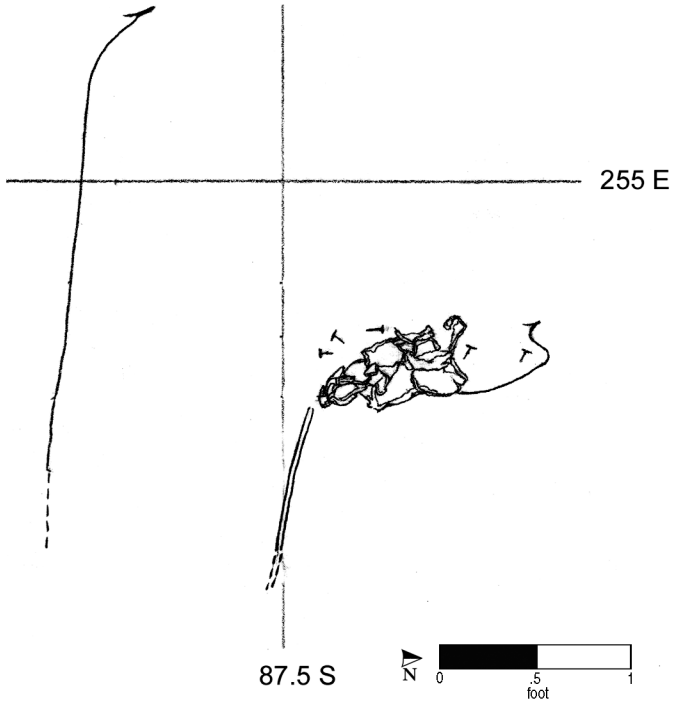
Catalog No. 1664
Datum point: 91
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 255
Elevation of skeletal remains: 0.84 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

The disturbed, disarticulated, and fragmentary remains found in Burial 344 were those of a probable man between 25 and 35 years of age. The area was heavily disturbed by construction of reinforced-concrete retaining walls for the 290 Broadway buildings, which took place during the archaeological excavation. It is not known how many burials were destroyed by this construction; some had probably already been disturbed by historical-period construction.

Bricks and modern nails were observed in this disturbed area, along with some human skeletal remains. As the recent disturbance thinned out, the skeletal material that was found below was excavated as Burial 344. The skeletal remains from the overlying matrix were also included with Burial 344. Two field drawings depict the remains uncovered at upper and lower elevations. Excavators noted that the bones had apparently been preserved in excellent condition until the time of the disturbance. Some wood staining and nails were present, but the disturbance around this burial precluded defining the coffin outline. In light of the minimal evidence preserved, Burial 344 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 344a (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 734).



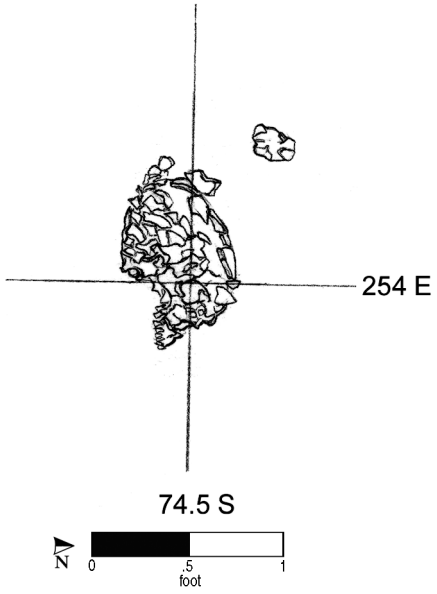
Burial No. 344b (drawn by W. Williams on 5/20/92; Drawing No. 751).

Burial 345

Series 64
Catalog No. 1688
Datum point: 103
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 254
Elevation of cranium: 0.52 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 345, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the shattered cranium of an adult, age and sex unknown. The cranium was found in a severely disturbed area that had been machine excavated to the east and west. The soil was described as silty and mixed with demolition debris. When excavators removed the layer of modern disturbance, they exposed a surface that had been disturbed by prior building and demolition episodes. This layer contained crushed and fragmented debris. Both levels contained sparse amounts of stoneware, glass, pipe stems, and button fragments. The soil that surrounded the cranium was disturbed and contained small fragments of brick, but no burial-related artifacts were recovered in association with Burial 345.

No grave-shaft outline or coffin were noted during excavation of Burial 345; however, excavators working on Burial 375, a Middle Group grave of a 16–18-year-old woman, believed they had found another grave-shaft outline to its east, which could imply that Burial 375 disturbed Burial 345. Based on the dearth of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 345 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 345 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 735).

Burial 346

Catalog No. 1695
Datum point: 106 (2.18 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 57.5, E 138.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.25 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 346 was of a woman aged 50–70 years. Her grave was located along (or possibly immediately to the north of) the projected line of the fence that once ran southwest to northeast across the site. The grave shaft was exposed at 0.33 feet, beneath an area that contained disturbed skeletal remains and modern debris. The shaft outline was visible in the western half of the grave and along the north side but was not clear in the southeast. The grave-shaft fill was described as light brownish loamy clay with reddish orange sand and grayish brown clay mottling. Excavators recovered fragments of tobacco pipes and stoneware and a few pieces of animal bone from the fill.

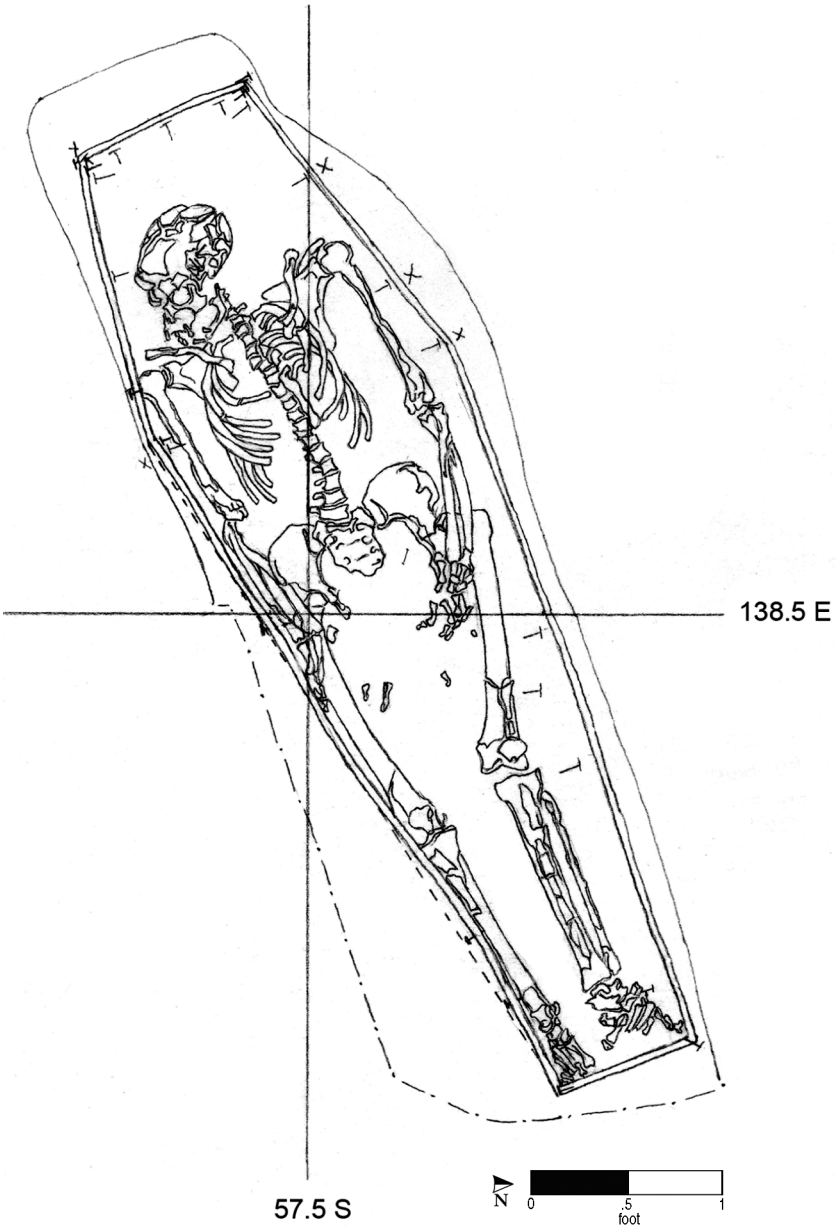
The coffin lid, exposed at 0.16 feet, was evident only as patches of gray stain, but the coffin outline was visible on all sides. It was hexagonal in shape, and numerous nails were recorded around its perimeter, including several vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. The skeletal remains were complete but in very poor condition. They appeared to have been recently compressed, owing to heavy machinery having been parked above the burial prior to clearing the area.

Four straight pins were recorded in situ; there were three on the skull and one adjacent to the sacrum. Excavators noted a "substantial amount of hair" preserved with the pins.

Burial 331, a Late Group interment represented by a displaced cranium and mandible, overlay Burial 346. Relationships to other unknown burials cannot be ruled out because this area of the site was not fully excavated. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 346 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 472)

Burial 346 (cont.)



Burial No. 346 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/20/92; Drawing No. 750).

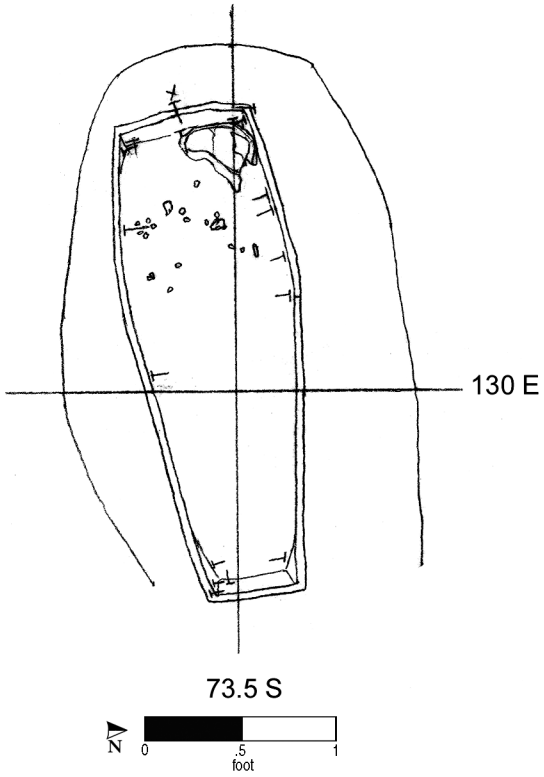
Burial 347

Series 57
Catalog No. 1698
Datum point: 98
Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 130
Elevation of cranium: 0.97 feet AMSL
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 347 held the fragmentary remains of an infant aged 6–12 months. The grave had been scraped slightly by the backhoe during clearing of the area and its east end was not clearly visible. However, the rest of the shaft was clearly delineated and was oval shaped. The grave-shaft fill was described as brown sand with gray, yellow, and brown silt mottling. Artifacts recovered from the fill included 13 salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 2 pieces of kiln waste, 2 oyster fragments, limestone, and 2 unidentifiable large-mammal skeletal fragments. There were 4 seed fragments from an unknown location. The seeds and the mammal fragments were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The coffin shape was hexagonal. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.14 feet, and the bottom was recorded at 0.82 feet. The excavator noted that the coffin appeared to have collapsed and that the lid had fallen directly onto the bottom of the coffin, making it difficult to distinguish between lid and bottom. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The only remains that had preserved were some loose teeth, cranial fragments, and one long-bone fragment. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, but postcranial body position could not be determined.

Burial 347 may have been cut on the east edge by interment of an adjacent burial. Three Middle Group graves lay to the east: Burial 326 (a man aged 45–55), 349 (an infant less than 6 months), and 374 (an infant less than 3 months). The field notes for Burial 374 assert that Burial 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347, but other excavation records neither dispute nor corroborate this statement. Burial 347 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 347 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/27/92; Drawing No. 761).

Burial 348

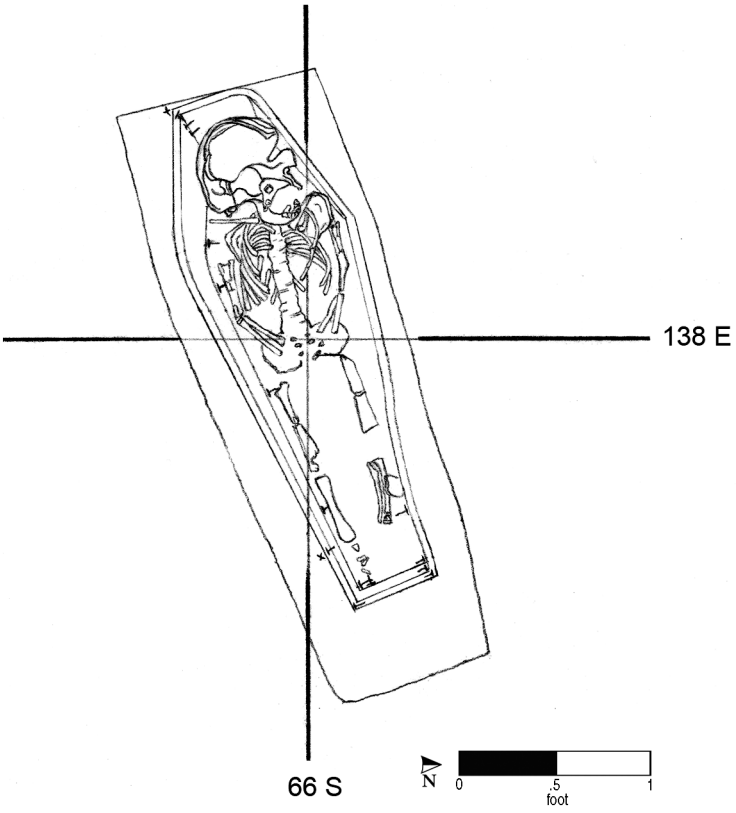
Catalog No. 1702
Datum point: 99
Grid coordinates: S 66, E 138
Elevation of cranium: 1.62 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 348 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The soil in the grave shaft was described as very hard, dark gray-brown silt with yellowish mottling. It contained five bone fragments from unidentified medium-sized and large mammals, a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware and another of unidentified ceramic, and one tiny sherd from a pipe bowl. The soil matrix also held bits of brick and ceramic and numerous nail fragments, as well as seeds from an unspecified provenience.

The lid had collapsed to one side of the tiny hexagonal coffin. It was measured at an elevation of 1.53–1.76 feet. Wood samples were collected but not identified by species. Coffin nails were recorded at the corners and along the south side. The coffin lid also held a single vertical nail covered by a broken clam shell; this was in the region of the child's neck or upper chest. Based on the positioning and the symbolic meaning of water-related materials in many African cultures, this artifact may have been a deliberate inclusion rather than randomly discarded debris. The shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 1.62 feet; the lowest skeletal remains, the distal left femur, was 1.35 feet. The child had been placed in a supine position. The head was to the west, legs were extended, and the hands were on the pelvis. The skeleton was poorly preserved, and the extremities were missing. A single copper-alloy pin fragment was recovered during cleaning of the pelvic bones in the laboratory.

Burial 348 did not overlap and was not directly adjacent to any other excavated burials. It was located south of Burial 325, a Late Group grave of a man aged 25–35, and north of a complex grouping that included Burials 391, 426, 392, 390, and 416, adult burials that ranged from the Early to Late-Middle Groups. Because this portion of the cemetery was not fully excavated, closer graves may exist at lower elevations. Feature 126/127, a shallow irregular pit containing refuse dating to 1780 or later, overlay Burial 348, which indicates that the grave was in place prior to that date. Based on this stratigraphic evidence, Burial 348 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



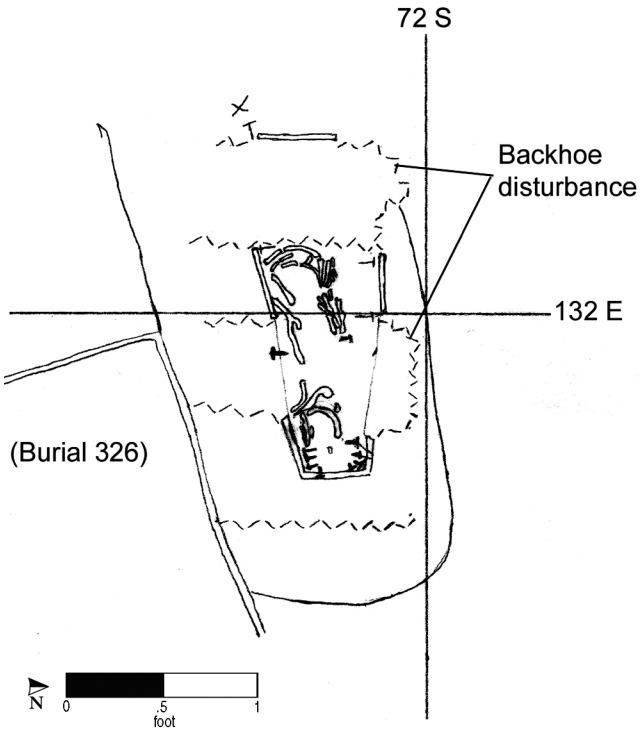
Burial No. 348 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/30/92; Drawing No. 770).

Burial 349

Series 57
Catalog No. 1704
Datum point: 98
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 132
Elevation of cranium: 1.64 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 349 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The burial was located in the rear of Lot 17, in an area of the site that had been scraped by backhoe down to the level of the coffins. The backhoe bucket teeth had removed portions of the burial and scattered the remains; the only recognizable elements were a femoral shaft and clavicle. Portions of the grave-shaft outline survived, as well as part of the coffin, although the shape could not be determined. A number of the coffin nails were also recorded in situ. Nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

Burial 349 lay above another Middle Group infant burial, Burial 374, which in turn appears to have shared the grave of Burial 326, a Middle Group grave of a man about 50 years old. Although the excavator believed that Burial 347, also a Middle Group infant grave, had cut into Burial 349, the drawings and photographs do not confirm this. The west end of Burial 349 may have overlain the east end of Burial 347. In the absence of material evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 349 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 349 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/19/92; Drawing No. 743).

Burial 350

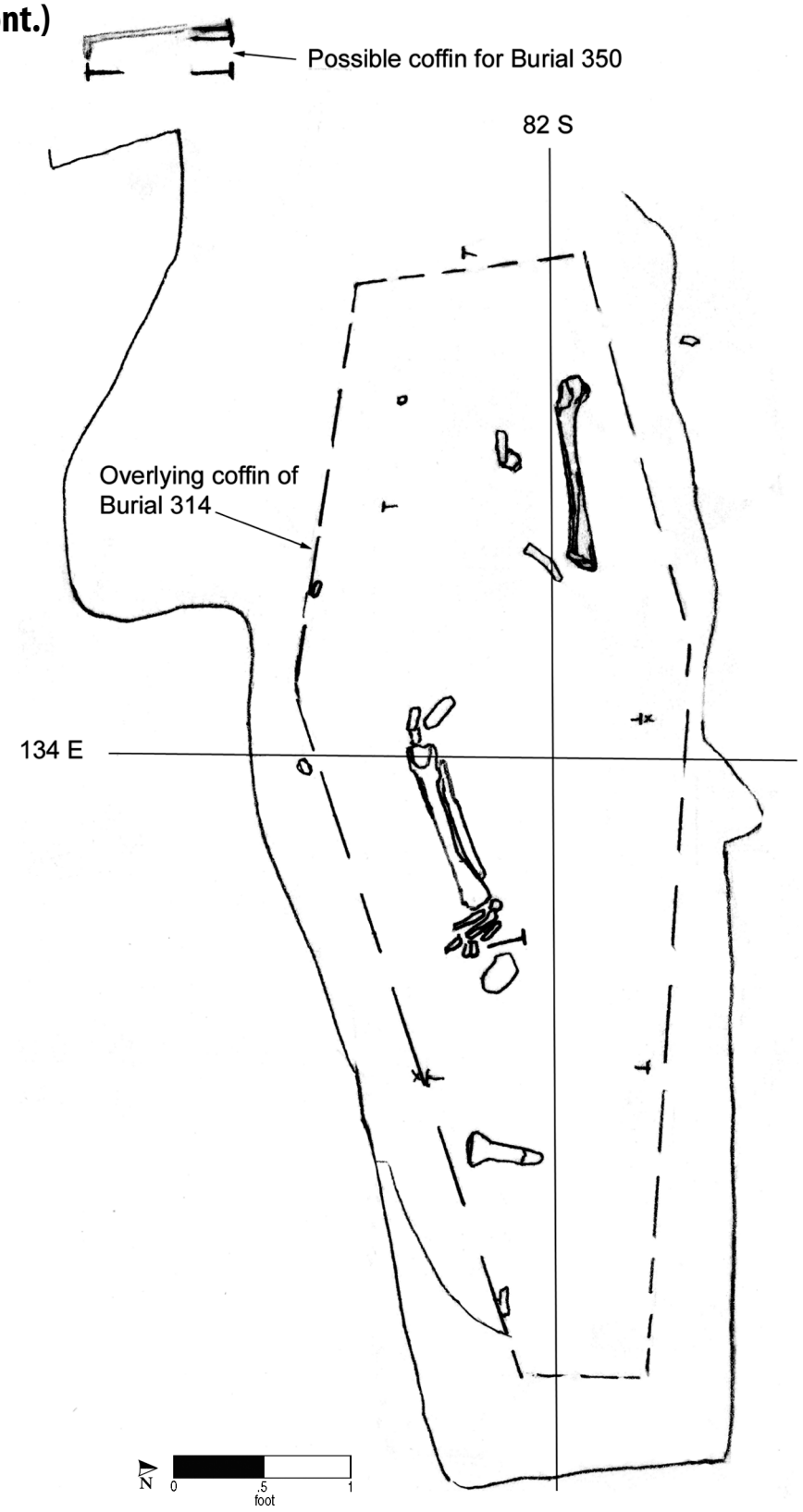
Series 55
Catalog No. 1708
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 134
Elevation of highest undisturbed remains: 1.18 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 350 consisted of very disturbed skeletal remains, probably of an adult. At least one, and perhaps two, Late-Middle burials (Burial 314 and Burial 338) had impacted this grave. The skeletal elements from Burial 350 were found in the grave shafts of each of these later burials. The only skeletal elements from Burial 350 that appeared to remain in their original position were the left femur and a right tibia, fibula, and foot bones.

The undisturbed remains were at elevations of 0.24–1.14 feet. No clear-cut evidence for a coffin was found in direct association with the bones; a short coffin line and a few nails were recorded 3 feet to the southwest of the leg bones, and excavators suggested these may have been from the Burial 350 coffin. This remnant was not quite in line with the skeletal remains, if these remains were in their original position. Nails cataloged from Burial 350 are from this presumed coffin, and one nail was found next to the right foot. No other artifacts were identified in association with the remains.

Burial 314, a Late-Middle interment of a man in his 40s, lay above Burial 350. The man's grave was adjacent and parallel to Burial 338, a Late-Middle woman's grave. Both interments appeared to have impacted the remains in Burial 350, as they contained remains believed to be from this lower and earlier grave. Based on the stratigraphic relationships outlined here, Burial 350 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 350 (cont.)



Burial No. 350 (drawn by E. S. on 5/12/92; Drawing No. 1135).

Burial 351

Catalog No. 1716
Datum point: 97
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 145
Elevation of cranium: 0.39 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

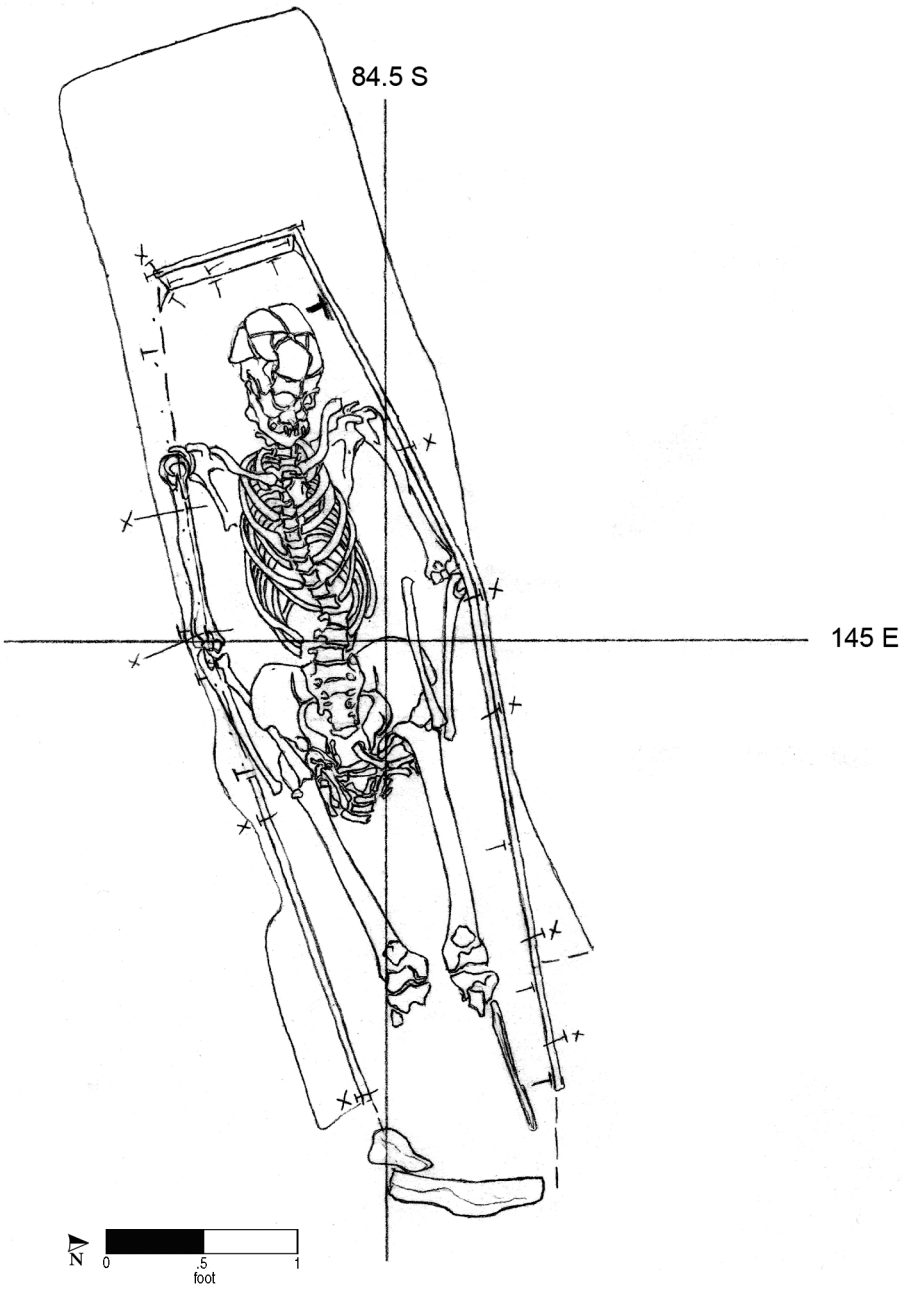
Burial 351 was of a man between 50 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the southeast corner of Lot 17 and had been truncated below the knees by a stone wall. Its shaft outline was rectangular, but the grave fill was not described. No artifacts were recovered from the fill, although a small fragment of kiln waste, presumed to be from the soil matrix, was removed during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. Its southern edge had been disturbed, probably during nineteenth-century trenching behind 22 Reade Street. Excavators could not identify a coffin lid, but they located a gray stain that they assumed to be the lid. The elevation of the highest part of the coffin was recorded at 0.89 feet, its bottom at -0.02 feet. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The coffin wood was poorly preserved and was not identified.

The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. Two copper-alloy straight pins were recorded in situ; there was one pin on the thoracic vertebrae above the sternum and one on the cheek bone.

Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 351 was assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 351 (cont.)



Burial No. 351 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/27/92; Drawing No. 760).

Burial 352

Series 56
Catalog No. 1719
Datum point: 84
Grid coordinates: S 67.5, E 131
Elevation of cranium: 1.47 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 352 was of a man of undetermined age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, probably just to the south of the projected fence line that once traversed the cemetery from west to east. Excavators noted that the grave shaft had been impacted by machinery, and they began recording at the level of the coffin outline. A small patch of dark brown sand containing brick, green-bottle glass, and kiln furniture overlay the foot of the grave. A fragment of oyster shell was also recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was readily visible and was recorded in situ. It had slumped toward the center, with elevations of 0.99 feet at the center to approximately 1.69 feet at the corners. Nails were recorded attaching the lid and sides around the perimeter. Artifacts were also recorded on top the coffin lid, including a whole oyster shell, an unidentified iron object measuring 0.8 feet by 0.3 feet, and two unidentified small metal objects. The coffin lid drawing depicts three nails in situ, but apparently only two were recovered. All of these artifacts, save for the nails, were destroyed in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

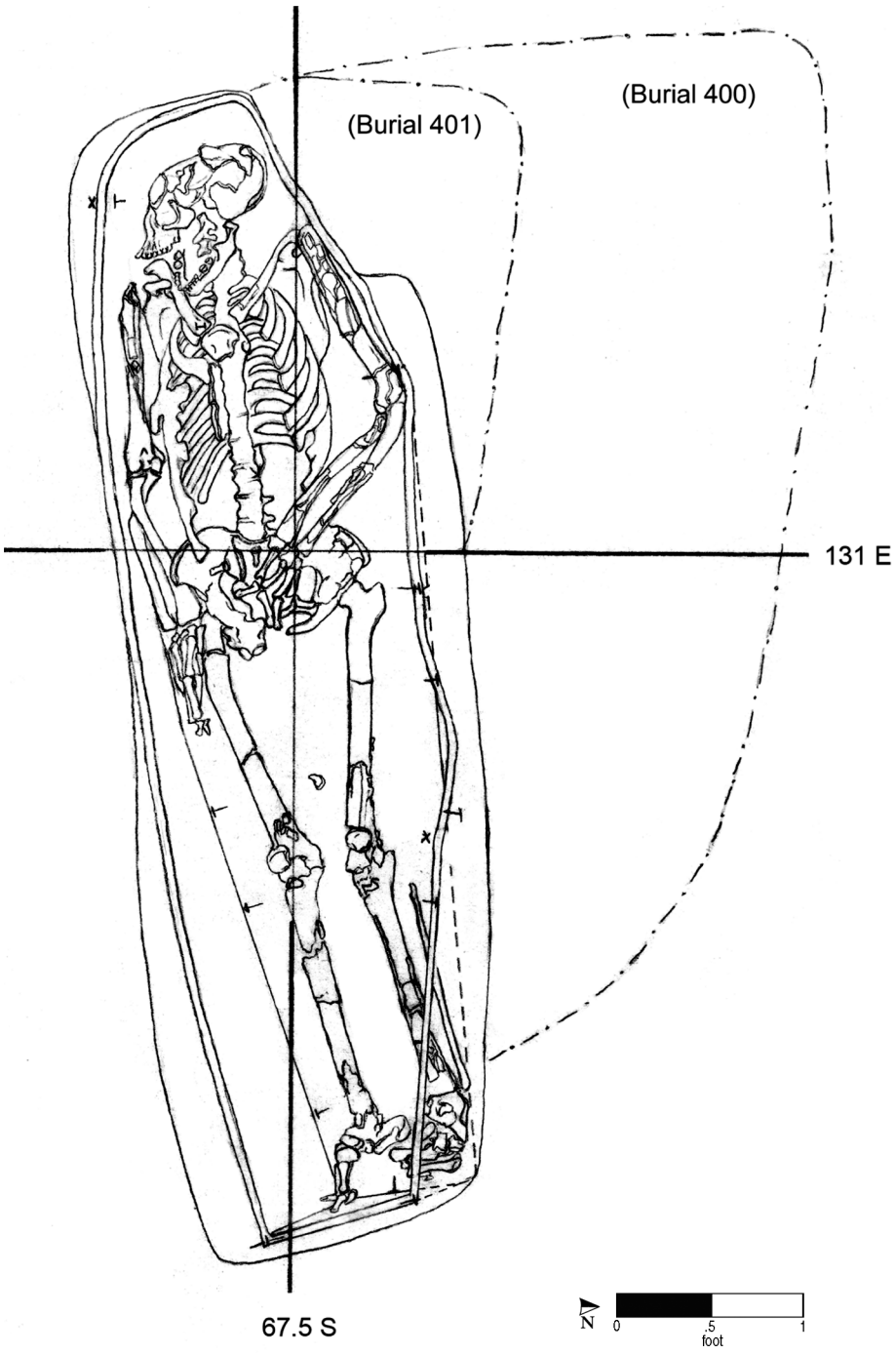
The coffin bottom was recorded at elevations of 0.94–1.2 feet. Bottom nails were recorded on the field drawing after removal of the skeletal remains. An unusual pattern of vertical nails was depicted in the eastern part of the coffin bottom, which excavators thought might represent a lateral board placed to provide support to the bottom. Numerous nail fragments were also recovered during cleaning of pedestaled skeletal remains; the excavators counted a minimum of 65 nails for this burial.

While removing the coffin bottom, excavators encountered what they thought was the lid of an underlying burial. This coffin was designated as Burial 401 in the field. However, the vertical (point up) orientation of nails in this second coffin indicated it was a coffin bottom, and excavation revealed that the soil beneath was sterile. No human remains were associated with the coffin remnants, and the artifacts were reassigned to Burial 352. At least 38 more nails were recovered from the second coffin, bringing the minimum nail count for Burial 352/401 to 103. This count is substantially higher than other coffins at the African Burial Ground. It is possible that a second coffin was present and that only its floor survived because of encroachment from later burials. In this case, redeposited skeletal remains should have been present in the intruding burial shaft(s). However, in this part of the site, archaeological excavation began only after the soils overlying the coffins had been removed by machine; in other words, the grave shafts were removed along with material that may have been present in them. Another possibility is that the Burial 352 coffin had a double bottom.

Field notes state that all soil from the thoracic area was removed for flotation because of the possible presence of seeds and for analysis of what excavators thought might be possible calcified lung lining. The soil sample was subjected to pollen extraction but did not yield analyzable pollen. It was also floated for macrobotanical remains, but this sample was not analyzed. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded in situ on the right clavicle, and a pin fragment was found in the soil recovered with the cranium.

Burial 352 appears to have disturbed the south edge of the coffin of Burial 400 and the north edge of Burial 324. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. Within the row, there are at least two phases of interments, an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, possibly "filling in" between the existing graves, which included Burials 352 and 373. The fact that the burials presumed to be later are deeper suggests that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on these relationships, Burial 352 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 352 (cont.)



Burial No. 352 (drawn by W. Williams and J. S. on 6/19/92; Drawing No. 824).

Burial 353

Catalog No. 1723
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 230
Elevation of cranium: 1.13 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

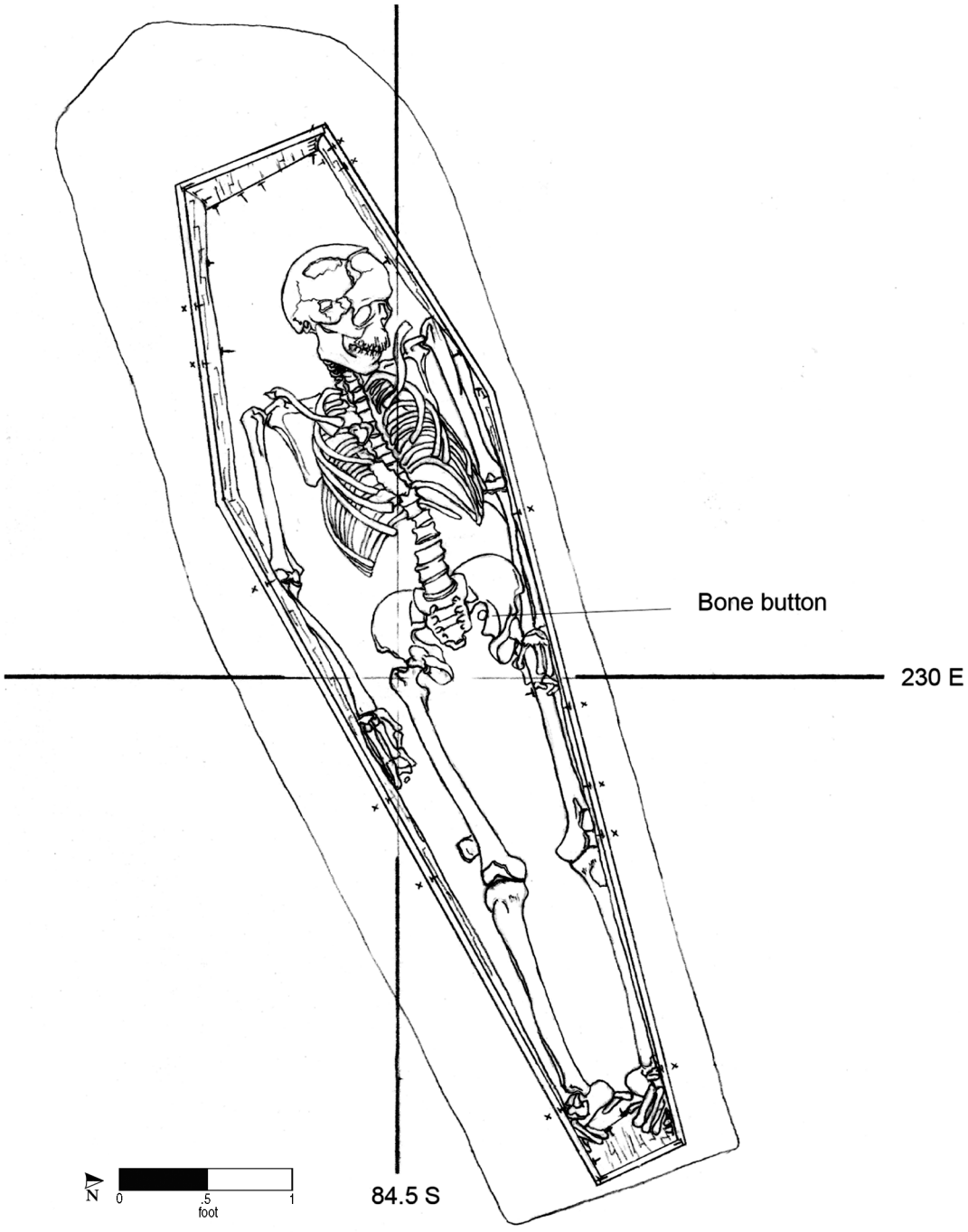
Burial 353, located at the rear of Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 24–34 years old. The grave-cut outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a rounded, slightly peaked head, and a straight line at the foot. The soil of the grave shaft was not described, but it contained thousands of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a sherd of redware, a sherd of an Iberian storage jug, mammal bones, fragments of oyster shells, many fragments of brick, a fragment of olive-green glass, and a fragment of an unidentified metal. Three small pieces of coral, identified as *A. palmata* (originating in the Caribbean or Gulf of Mexico), were also recovered from the fill but were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Coral fragments of the same variety were recovered from the grave fill in Burial 333, just to the north of Burial 353 (and also in the ceramic dump); the coral may have been present on the ground surface or in the ceramic-waste dump when the individuals were buried. The soil around the bottom of the grave shaft was noticeably devoid of the industrial waste strewn through the redeposited grave fill.

The hexagonal coffin outline was well defined, with the lid, sides, and bottom present, albeit mostly as a heavy black powder. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.72 feet. The coffin was drawn in cross section and plan view. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including 14 vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides and several nails at each shoulder joint of the hexagonal coffin. These may have been placed to keep the sides from spreading apart. Excavators also recorded and photographed three possible tacks from the coffin lid, which may have been used as coffin decoration. The latter were not sent for conservation but were bagged and processed with coffin nails in the laboratory. They were apparently set aside for X-rays and lost on September 11, 2001.

The deceased had been buried in supine position, with his head to the west and his hands at his sides. It appears that the skeletal remains slumped down towards the east; the field drawing shows a large space between the headboard and the skull and the feet crushed against the footboard. A bottom nail at the footboard was recorded at an elevation of 0.6 feet. Three straight pins were recorded, cataloged, and inventoried; two were from the cranium (one of which was depicted at the right mastoid process) and one was under the mandible. A fragmentary bone button was also recorded in situ, located next to the left sciatic notch (on the hip). Buttons of this type were commonly used on eighteenth-century undergarments.

Burial 353 appeared to have been isolated from other burials, but because this area of the site was not fully excavated, it is impossible to know if other burials lay below it. The grave was clearly dug after the stoneware dump (designated in the field as Feature 139) was in place, but no other temporally diagnostic material was noted in the grave or the grave fill. Burial 353 was located immediately to the southwest of Burial 333. Like Burial 353, Burial 333 was dug through the ceramic-waste dump, but its shaft fill also contained sherds of creamware, offering a terminus post quem of 1760. Because of the similarities in their grave-fill artifacts, these two burials may have been contemporaneous. Alternatively, Burial 353 may have been aligned and contemporaneous with Burials 341 and 366. Burials 353 and 366 had identical coffins and grave shafts and were parallel. Unfortunately, both burials lacked datable items in direct association. We have assigned Burial 353 to the default Middle Group.

Burial 353 (cont.)



Burial No. 353 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/26/92; Drawing No. 842).

Burial 354

Series 45
Catalog No. 1742
Datum point: 85
Grid coordinates: S 44.5, E 129.5
Elevation of cranium: -1.16 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 354 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery on the west side of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was rectangular with slightly bowed sides. The shaft fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts contained in the fill consisted of a possible redware sherd, two cow phalanges, and a creamware sherd, designating a terminus post quem of about 1760.

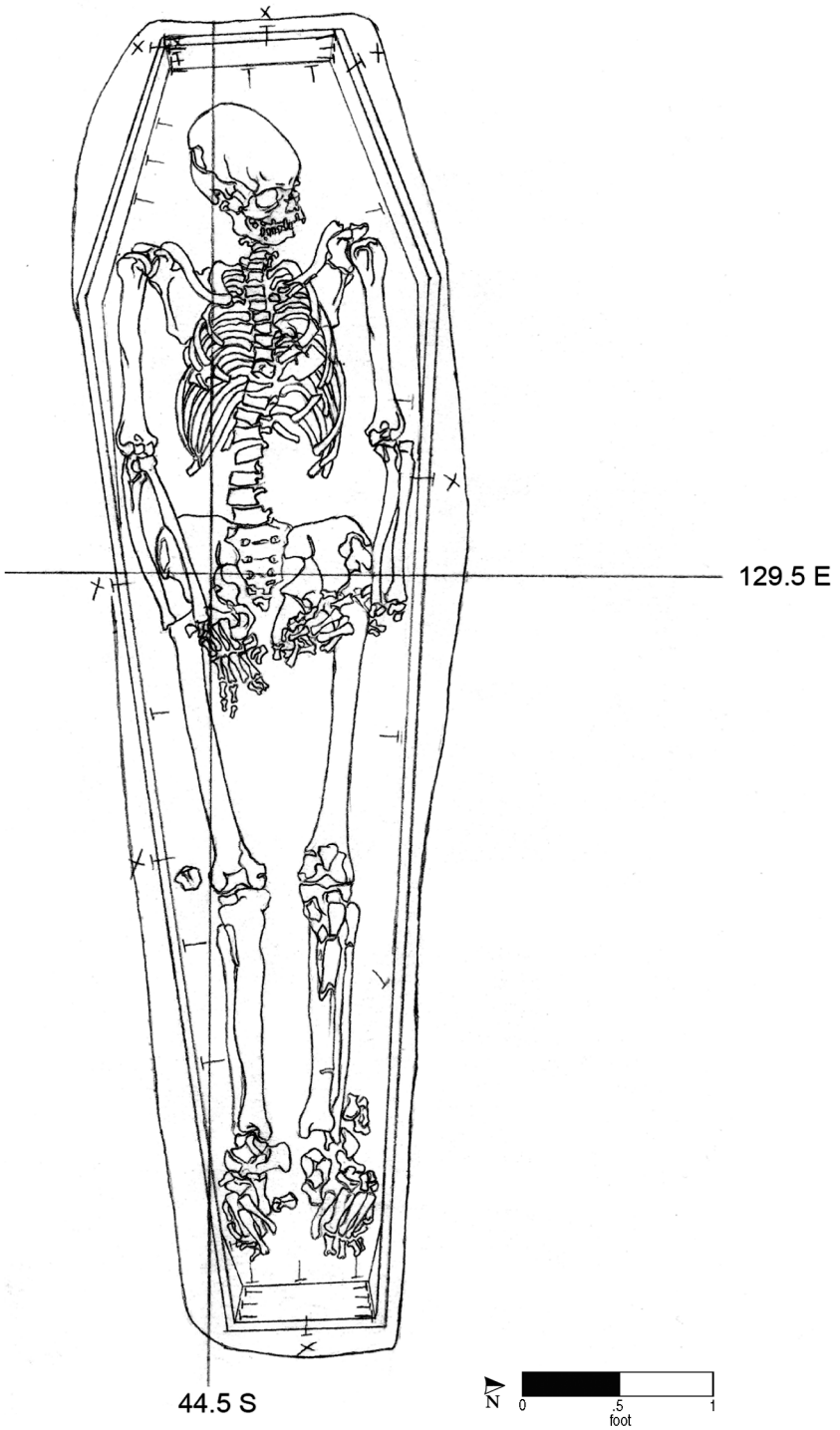
The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of -0.57 feet, the bottom at -1.74 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the headboard and footboard sloped outward. The coffin was preserved in excellent condition. The excavators recorded that the head and footboard had a vertical wood grain, the sides were horizontal, and the wood grain of the lid followed the long axis of the coffin. The crosscuts in the side boards (to enable the angling of the boards) were visible at both shoulders, and a shoulder-angle fragment was recovered intact from the left side of the coffin. Samples were taken from several locations and identified by species. The lid was made of fir, the bottom wood on the south side was white spruce, and unspecified portions of the coffin were made of Scots pine and eastern white pine. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin top, bottom, and sides.

The man was in supine position; his hands rested on his pelvis, and his head was to the west. The skeleton was in fair to poor condition. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burials 354 and 323 were part of a north-south row that may have extended from Burial 337 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. These graves, predominately of adults (more men than women), spanned a broad age and temporal range and included several coffinless burials.

Burial 354 lay underneath and slightly north of Burial 323, a coffinless grave of a man between 19 and 30 years old. This later grave did not disturb the grave cut or coffin edge of Burial 354, despite having slumped into its south side. Based on the presence of creamware in the grave shaft, Burial 354 is post-1760, and its location north of the former boundary fence places it in the Late Group.

Burial 354 (cont.)



Burial No. 354 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/26/92; Drawing No. 757).

Burial 355

Series 65
Catalog No. 1748
Datum point: 102
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: 3.19 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 355 designates the disarticulated and fragmentary adult remains found above Burials 377, 378, and 381, adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. Because duplicate long bones were recovered, it appeared that more than one individual was represented. The remains were exposed, assessed, recorded, and removed in two stages, in mid-May and in late May to mid-June of 1992; they were replaced in October 1992, when the site was backfilled.

Burial 355 was also designated as Strata VI–VIII in Excavation Unit 40/40E (with the same catalog number as the burial). Several hundred pieces of kiln furniture and ceramic waste were found along with the bones, as were nails, mortar, faunal remains, and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Excavators surmised that Burial 355 was disturbed historically by the interments of Burials 377, 378, and 381, and the disarticulated skeletal elements of Burial 355 were scattered throughout the grave fill of the three other burials. Because more than one individual was represented by the disarticulated remains, it is possible more than one prior burial was disturbed. Some remains from Burial 360, which held only fragments of a very disturbed coffin, may be included with Burial 355, or vice versa. Burial 355 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 356

See Burial 335.

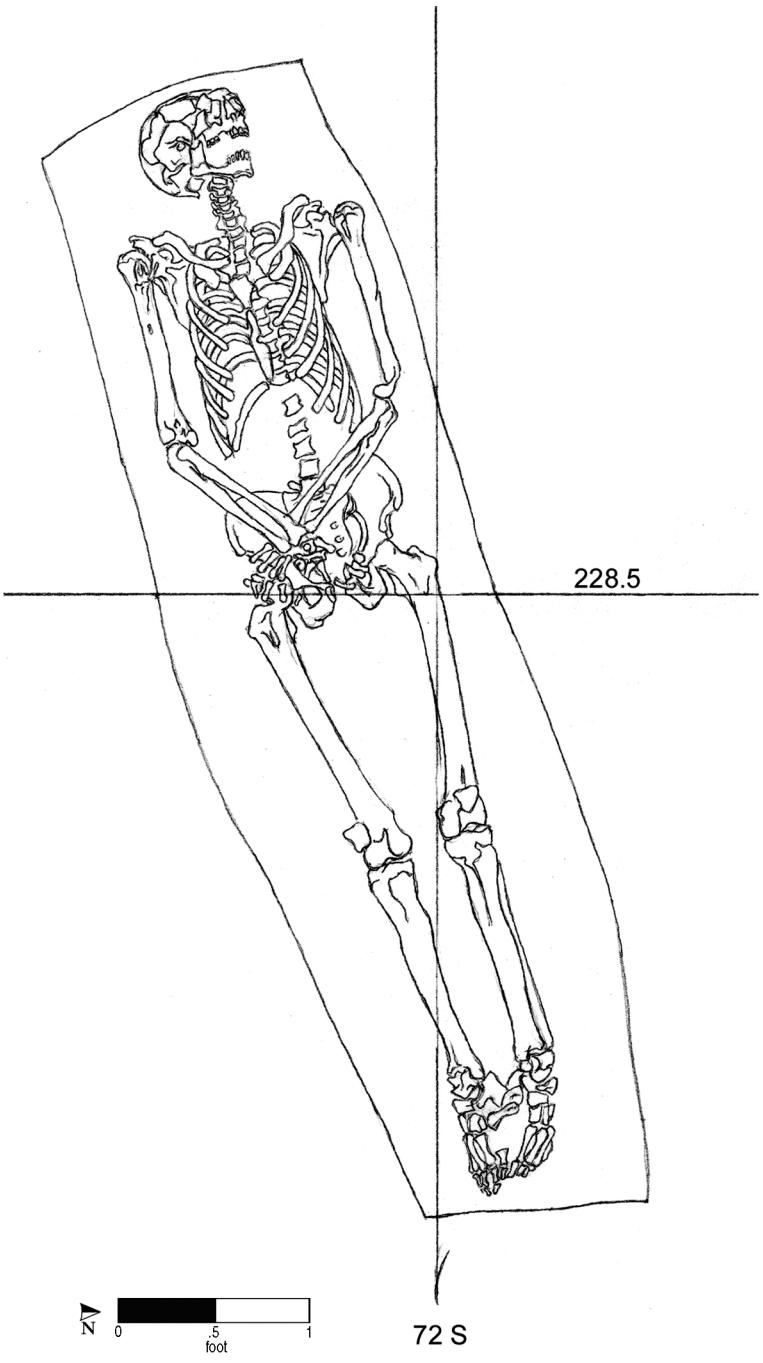
Burial 357

Catalog No. 1758
Datum point: 101
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 228.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.31 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 357 was of a man between 45 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the eastern area of the excavated site. Its shaft outline was rectangular in shape, and the fill was reddish brown sandy clay mottled with light brown clay. The excavators uncovered the grave cut during the excavation of Excavation Units 40 and 41, which were designed to examine the stoneware dump area. The grave was designated Stratum VI, Level 1 in Excavation Unit 41. Hundreds of pieces of stoneware and kiln furniture, as well as glass, shell, mortar, and brick fragments, were recovered from the fill. Pieces of unidentified iron and five tobacco pipe stem fragments were also in the fill. Four of the pipe stems and the unidentified metal were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The artifact density decreased as the grave shaft deepened.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 1.17 feet, and the bottom was at -1.01 feet. The man had been buried without a coffin, in supine position. His head was to the west, and his right arm crossed over the left, resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. Excavators noted that the bones were coated with manganese. This manganese coating was thicker on the right side and had contributed to poorer preservation in that area. The right humerus, scapula, and clavicle, and the left humerus, twelfth thoracic vertebra, and first lumbar vertebra were further damaged during excavation. No artifacts were recorded in direct association with this burial.

The quantity of ceramic waste in the grave shaft indicates that Burial 357 was interred after kiln dumping occurred in this part of the site. An aligned burial located 7 feet to the south, Burial 333, may be contemporary with Burial 357. Burial 333 had a terminus post quem of 1760, and Burial 357 has been placed along with that burial in the Late-Middle Group.



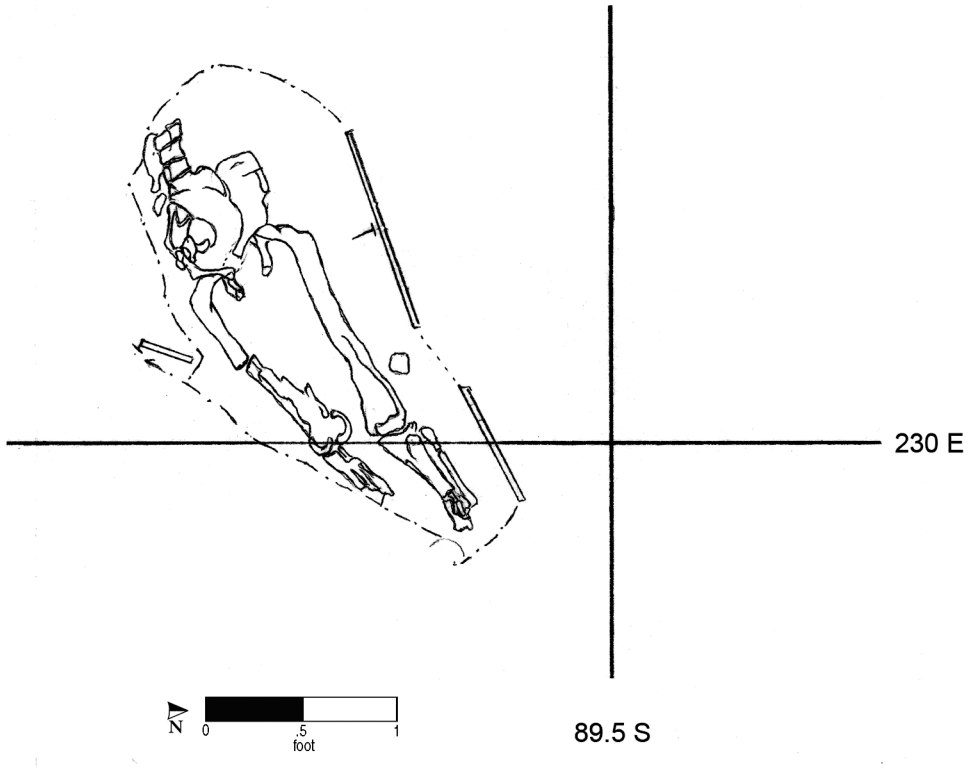
Burial No. 357 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/5/92; Drawing No. 788).

Burial 358

Catalog No. 1780
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 230
Elevation of cranium: 1.93 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 358 held the partial remains of an adult, probably a woman, whose age was not determined. The grave was located on the extreme southern edge of the eastern part of the excavated site; it had been badly disturbed by construction. The associated soil was described as hard clay with silt, and there was sand underlying the burial. No grave-shaft outline was discerned. An animal bone and a few stoneware sherds were recovered from the soil around the coffin.

The coffin shape was unidentifiable, as only a portion of its north side had preserved. The highest coffin elevation was 2.04 feet, and the bottom lay at 1.69 feet. The deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeleton was in extremely poor condition, crushed and eroded; the only elements present were those from the lower lumbar vertebrae to the proximal ends of the tibiae and fibulae. Burial 358 was assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 358 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 786).

Burial 359

Series 27
Catalog No. 1797
Datum point: 83
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 127.5
Elevation of cranium: n/a
Temporal group: Middle

No skeletal remains were recovered from this burial, which consisted of remnants of the eastern portion of a coffin of undeterminable shape. The upper elevation was 1.34 feet, and the bottom was recorded at 1.24 feet. Nails were recorded in situ at the foot end and on the south side.

The western portion of the grave had been truncated by the interment of Burial 270. It is possible that "extraneous" skeletal remains found in the grave shaft of Burial 270 belong to Burial 359. The two burials were excavated 6 weeks apart, and neither set of field notes mentions the other. Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 359 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 360

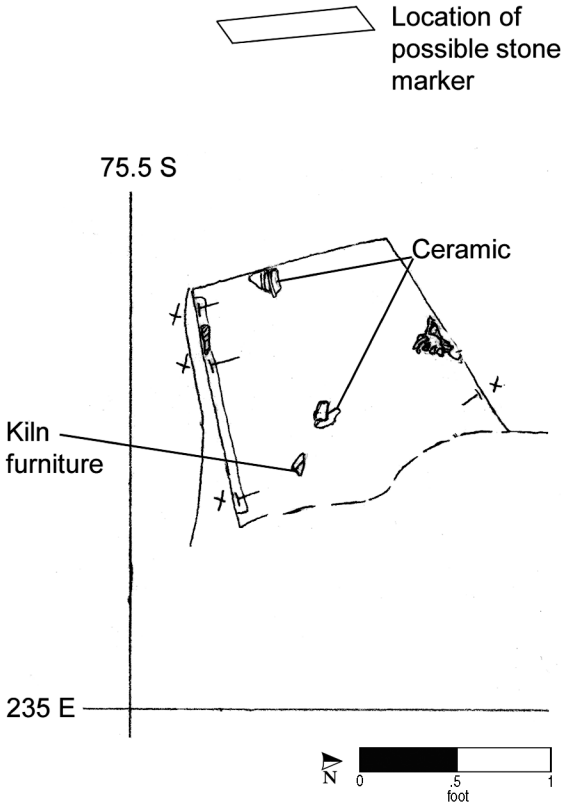
Series 65
Catalog No. 1798
Datum point: 102
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235
Elevation of highest coffin remains: 0.24 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 360 was identified by the presence of a small remnant of a coffin with apparently in situ nails and fragments of a straight pin. The burial was excavated while excavators were attempting to clarify the area surrounding Burial 355, the disarticulated remains found above Burials 377, 378, and 381. Burial 360 was also designated as Stratum IX, Level 1, in Excavation Unit 40/40E, which was described as mottled red-brown sand and light brown sandy silt. This soil matrix contained brick, mortar, and a great deal of kiln waste, as well as a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware. The highest elevation of the coffin remains was 0.24 feet, and the lowest was -0.61 feet.

A possible stone grave marker was found aligned with the presumed head of the coffin of Burial 360, 1 foot to the west. The stone was not cataloged in the laboratory and may not have been removed before the field project was closed down. Its top was at an elevation of 1.39 feet, or about a foot above the coffin remains for Burial 360. The stone may have been demolition rubble rather than a grave marker, or perhaps was a marker for a deeper grave that was never archaeologically excavated.

Alternatively, it may have been associated with one of several superimposed graves in the immediate vicinity.

Burial 377 may have disturbed Burial 360. Some of the disarticulated remains designated Burial 355 may have been from Burial 360, or vice versa. In general, this area of the site was very disturbed by construction of a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. The extensive disturbance precludes a definitive interpretation of Burial 360. This grave has been placed by default in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 360 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/1/92; Drawing No. 773).

Burial 361

Series 62
Catalog No. 1809
Datum point: 89
Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 249
Elevation of cranium: 0.77 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 361 was of a man between 33 and 57 years old. The grave was located in the far southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Several very disturbed burials had been excavated approximately 1 foot above the level of Burial 361, 3–4 weeks prior to its exposure by archaeologists. The Burial 361 grave shaft was not delineated prior to the discovery of the coffin outline, and no description of the grave-shaft fill was noted; however, the soil outside the burial on the north was described as red sand (subsoil).

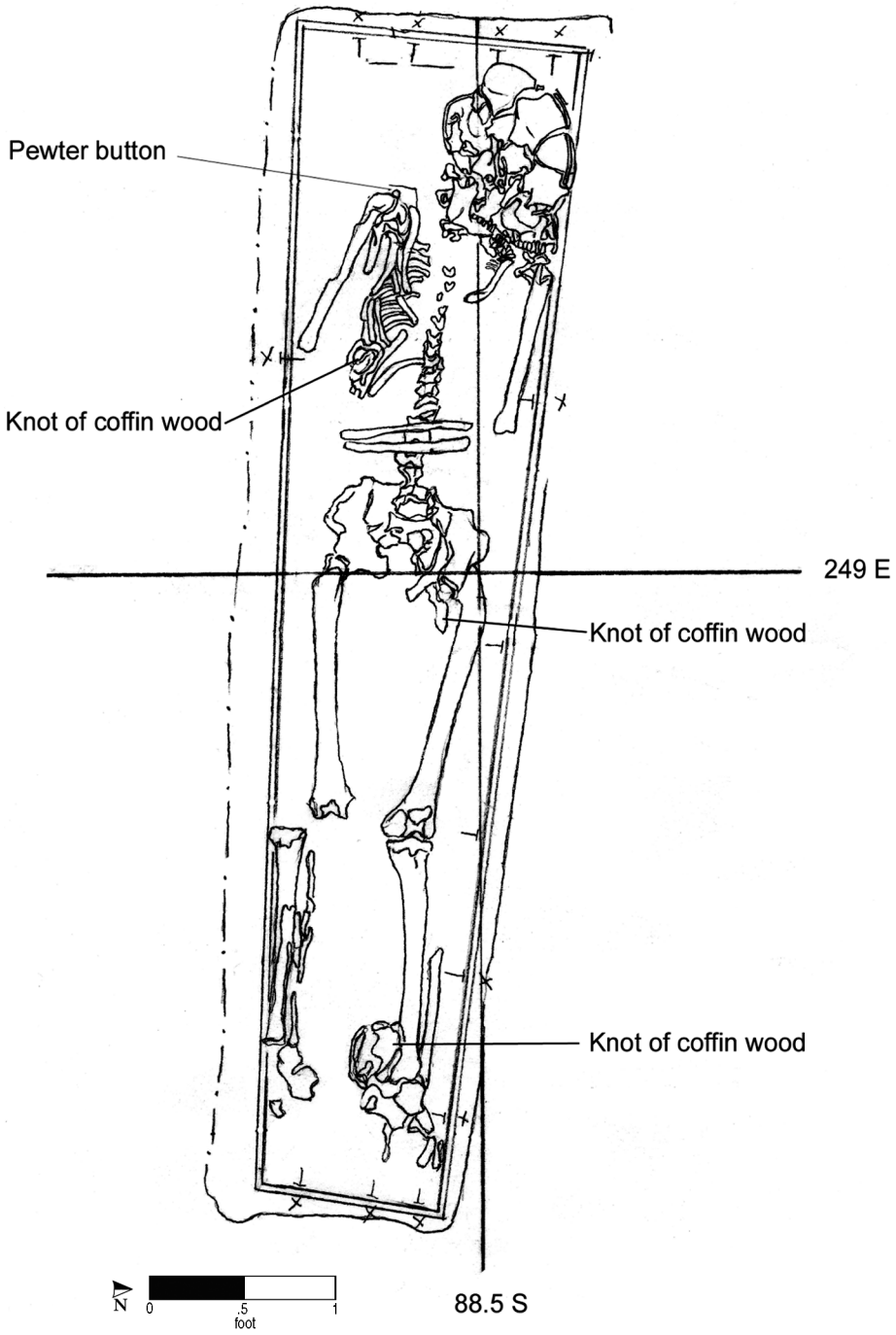
The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot. Several vertically oriented nails were recorded at the top. Several others at the bottom attached the floor to the headboard and footboard. The top of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 1.06 feet at the southwest corner and 1.45 feet at the northwest corner. The bottom was at 0.59 feet on the north side. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left radius and ulna appeared to have lain across his torso at waist level, but the right lower arm bones were missing.

Straight pins were found on the underside of the skull on the north side and on the lumbar vertebrae above the ulna and radius. Pin fragments were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left parietal. A pipe stem fragment was found adjacent to the cranium at the head of the coffin. This may have been present in the soil matrix; it was cataloged as a grave-fill artifact. It was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. A pewter button was also recovered from just above the right scapula and humerus. It was given artifact number 361.1 in the field and was cataloged when initially inspected in the laboratory but subsequently was lost. It was never described.

Burial 361 lay directly below Burial 319, and an infant grave, Burial 334, lay between them, adjacent to child Burial 320. Burial 361 predated the other three burials. Burial 384, which held a woman between 25 and 45, lay just to the south, and separate grave-shaft outlines could not be distinguished. The stratigraphic relationship between the two burials cannot be established, although it is likely Burial 361, with the tapered coffin characteristic of other early burials at the site, predates the other. Based on its stratigraphic position and coffin shape, Burial 361 has been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 492)

Burial 361 (cont.)



Burial No. 361 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/12/92; Drawing No. 800).

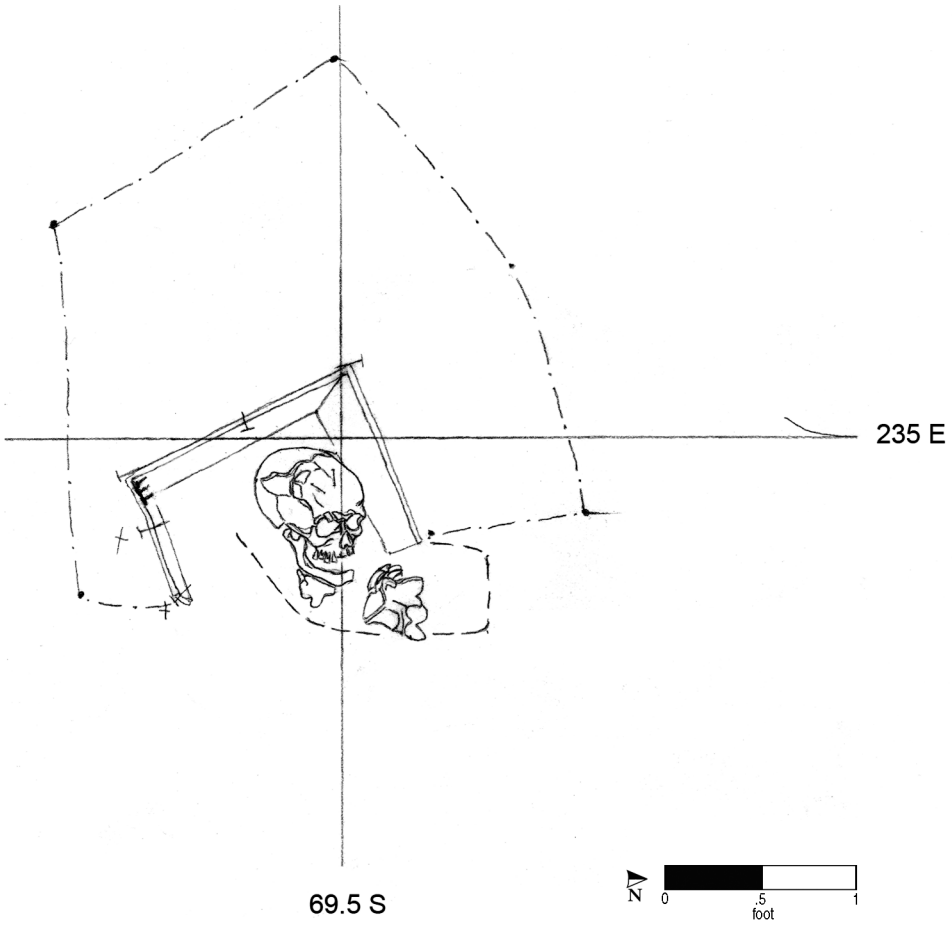
Burial 362

Series 66
Catalog No. 1819
Datum point: 102 (3.19 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: -0.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 362 was the grave of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The remains were truncated at the thoracic vertebrae by a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. A large grave-shaft outline, extending well west of the coffin, was recorded for Burial 362; it was subsequently determined to have been the grave shaft of the underlying Burial 371, and no distinct separate outline for the grave of Burial 362 was identified. The grave fill removed from Burial 362 was not described, but it contained kiln furniture, stoneware, creamware, and Chinese porcelain. These items may have been redeposited from the grave-shaft fill of Burial 371.

The wood stain from the head of the Burial 362 coffin was visible, and several nails were recorded in situ, but the coffin shape could not be determined. The top elevation was -.06 feet. The bottom elevation for the coffin was not recorded, but the lowest point for skeletal remains was at -1.25 feet. The construction damage had obliterated nearly the entire postcranial skeleton. Three straight pins were recorded, two on the front of the cranium and one on the mandible. Copper staining was also noted on the left parietal.

Burial 371 lay 2 feet lower and offset to the west. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 362 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 362 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 780).

Burial 363

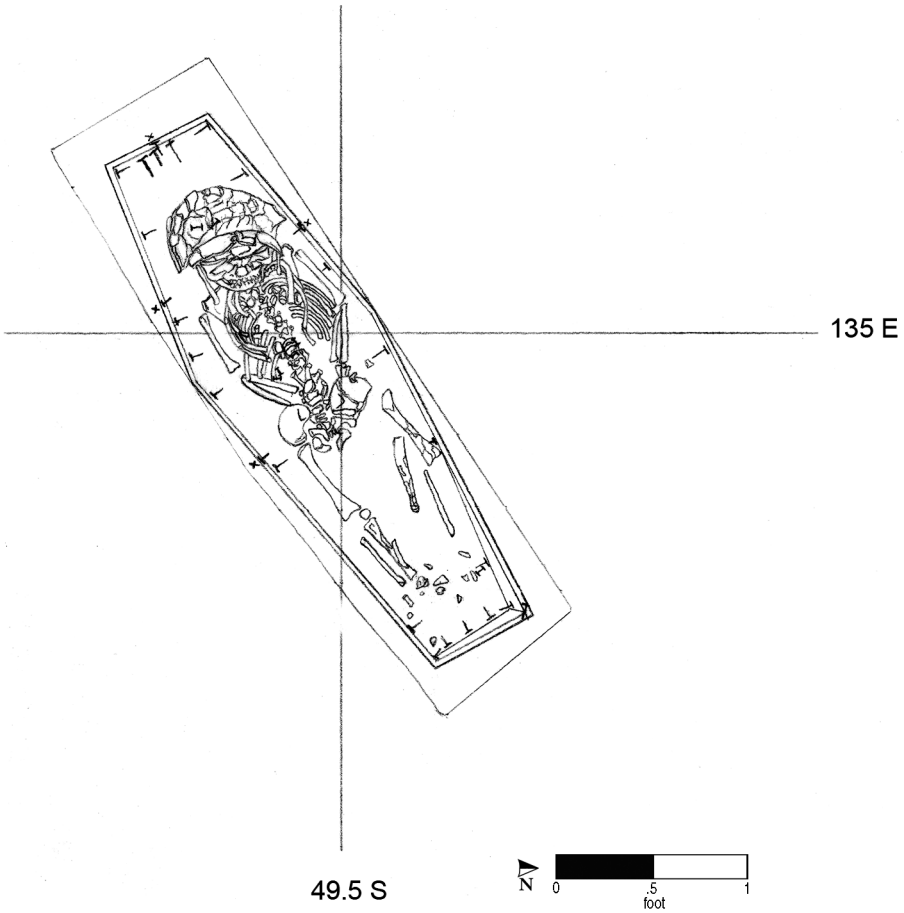
Catalog No. 1825
Datum point: 106
Grid coordinates: S 49.5, E 135
Elevation of cranium: -0.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 363 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the central portion of former Lot 17, an area that was not fully excavated. The grave-cut outline was rectangular in shape. Although the fill of the grave shaft was described on an opening plan of the area, the extant copy of this map is not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft.

The child had been buried supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis, in a hexagonal coffin. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at -0.14 feet, and the bottom was at -0.50 feet. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar. Twenty-six coffin nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. An additional 13 unidentified coffin hardware fragments set aside to be X-rayed were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Burial 363 was flooded on 2 consecutive days during its excavation. The western third of the burial pulled away from the pit fill, and nails fell out from the top of the headboard. The child's skeleton was in fair condition, nearly complete but with many bones crushed, eroded, or disarticulated.

Seven straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains, and a cloth fiber was found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. Two pins were located on the cranium, four were on the central torso area, and there was one pin at the left foot.

Burial 363 was approximately 1 foot east of Burial 342, of a probable woman aged 25–35, but is not otherwise spatially associated with other burials. However, this portion of the site was never fully excavated, and other burials may have been present nearby. Based on the location north of the fence line, Burial 363 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 363 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 782).

Burial 364

Catalog No. 1826
Datum point: 106
Grid coordinates: S 44.5, E 143.5
Elevation of cranium: -0.23 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 364 was the grave of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in the northern part of the cemetery, in former Lot 17, and lay to the east of other excavated burials. The surrounding area was not fully excavated; other interments may have been present nearby. Excavators did not identify a grave shaft and did not record soil descriptions for this burial. However, the excavators noted the presence of construction debris above the remains. An oyster shell fragment, four sherds of ceramics, and numerous animal bones were recovered, probably from the soil matrix. The animal bones included a hoof and fragments of phalanges from both cow and sheep. This suggests that the animal-waste dump may have extended over this part of the site.

The highest elevation for Burial 364 was recorded at the right ulna at 0.01 feet, and the lowest was at -0.39 feet. No coffin was present. The man lay in supine position with his head to the west and legs extended. His remains were fragmented, crushed, eroded, and in very poor condition. Notes indicate that damage to the cranium and left arm occurred during excavation. No artifacts were noted in direct association with the human remains.

Some skeletal elements were displaced in a puzzling way. The right ulna and radius were located in the left lower leg area, end to end, where the tibia should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left lower arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle. The left foot overlay the distal end of the left fibula. The hand bones were found scattered in the torso area.

Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasions, possibly perimortem, on the proximal left ulna. Dark, probably perimortem cut marks consistent with a sharp blade were found on the proximal left radius. These two areas of bone (proximal radius and ulna) are part of the elbow joint. Darkened blade cuts, probably also perimortem, were found on the distal radius, at the position of the left wrist. The displacement and cut marks suggest that at least the left, and possibly both, hands and lower arms were severed at or near the time of his death.

This is not a case of simple dismemberment, however, because of how the bones were found—the left fibula was in its correct anatomical position, but the tibia was not. Further, the displaced right lower arm bones were not adjacent to each other as they would have been if the arm was simply severed but intact, but rather they were laid end to end. One interpretation is that the cadaver had been subjected to partial dissection.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 364 had been assigned to the Late Group.

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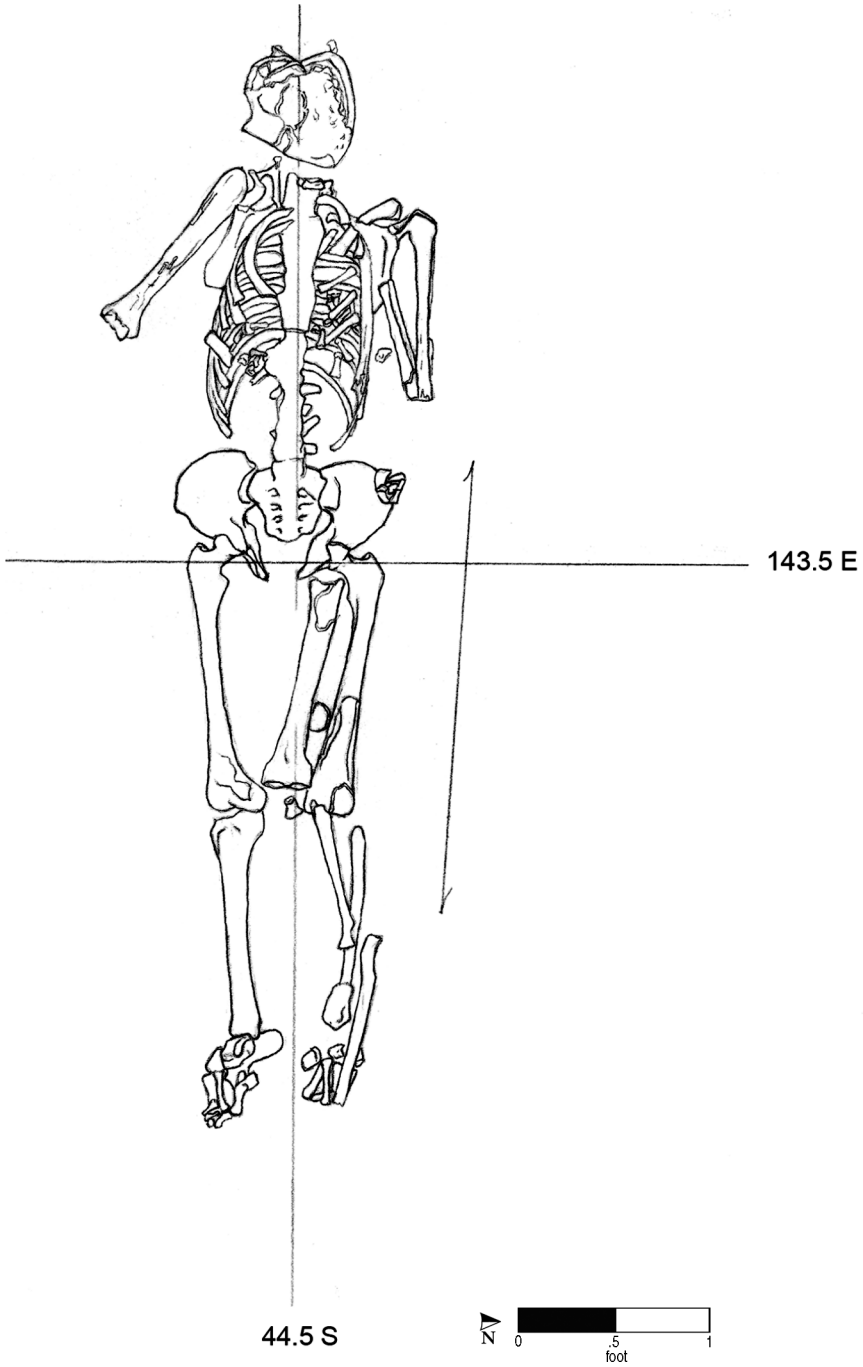
Burial 364 (cont.)



Burial No. 364 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/13/92; Drawing No. 802).

Burial 365

Catalog No. 1827
Datum point: 91
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 257.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: -0.06 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 365 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The grave was located along the east edge of the excavated site and was positioned with the head to the south. The area was heavily disturbed, both historically and by trenching for the buildings at 290 Broadway; the latter took place during the archaeological excavation and impacted an unknown number of burials. Burial 365 was truncated, and only the legs, feet, and part of the left hand remained. The entire burial may have been displaced at some time in the past, and therefore the north-south orientation may be secondary; however, a grave-shaft outline was visible, and the extant portion of the coffin appeared intact. Another north-south oriented burial, Burial 383 (of a woman between 14 and 18 years old), was found in this part of the site, 10 feet to the west of Burial 365.

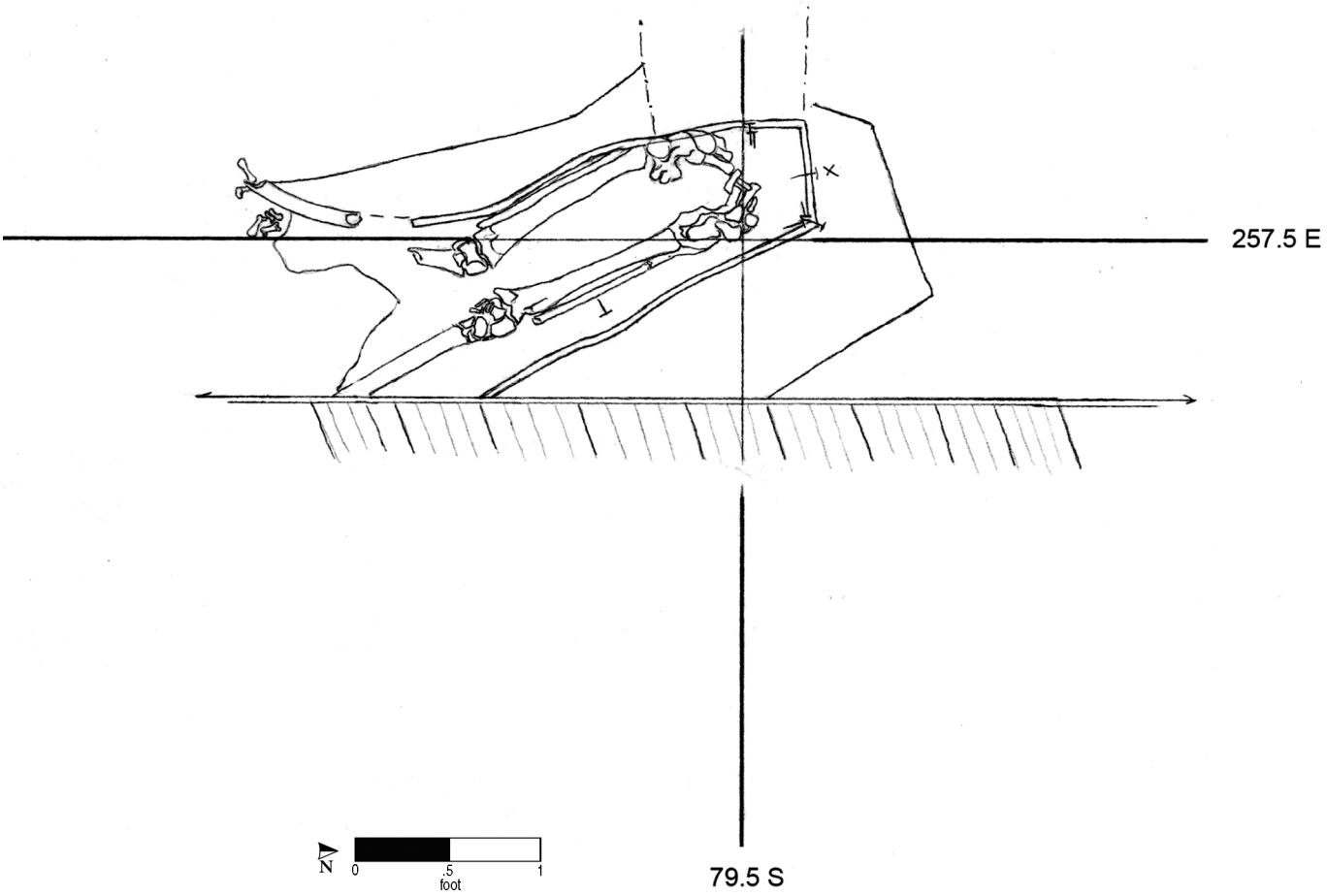
The grave-shaft soil was described as being heavily contaminated with oil. Field notes indicate that a rusty encrustation covered much of the foot bones, knees, and floor of the burial. The excavators postulated that the encrustation was from soil contamination, noting similar soil conditions about 8 feet away. A fragment of reddish brick and two fragments of the stem of a clay pipe with a 5/64-inch bore were found in the grave fill, along with bits of oyster shell.

The woman had been buried in a coffin that tapered toward the foot, but the truncation obscured the full shape. An oyster shell and an artifact made from shell and metal were found on the coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of -0.01 feet. Howard University staff examined the object during their initial inventory of the collection, but it was not treated by conservation staff and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Excavators thought that this artifact might have been fixed to the coffin with a midline pin, as a hole was evident in the soil. The artifact was photographed in situ during the excavation.

Burial 365 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 498)

Burial 365 (cont.)



Burial No. 365 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 785).

Burial 366

Series 38
Catalog No. 1830
Datum point: 100
Grid coordinates: S 78, E 224
Elevation of cranium: 0.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 366, located in Lot 20½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult between 34 and 62 years old whose sex was not determined. Most of the grave-shaft outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a slight peak at the head of the coffin, and a narrow foot area. The northern side of the coffin was only partially discernable because the grave had slumped into an underlying grave (Burial 387). The grave-shaft fill was described as red-brown sand with mottled clay and pebbles. The fill contained hundreds of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture; a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware; redware fragments; a white salt-glazed, scratch-blue stoneware sherd; a ceramic fragment, possibly from an Iberian storage jug; brick; window glass; possible drinking glass; cow bones; numerous fragments of oyster shells and clamshells; and a kaolin pipe stem with a 5/64-inch bore. The scratch-blue stoneware provided a terminus post quem in the mid-1740s.

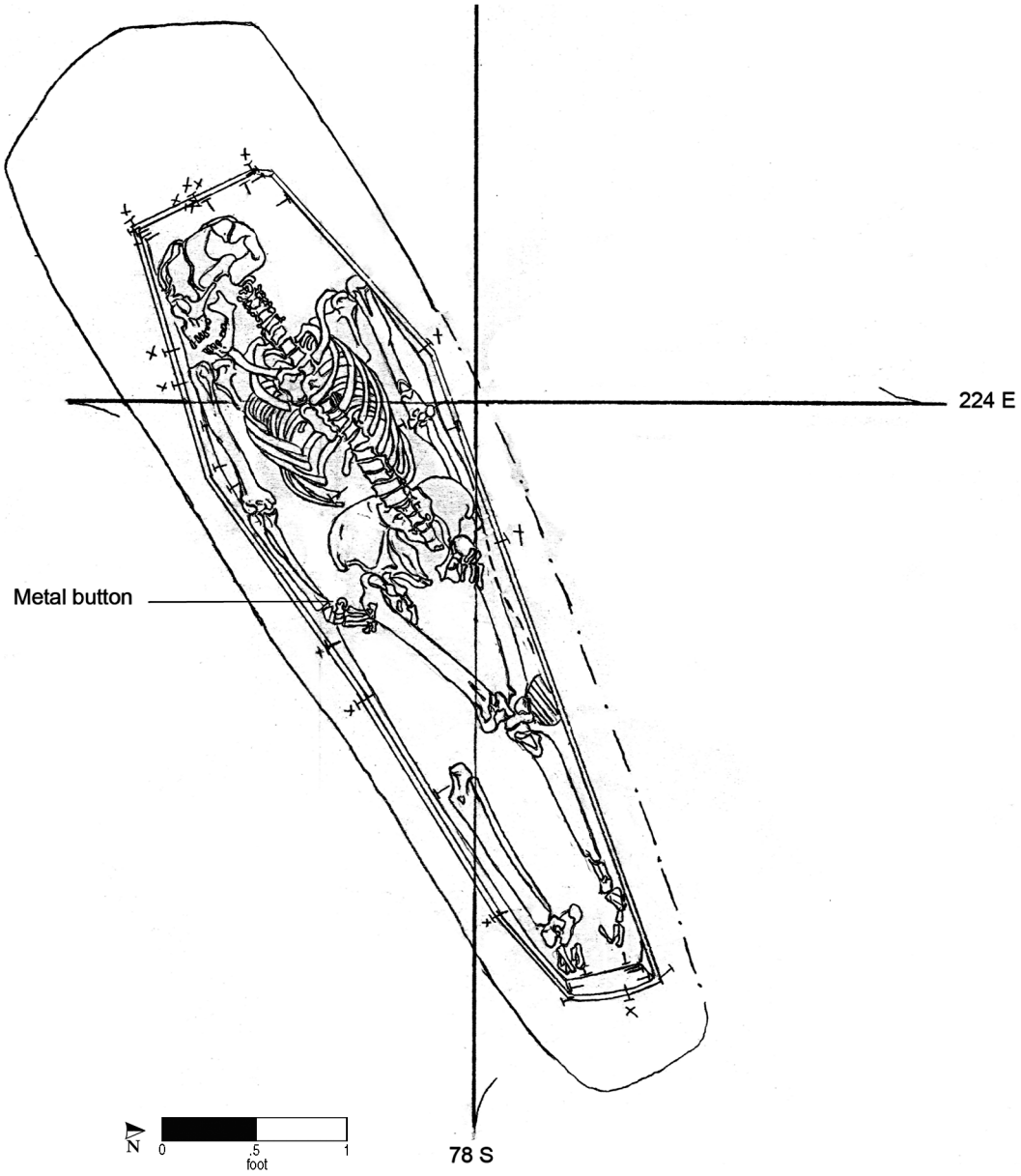
The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.25 feet. Nails were noted in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with 13 vertical nails

attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in supine position; the head was to the west, and the hands were on the upper thighs. A single copper-alloy button was recorded in situ on the right wrist. The button measured 20 mm in diameter and was machine-stamped with an applied alpha-loop shank.

Burial 366 overlay Burial 387. Burial 366 was aligned parallel to Burial 353, of a man between 24 and 34 years, which lay about 6 feet to the south. The two graves were similar in both coffin and grave-shaft configuration and may have been contemporaneous. Burial 366 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of its stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time.

(continued on page 500)

Burial 366 (cont.)



Burial No. 366 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/16/92; Drawing No. 809).

Burial 367

Series 56
Catalog No. 1847
Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 130
Elevation of cranium: 2.00 feet AMSL (not cranium?)
Temporal group: Middle

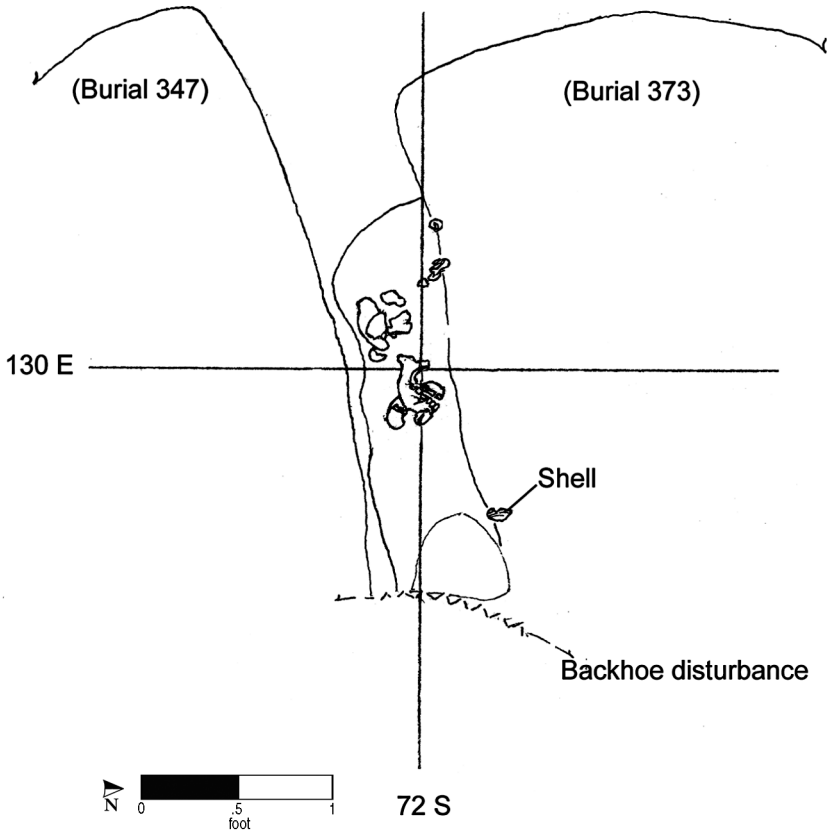
Burial 367 was the grave of an individual aged between 25 and 35 years, probably a woman. The burial had been severely disturbed by Burial 373 on the north and backhoe activity on the west. The skeletal remains were already exposed when archaeologists began work, and no coffin or coffin lines were visible. The scanty human remains may have been redeposited in this location.

The skeletal elements, recorded at approximately 2.0 feet, were described as being in very poor condition, with only fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth remaining.

Fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth were recorded at an elevation of 2.0 feet. Laboratory skeletal analysis noted mesial tooth filing, and trace elemental signature analysis clustering, strontium isotope analysis, and low lead concentration suggested that the individual had been born in Africa. Burial 326, a nearby grave of a man between 45 and 55, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. The two individuals may have been deliberately interred in proximity to one another.

Burial 367 may represent a shallow grave that was disturbed by Burial 373, immediately to its north. Alternatively, Burial 367 may have been redeposited from a grave elsewhere. The nearest disturbed grave was Burial 349, which lay immediately to the southeast and was missing a cranium; however, postcranial remains indicate that Burial 349 held an infant. The extensive disturbance in this area precludes any certainty about the original placement of Burial 367. Nearby graves included Burials 390, 416, and 401, all of which held disarticulated and disassociated adult remains.

Burial 367 is assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 367 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/2/92; Drawing No. 776).

Burial 368

Series 63
Catalog No. 1868
Datum point: 92
Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 246.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 368, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child between 10.5 and 13.5 years old. The grave-shaft outline was irregularly shaped and only partially discernable because of severe disturbance by bulldozers. The grave shaft of the underlying Burial 383, a Middle Group burial of a woman between 14 and 18 years, obscured the south side of Burial 368. The fill of the Burial 368 grave shaft contained only three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and one of kiln furniture. In contrast, the underlying burial contained hundreds of pieces of kiln debris consisting of waste sherds and kiln furniture. The dearth of such material in Burial 368 may be explained by the disturbance to this burial and the fact much of its shaft was removed by bulldozers and not excavated by archaeologists above the level of the remains. Alternatively, the edge of the stoneware dump may have skirted the south end of Burial 383; thus, the lower burial would have been within the dumping area, but Burial 368 may have been outside it.

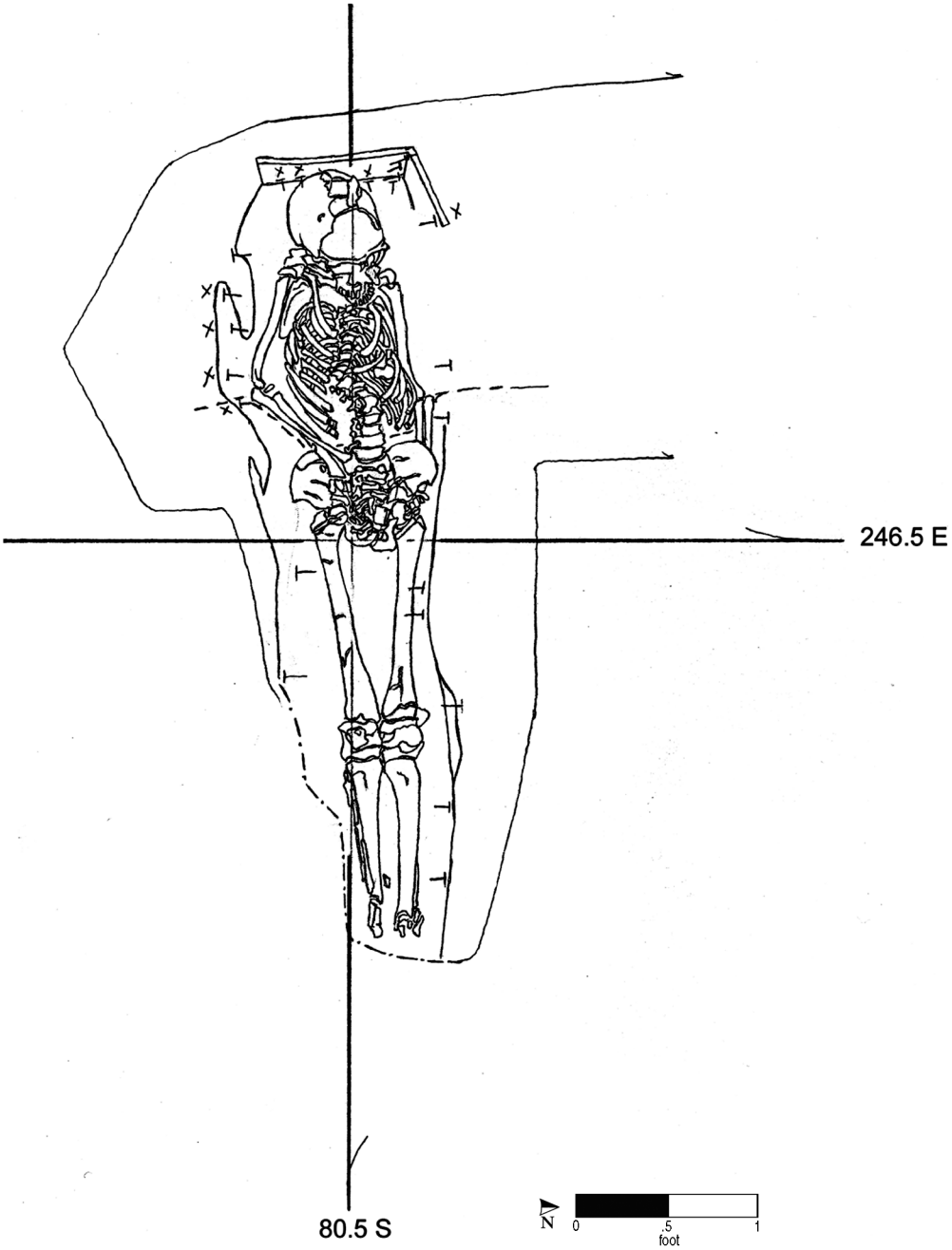
Excavators noted that the western half of the burial, from the cranium to the lumbar vertebrae, had slumped into the underlying Burial 383, a north-south aligned grave. The coffin lid and sides had deteriorated to a mere stain in the soil. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom; however, eight of the vertical nails recorded with this burial may have been from the lid of Burial 383. The coffin shape was not discernable because of the disturbances.

The child was resting in supine position. The head was to the west, right hand on the pelvis, and the left hand was on the proximal femur. The feet and part of the lower legs were missing because of the disturbance by the bulldozers. Field notes indicated that the cranium from Burial 383 was visible under the side of the torso.

Two small copper-alloy artifacts were recovered, a thin curved fragment from the cranium (a possible pin?) and a tiny ring (1.1 cm in diameter) from the neck area. Neither item could be positively identified as to function, although conservators suggested the ring was from a fastener or grommet. In situ photographs were taken. Four straight-pin fragments were also found during laboratory cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae.

The western part of Burial 368 lay directly over the head of Burial 383, which held a woman whose coffin was positioned with the head to the south. Burial 368 lay at a nearly precise right angle to the earlier, underlying burial. It cannot be determined whether they were delberately placed in proximity. In the absence of temporal evdence, both have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 368 (cont.)



Burial No. 368 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/9/92; Drawing No. 794).

Burial 369

Catalog No. 1869
Datum point: 106
Grid coordinates: S 54, E 131
Elevation of cranium: -0.21 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 369 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years old buried without a coffin. The grave-shaft outline was quite narrow and tapered toward the east. The grave-shaft fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. A sherd of redware, a whole nail, and several mammal bones were found in the grave-shaft fill. The man was laid out supine with his head to the west and hands resting on the femurs. The skeletal remains were in fair to good condition; most of the bones were present, although somewhat eroded. The lowest elevation for the skeletal remains was at a left phalange at -0.84 feet.

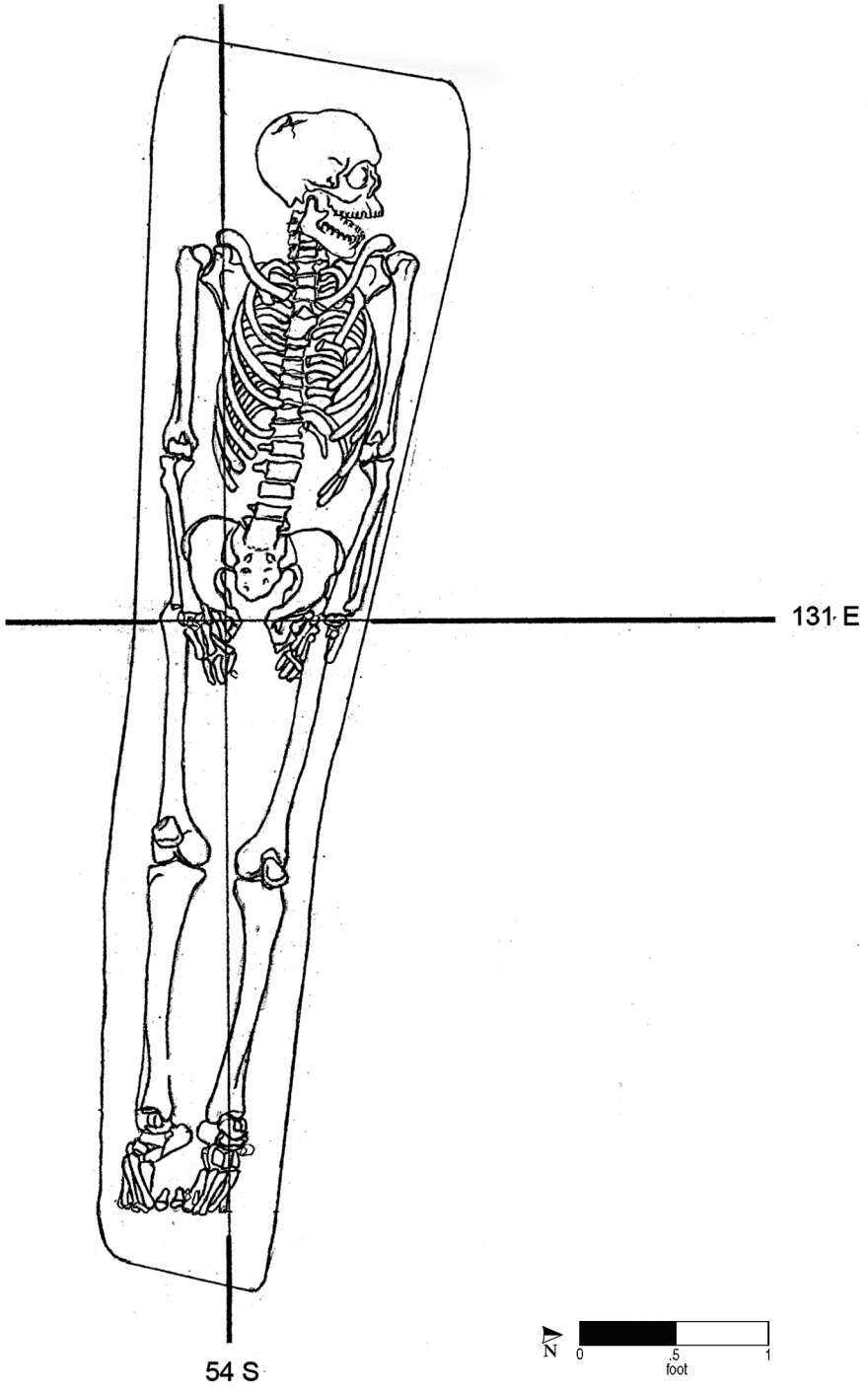
Feature 160, an irregular pit, cut into the northern side of the grave shaft but did not damage the remains. The pit was about 1 foot deep and contained three bricks, kiln furniture, glass, nails, shell, and animal bone fragments. It was dated to the final quarter of the eighteenth century (Cheek 2003).

A copper-alloy straight pin was recorded in situ at the right zygomatic arch; although field notes indicated that it was recovered, it was not cataloged in the laboratory. Excavators noted that while removing the skeletal remains, they found a "green item" that appeared to be hair. This material was not cataloged in the laboratory nor treated by the conservators.

Burial 369 was adjacent, although offset slightly from, Burial 329, which held a man of unknown age. Both burials were without coffins and lay at similar elevations. They may have been part of a row of burials, many coffinless, that stretched along a roughly north-south axis. The pit that cut into the north side of the Burial 369 grave shaft also cut into the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 342.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 369, like the adjacent graves, has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 369 (cont.)



Burial No. 369 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/15/92; Drawing No. 804).

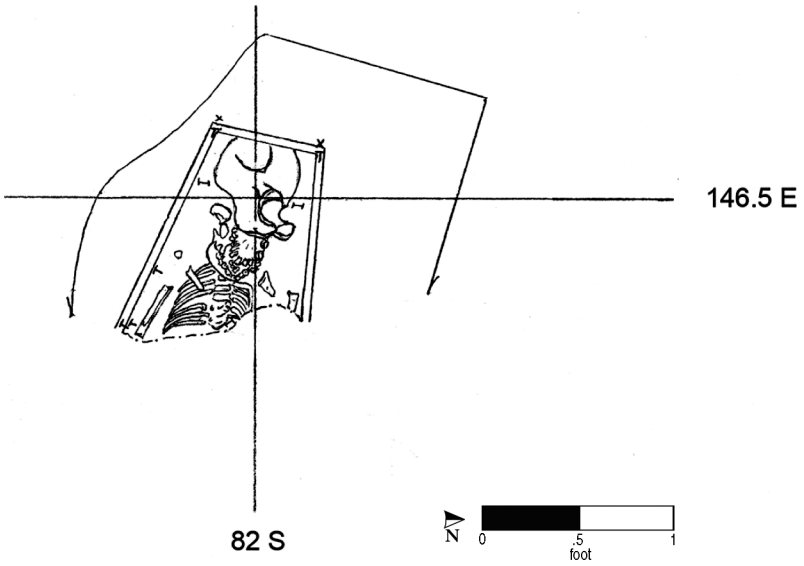
Burial 370

Catalog No. 1870
Datum point: 97
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 146.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.73 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 370 was of a child between 2 and 4 years old. The burial was severely disturbed by the construction of a nineteenth-century stone wall between Lots 17 and 18; the wall truncated the skeletal remains at the mid-thoracic area. The surviving elements were in extremely poor condition. The cranium and mandible were eroded and broken, and only tooth enamel survived. The only postcranial remains consisted of fragments of the thoracic vertebrae, ribs, clavicles, and humeri.

The child was buried in a supine position with the head to the west. The coffin tapered toward the head, indicating it had been hexagonal. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin. The highest nail was recorded at an elevation of 1.13 feet and the lowest nail at 0.93 feet. Three straight pins were also recorded in situ, one by each side of the cranium and one by the right side of the thoracic vertebrae, but only one fragment was recovered.

No other burials overlapped Burial 370; construction of the stone wall or other features may have obliterated graves in this area. Absent any clear evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 370 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 370 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 787).

Burial 371

Series 66
Catalog No. 1875
Datum point: 105 (1.24 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: -2.88 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 371 held the coffinless remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave was in the southeastern portion of the excavated site, adjacent to a concrete footing for the structure at 290 Broadway. This construction disturbed and destroyed an unknown number of burials, including the truncation of Burial 371 at the lower abdomen.

The grave-shaft outline was straight sided and angled out from the head end. Its excavation began at an elevation of -1.37 feet; its bottom was at -3.42 feet. Numerous pieces of kiln furniture, stoneware waste, cow phalanges, and other cow bone fragments were present in the fill. During cleaning of the skeletal remains, a pipe stem fragment was recovered from the soil matrix.

Burial 362 had been dug through the upper grave shaft of Burial 371. Creamware sherds recovered from its grave shaft provided Burial 362 with a terminus post quem of ca. 1760; there is a possibility that some of the Burial 362 shaft-fill material was redeposited from the prior grave shaft of Burial 371.

Matching enameled copper-alloy cuff link faces were found beneath the woman's left humerus. They were oval in shape, 1.4 by 1.1 cm, and decorated with a white and pink design on a blue-green ground. The items appeared to have been deliberately placed with the deceased. They may have been worn at the neck or arm or on clothing; however, no associated fabric was preserved.

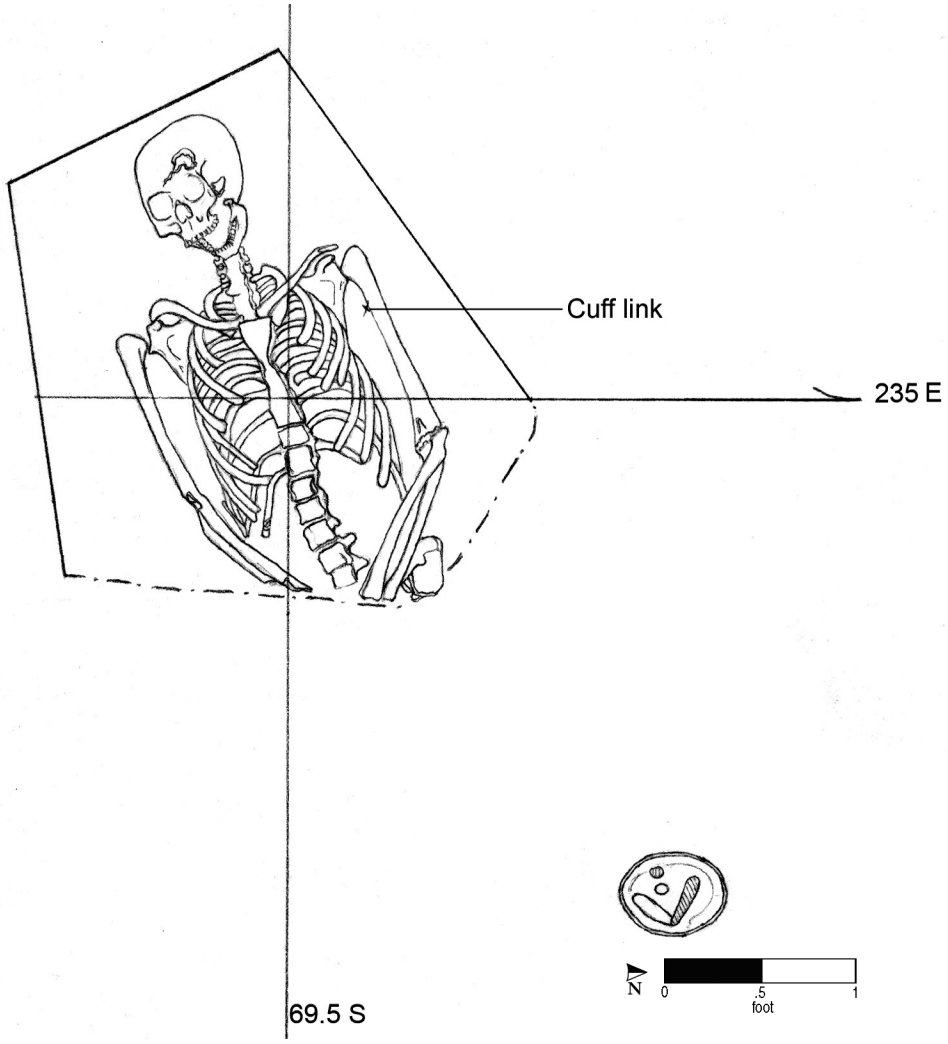
A metal button was also recovered from Burial 371, but its location within the grave was not noted in the field records. The domed, stamped, circular iron disc was 12 mm in diameter and had a 2-mm central hole (Figure 12.69). A small fragment (broken into pieces) of rust-encrusted textile, identified as wool with an undeterminable weave, was found adhering to the button face. The button (possibly

used for upholstery) was evidently lacking the pin shank and appears to have been of a type manufactured in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Hume 1974:90–91). Based on the lack of provenience and the high degree of disturbance to Burial 371, the button is considered to have been intrusive.

Burial 371 lay about 2 feet beneath Burial 362. Burial 357, a coffinless grave of a man aged 45–65, lay a few feet to the west of Burial 371, and Burial 377, another coffinless grave which held a woman, lay approximately 2 feet to the south. These three other graves were at markedly higher elevations. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 371 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 508)

Burial 371 (cont.)



Burial No. 371 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/16/92; Drawing No. 812).

Burial 372

Catalog No. 1855
Datum point: 93
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 235
Elevation of cranium: 1.91 feet AMSL (not cranium)
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 372 consisted only of the mandible of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The bone was found in Feature 144, an irregularly shaped pit believed to have been used by local potteries as a dumping area for kiln furniture and broken stoneware. The pit was approximately a foot deep and was filled with dark brown sandy silt. The highest elevation of the mandible was recorded at 1.91 feet and the lowest at 1.83 feet.

During excavation, the mandible was recorded in Stratum IV, Level 2, of Feature 144. However, excavators who were conducting the in situ assessment recalled that teeth and mandible fragments had been excavated from Feature 122, Stratum IV, Level 1, and Stratum 1, Level 2. They deduced that the skeletal elements were from the same individual, designated Burial 372.

Burial 372 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 373

Series 56
Catalog No. 1878
Datum point: 111 (1.69 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 70.5, E 132
Elevation of cranium: -0.97 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

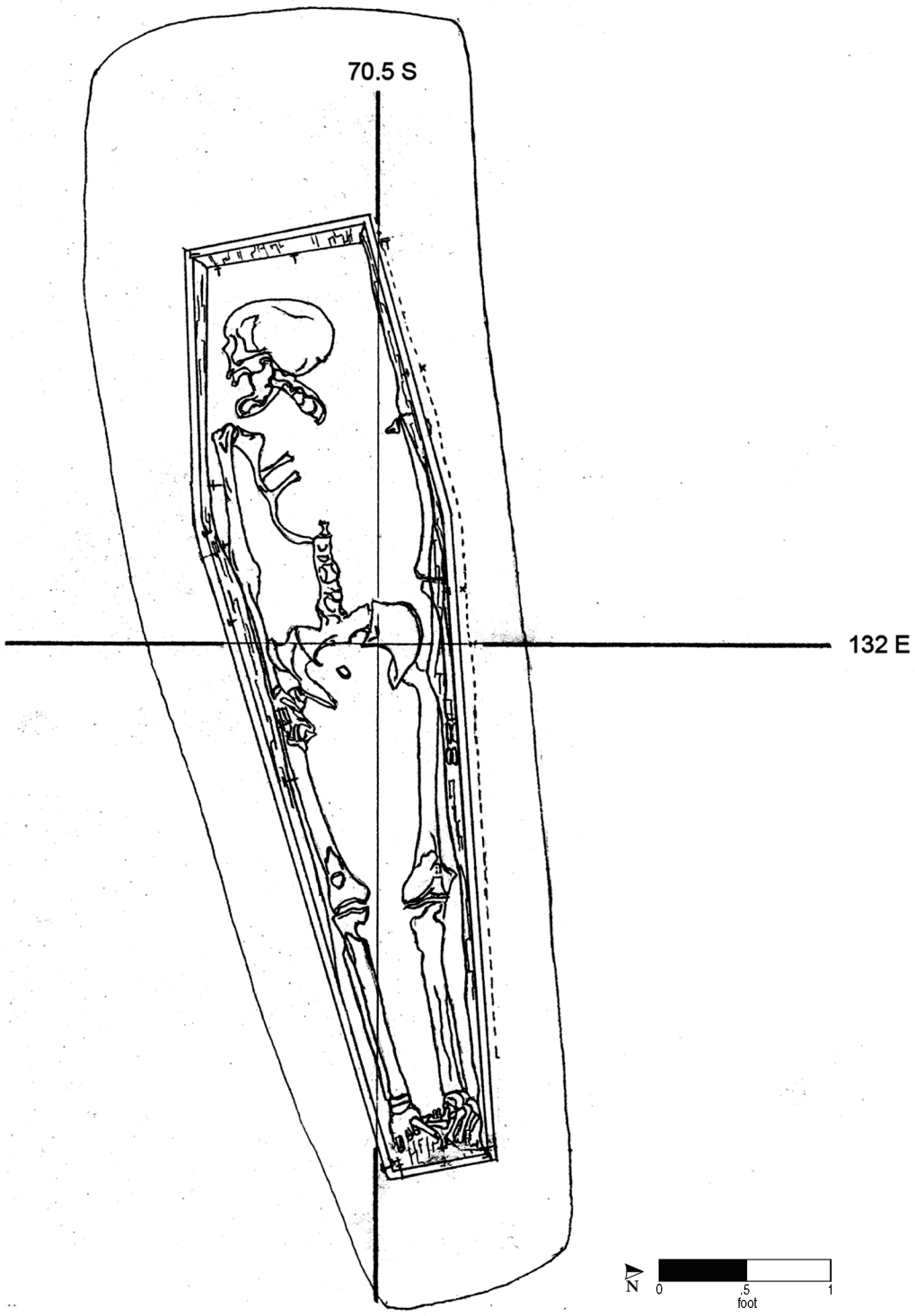
Burial 373 was the grave of a woman aged 45–60 years. The grave was located at the rear of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was generally rectangular, and the fill was described as very mottled red and brown sand and gray and yellow-brown silt. It contained one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware and several of gray stoneware, a wine-bottle-neck fragment, a cow bone, oyster and clam shell fragments, and pieces of tobacco pipe.

The intact grave shaft was quite deep compared to adjacent burials. Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 0.79 feet. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.42 feet and the bottom at -1.41 feet. The coffin was hexagonal, although the shoulders angled only slightly. The lid had split lengthwise, and the north side had fallen onto the remains. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been placed supine, with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, and many elements had eroded and disappeared. Hair and tissue were recovered with a pin on the cranium and were sent to the laboratory along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 373 appeared to have disturbed the south edge of Burial 324. Burial 373 may have been contemporary with Burial 352, which was adjacent to the north of Burial 324. All of these burials were part of a row of mostly adult graves that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 on the north to Burial 338 on the south. This row may have delineated the contour of the eighteenth-century landscape.

At least two phases of interments occurred within this row of graves. The earlier phase included Burials 400 and 324, and the later stage (possibly "filling in" between the existing graves) included Burials 352 and 373. The later burials were found at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on the relationships to surrounding graves, Burial 373 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 373 (cont.)



Burial No. 373 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/27/92; Drawing No. 843).

Burial 374

Series 57
Catalog No. 1882
Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 72, E 132.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.36 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

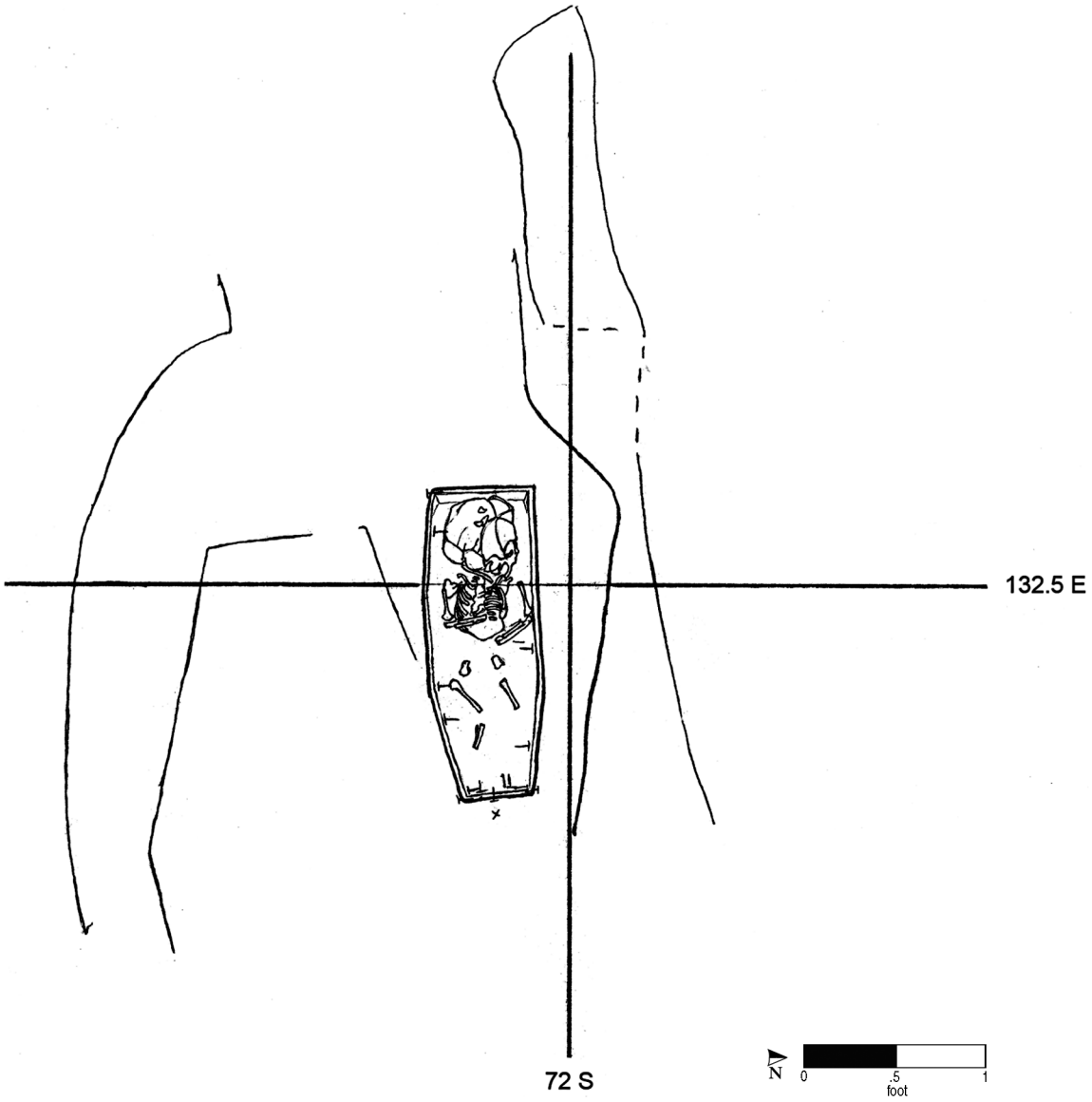
Burial 374 was of an infant less than 3 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, beneath Burial 349, another infant burial, and within the grave shaft of Burial 326, of a man aged 45–55.

The coffin was either tapered or slightly shouldered in shape. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.54 feet and its bottom at 1.25 feet. Nails delineated the perimeter on the coffin bottom. Nine straight pins were noted, including two by the feet and seven in the cranial and thoracic region. The two near the feet were described as typical greenish copper alloy, but the others were represented by pale grayish streaks surrounded by organic stains. One of the cranial pins had preserved a sample of hair and organic matter. All soil from within the coffin was removed as a burial soil sample, and the grave-shaft fill was removed as a pedestal for the skeletal remains.

As noted, Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326; the infant had been placed on the north side near the head of Burial 326. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. The infant's coffin appeared to have been buried simultaneously with that of the man. In other cases in this cemetery, a coffin placed within an extant grave was atop the earlier burial, rather than alongside it.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 374 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 374 (cont.)



Burial No. 374 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/8/92; Drawing No. 791).

Burial 375

Series 64
Catalog No. 1886
Datum point: 103
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 253
Elevation of cranium: - 0.4 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 375, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 16 and 18 years old. She was buried directly in the soil with her arms crossed above her head, a unique position at the African Burial Ground. The burial was discovered during excavation for concrete footings for the structure at 290 Broadway. Machine trenching exposed five broken long bones protruding from the wall of a construction trench. Excavators initially believed that the long bones were disarticulated, but as excavation proceeded, they discovered that the burial was intact, and the woman had been buried with her arms in this unusual position. The remains were nearly complete, although apparently truncated at the ankles, presumably by construction.

Construction disturbances had obliterated the grave-shaft outline on the east and northwest sides. The eastern end of the burial had been truncated, perhaps by construction of a wall along Elk Street. The grave-shaft soil was described as olive-gray sandy silt, and it contained sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of kiln furniture, nail fragments (some with wood attached), a quartz crystal approximately ½-inch long, and two pieces of copper alloy, possibly from a shoe buckle. Field notes indicated that a musket ball was found in the grave-shaft soil, but it was cataloged with the clearing of the area rather than the burial. Fragments of disarticulated bones, including pieces of the maxilla and cranium, were found in the fill at the east end of Burial 375 and designated as Burial 345, a Middle Group adult burial, which may have been disturbed by Burial 375.

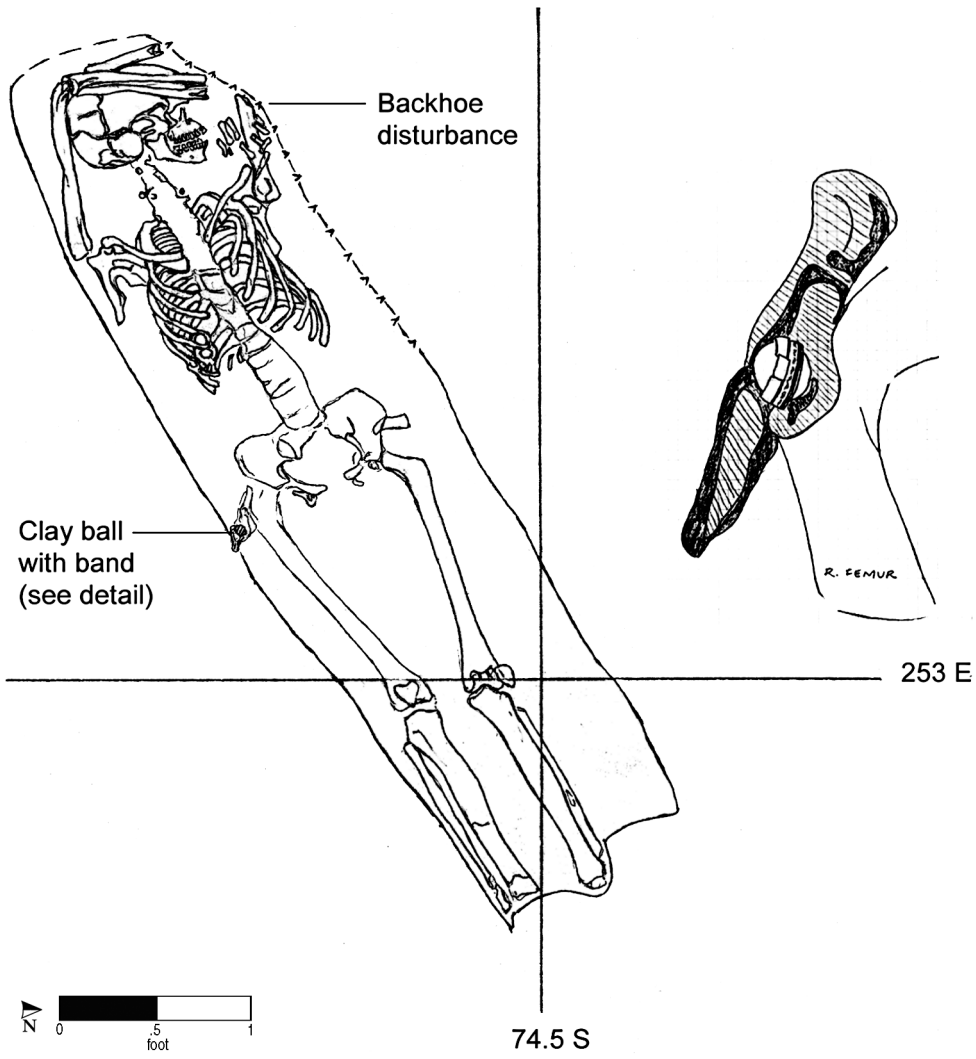
No coffin was evident in Burial 375. The body had been placed in a supine position, with the head to the west and legs extended. Her arms, as noted, were crossed above her head, right over left. Although this could have been the original burial position, it is also possible that her body was removed from its coffin and placed here as a secondary interment. Wood lines, which could have been remnants of a coffin, were found to the south of the burial, but the area was highly disturbed and excavation was not completed here.

A metal and ceramic artifact surrounded by an organic stain, possibly cloth or leather, was found adjacent to the right femur; this item was photographed and drawn in situ. The artifact was identified as a ceramic ball, 1.7 cm in diameter, encircled twice by a copper-alloy band. The band had an impressed design of diagonal lines on either side of a longitudinal groove. The object may have been

enclosed in a pocket or pouch, represented by the organic material surrounding it. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded in situ between the first rib and left clavicle, and a possible kidney stone or ossified cyst measuring 2.8 by 2.2 cm was found by the lower right ribs.

Based on the lack of temporally diagnostic material in association with this grave, Burial 375 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 375 (cont.)



Burial No. 375 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/21/92; Drawing No. 888).

Burial 376

Series 59
Catalog No. 1895
Datum point: 84 (3.49 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 77.5, E 134.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.45 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 376 held the remains of a man between 45 and 65 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, an area that had been scraped down by backhoe to a level where grave shafts and coffin outlines were visible. The grave shaft appeared to be significantly wider than the coffin. The extra breadth was on the north side, corresponding to the shaft of the underlying Burial 395. The soil was described as red sand and dark gray-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt. The fill contained a small amount of stoneware, two oyster shell fragments, and two fragments of extraneous human bone.

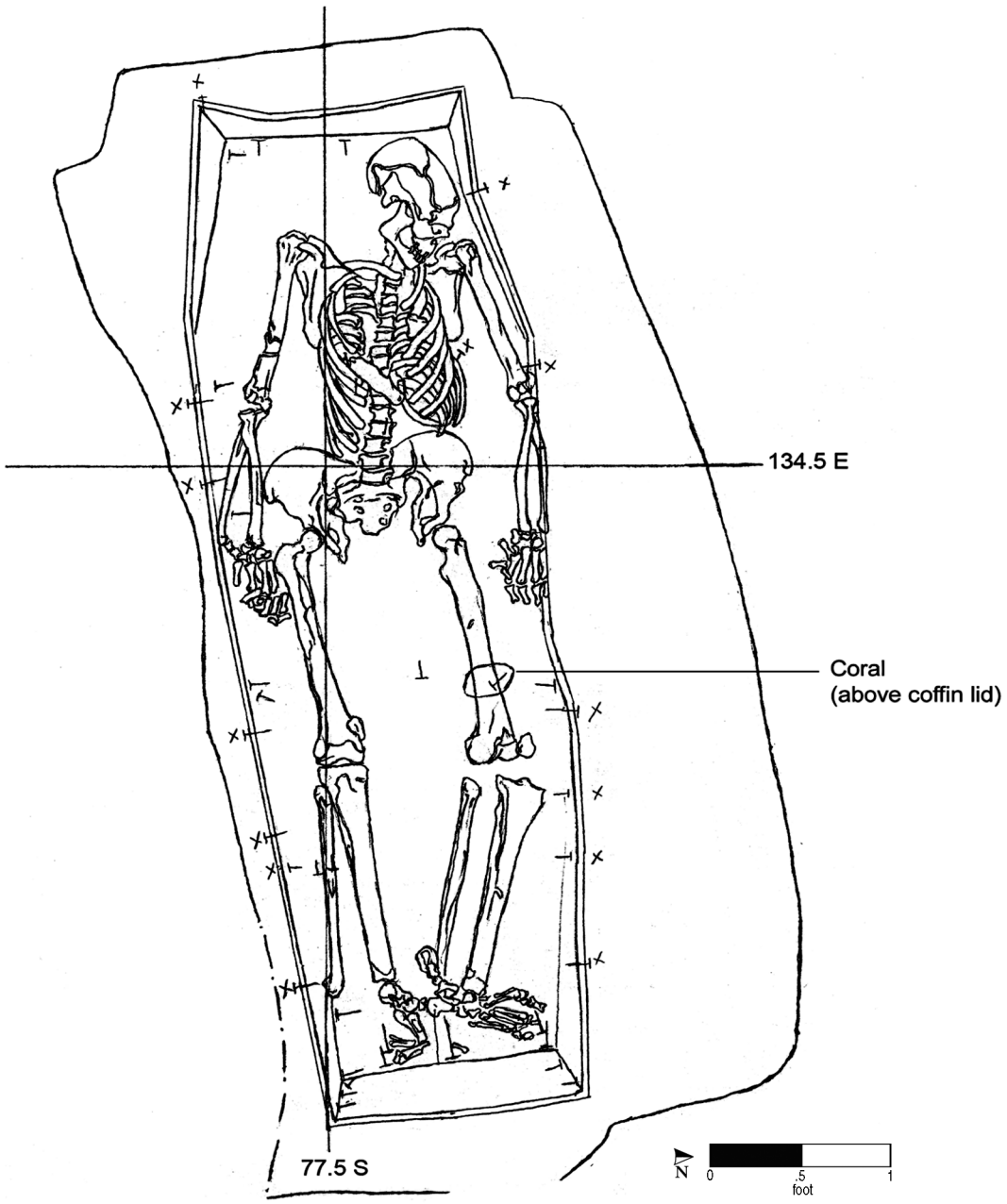
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 2.14 feet, and the lowest point of the bottom was at 0.23 feet. The lid had collapsed onto the skeletal remains in the eastern part of the grave. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ, including vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The hexagonal coffin was noticeably wider than most coffins from this cemetery. This may imply that the deceased was a heavyset individual.

A piece of white coral, identified as *Siderastrea siderea*, was found 0.1 feet above the coffin lid in the area of the left femur. This coral is found in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, Bermuda, and possibly off the Brazilian coast and the Annobón and Fernando Póo Islands in the Gulf of Guinea (Cairns 1981: Distribution 48–50, cited in conservation report). It may have been placed in the grave at the time of interment. The coral was missing from the final artifact inventory and was probably destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The man had been laid supine with his head to the west, hands resting at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, bones crushed and eroded. Six copper-alloy straight pins were recorded on the torso, including two crossed pins on the sternum. Remains of at least two additional pins were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the occipital bones.

Burial 376 was interred, perhaps deliberately, above Burial 395, although the two graves were somewhat offset. Burial 376 may have been contemporary with Burials 314 and 338, of a man in his 40s and a woman between 33 and 65, respectively. The three graves lay at similar elevations and were virtually parallel. All of the abovementioned burials lay within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, possibly delineating a contour in the hillside. Based on the relationships to nearby graves, Burial 376 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 376 (cont.)



Burial No. 376 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/23/92; Drawing No. 832).

Burial 377

Series 65
Catalog No. 1901
Datum point: 102
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: -0.44 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 377 was of a woman between 33 and 58 years of age. The grave was discovered during the excavation of Burial 355, which consisted of disarticulated remains, and the skull was originally assigned to that individual. The grave was located adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials; it truncated Burial 377 at the lower abdomen.

The grave shaft was clearly visible only at the south and west. The soil overlying the remains was described as fine reddish brown sand with inclusions of yellowish brown and dark gray compact sandy silt. A patch of fine dark brown sand with heavy mica flecking was noted on the outside of the right humerus. The grave fill was devoid of the ceramics and kiln furniture found in association with Burial 355 above, and no faunal remains, shell, or other artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. Excavators recorded a possible stone grave marker approximately 3 feet to the west; this marker may have been associated with a different grave, perhaps Burial 360 or an undiscovered underlying burial.

No coffin walls were identified, nor were any nails found with this burial. However, deteriorated material, possibly a remnant of the coffin lid and floor, was noted above and below the skeletal remains. The top covering was recorded at -0.76 feet, and the bottom was at -0.92 feet. The deceased may have been placed directly in the ground wrapped in material that left organic stains resembling wood. A similar substance was observed in Burial 381, immediately to the north. Excavators also suggested that boards might have been placed above and below the body. Alternatively, the woodlike residue could have been from the coffin of a prior burial that was disturbed by Burial 377. A substance excavators believed to be red ocher was observed on the possible wood remains, as well as on the head, ribs, and scapulae; samples were taken from the skull and ribs. According to field notes, several seeds thought to be jimsonweed were recovered from the mouth area, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory. A sticky orange substance was noted on the ninth right rib. It appeared to have eaten into the bone and stained the surrounding sand.

The skeletal elements that remained were in poor condition. The skull had been shattered by compression, the ribs and vertebrae were crushed, and the remaining long bones were eroded. The woman had been placed in a supine position. Her head was to the west, and her forearms appeared to have been laid over her lower abdomen, such that the hands would have crossed over her pelvis. The cervical vertebrae beneath the woodlike remains were covered with a sticky black substance. This substance, which proved impossible to remove, extended down the sternum and interior rib shafts.

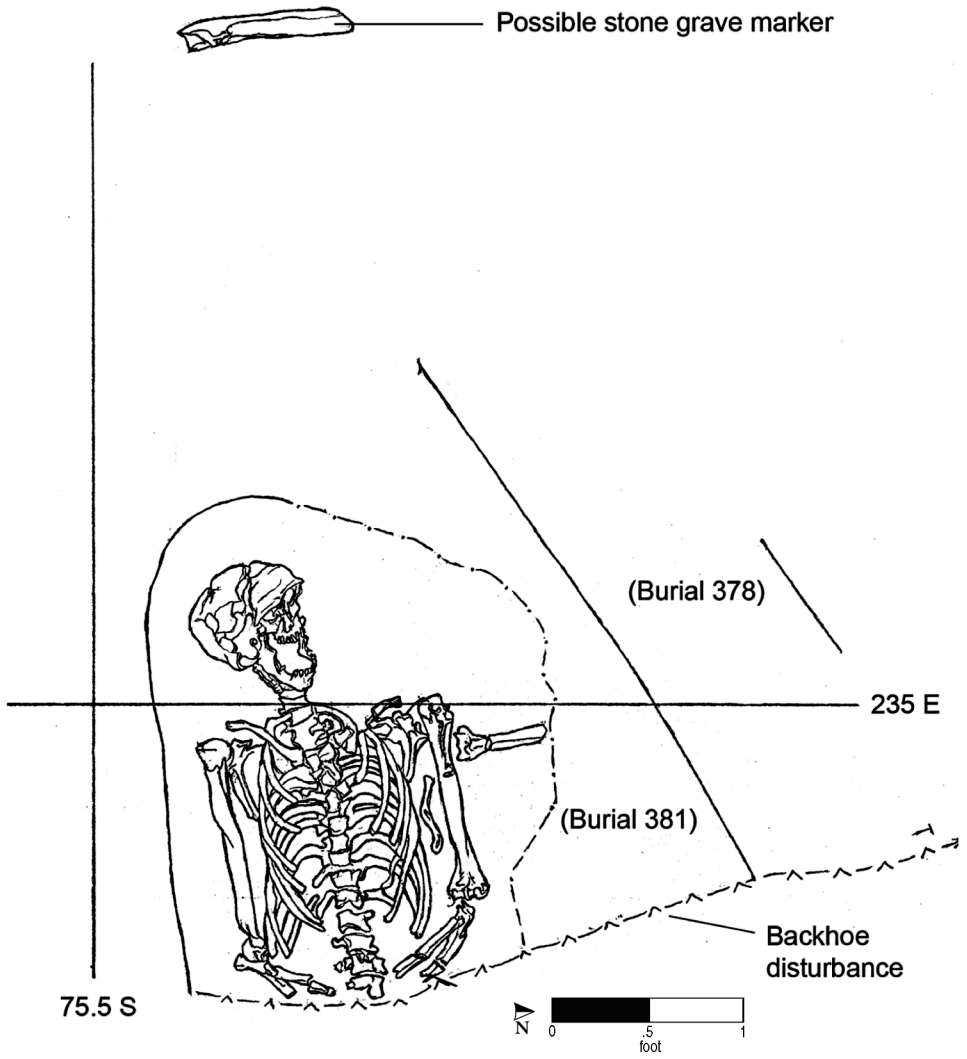
Three copper-alloy rings, measuring about ½ inch in diameter according to field records, were discovered in the neck area and photographed in situ. The rings lay essentially side by side under the woman's chin. One ring had small fragments of hair or fiber attached to the bottom and was connected to another ring by a small piece of fiber. The project conservator freeze-dried the cervical vertebrae area, with the rings and fiber intact, and removed them for conservation: however, they were not cataloged in the laboratory and were never located by the Howard team. They appear to have been lost prior to accessioning by conservators. Because they were removed when found, they were not depicted on the final in situ drawings.

As noted, Burial 377 lay beneath a group of disarticulated remains designated Burial 355. Burials 378 and 381 lay adjacent to the north. Like Burial 377, these burials were overlain by a substance excavators assumed to be the remains of wood, despite the lack of coffin nails. A humerus

Burial 377 (cont.)

and other unidentified elements, possibly from Burial 355, protruded into the indistinct grave shaft, indicating that one or more burials were destroyed by the placement of Burials 377, 381, and perhaps 378 (although Burial 378 may have been one of the impacted graves).

Burial 377 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group because it appears to have destroyed a pre-existing grave.



Burial No. 377 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/28/92; Drawing No. 899).

Burial 378

Series 65
Catalog No.
Datum point: 102
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: -0.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 378 was not fully excavated and was left in place when the field project was halted in the summer of 1992. No skeletal assessment was completed in the field nor was any information on the age or sex of the deceased recorded. The grave, located in the southeast part of the excavated cemetery, was truncated by a massive concrete footing for the proposed structure at 290 Broadway. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials.

The south side of the coffin and its southwest corner, along with the cranium and maxilla, were discovered during excavation of the overlying Burial 355, a disturbed grave. According to field notes, the north coffin side was identified as well, although no nails or other artifacts were observed in this burial, and no samples were collected. The remains were not photographed or drawn in situ, but the grave is indicated on drawings of Burial 355 and Burial 377.

The partial excavation of Burial 378 revealed a cranium later designated Burial 381. Field records do not clarify the relationship between Burial 378 and Burials 355, 377, and 381; however, an examination of photographs raised the possibility that the grave shaft for Burial 381 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 378. The disturbance to this area no doubt obscured much of the relevant stratigraphic information. Burial 378 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 378.

Burial 379

Series 48
Catalog No. 1906
Datum point: 104
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 215
Elevation of cranium: 0.16 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 379, located in Lot 20½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of man between 30 and 40 years old. The grave-shaft outline was clearly defined with the western end wider that the eastern end. The grave-shaft fill was described as reddish brown mottled with light brown clay, and it contained a high concentration of artifacts. These included a sherd of scratch-blue, white salt-glazed stoneware; two sherds of undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware; several sherds of Staffordshire slipware; a sherd of Chinese export porcelain; glass fragments; hundreds of sherds of kiln waste; sherds of salt-glazed stoneware; nail fragments; a clay pipe bowl and two pipe stem fragments (lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center); many fragments of brick and kiln brick; a lead-alloy musket ball measuring 1.81 mm; numerous oyster shells and clamshells and shell fragments; and a chert fragment. The grave-shaft soil (and the coffin itself) held fragments of human bone from the underlying Burial 382, a child's grave.

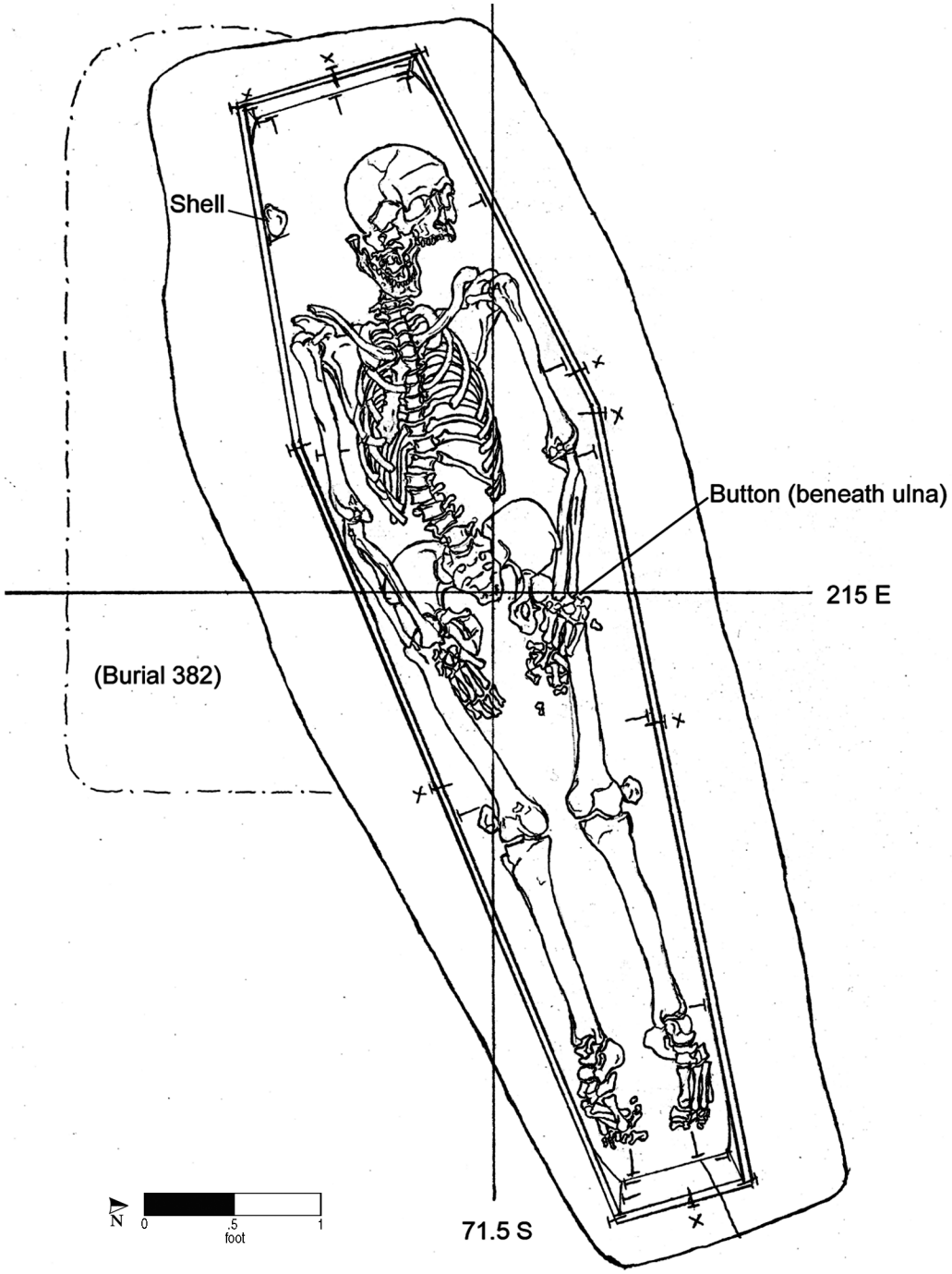
The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.66 feet and described as too faint for recovery. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a hexagonal coffin. He had been placed in a supine position. His head was to the west, and his hands were on his upper thighs. Excavators found a button (which they identified as being made of bone) with a copper-alloy wire shank below the distal end of the left ulna. The button was identified in the laboratory as a leather button or button back. Another button was found during laboratory cleaning of the right innominate bone. It was a copper-alloy domed button with a soldered loop shank measuring 17 mm in diameter.

A shell was recorded in the field drawing and in the final photograph of the burial; it was located against the side board of the coffin, to the right of the skull. However, the only shell recovered from the burial was listed as grave-fill material. The shell may have intruded into the coffin from the shaft fill along the south side.

Burial 379 has been assigned to the Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it later.

(continued on page 522)

Burial 379 (cont.)



Burial No. 379 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/3/92; Drawing No. 858).

Burial 380

Series 36
Catalog No. 1912
Datum point: 92
Grid coordinates: S 85, E 241
Elevation of cranium: 0.51 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 380, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 40–60 years old. The grave-cut outline appeared large and irregular in shape, probably because it shared a grave cut with the overlying Burial 328, which held a woman in her 40s. The grave-shaft soil was not described but contained many fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, a burnt clay-pipe bowl, pig bones, and an oyster shell fragment.

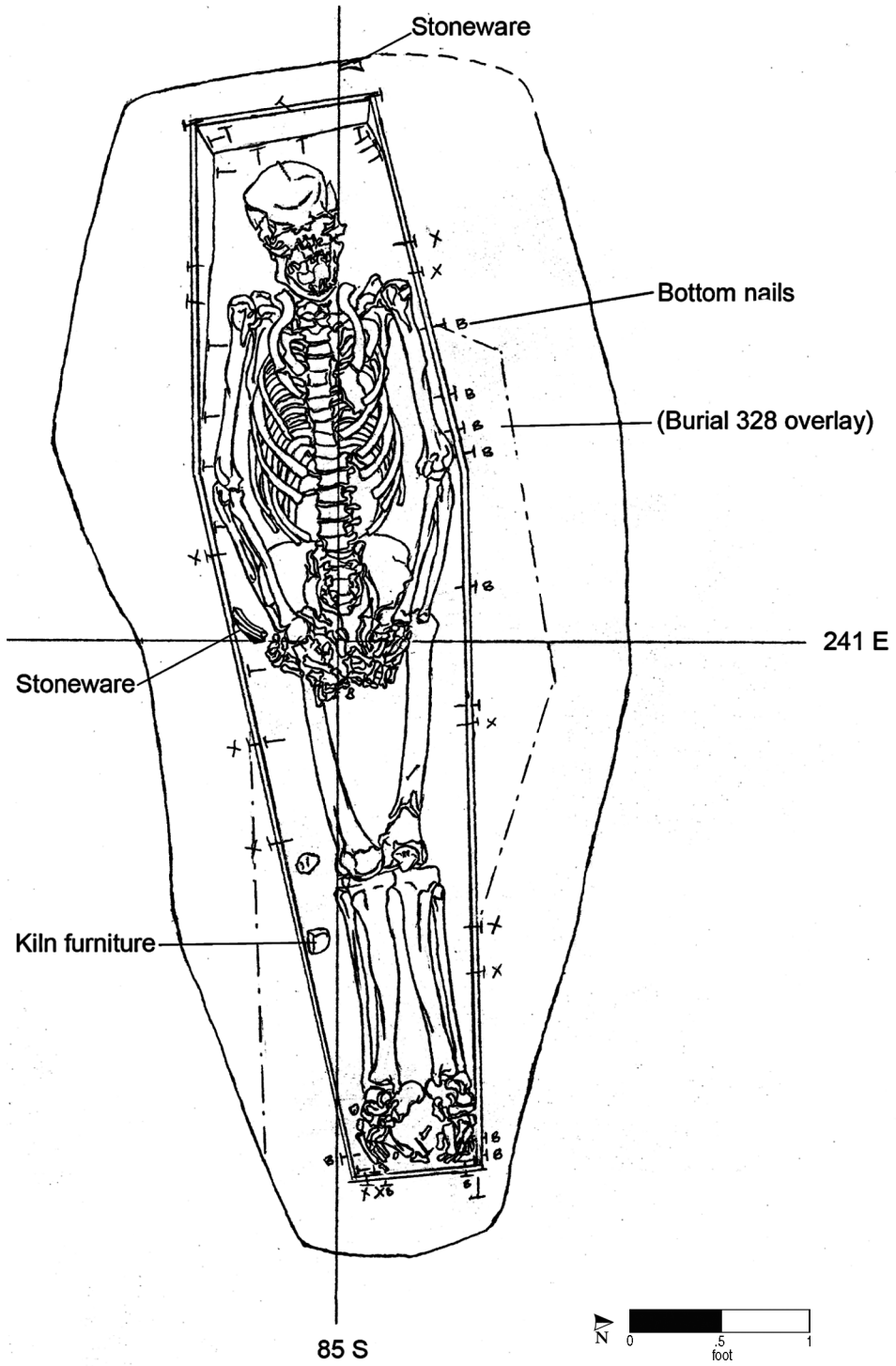
The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.8 feet and the bottom at 0.18 feet. The deceased was buried in a hexagonal coffin. He had been placed supine, with his head to the west and his hands on his pelvis. Several nails were observed in situ around the coffin's top and bottom perimeter; there were 12 nails at the headboard and 10 vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. One of the whole nails recovered measured 2.7 inches in length. The skeletal remains were complete, despite considerable destruction to the face, thorax, and vertebral column, which had been crushed and flattened from the placement of Burial 328 directly above. Field notes for Burial 328 indicate that its bone had bonded with bone from Burial 380.

Two straight pins were recorded in situ, one on the distal left femur shaft and the other on the left third and fourth metatarsals. Excavators also recorded possible fish scales between the femurs and below the sacrum, "just at the end of the fingertips." However, no such material was ever received in the laboratory.

As noted, Burial 328 overlay Burial 380 with no intervening soil, although the two were not aligned with each other. Burial 328 may have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 380, indicating a relationship between the two. Like Burial 328, Burial 380 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 524)

Burial 380 (cont.)



Burial No. 380 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/25/92; Drawing No. 839).

Burial 381

Series 65
Catalog No. 1917
Datum point: 102
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: -0.68 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 381 was initially exposed in June of 1992. It was stabilized and covered, pending removal of adjacent burials, and then reexposed in July; however, it was not fully excavated before the field project was halted. The previously removed cranial fragments were replaced in the grave in October 1992, in preparation for site backfilling. Burial 381 was located immediately adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials and likely truncated Burial 381.

The age and sex of the deceased was not determined; excavators assessed this individual as a young adult, but this was based only on examination of the face and right shoulder. Little or no tooth wear was noted, and the glenoid cavity of the scapula was lipped. The upper right second incisor was noted as pegged, and the excavators observed marked enamel hypoplasias (linear grooves or pits) across the teeth. The deceased had been laid supine with the head to the west. No artifacts were found in association with the burial. A soil sample was taken from the purported coffin lid.

The burial was not drawn in the field. As described in the notes, the skull of Burial 381 was located between the north side of Burial 377, a Late-Middle grave of a woman between 33 and 58, and the south coffin wall of Burial 378, a partially excavated Middle Group burial.

The general location of Burial 381 was indicated on the drawing for Burial 377, and it was photographed along with Burial 377. Field notes indicated that the right scapula, clavicle, and humerus of Burial 381 protruded into the grave of Burial 377 and that the tentatively identified wood remains from Burial 377 extended over Burial 381. Burials 377 and 381 may have been interred together, in coffins that were glued rather than nailed; or, possibly, the wood was from another coffin that was disturbed by this interment or had overlain it. Extraneous bone found beneath the skull of Burial 381 was believed to belong with Burial 355, a fragmentary adult burial that may have been disturbed by Burials 377 and 381. Burial 381 was placed by default in the Middle Group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 381.

Burial 382

Series 48
Catalog No. 1929
Datum point: 104
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 215
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (occipital portion of cranium): 1.22 feet
Temporal group: Early?

Burial 382, located in Lot 20½ on the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child approximately 4–5 years old. Burial 382 was discovered during the removal of the grave fill in Burial 379, which overlay and truncated Burial 382. The disarticulated bones scattered through the western half of Burial 379's grave cut were designated Burial 382. Additional, intact remains were discovered as the excavation continued.

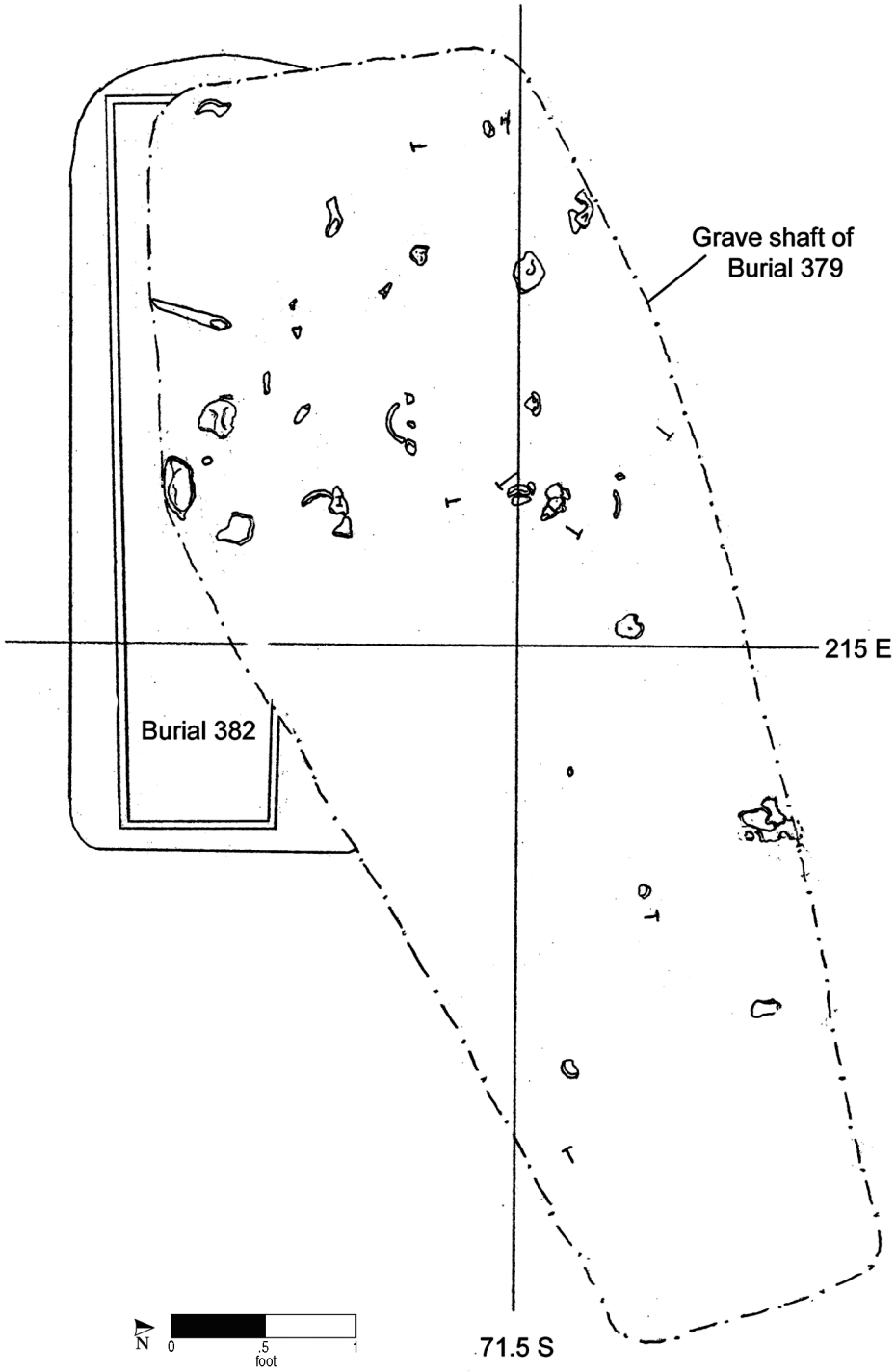
The extant grave shaft of Burial 382 was rectangular, although truncated by Burial 379. The grave-shaft fill was described as reddish brown sand mottled with patches of light brown clay. This fill contained 60 sherds of stoneware and kiln furniture, nails, bricks, and a clay pipe bowl. Field records do not distinguish whether these items were from the disturbed or undisturbed portion of the burial, so it remains possible that Burial 382 predated the stoneware dumping that concentrated ceramic waste in the overlying Burial 379.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.86 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including seven vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the north coffin wall was completely absent, as were portions of the west and east walls. The child was laid supine in a four-sided coffin with the head to the west. Drawing No. 801 indicates that one of the child's displaced bones had a straight pin adhering to it.

The pattern of disturbance caused by Burial 379 made it clear that the child's remains were disarticulated when the adult was buried, suggesting that a lengthy interval separated the two. The relatively small amount of kiln waste in the grave fill was intrusive from the overlying burial. Based on the disturbance and the possible interment prior to stoneware dumping, Burial 382 has been assigned tentatively to the Early Group.

(continued on pages 527–528)

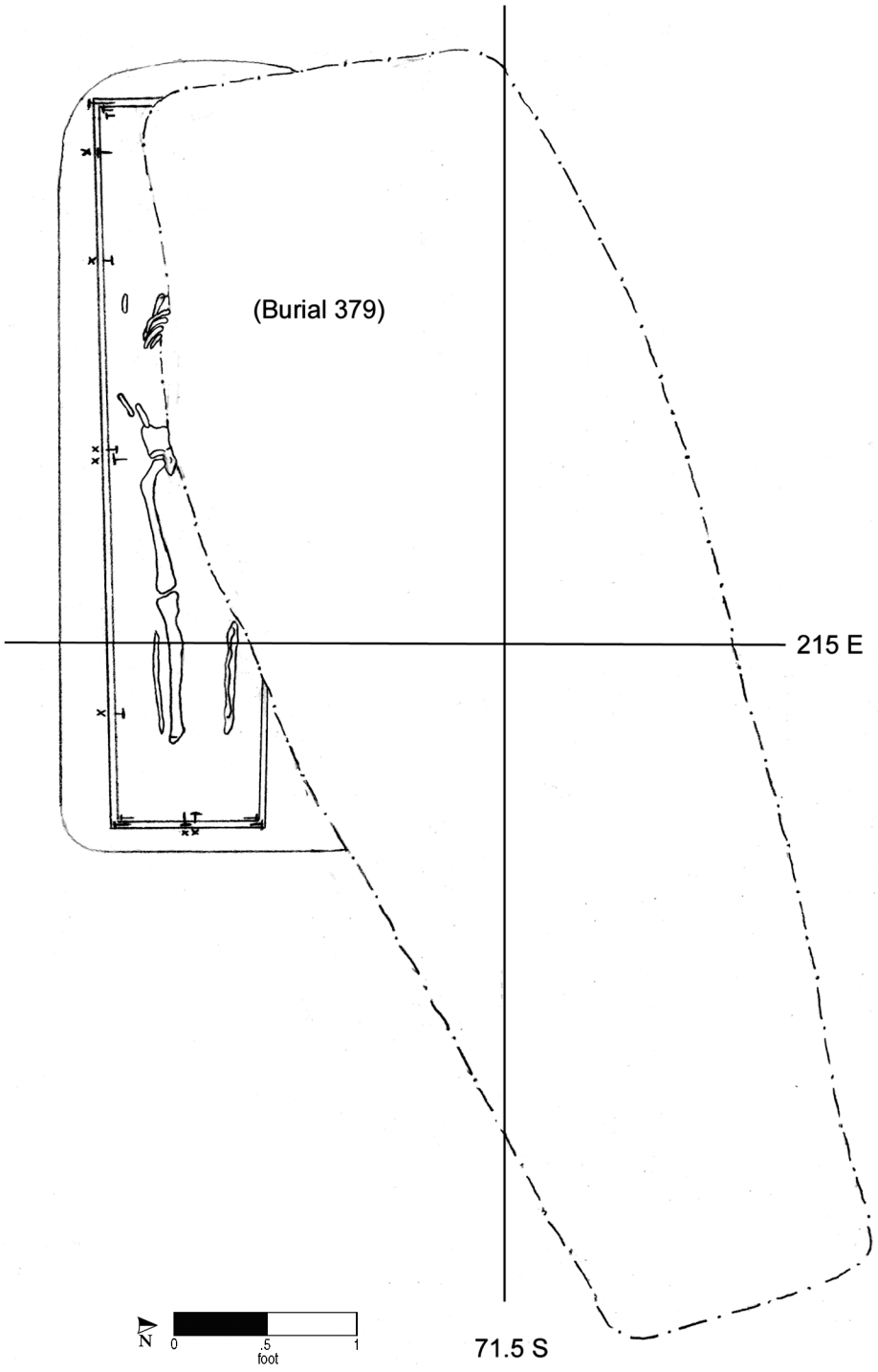
Burial 382 (cont.)



Burial No. 382 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/13/92; Drawing No. 801).

(continued on page 528)

Burial 382 (cont.)



Burial No. 382 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/18/92; Drawing No. 819). [Bill-382b]

Burial 383

Series 63
Catalog No. 1931
Datum point: 107
Grid coordinates: S 79, E 245
Elevation of cranium: -0.76 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

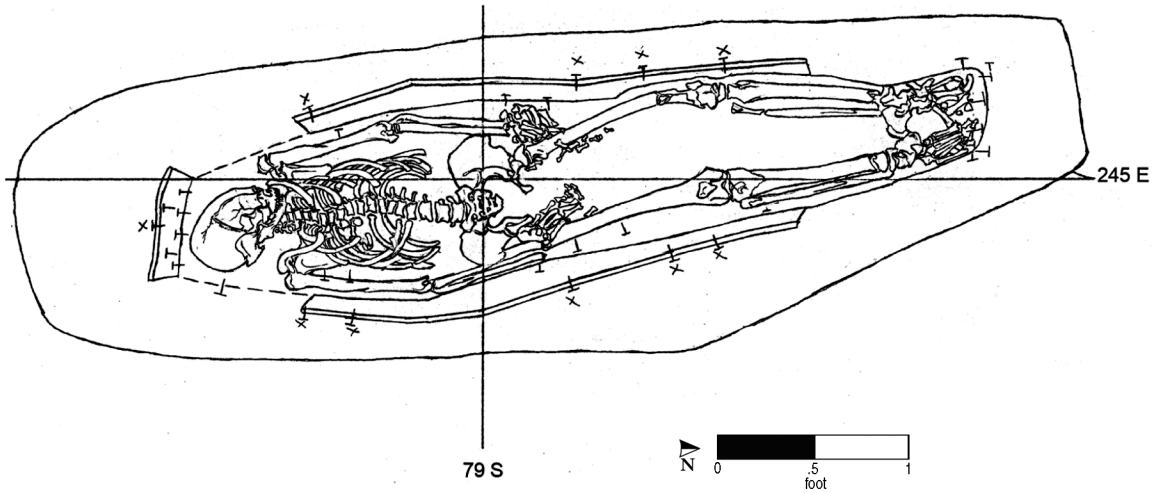
Burial 383, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a young woman between 14 and 18 years old. A posthole, designated Feature 166, cut into part of the grave shaft. The shaft outline was ovoid at the head with a straight line at the foot; the high point was recorded at an elevation of -0.1 feet at the south end. The grave-shaft soil was not described, but it contained hundreds of sherds of kiln furniture, numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, brick fragments, olive-green bottle glass, and a clay pipe stem with a 5/64-inch bore (which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001).

The burial was highly unusual in that it was oriented with the head to the south. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.37 feet, and nails were observed in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with 10 vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been laid supine with her hands resting on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were virtually complete and in fair condition, notwithstanding depression fractures on the cranium.

Straight pin fragments were recovered from the cranial pedestal during laboratory cleaning of the bones. A cobblestone found under the cranium was cataloged and inventoried. A sample identified as organic debris, with cedar wood and copper-alloy staining (from an unrecorded provenience), was cataloged and inventoried but was not salvaged following the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Burial 365, located 10 feet to the east of Burial 383, also held the remains of a woman who had been placed with her head to the south. The south (head) end of Burial 383 was overlain by the western part of Burial 368, a child aged 10.5–13.5, so that head overlay head. The child was oriented at nearly an exact right angle to the woman.

Absent any definitive evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 383 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 383 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/7/92; Drawing No. 865).

Burial 384

Series 61
Catalog No. 1955
Datum point: 89 (4.01 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 248
Elevation of cranium: 0.59 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

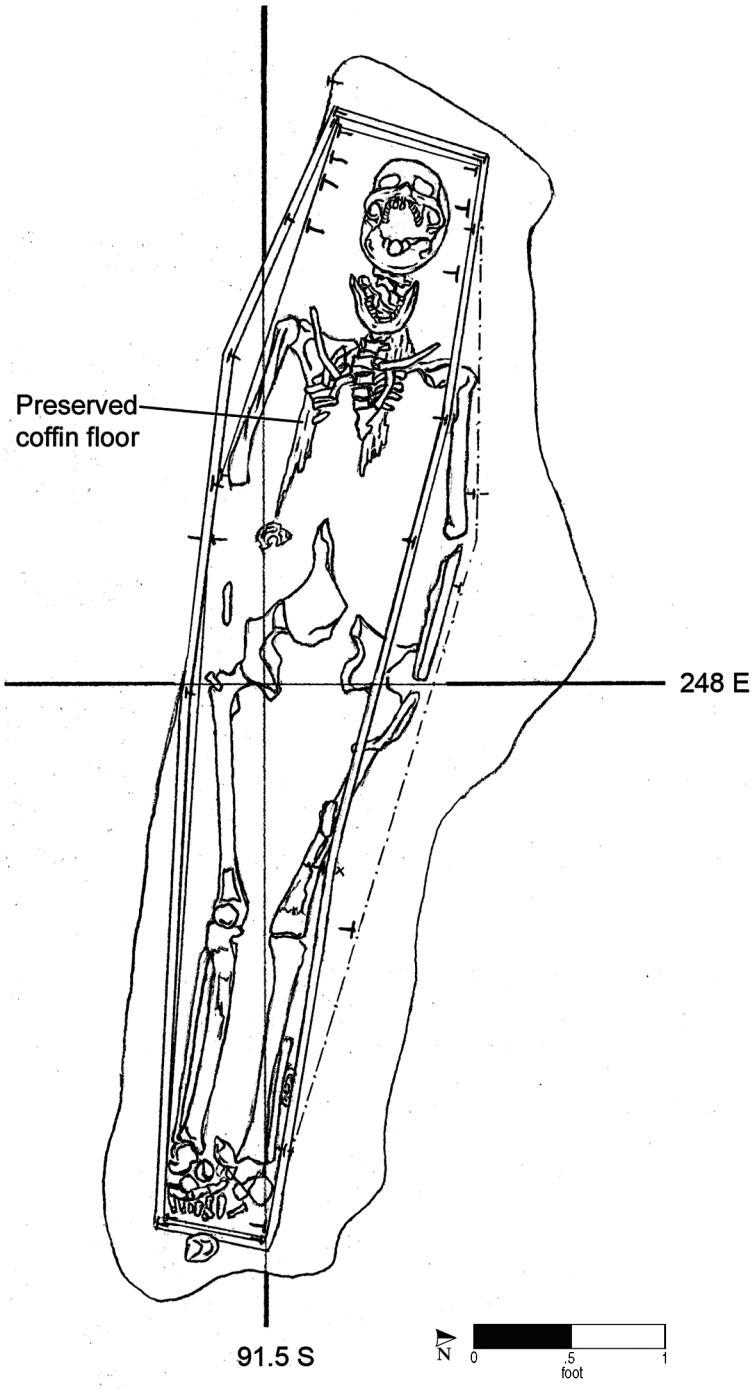
Burial 384 held the remains of a woman between 25 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the southeast corner of the excavated site, about a foot beneath Burial 317, a disturbed grave. The grave-shaft outline was visible, but the north side was indistinguishable from the shaft of Burial 361. The grave-shaft fill was not described. A nail with wood attached was recovered from the grave fill, but it may have been displaced from the coffin. This burial either predated or was placed outside the boundaries of the stoneware dump to the west; no ceramic-waste material was found in the grave fill.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape and particularly narrow. Wood samples from the sides and bottom were identified as red pine. Its top elevation was recorded at 0.87 feet, and its bottom was at -0.26 feet. Nails were recorded along the sides at top and bottom, although none was recorded as driven into either the headboard or footboard.

The woman had been placed supine, with her head to the west and hands resting on her upper legs. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition; the bones were highly eroded, and many were crushed or missing. The two top incisors had been filed flat. Strontium isotope analysis suggests birth in the Americas. Copper fragments, possibly representing a straight pin, were recovered during cleaning of pedestaled remains, but exact provenience was not recorded.

As noted above, Burial 317 lay 1 foot above the southeast part of Burial 384. On the north side, the grave shaft of Burial 384 was indistinguishable from that of Burial 361, which was very slightly higher in elevation. The stratigraphic sequence of these two burials could not be determined from their relative positions; however, Burial 361 had the tapered coffin that is considered diagnostic of Early Group burials, and Burial 384 had the more typical hexagonal coffin. Burial 384 has been placed in the Middle Group because of the hexagonal coffin. However, the possible relationship to Burial 361 and the absence of kiln waste suggest that it might alternatively be placed in the Early Group.

Burial 384 (cont.)



Burial No. 384 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/23/92; Drawing No. 836).

Burial 385

Catalog No. 1964
Datum point: 91 (3.99 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 86, E 251.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.83 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

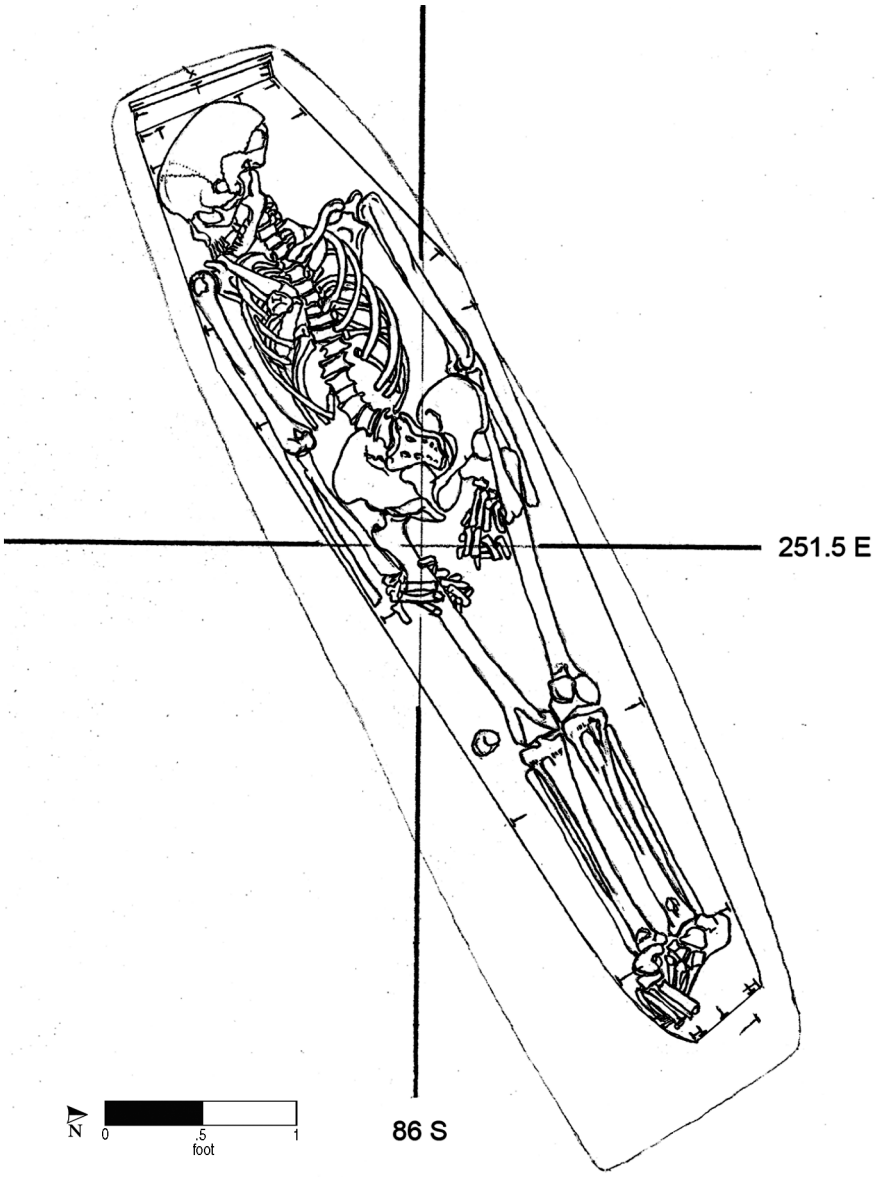
Burial 385 held the remains of a woman between 40 and 60 years old. Her grave was located in the extreme southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Field records describe the grave-shaft fill as dark red-brown loamy sand with gray-brown and yellow-brown silty clay. The shaft outline was narrow and rectangular. Two 0.5-foot-diameter, vaguely circular, soil discolorations were recorded along the south side of the burial, near the foot, perhaps representing a later disturbance to the grave shaft. The western half of the grave was dug into red sand subsoil, and the eastern half was surrounded by brown and yellow silty clay, possibly a preexisting feature. A dozen sherds of locally produced stoneware or waste sherds were recovered from the grave-shaft fill. This burial was apparently outside the stoneware dump identified to the west.

The coffin was first recorded at an elevation of 1.31 feet and its bottom at 0.45 feet. The outline was difficult to define; only the headboard was present. Its shape was determined mainly from coffin nails that were recorded in situ at the top and bottom corners and along the bottom of the sides. Based on the nail positions, the coffin was narrow and hexagonal, much like that of the nearby Burial 384.

The woman had been laid supine, with her head to the west, arms at her sides, and hands on her upper legs. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and nearly complete, although the bones were soft and eroded and the cranium was partly crushed. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the manubrium (part of the breastbone), and at least two more were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. Two bone buttons were also recovered, one from the coffin floor between the right first rib and third thoracic vertebra, and one from loose sand examined after removal of the right ribs. Both buttons were of turned bone, 8 mm in diameter, with 2-mm drilled single-center holes.

Burial 385 did not overlap with any other burials. Highly disturbed Burials 319 and 320 lay just to the south at higher elevations. An infant burial, Burial 334, lay beneath the two disturbed burials and appeared to be aligned to Burial 385. Burial 361 lay beneath Burial 334 at the same elevation as Burial 385. Burial 385 was roughly aligned with Burials 335 and 356, a co-interred young woman and infant, and they were also at comparable elevations. Finally, the elevation of Burial 385 also corresponded to Burial 384, which lay about 5 feet to the south and had a similar narrow hexagonal coffin. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 385 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 385 (cont.)



Burial No. 385 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/23/92; Drawing No. 838).

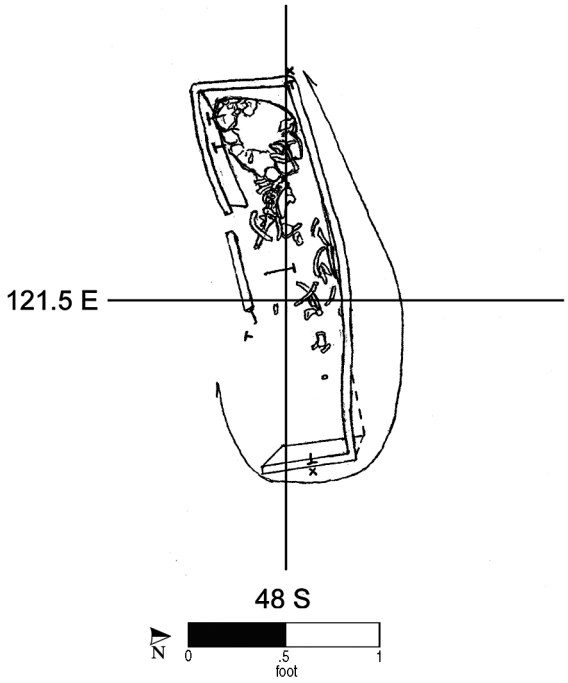
Burial 386

Catalog No. 1973
Datum point: 64
Grid coordinates: S 48, E 121.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.37 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late

Burial 386 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was in the northern area of the cemetery, near the east side of Lot 16. The grave fill held a few fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, possible redware, a clay pipe stem with a 4/64-inch bore, red brick, wood, oyster shell, and mammal bone. Field notes indicated that the excavators found jimsonweed seeds, but they were not catalogued or inventoried.

Burial 386 had been oriented with the head to the west. Field notes indicate that the southern edge of the coffin had been disturbed and contained intrusive fragments of brick and charcoal. The skeletal remains (ribs, vertebrae, and long bones) were disturbed, and the cranium was crushed. There were also deep cracks running through the burial caused by the drying of the clay. As a result, the soil was water screened to recover additional bone after the removal of the pedestals. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.58 feet, and the bottom was at 0.06 feet. Samples of the coffin wood were taken but never identified. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin. One whole nail measured 1.9 inches long. This nail was recorded in situ at an elevation of 0.19 feet.

Burial 386 did not overlap with any other burial. It lay to the east and between two adult graves, Burials 210 and 242, but it does not seem to have been related clearly to either one. The area to the north, east, and south of Burial 386 was never fully excavated, so the proximity of other burials is unknown. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 386 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 386 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/23/92; Drawing No. 837).

Burial 387

Series 38
Catalog No. 1996
Datum point: 101
Grid coordinates: S 78, E 227
Elevation of cranium: -0.25 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 387, located in Lot 20½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a man between 34 and 44 years old. The grave-shaft outline was slightly rounded at the foot end of the coffin; there was a disturbance at the northwestern corner. The grave-shaft soil was not described, but it contained numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, oyster shell, and a fragment of olive-green bottle glass. Because Burial 387 lay directly beneath Burial 366, the contents of the latter's grave fill may have originated in the fill of the Burial 387 grave shaft. There was little ceramic waste in the soil immediately surrounding the coffin, and it might have been intrusive from Burial 366.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.14 feet at the northwestern corner and at -0.99 feet at the northeastern corner. The coffin appeared extremely narrow and rectangular or tapered in shape; it has been recorded in the database as tapered. Field records indicate that an oyster shell was found on the coffin lid; this item was identified in the laboratory as the whole upper and lower valves of the oyster. Unfortunately, the shell was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Nails were recorded in situ around the coffin's top and bottom perimeters. Excavators observed that the north and south walls of the coffin had been disturbed, which caused some of the skeletal remains to lie outside of the designated coffin walls.

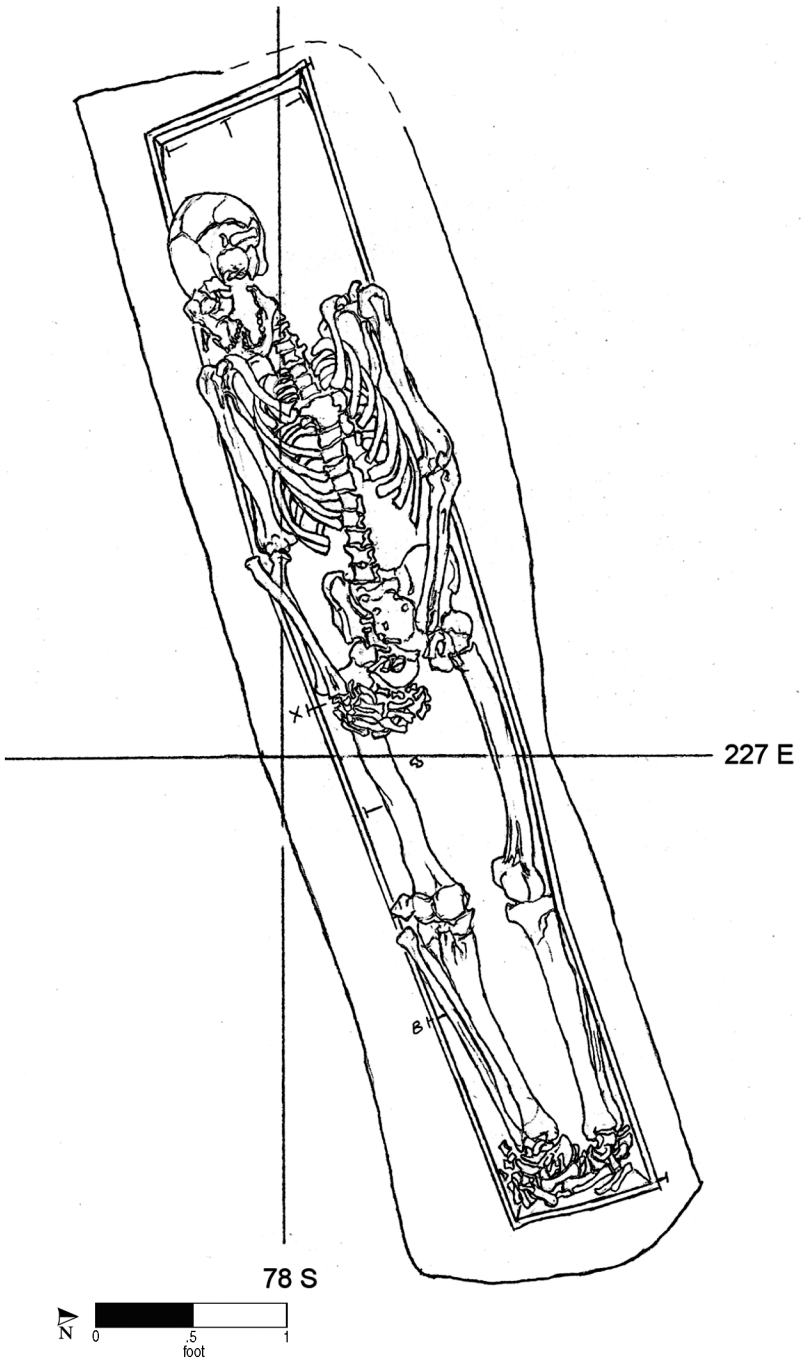
The deceased had been buried supine with his head to the west; his right hand was placed palm down over the upper thigh, and his left hand was palm down over the center of the pelvis. The cranium was crushed and partially embedded in the south coffin wall. The burial tilted downhill toward the feet, which were recorded at an elevation of -1.16 feet. The incline of the skeletal remains is clearly indicated in the field drawing, which shows a fairly large space between the headboard and the skull and the feet pushed down to the foot of the coffin.

Laboratory staff cataloged a fragment of a cast copper-alloy cuff link or button from an unknown provenience associated with this burial. The item was not drawn in the field or mentioned in field notes, nor was it photographed before it was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center. No clear evidence associated the artifact with this burial; however, the overlying Burial 366, which had slumped into Burial 387, contained a cast copper-alloy button, possibly a match for the item. It is possible that the artifact was originally associated with Burial 366.

Burial 387 and the adjacent Burial 388 (of a woman aged 29–57) had similarly narrow coffins and similar hand positions (perhaps the result of extremely narrow coffins); they appeared to be aligned, implying that the burials may have been contemporaneous. Both contained stoneware-waste material in their shafts—they either postdated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or the material was intrusive from later disturbances. Based on the apparently tapered coffin and the possible interment prior to the heavy kiln dumping in the area, this burial has been placed in the Early Group.

(continued on page 536)

Burial 387 (cont.)



Burial No. 387 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/9/92; Drawing No. 867).

Burial 388

Series 52
Catalog No. 2008
Datum point: 100
Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 222
Elevation of cranium: -0.38 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 388, located in Lot 20½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 29 and 57 years old. The grave-shaft outline was described as very long and rectangular in shape. Portions of the outline had been obscured by disturbances at the site. The grave-shaft soil contained about 300 sherds of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware, pieces of clam and oyster shell, fragments of cow bone, and a clay pipe bowl.

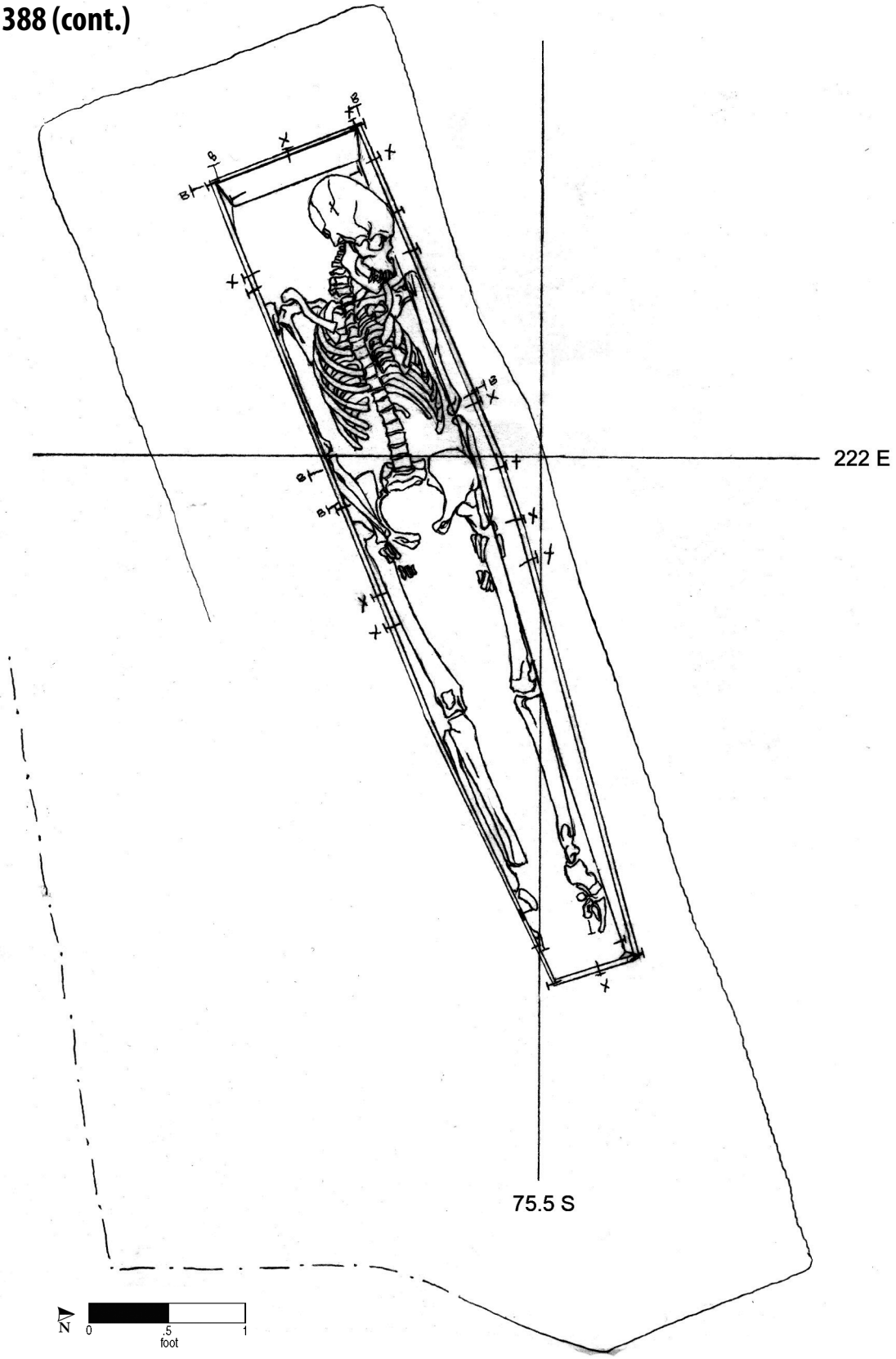
The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of -0.36 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with 11 vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a tapered coffin in supine position. Her head was to the west, and both hands were palm down over the thighs. The skeletal remains were complete except for some foot bones. The cranium was in poor condition, with multiple fractures. Excavators collected a wood sample from the coffin headboard, subsequently labeled as "dowel from lid," but its true provenience is unclear. Another lid sample was identified as red pine. Field notes indicated that two straight pins were found, but only one was drawn in situ, on the cranium, and only one was cataloged. Copper staining was noted during cleaning of the bones in the left and right parietal and temporal areas.

According to field records, Burial 388 overlay another grave, Burial 424, which was represented only by an apparent grave-cut outline and a few small bone fragments with modern debris (newspaper) interspersed. Burial 424 was identified 4 weeks after the removal of Burial 388, and the entire area was disturbed in the interim. Burial 424 was probably a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than an in situ burial. Burial 421, adjacent to the west, was voided when it was determined to be a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than a burial.

Burial 388 and Burial 387 to its south had similar very narrow coffins, palm-down hand positions, and were aligned. The burials appeared contemporaneous. Both contained some stoneware-waste material in their shafts, indicating that they either postdated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or that the material was intrusive from later disturbances. The tapered four-sided coffin places Burial 388 in the Early Group.

(continued on page 538)

Burial 388 (cont.)



Burial No. 388 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/30/92; Drawing No. 850).

Burial 389

Series 50
Catalog No. 2023
Datum point: 95
Grid coordinates: S 82, E 220
Elevation of cranium: 1.87 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 389, located in Lot 20½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the truncated remains of woman of undetermined age. The grave-shaft outline appeared to be tapered, but only the western half was discernable because it was truncated at its eastern end by Burial 396, the grave of a child between 6.5 and 8.5 years. The high point of the grave-shaft outline was recorded at an elevation of 2.58 feet at the northwest corner. The soil was described as red sand mottled with brown-yellow and gray-green clay. It contained a few brick fragments and numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln waste, and kiln furniture. The grave was overlain by the western part of a dump associated with the potteries in the area; the kiln furniture and waste may have been intrusive from the later industrial dump situated above the grave.

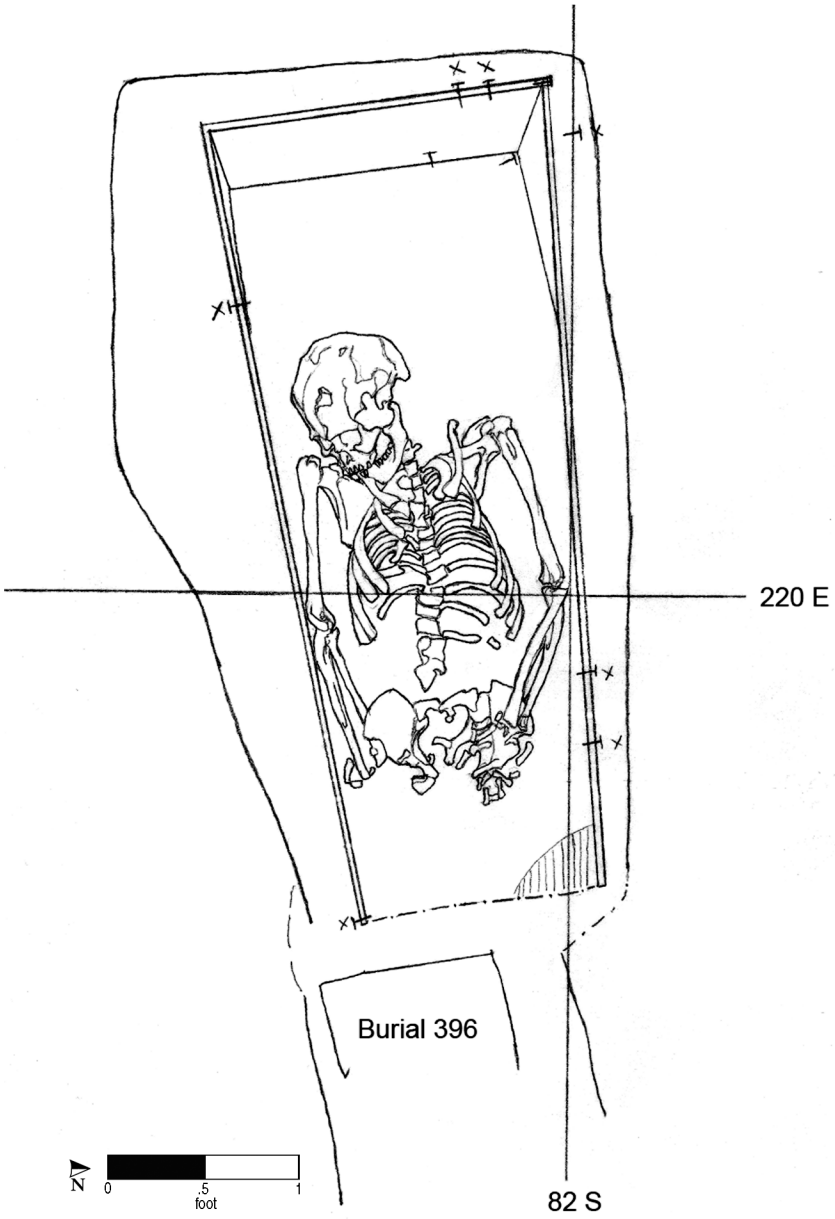
The remaining portions of the coffin lid were recorded as well preserved. The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot. The elevation of the lid at the southwest corner of the headboard was recorded at 2.71 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the headboard was unusually wide, measuring 1.6 feet. The grave floor may have sloped downward to the east; the cranium appeared to have slid away from the coffin headboard, leaving a wide empty space. The bottom of the coffin at the easternmost surviving portion was recorded at an elevation of 1.28 feet.

The deceased had been buried in supine position, head to the west and the left hand on the left innominate bone. The right hand was absent except for an eroded wrist bone, and the rest of her skeleton was missing below the pelvis. Excavators noted that the bones were stained black and had accrued an unidentified material, possibly a mineral deposit. A single straight pin was found on the cranium.

As mentioned above, Burial 389 was truncated Burial by 396. Burial 389 may have been aligned with another adult grave, Burial 432. Based on the tapered coffin and the fact that it had been truncated by a later interment, Burial 389 has been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 540)

Burial 389 (cont.)



Burial No. 389 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/7/92; Drawing No. 861).

Burial 390

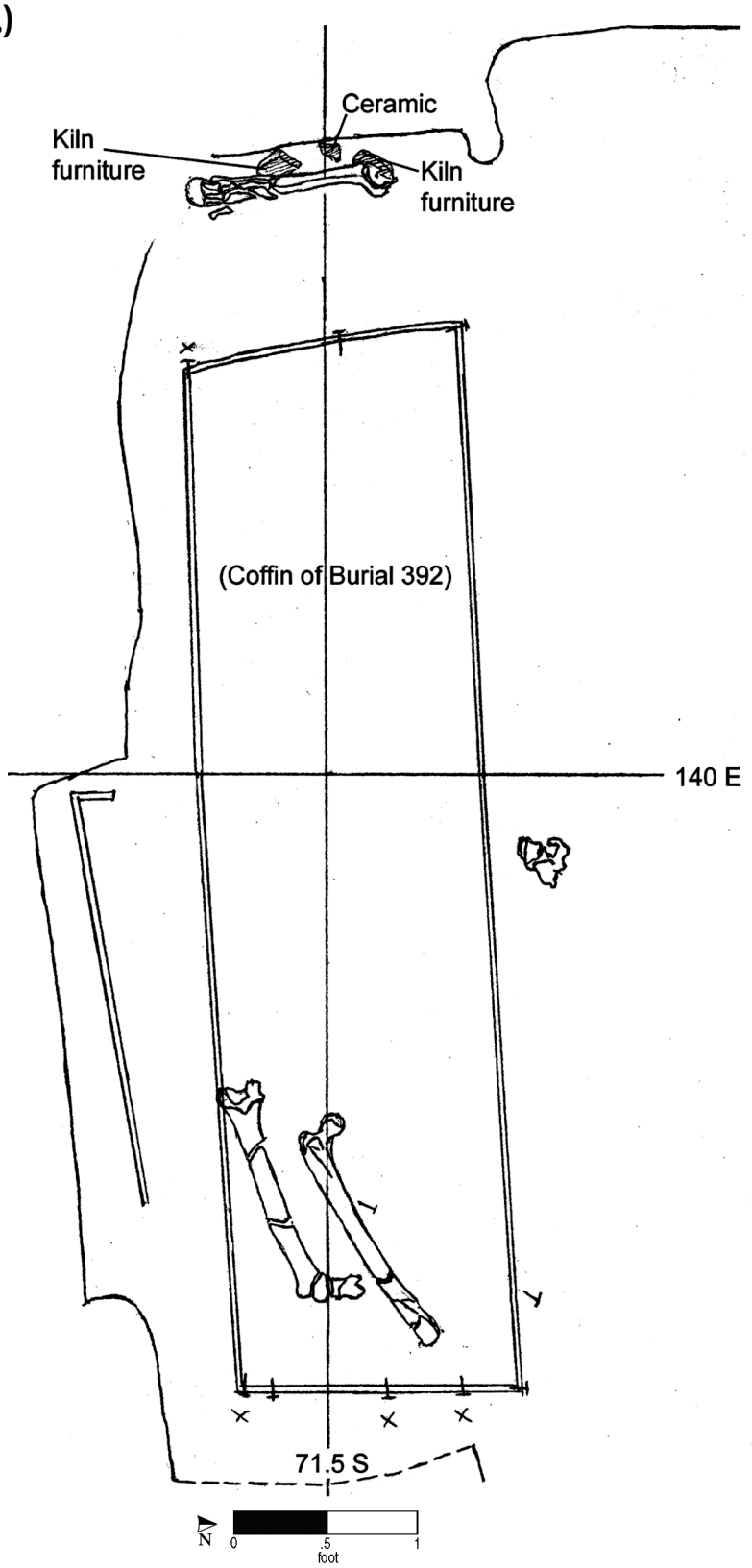
Series 57
Catalog No. 2032
Datum point: A2
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 140
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.41 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 390 contained the disarticulated skeletal elements of a man between 25 and 35 years old. The skeletal remains consisted of right and left femurs, a humerus, and a partial occipital. Burial 390 was extensively disturbed by the interment of Burial 392. The femurs lay over the east end of the coffin, the humerus was laid against the west wall of the grave shaft, and the cranial fragment lay on the coffin's north side.

Based on the relationship to Burial 392, and in the absence of evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 390 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 542)

Burial 390 (cont.)



Burial No. 390 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/29/92; Drawing No. 846).

Burial 391

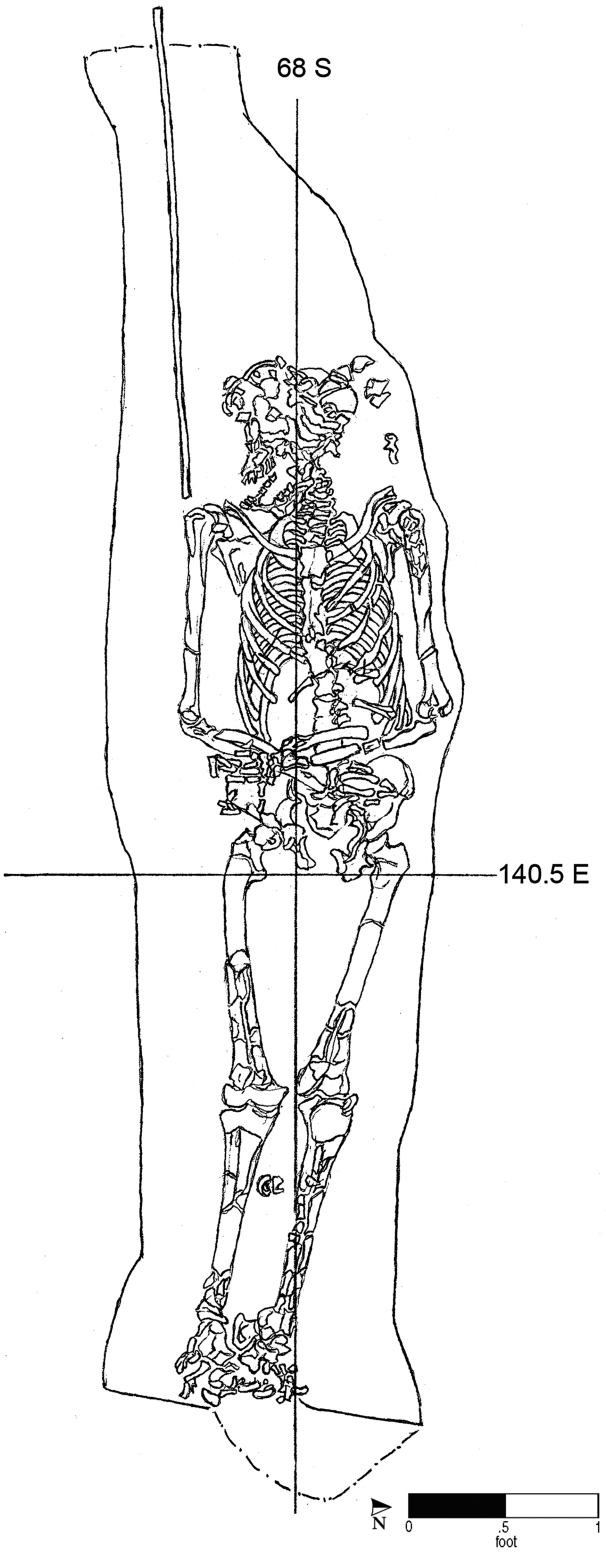
Series 57
Catalog No. 2034
Datum point: 110 (1.83 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 68, E 140.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.69 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 391 held the remains of a man between 16.5 and 19.5 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, just to the south of the projected alignment of the former boundary fence. This area had been scraped down to the level of coffin stains by backhoe; however, this burial had no coffin. The grave shaft was recorded at elevations of 1.43–1.65 feet, and the skeletal remains were exposed at 1.69 feet. Excavators noted a coffin line along the south edge of the burial that extended west of the remains; this coffin stain was from Burial 426, an unexcavated grave that lay immediately to the south and beneath Burial 391.

Artifacts from the burial included intrusive material from a disturbance near the feet, some wood fragments, and several nails, which may have been present in the soil matrix. However, the nails were recovered in direct association with bone and could have been deliberately placed in the burial; they were reburied with the skeletal remains. Fragments of extraneous bone and teeth were found in the grave fill and identified as those of an individual approximately 13 years old. The area contained numerous disturbed burials, any of which could have been the source of the extraneous remains.

The man had been placed directly in the ground in a supine position, with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his abdomen. The skeletal remains were severely crushed but complete.

The south side of Burial 391 overlay the north side of Burial 426. The latter was not fully exposed or excavated but appeared to have a four-sided coffin. The scarcity of material evidence in Burial 391 made temporal assignment difficult, but based on stratigraphic position, this burial has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 391 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/15/92; Drawing No. 878).

Burial 392

Catalog No. 2039
Datum point: 110 (1.83 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 140
Elevation of cranium: 1.04 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 392 was of a man between 43 and 53 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been cleared down to the level of the coffins by backhoe. The grave shaft was clearly visible on all sides except the north. Its fill was described as gray-brown silt with yellow-brown, red-brown, and gray sandy silt mottling. Grave-fill artifacts included several sherds of stoneware, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail, and a molded tobacco pipe bowl fragment, which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The grave fill also contained disassociated skeletal elements from a man between 25 and 35 years old, designated Burial 390. This grave was probably disturbed by the interment of Burial 392.

The rectangular coffin lid was identified at elevations of 0.83–1.23 feet. It appeared to have at least two crosspieces nailed to the lengthwise boards. Other pieces of wood recorded on the lid may have been extraneous to this burial, possibly from the underlying Burial 416 (an Early Group adult burial) or the aforementioned Burial 390. A wood sample from the coffin side was identified as pine, and a sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar.

The cranium was exposed at the same time as the coffin lid. The deceased had been laid in the typical supine position, with his hands at his sides but with his head to the east, which was very unusual in this cemetery. Although this orientation may have been deliberate, it is also possible that the rectangular coffin made it difficult to distinguish the head of the coffin from the foot, resulting in an inadvertent head-to-east position.

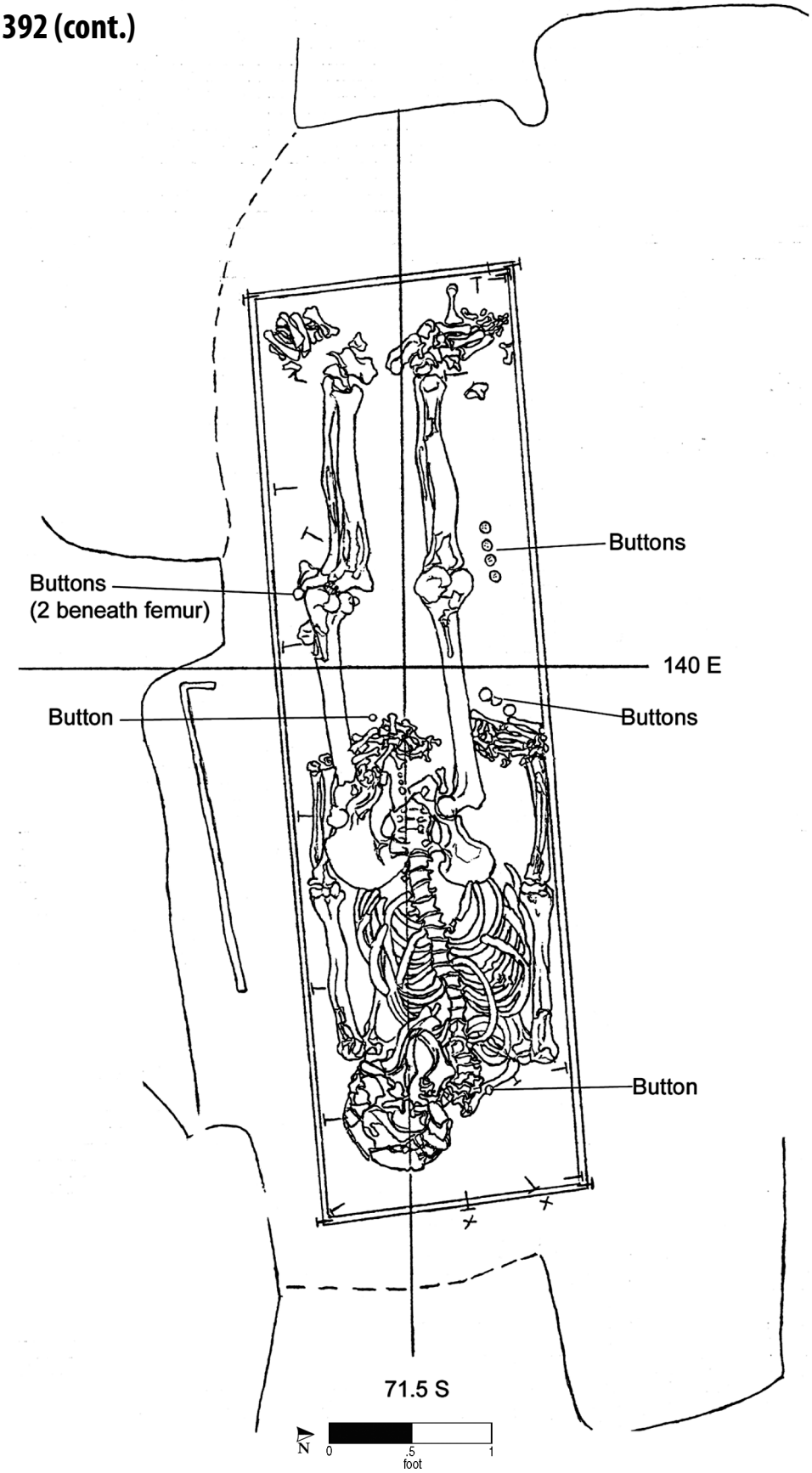
Eleven buttons were recorded in place and recovered (some in fragments) from this burial, along with remnants of fine wool (one with an obvious button hole). Bone button backs were located at the knees (four at the right and three at the left) and near the hands (three at the right and one at the left). The button backs from the right hand were 21–22 mm in diameter, and the others were 15–16 mm. In addition, a 16-mm octagonal button face with a cast loop shank was found at the

right shoulder; the shank link apparently did not survive. During laboratory cleaning of the cervical vertebrae, a portion of a second octagonal face was found, and the two faces were classified as a cuff link.

Although complete, the skeletal remains were in poor condition, crushed and heavily eroded. Three round possible urinary stones were removed from below the innominate bones. Possible healed fractures were also noted on the left patella and right ribs.

Burial 392 appeared to have substantially disturbed Burial 390 and the underlying Burial 416. Burial 392 also cut into the northeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 326. Burial 426, an unexcavated grave, lay just to the north of Burials 392 and 416. Based on the graves impacted by its placement, Burial 392 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 392 (cont.)



Burial No. 392 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/10/92; Drawing No. 870).

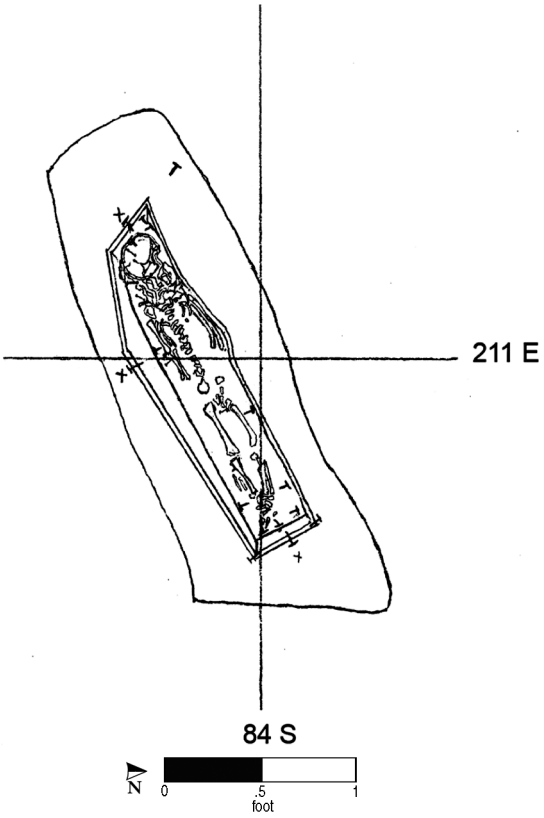
Burial 393

Series 52
Catalog No. 2051
Datum point: 95
Grid coordinates: S 84, E 211
Elevation of cranium: 2.54 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 393 held the remains of a perinatal or neonatal infant. The grave was located in Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, atop Burial 405, which held a child 6–10 years old. The grave-shaft outline was irregularly shaped, and the grave-shaft soil contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a sherd of kiln furniture, and an oyster shell fragment.

The coffin lid was reached at an elevation of 2.63 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with three vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The coffin was narrow and bowed out slightly at the south side; it appeared hexagonal, although the shape is in doubt. The infant had been laid supine with the head to the west and arms fully extended. The fragmented cranial bones were scattered, as were the bones of the feet. Five straight pins were recorded in situ. Two of the pins were at the cranium and one at the right clavicle, all of which were surrounded by concentrations of hair. Excavators also recorded a pin at the right radius and ulna and one at the left femur. Field notes also indicated that small fragments of oyster shell were found above the coffin lid, but they were not cataloged or inventoried as coffin lid items. They may have been inventoried as grave fill.

As noted, Burial 393 was located on top of Burial 405, although the two burials had separate grave-shaft outlines. Both graves held narrow coffins with problematic shapes. Burial 393 was probably placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 405, albeit at a later date. Absent any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 393 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 393 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/3/92; Drawing No. 857).

Burial 394

Catalog No. 2056
Datum point: 109
Grid coordinates: S 59.5, E 185
Elevation of femur: -0.59 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 394 consisted of remains of an adult between 16 and 25 years old; sex could not be determined. The remains were located in an area that had been disturbed by nineteenth-century construction on Lot 18. The skeletal elements, disturbed by backhoe during clearing of the area, were very fragmented and were primarily from the lower half of the body (mostly tibia, fibula, femur, and innominate fragments). A wood sample, possibly from the coffin, was collected but not identified; it was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The soil surrounding the burial was described as red-brown sand with patches of mottled yellow-brown clay. It contained fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, nails, wood, clamshell and oyster shell, and mammal bones, as well as intrusive material including modern sanitary tiles, mirror glass, window glass, linoleum, and plaster from twentieth-century construction. Because of the extensive disturbance, excavators could not identify a grave cut, and all loose artifacts in close proximity to the burial were catalogued as Burial 394; they could not definitively identify any artifacts as being unassociated with the deceased.

Burial 394 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 395

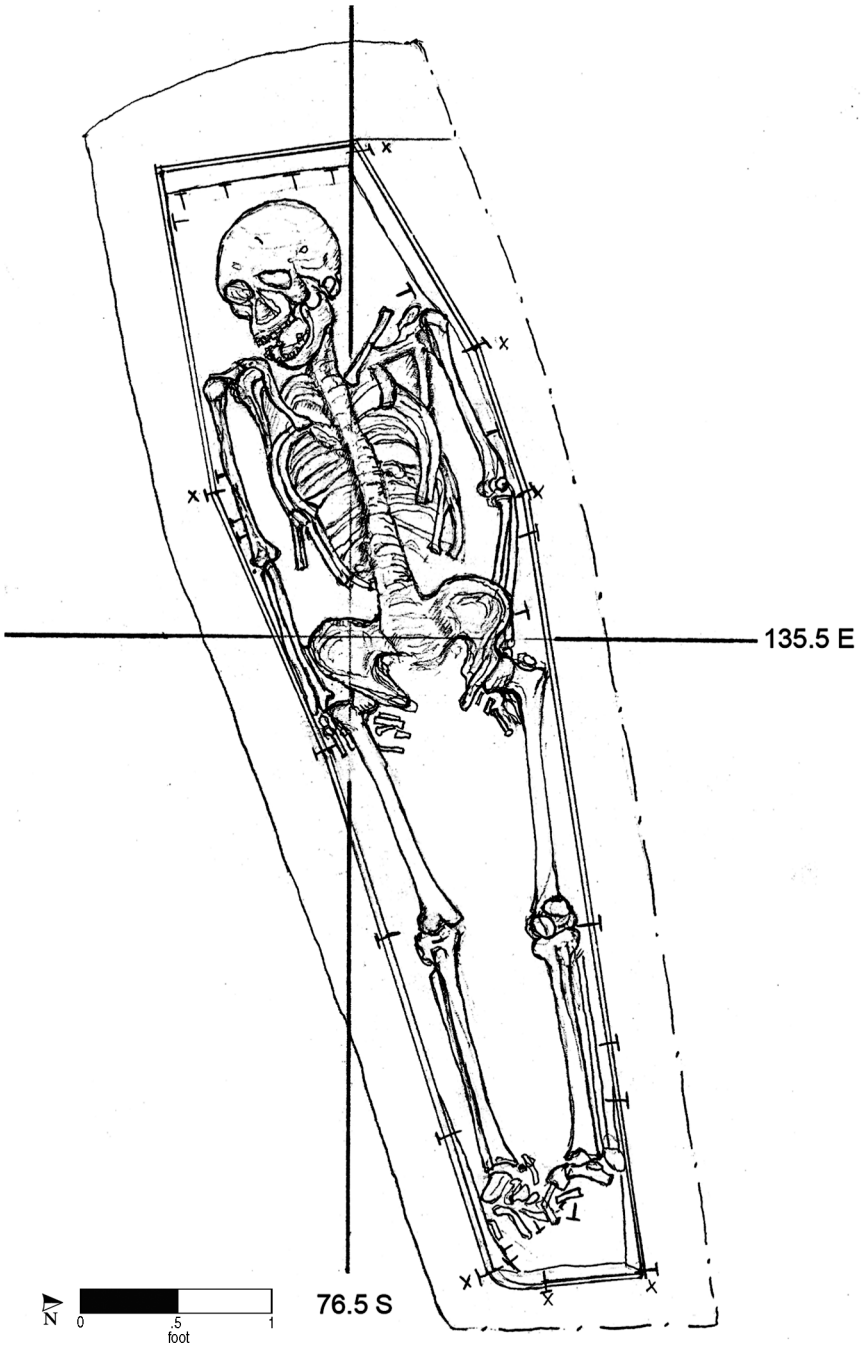
Series 59
Catalog No. 2058
Datum point: 111 (1.69 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 135.5
Elevation of cranium: -1.11 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 395 was of a man aged 43–53 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17 in an area that had been excavated by backhoe to expose the grave shafts and coffin outlines. The grave shaft was originally believed to be the shaft of Burial 376, which lay above Burial 395. The fill was described as red sand and dark gray-brown silt, mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft of Burial 395, but some of the grave-shaft artifacts assigned to Burial 376 may have originated in Burial 395.

The hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -0.52 feet, and the bottom lay at -1.55 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. The skeletal remains were badly eroded, wet and fragile, but complete. The man had been laid supine, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and with the hands resting on the pelvis. One straight pin was recorded in situ on the skull.

The top of the Burial 395 coffin lay about 0.7 feet beneath the bottom of Burial 376, offset slightly to the north and oriented slightly more southerly. Burial 395 may have been contemporary with Burial 373, a nearby low-lying burial of a woman aged 45–60. These burials appeared to be within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, and encompassed a broad demographic and temporal range. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. If Burial 395 was contemporary with Burial 373, then the overlying Burial 376 postdated both, although all three of these burials, including Burial 395, have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 395 (cont.)



Burial No. 395 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/9/92; Drawing No. 868).

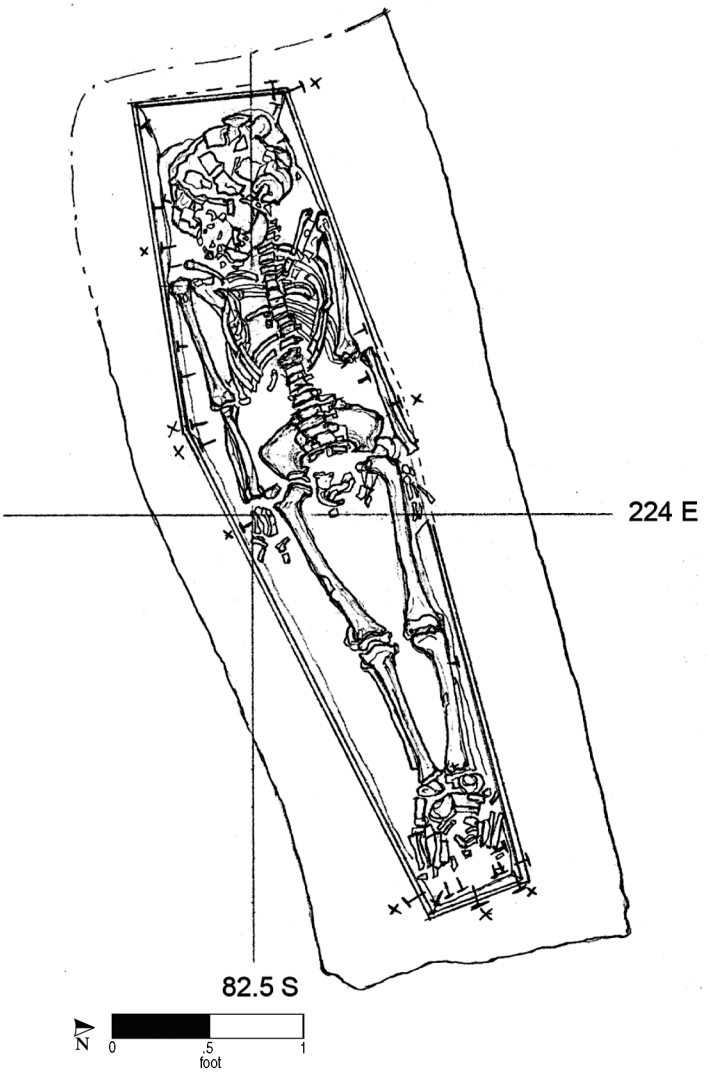
Burial 396

Series 50
Catalog No. 2059
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 224
Elevation of cranium: 1.43 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 396, located in Lot 20½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a child between 6.5 and 8.5 years old. The shaft outline appeared rectangular, although the southwestern corner was not discernable. The high point of the grave cut, close to the southwestern corner, was recorded at an elevation of 2.77 feet. The grave had been dug through a waste dump from nearby pottery kilns, and the shaft fill contained over a thousand sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, some kiln furniture, a few brick fragments, two pieces of unidentified-mammal bone, and a fragment of oyster shell. Two phalanges found above the coffin lid were probably from the underlying Burial 389, a woman's truncated grave.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.81 feet and appeared to have collapsed and crushed the cranium. Excavators noted that large rocks had lain directly on the skeleton and may have damaged some of the skeletal remains. Nails were recorded in situ, around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with eight vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried supine, with head to the west and hands at the sides. Excavators noted that the north side of the coffin wall had slumped onto the left hand, left fibula, and the left foot. Five straight pins were recorded in situ: three on the cranium (at least one of which had preserved a hair sample) and dentition, one on the distal left humerus, and one on the right ribs. A small, unidentified iron artifact, which was not cataloged or inventoried in the laboratory, and some intrusive potsherds and kiln furniture, were found inside the coffin.

Burial 396 truncated the eastern end of Burial 389, indicating that the child's burial postdated it. Burial 396 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 396 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/8/92; Drawing No. 866).

Burial 397

Series 37
Catalog No. 2060
Datum point: 94
Grid coordinates: S 87, E 229
Elevation of cranium: 0.51 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 397, located at the far rear of Lot 20½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. The rectangular grave cut was shared with the overlying Burial 341, of a man of undetermined age. The grave-shaft fill contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a fragment of redware, nails, and numerous fragments of oyster shell and clamshell.

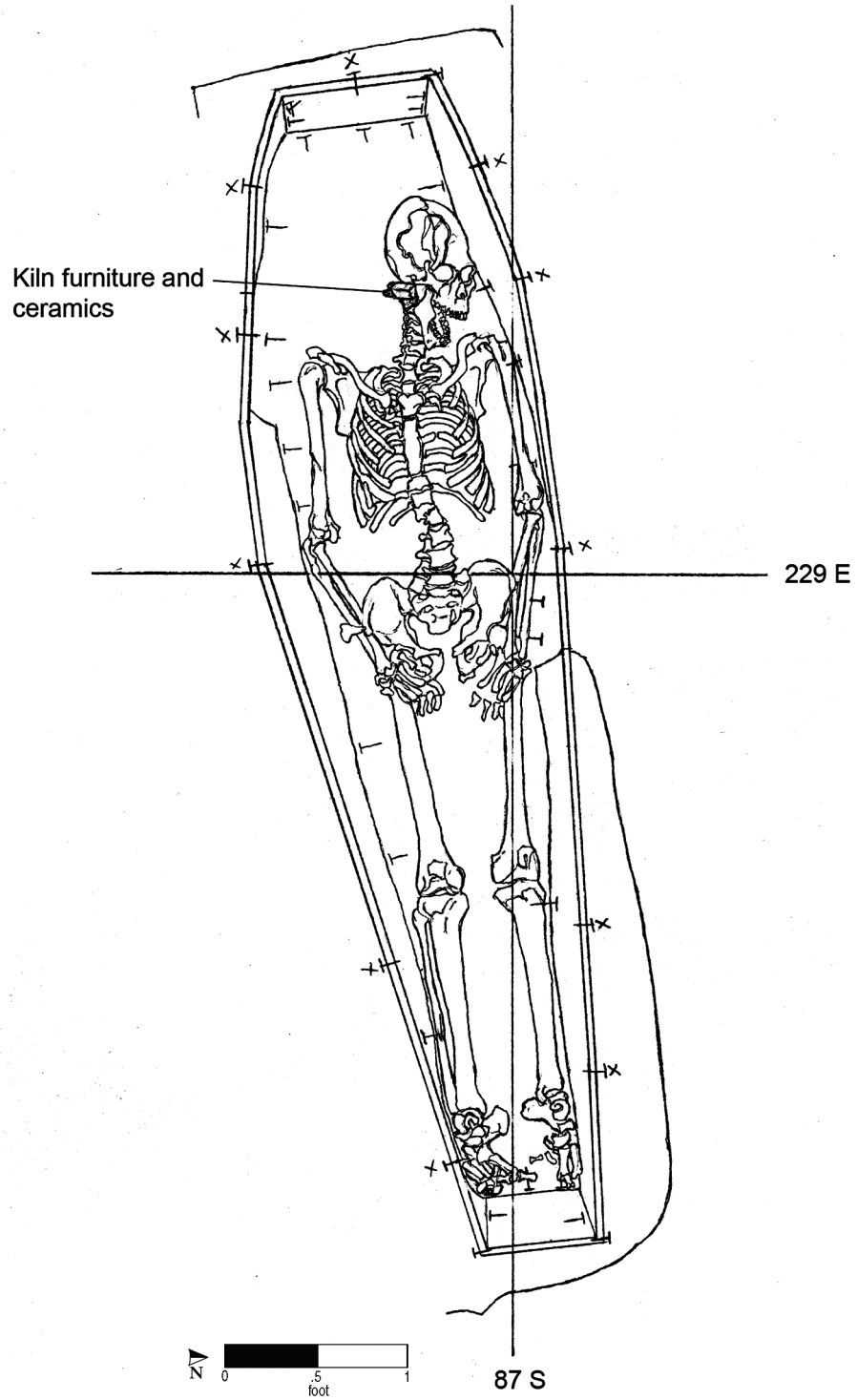
The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was recorded at an elevation of 0.83 feet. Excavators noted that the coffin appeared large in the field drawings because the upper walls had extended outward. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom coffin perimeters; 12 vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. The woman was buried in supine position, with her head to the west, arms extended, and her hands directly atop her thighs. Burial 341 had slumped down onto Burial 397 and apparently caused fractures to the cranium. The dental remains showed signs of distal chipping, a deliberate modification.

Fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the cranium during cleaning in the laboratory. A fragment each of ceramic and kiln furniture were recorded in situ at the base of the cranium; considering the vast amounts of sherds found in the grave fill, it is likely these fell in from the grave shaft. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 0.08 feet. Excavators noted that they checked the bottom of the grave cut and found no evidence of an underlying burial.

As noted, Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, and they appear to have shared the same grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north. Burials 341 and 397 have been assigned to the Middle Group, based on overall stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place the grave more precisely in time.

(continued on page 552)

Burial 397 (cont.)



Burial No. 397 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/14/92; Drawing No. 875).

Burial 398

Catalog No. 2061
Datum point: 90
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 256.1
Elevation of cranium: 0.67 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Field notes state that Burial 398 consisted of "all the bone fragments and artifacts in redeposited fill dirt in the extreme SE corner of Structure F." The area was heavily disturbed by the construction of retaining walls for the buildings at 290 Broadway. An unknown number of burials were damaged or destroyed by this construction. The surrounding soil yielded a few sherds of local stoneware; window, bottle, and drinking glass fragments; and a piece of unidentified gastropod shell. Human skeletal remains recovered included cranial fragments, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, and long-bone fragments. These remains appeared to have been from an adult aged 25–35 years. Excavators believed that Burial 398 and Burial 403, the remains of a man between 39 and 65 years, represented the same individual. Laboratory notes indicated that Burial 403 was voided, and the remains were joined with those from Burial 398. Each was cataloged separately, however, as the skeletal remains of Burial 398 appeared to be from a younger adult than those of Burial 403.

Artifacts recovered near the bones included nails and nail fragments, straight pins, a copper-alloy ring (21-mm-inside-band diameter), and a portion of an octagonal cuff link. A button was found to the north of the main concentration of bone but was not cataloged with this burial; it was probably cataloged with Burial 403.

Burial 398 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 399

Catalog No. 2063
Datum point: 104 (3.31 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 79, E 213
Elevation of cranium: -0.08 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

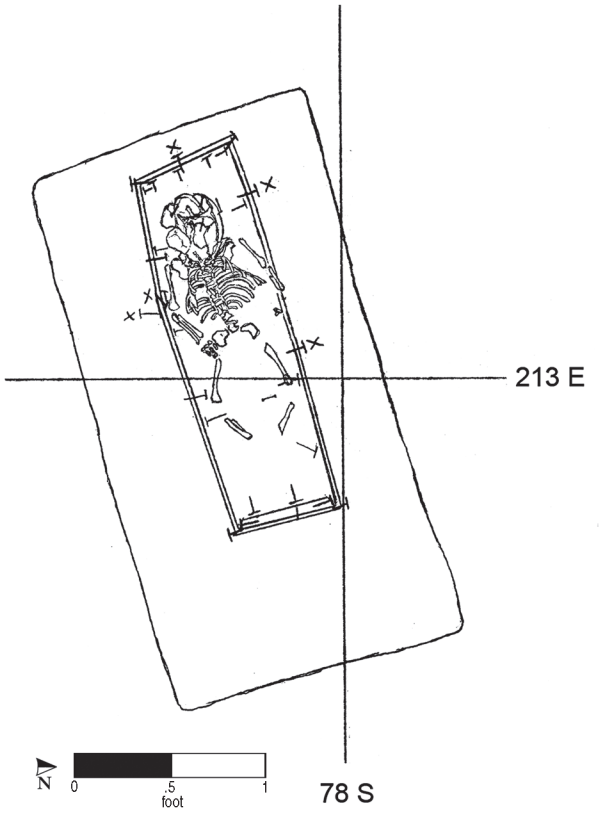
Burial 399 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 20½ in the eastern part of the excavated site. Although the field notes mentioned extraneous nails in the shaft fill, all nails were packaged in the same bag and could not be differentiated in the laboratory.

The infant was buried in a rectangular coffin, in supine position with the head to the west. The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of 0.16 feet and the bottom at -0.23 feet. Several vertical nails were recorded in situ around the coffin's top perimeter and an additional 17 nails delineated the coffin bottom. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. The skeleton was nearly complete, but bone surfaces and epiphyses were very eroded and the cranium was crushed.

Seven straight pins were recorded in situ: five at the cranium, one at the neck, and one adjacent to the left femur, lying on a bit of preserved coffin wood. Field notes indicate that a concentration of seed, probably jimsonweed, was found at the distal end of the left tibia. The seeds were inventoried but not conclusively identified before they were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Excavators recorded large amounts of hair and possible tissue on the cranium, and samples were collected for later analysis. Another sample was taken from the upper thoracic vertebrae and left rib area where a copper-alloy straight pin was present.

Burial 399 was aligned parallel to and approximately 2 feet north of Burial 415 (a man between 35 and 55 years old). The close proximity and alignment may have indicated a relationship between the two. Absent evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 399 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 399 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/14/92; Drawing No. 874).

Burial 400

Series 56
Catalog No. 2064
Datum point: 122 (2.67 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 65.5, E 130
Elevation of cranium: 2.09 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 400 held the remains of a man 25–35 years old. The grave-shaft fill was described as brownish yellow silt with sand mottled with strong brown and gray-brown silt. A few ceramic sherds and a piece of kiln furniture were recovered from the shaft. A sherd found in the coffin was deemed intrusive and was bagged along with the fill items. Because the sherd could not be singled out, and it is virtually certain it was intrusive rather than a deliberate placement, it was not reburied with the human remains.

The coffin lid was encountered at 2.41 feet and the bottom at 1.37 feet. Burial 352 had disturbed the eastern half of the coffin's south side. Otherwise, the sides, headboard, and footboard were discernable; in situ nails around the bottom outlined the hexagonal perimeter. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, very crushed and eroded. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west. Both elbows were bent at a 90°; the forearms were across the abdomen. This arm position is very similar to that of Burial 324, of a woman between 25 and 35. The burials were at similar elevations, and both had been slightly disturbed by Burial 352, a grave that was placed between them.

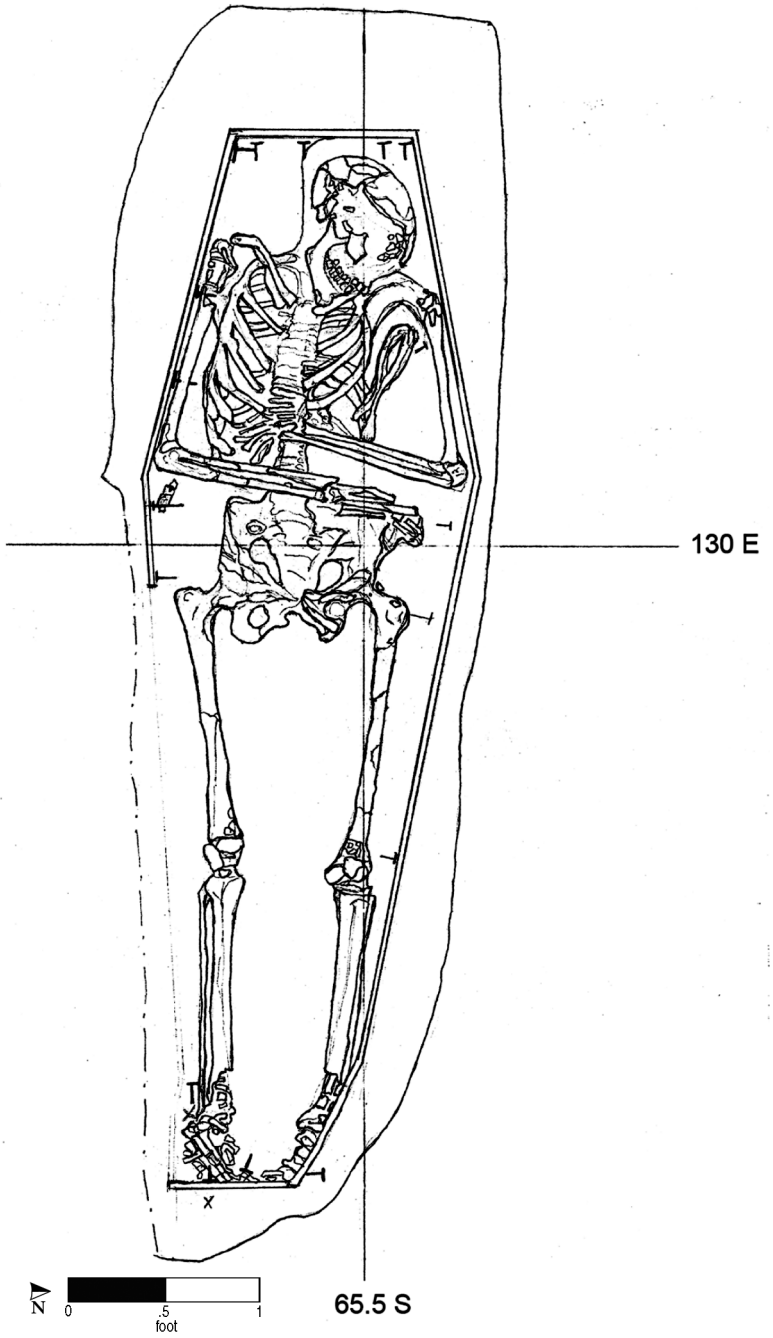
Burials 324 and 400 may have been interred at or near the same time and/or may have been related in some way. Perhaps they were prepared for burial by the same individuals. Two copper-alloy pins were recovered from the top of the cranium, both with hair attached. The pins were sent to the laboratory for conservation, and the hair was kept with the skeletal remains.

Burial 400 appeared to fall within a north-south row that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. This row may have represented a contour in the hillside. At least two phases of interments were represented: an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, which included Burial 352. The later burials lay at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery eroded during the interim.

Two possible post molds were recorded at the same elevation as the coffin top, and more postholes were recorded some distance to the east and west. These features may have represented one or more fence lines along the patent boundary that traversed the site; however, they were located slightly south of the surveyed boundary and did not quite align with the clearer pattern of postholes recorded farther west at the rear of Lots 14 and 15. Burial 400 was located along this projected fence line, but it was not clear whether the grave predated or postdated the fence. Because this determination cannot be made, Burial 400 was assigned by default to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 556)

Burial 400 (cont.)



Burial No. 400 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/17/92; Drawing No. 883).

Burial 401

Series 56
Catalog No. 2065
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 130
Temporal group: Undetermined

Burial 401 was located immediately beneath Burial 352, a Late-Middle grave of a man of uncertain age. The remains consisted of a coffin floor with associated nails and a few items from the surrounding soil. It was later decided that this was part of the Burial 352 coffin, perhaps a reinforced double bottom, and the burial number was voided.

Burial 401 may have been, as originally thought, a separate burial. In this case, only the coffin floor survived the impact of later interments. If it were such a disturbed burial, redeposited skeletal remains would probably have been recovered from the intruding burial shafts. However, in this part of the site, the upper portions of the grave shafts (with their associated artifacts and remains) were removed by machine before archaeological excavation began. Skull fragments were recorded above the nearby Burial 324, of a woman aged 25–35, and additional redeposited remains were designated Burial 367, which held a probable woman of similar age. Burial 401 has not been assigned to a temporal group, as it is not clear whether or not it represents a distinct interment. Records are filed with Burial 352.

Burial 402

Catalog No. 2066
Datum point: 93
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 235
Elevation of cranium: 1.06 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 402, located in Lot 20½/21, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held truncated adult remains. The burial was exposed and drawn in situ but had not been fully excavated when the project was shut down in August 1992. The remains were left in place and reburied; no laboratory analysis was conducted. Preliminary field assessment tentatively identified the deceased as a man about 35 years old.

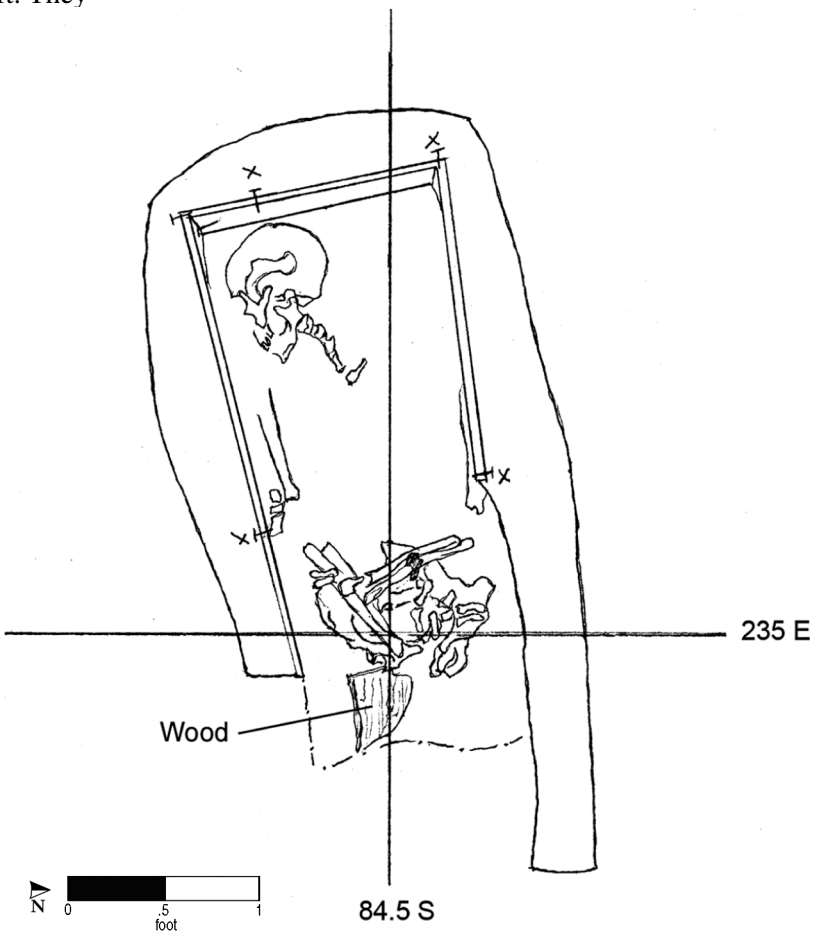
Burial 402 was discovered during excavation of Burial 380 when excavators noticed a pit-fill line in the western section of the grave shaft. They eventually determined that the outline was not Burial 402 but an unexposed lower-lying burial that may have truncated Burial 402.

Only the western half of the rectangular grave cut was discernable; the eastern half was missing below the proximal femurs. The grave fill was described as mottled yellowish brown. Grave-fill artifacts included a few fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of kiln furniture and one fragment each of undecorated Chinese export porcelain, glass, and a tobacco pipe bowl. Although some ceramic was recovered from the coffin, it was deemed intrusive rather than directly associated with the burial.

The coffin lid was noted at an elevation of 0.96 feet. The coffin was four sided and tapered toward the foot, and the south side was extremely well preserved. A lid sample was identified as cedar and a second sample from the side or lid was identified as spruce. Six nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters, and four vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. Three shanks were recovered, cataloged, and inventoried, and the rest were left in situ.

The deceased had been laid supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis. Excavators noted that portions of the upper body had "sloped" into the coffin walls on either side. The skull, left radius and ulna, and pelvis had sustained considerable rodent damage during excavation, exacerbating their already poor condition. The sacrum was the lowest part of the skeletal remains and was recorded at an elevation of 0.56 feet.

Burials 387, 389, 432, and 340, all nearby adult graves, appear to have predated the stoneware-waste dump in this area (or at least the heaviest dumping) and had tapering coffins, so were assigned to the Early Group. Burial 402 was located to the north and parallel to Burial 340. On the basis of its coffin shape, it too has been placed in the Early Group.



Burial No. 402 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 910).

Burial 403

Series 00
Catalog No. 2067
Datum point: 90 (4.22 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 93, E 256
Elevation of highest skeletal elements (redeposited cranial fragments): 1.12 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

The remains in Burial 403, of a man between 39 and 65 years of age, were fragmentary and damaged. The area was heavily disturbed by construction of retaining walls for the structure at 290 Broadway. Burial 403 consisted of a remnant coffin, cranial fragments, four loose teeth, a rib fragment, and a patella fragment, all apparently redeposited. Excavators believed that Burial 403 and Burial 398, consisting of disarticulated remains to the east of Burial 403, represented the same individual. Laboratory notes indicated that Burial 403 was voided and joined with Burial 398. Each was cataloged separately, however, and the skeletal remains of Burial 398 were determined to be from a younger adult than those of Burial 403.

The partial coffin was recorded at elevations of 0.43–1.07 feet. Its shape could not be determined. Nails were recorded in situ at the coffin's west corners. The recovery of cranial fragments from the west end of the coffin suggested the deceased was buried with head to the west.

Material recovered along with this burial included items that were scattered among the skeletal remains, and it is not clear whether these items were in direct association with the deceased. Two buttons were photographed and drawn in situ before being collected in the field; three buttons were mentioned in the notes; and four buttons were cataloged in the laboratory. The fourth button was probably the button noted in field records for Burial 398. Two buttons were pewter (with high tin and lead content) of cast construction, with applied loop shanks, 23 mm in diameter. One was a plain cast-copper-alloy button, with a flat face and a cone shank, 22 mm in diameter (shown at right). The fourth was a copper-alloy cast dome button, plain, of two-piece construction, with a brazed or polished soldered omega shank and seams, 17 mm in diameter. In addition to the buttons, fragments of black

woven cloth were recovered. Pin fragments were recovered during cleaning of one of the temporal bones.

Burial 403 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 404

Catalog No. 2069
Datum point: 118a (0.85 AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 165
Temporal group: Early?

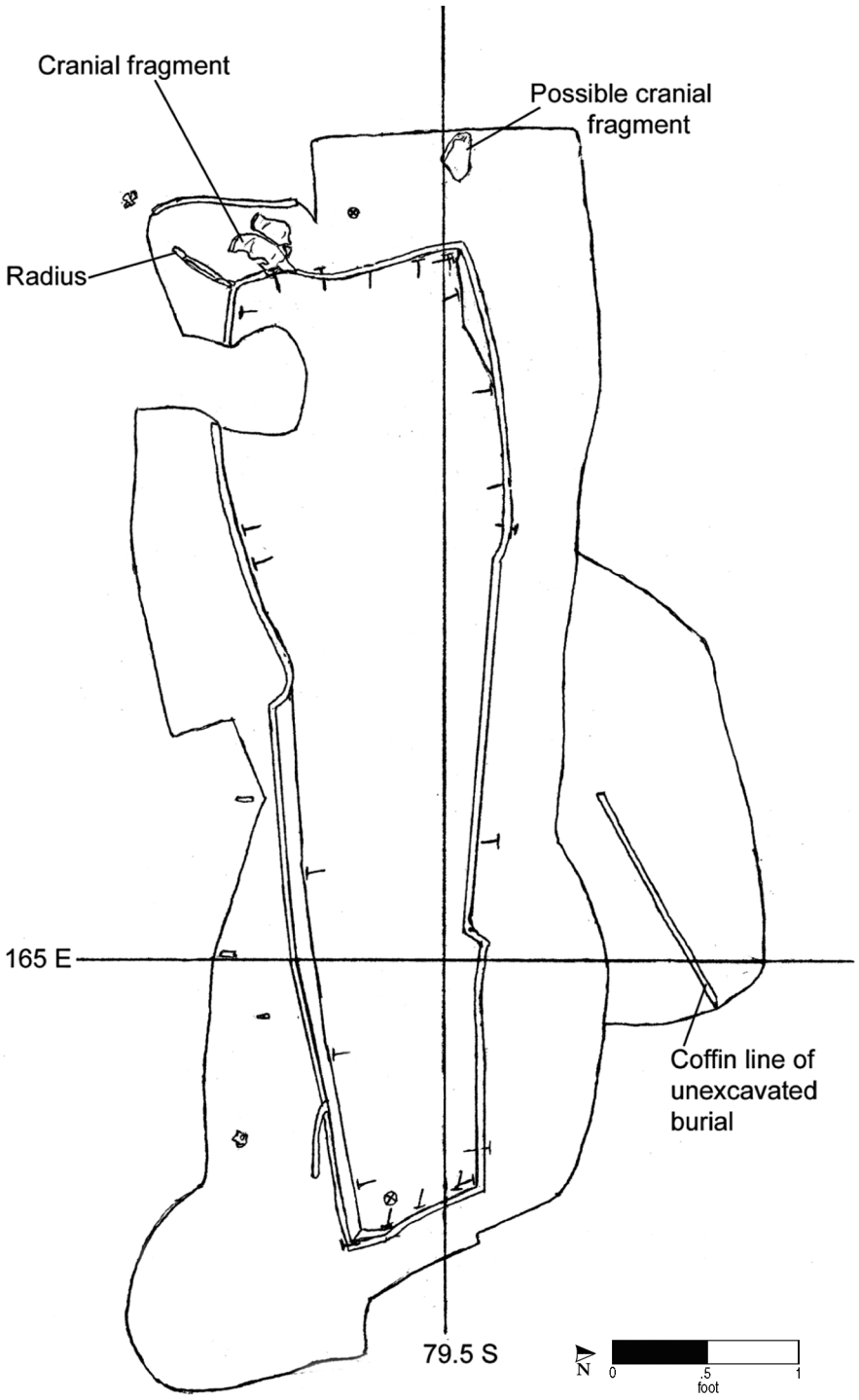
Burial 404 consisted of the vestiges of a coffin along with several fragments of skeletal remains found in the surrounding grave fill. The remains have been identified as those of a woman of undetermined age, but it is not clear whether they were redeposited from other nearby burials or represented the individual that was originally buried in the coffin. This part of the site, at the rear of Lot 18, was substantially disturbed by past activity and also suffered damage during mechanical clearing for the project. Excavation of the area had just begun when the field project was shut down in July 1992.

The grave fill was described as brownish mottled soil and also as mottled yellow silt and reddish brown silty sand. Pieces of brick and mortar were noted in the soil above the western end of the coffin, and ceramics, kiln furniture, intrusive window glass, pipe stem fragments, and animal bone were recovered from the fill. One piece of kiln furniture was recorded in the fill below the coffin bottom. Archaeological excavation began at the level at which the coffin stain was visible. Although the coffin had collapsed, it appeared to be complete, albeit empty. The lid was recorded at 0.8 feet and the bottom at 0.1 feet. Drawings, including the first site plan, seem to indicate it was four sided and tapered toward the foot. However, field notes record it as hexagonal. Disturbances were noted at the foot and on the south side adjacent to the head of the coffin. Nails were recorded around the coffin perimeter, mainly at the bottom. Excavators made particular note of the "extremely thick" organic stain that, along with the in situ nails, represented the coffin bottom. They opined that the body had been removed from the coffin at some time prior to its decomposition. It is also possible, however, that the burial had been disturbed from above, eradicating the skeleton, during a construction episode in the past.

Cranial and radius fragments were found in the soil adjacent to (and outside) the southwest corner of the coffin; a tooth and fragments of a humerus and a vertebra were found near the centerline of the coffin. Other elements identified from the soil included scapula, tibia, and phalange fragments. The field assessment suggested that the tooth, a premolar, was from a different individual than the bones.

Burial 404 has been tentatively assigned to the Early Group based on a possible tapering coffin shape.

Burial 404 (cont.)



Burial No. 404 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/16/92; Drawing No. 881).

Burial 405

Series 52
Catalog No. 2071
Datum point: 95
Grid coordinates: S 83.9, E 211.8
Elevation of cranium: 2.22 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 405, located in Lot 20½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a child between 6 and 10 years old. The grave-shaft outline appeared to have straight sides and a rounded head but it was not completely discernable because Burial 393, which lay above Burial 405, had slumped into its northern side. The grave-shaft soil contained a few sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, nails, and fragments of oyster shells and clamshells.

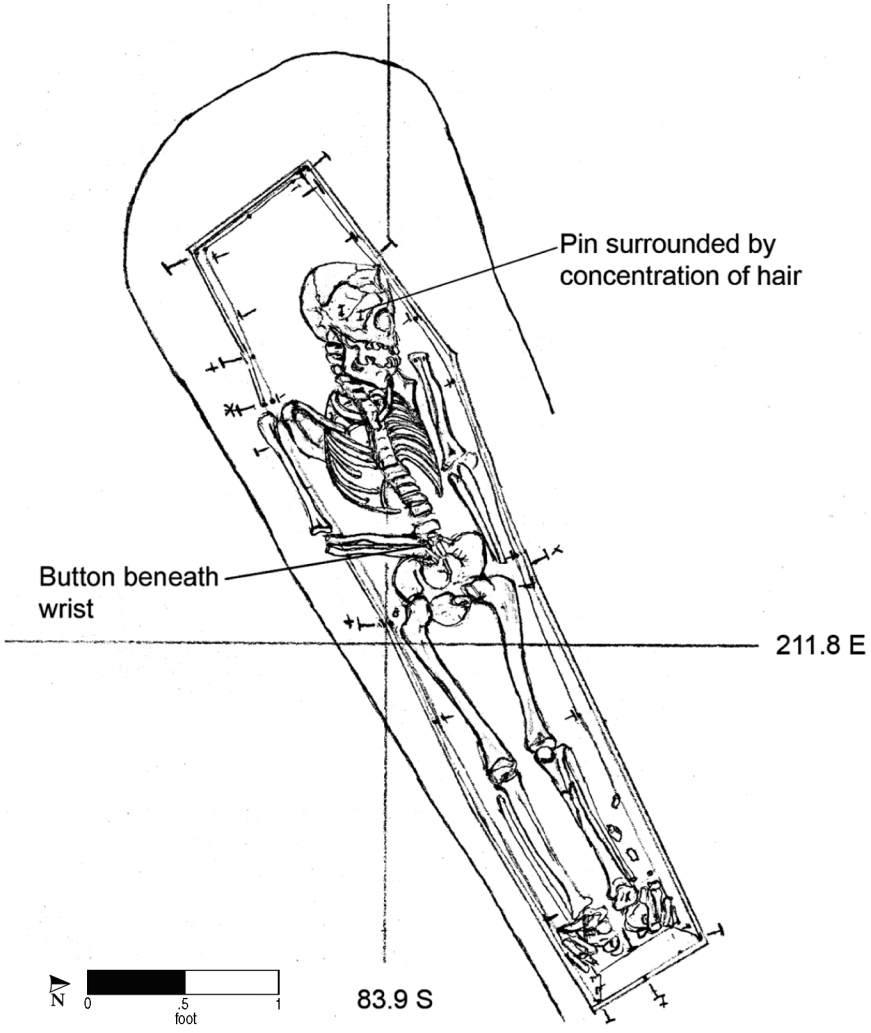
The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.52 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with five vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The coffin was narrow and probably hexagonal. The child had been laid in supine position, with the head to the west, the left arm at the side, and the right arm flexed at about 70° with the right hand on the pelvis. The field drawing showed the right humerus lying just outside the south coffin wall.

A button was recorded in situ below the right wrist and was identified in the laboratory as a Britannia large button made of spun white metal with an applied copper-alloy loop shank measuring 30 mm in diameter. Two copper-alloy straight pins, one with hair attached, were recorded in situ on the cranium, although only one pin was positively identified in the laboratory; the other pin was designated

as unidentified organic material with copper staining. A shell and nail were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the cranium.

Burial 393, as noted, was located on top of Burial 405, although it had its own defined grave-shaft outline. Both burials contained narrow coffins with questionable shapes. Burial 393 was probably placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 405. The south side of Burial 415 appears to have cut into the Burial 405 grave shaft. Burial 405 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 405 (cont.)



Burial No. 405 (drawn by C. Sneed on 7/10/92; Drawing No. 869).

Burial 406

Catalog No. 2078
Datum point: 105
Grid coordinates: S 68.25, E 253.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.02 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

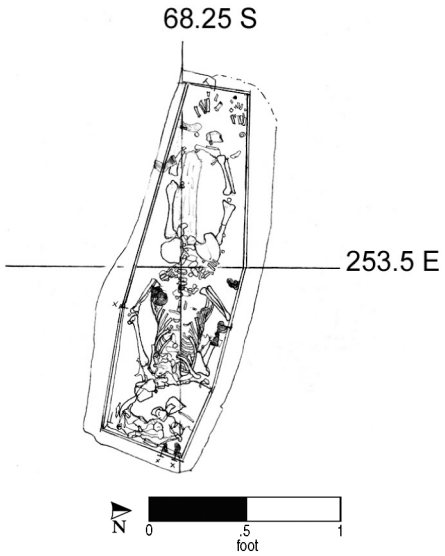
Burial 406 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The grave was located at the eastern edge of the excavated site, between a footing for the 290 Broadway structure and a retaining wall along Elk Street. The shaft fill contained a large quantity of kiln waste.

Despite its location, the burial was well preserved. It was unusual in that the infant had been laid with the head to the east. The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of -0.10 feet and the bottom at -0.26 feet. Coffin shape was rather unclear; it may have been hexagonal, but the shoulder break was indistinct and may have been in the middle of the coffin rather that toward the head end. The east-headed position may have resulted from confusing the coffin head with the foot at the time it was laid in the grave. At least six nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at the top and the bottom, but only one was inventoried in the laboratory. The child was in a supine position, with arms slightly flexed and hands resting just above the pelvis. The skeleton was well preserved despite fractures to the cranium. Excavators removed several pieces of kiln furniture that had sunk into the cranial vault.

The excavation of Burial 406 began in early July 1992 and was interrupted at the end of the month when the project was halted. Excavation resumed in October 1992. The excavators observed footprints over and around the burial. A nail had been dislodged, and the coffin wall had collapsed at the foot of the burial, displacing some of the foot bones. The hand bones were also displaced.

According to field notes, a total of 12 pins were found within the burial, 3 of which had associated organic material. It was possible to determine locations of 9 of the pins. Three pins were on the cranium, 1 on the left scapula, 1 on the right scapula with organic material, 2 on the ribs, 1 from the thoracic area, and 1 pin stain with organic material at the right wrist.

Burial 406 was an isolated burial, although the large disturbed area adjacent to it probably once contained other graves. It has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 406 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/29/92; Drawing No. 907).

Burial 407

The excavation feature originally designated Burial 407 was determined not to be a grave. It was recategorized as Feature 173 and assigned Catalog No. 2091.

Burial 408

Catalog No. 2080
Datum point: 119
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 158
Elevation: not noted
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 408 consisted of scattered remains, located at the rear of Lot 18, in an area that had been substantially disturbed by building-construction activity in 1991. This area was reopened for archaeological excavation in 1992. Modern debris was noted in proximity to the human remains. The remains were identified as those of a probable man. The burial has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 409

Catalog No. 2081
Datum point: ?
Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 185
Elevation of cranium: ?
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 409 was located along the foundation trench behind No. 22 Reade Street, in an area of the site that was within a large nineteenth-century disturbance. A soil stain presumed to be a disturbed burial was recorded, along with a large micaceous schist slab. Field notes mention fragments of cranial bone were found when screening grave soil through 1/8-inch mesh; however, no such remains were cataloged. One sherd of creamware, a whole nail, and a nail fragment were recovered from the presumed burial.

It does not seem likely that a burial would have survived the disturbances to this area of the site. No other burials were found within 20 feet of the location of Burial 409. Cranial fragments found in the screen may have been redeposited. Because the disturbance to this burial destroyed the archaeological context, Burial 409 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

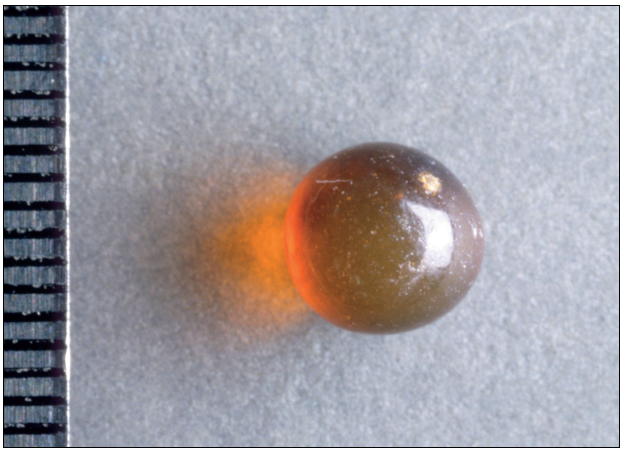
Burial 410

Series 40
Catalog No. 2082
Datum point: 118
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 178
Elevation of the left foot: 1.05 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 410 was of a woman of undetermined age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 18, in a highly disturbed part of the site. The skull, right arm, right rib cage, and most vertebrae were missing. Excavators noted that recent backhoe disturbance was extensive to the south of this burial but that the burial had probably been disturbed previously by nineteenth-century construction.

The grave-shaft outline was ovoid on the east side, with the south and west sides missing because of the disturbance. The fill of the grave shaft was not described; artifacts recovered included a clay pipe stem, two glass fragments (one intrusive), nine iron fragments (possibly nails), a few sherds of kiln waste, a porcelain sherd (also intrusive), an oyster shell fragment, and one cow rib fragment.

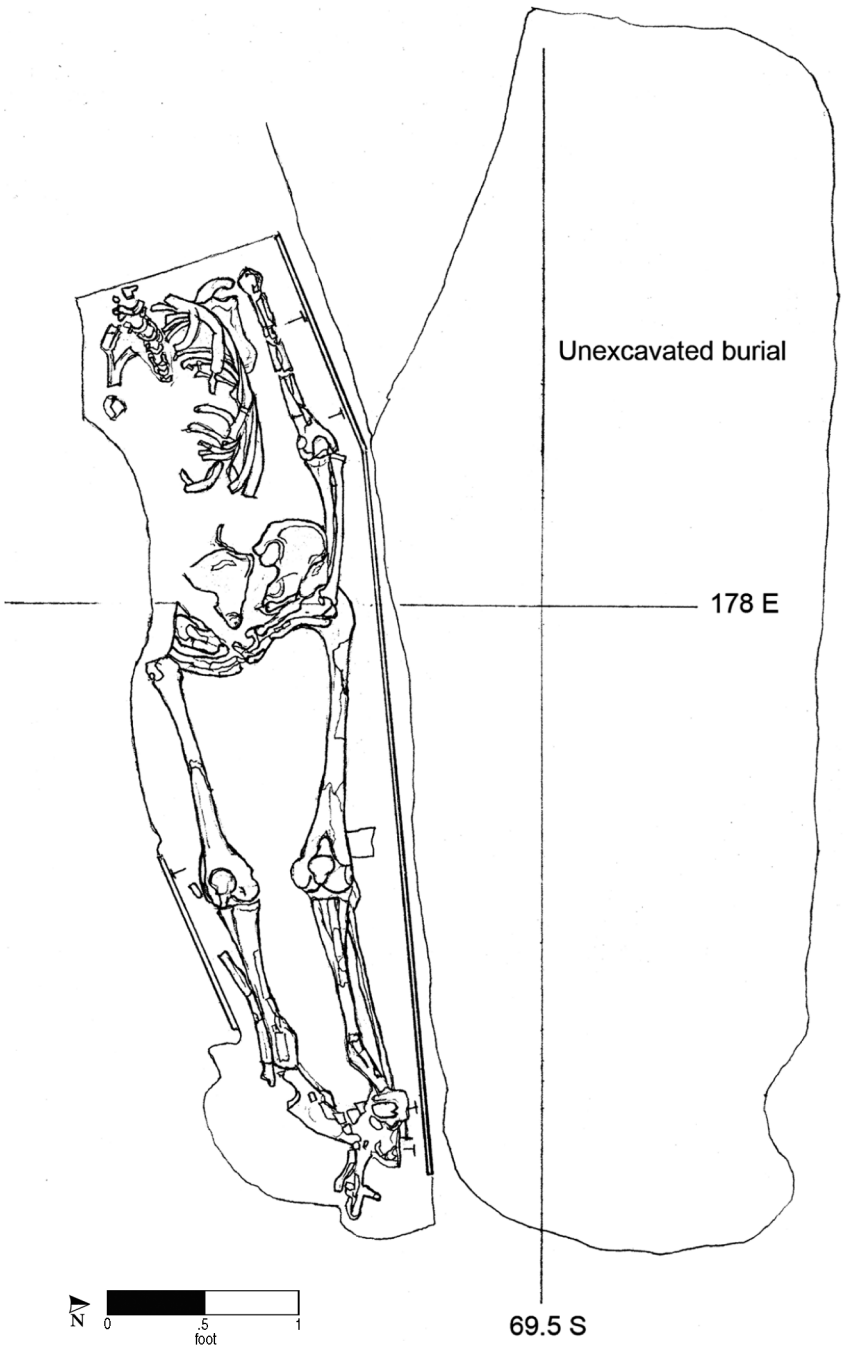
The highest elevation taken for Burial 410 was 1.05 feet, at the left foot, and the lowest elevation was the coffin bottom at 0.68 feet. The coffin was hexagonal, with nails recorded in situ only around the bottom perimeter. The woman was in a supine position; her hands rested on her pelvis, and her head was to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and highly fragmented. A small, 0.7-cm-diameter, amber-colored glass sphere was recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the laboratory.



Burial 410 was immediately south of and 0.4 feet above the south edge of Burial 427. The stratigraphic relationship between the two burials was somewhat ambiguous. Based on photographs and drawings, Burial 410 appeared to partially overlay the grave shaft of Burial 427, thus postdating it. The placement may have been deliberate, as the pair was precisely aligned and seemed to be separate from other interments.

Burial 410 has also been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 410 (cont.)



Burial No. 410 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/20/92; Drawing No. 887).

Burial 411

Catalog No. 2083
Datum point: 118
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 175
Highest recorded elevation: 1.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Undetermined

An irregularly shaped soil stain located 2 feet south of Burial 410 was initially designated as Burial 411. As the soil was scraped down, the discoloration disappeared, and no human remains were found. This was almost certainly not a burial, but part of the large nineteenth-century disturbance in this part of the site. The only artifacts recovered from the soil stain were a sherd of stoneware, a fragment of window glass, and three oyster shell fragments.

Burial 412

Series 52
Catalog No. 2094
Datum point: 95
Grid coordinates: S 78.5, E 218.5
Elevation of cranium (fragment): 2.1 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 412, located in Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the severely disturbed and fragmentary remains of an infant, probably a newborn. The grave lay beneath a layer of construction rubble. The coffin outline was indiscernible, but nails were mapped in close proximity to several straight pins. Further excavation revealed cranial bone fragments and more pins; the total pin count was estimated at 20. A piece of coral recovered during excavation was treated as a possible grave good, despite its provenience in an area that contained a high density of rubble. The coral was lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. A possible iron link was also recovered, but its provenience and association to this burial was not determined.

Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

Burial 412 probably represented displaced remains rather than an intact grave. The remains overlay Burial 432, an adult burial, and were adjacent to Burial 388, a woman between 29 and 57 years of age, and Burial 424, of another adult. Disturbances in the area obscured the relationships between Burial 412 and these others.

Burial 412 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 413

Catalog No. 2095
Datum point: 113
Grid coordinates: S 63, E 175
Elevation of cranium: 0.97 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Late-Middle

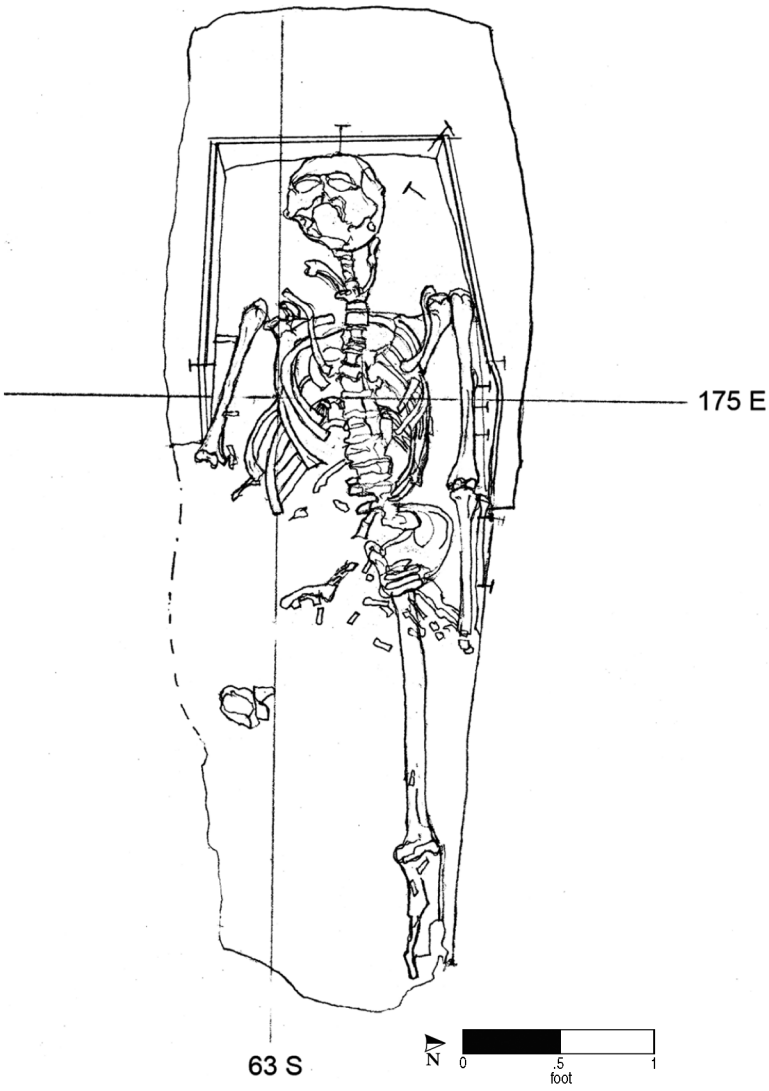
Burial 413, located in Lot 18, contained the disturbed remains of a woman between 50 and 70 years of age. The grave was truncated on the east by nineteenth-century construction. Only the western half of the rectangular grave cut was visible. The grave fill contained fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated redware, kiln furniture, nails, brick, oyster shell and clamshell, and domestic animal bone, as well as a sherd of creamware (providing a terminus post quem of ca. 1760), one of glass, and a clay tobacco pipe stem, which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Excavation began in July 1992 but was halted later that month and resumed in October. The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.01 feet. The woman had been buried in supine position, with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom coffin perimeters. One of the whole coffin nails measured 3¼ inches.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition, and many bones were eroded or crushed. The right forearm, most of the right innominate, the entire right leg, and left lower leg were missing. Excavators noted a few areas of sticky soil, possibly indicating some type of metal remains; these areas were removed with the left femur and left upper rib cage when the excavation was completed, but it is not clear whether soil samples were ever taken. Fragments of two or more straight pins were found at the cranium, including one with cloth attached.

Excavators noted a preponderance of soil underneath the remains and postulated that another burial may have been situated directly beneath Burial 413; the project was closed before this hypothesis could be tested.

Burial 413 may have been part of a row that included Burials 410 and 427, graves of a woman and a young adult, probably a man. Based on the presence of creamware in the grave shaft, Burial 413 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 413 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/29/92; Drawing No. 905).

Burial 414

Catalog No. 2096
Datum point: 117
Grid coordinates: S 74, E 165
Elevation of cranium: 0.97 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

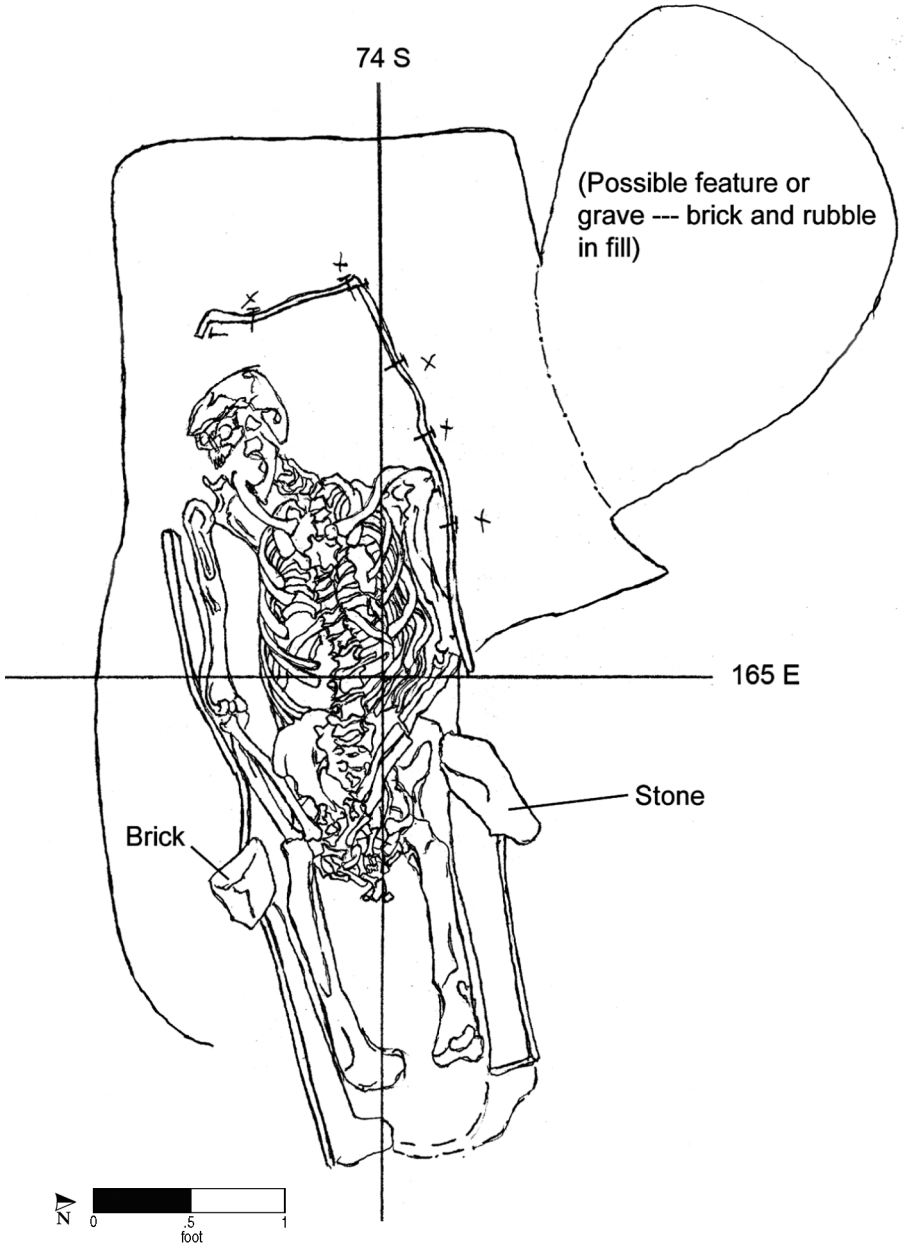
Burial 414 was of a man between 39 and 59 years old. The grave had been truncated on the east end by the footing of a large building, and the skeletal elements were missing below the femurs. A fallen stone had disturbed the north side of the coffin, and unspecified damage had befallen the southwest corner of the coffin. Portions of the grave-shaft outline were visible on the south and west sides. In addition to kiln waste and local stoneware, the grave shaft held oyster shell fragments, sherds of wine bottle glass, slipware, and an intrusive sherd of whiteware.

The coffin lid was represented only by a thin stain, which lay directly on the bone. The coffin shape could not be determined because of the extensive damage. Vertical nails were recorded in situ around the top of the coffin.

The skeletal remains were fully exposed and recorded in July 1992 and were left in place when the site excavation was shut down at that time. The bones were removed 8 weeks later. The prolonged exposure, as well as rodent damage during excavation, had exacerbated the existing damage caused by the inward collapse of the coffin sides. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recovered from the top of the cranium, and copper stains were noted on parietal and occipital bones.

Burial 414 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

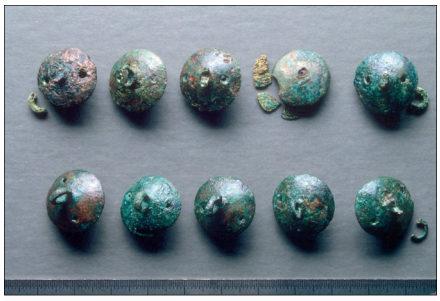
Burial 414 (cont.)



Burial No. 414 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 902).

Burial 415

Series 52
Catalog No. 2097
Datum point: 95 (3.42 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 81, E 215
Elevation of cranium: 1.81 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle



Burial 415 was of a man between 35 and 55 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 20½ in the eastern part of the excavated site. The shaft fill contained more than a hundred sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln waste, and kiln furniture. Field notes indicated that a ceramic sherd, a coral fragment, and two mammal bones were found on the coffin lid, but these items were probably in the soil matrix at the time of interment. The coral, although cataloged as a grave-fill artifact, was not sent for reburial. The ceramic sherd, which in photographs appeared to have been a ceramic sewer-tile fragment, and the mammal bones were not received in the laboratory.

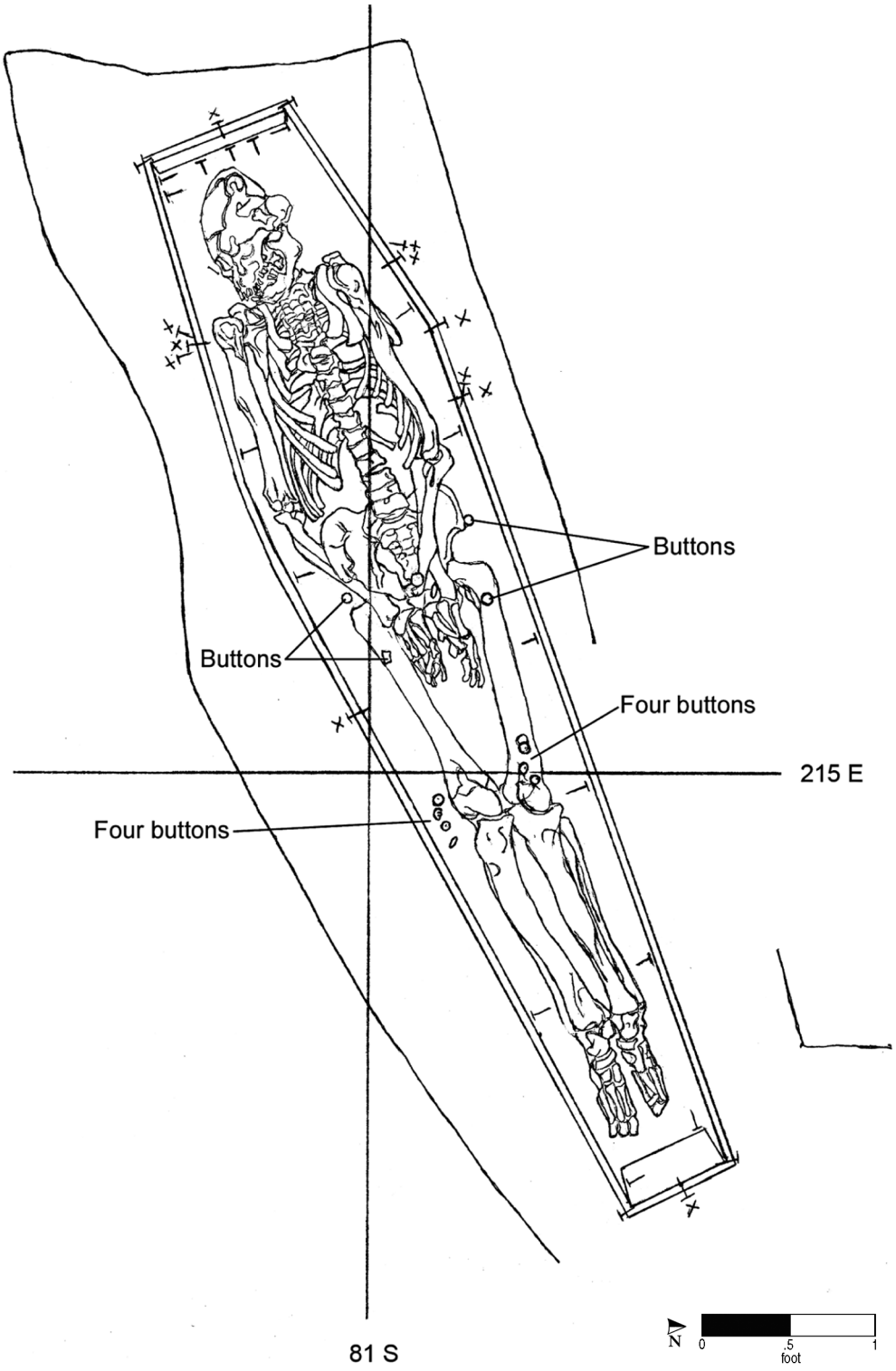
The man was buried in a hexagonal coffin in a supine position. His head was to the west, and his hands were together, resting between the upper femurs. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.3 feet and the bottom at 1.46 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom of the coffin, including clusters of vertical nails that attached the top to the sides in the upper body area. Two of the whole coffin nails measured 2¾ inches and 2 3/16 inches. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar.

The field drawing of the remains showed 14 buttons in locations consistent with breeches: 4 over the left knee, 4 outside the right knee, and 1 above and 1 on the proximal end of each femur. Two additional buttons were noted as located beneath the sacrum. There is, however, a discrepancy between the field count of 14 and the number of buttons (13) that were inventoried in the lab. It is likely the field number was inaccurate; one button had been broken and was counted as two. The buttons were hollow cast, with two holes in the button back through which heated gasses could escape during manufacture. The separate wire shanks were cast into the button backs. Textiles associated with this burial included a leather fragment attached to the back of one of the buttons; a wool fragment that appeared to be a buttonhole; a scrap of garment backing with a sewn, finished edge; and an unidentified fragment of fiber attached to wood.

One straight pin was also recorded in situ, to the right of the cranium. Pin fragments and an additional whole pin were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains.

The east end of Burial 415 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 432, and the south side of Burial 415 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 405. Burial 415 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of the hexagonal coffin and in the absence of evidence that would place it any later.

Burial 415 (cont.)



Burial No. 415 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/23/92; Drawing No. 891).

Burial 416

Series 57
Catalog No. 2098
Datum point: 110 (1.83 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 142
Elevation of highest human remains (right humerus): 1.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

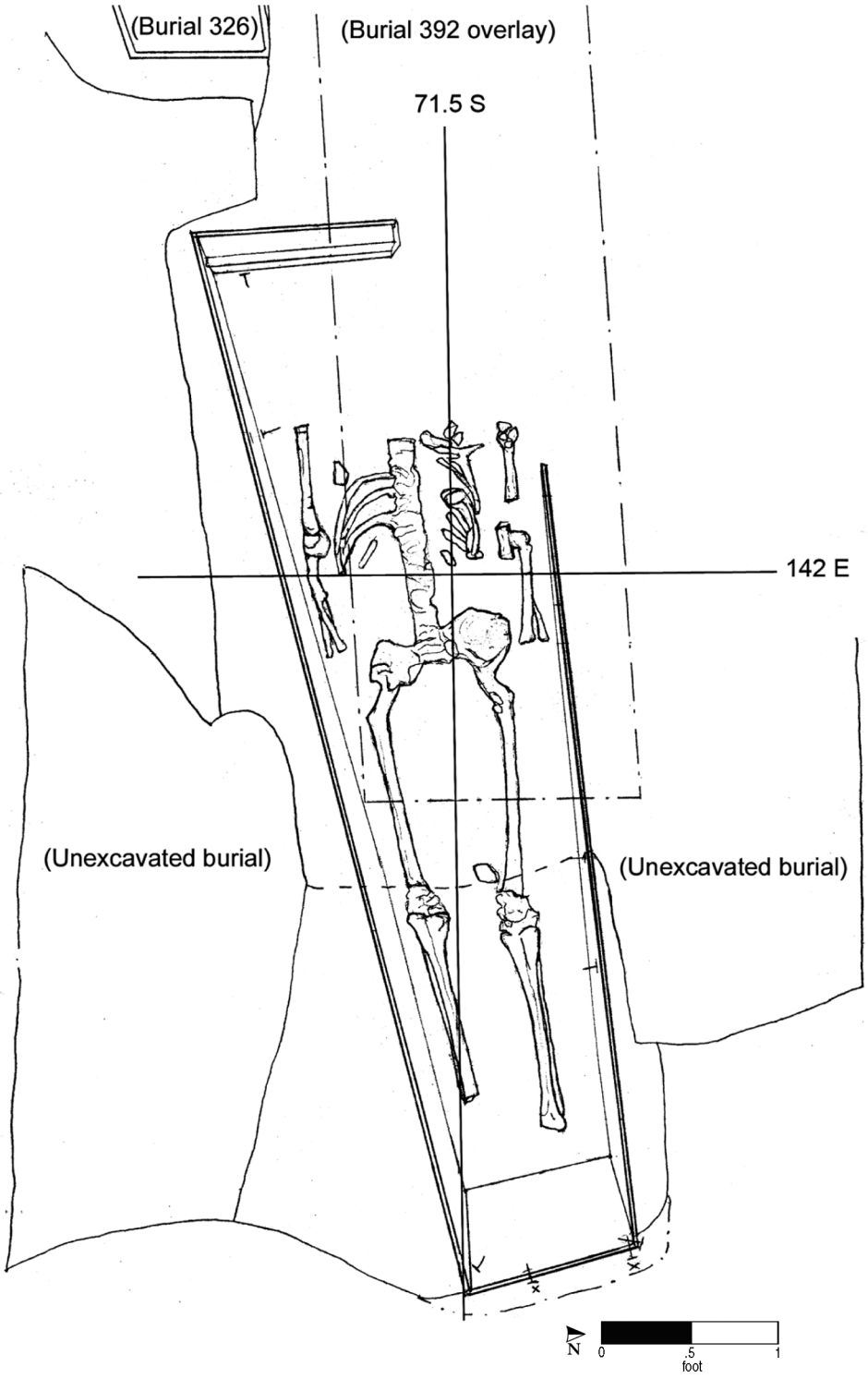
Burial 416, located at the rear of former Lot 17, yielded the remains of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined because of the severe erosion of the bone and the absence of the skull. This grave lay immediately below Burial 392, which may have caused the disturbance. The grave-shaft outline was visible along part of the south side and at the northeast corner, but was obscured elsewhere by the shafts for Burials 392 and 426 (to the north), and an unexcavated burial to the south. The shaft fill was described as dark gray-brown sandy silt with pale gray silt mottling. Grave-fill artifacts included a few sherds of stoneware and redware, a sherd of painted delft, and metatarsals from a cow and a sheep. An unidentified cylindrical metal object was noted in the field records but was not cataloged at the laboratory.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.13 feet and the bottom at 0.58 feet. It was four sided and tapered toward the foot; the footboard sloped out toward the top. The deceased had been placed supine, with the head to the west and the arms at the sides. As noted, the bone was badly eroded, and the hands and feet were completely gone. Save for the coffin and nails, no artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial.

As noted, Burial 392 overlay Burial 416, and the later interment was probably responsible for some of the disturbance. Burial 426, a partially excavated grave that lay to the north, and an unexcavated burial to the southeast also may have impacted the grave shaft of Burial 416. It is also possible that Burial 426 was contemporary with Burial 416.

Based on the coffin shape, Burial 416 has been assigned to the Early Group.

Burial 416 (cont.)



Burial No. 416 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/18/92; Drawing No. 886).

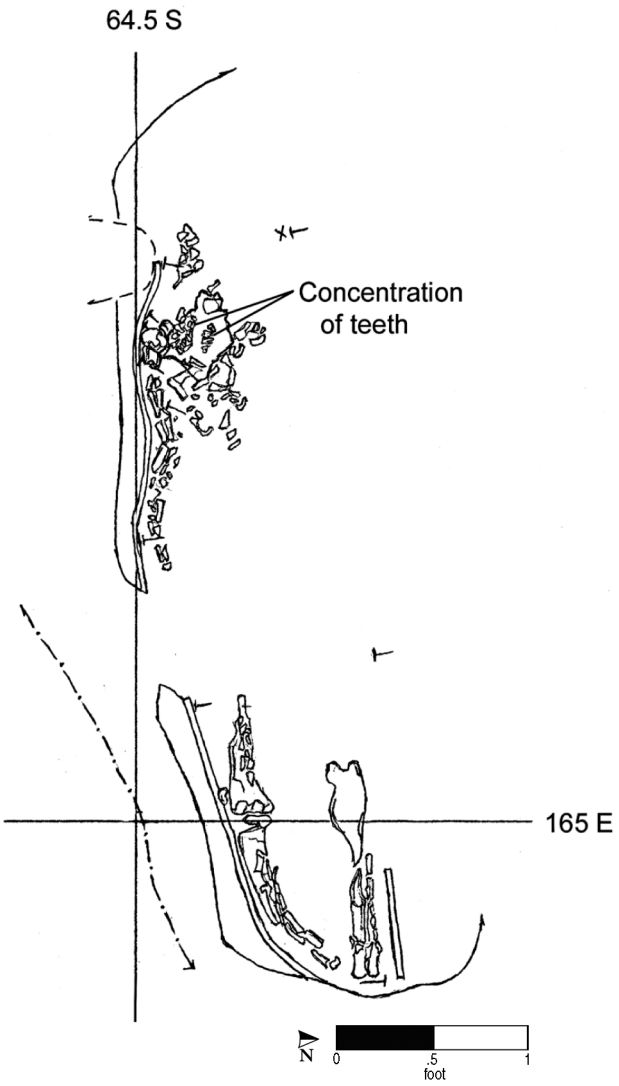
Burial 417

Series 60
Catalog No. 2099
Datum point: 113 (2.06 feet AMSL) [Authors' note: field sheet indicates 116]
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 163
Elevation of highest skeletal element (tibia): 1.14 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 417 held the remains of a child between 9.5 and 14.5 years old. The grave was identified during clearing of the area next to an elevator shaft at the rear of Lot 18. This entire area was disturbed by building construction (the elevator shaft on the west and a line of concrete footings to the east) and possibly by backhoe damage. Excavators believed that some of the skeletal remains, those lying at the highest elevations, might have been dragged northeast by a later disturbance. Disturbance to the north side of the grave also may have been caused by another burial, but the area had not been excavated when the field project was shut down.

The grave-shaft outline and coffin stain for Burial 417 were discernable only at the east end and part of the south side. No coffin wood was recovered, although nails were drawn in situ and recovered. The skeletal remains were incomplete and in very poor condition, as they were badly crushed and eroded. Nevertheless, it was determined that the child had been laid supine, with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded in situ at the mandible.

Burial 417 lay directly atop Burial 418, which held a man between 30 and 55. Their grave-shaft outlines were distinct, which indicates that the child's burial postdated that of the man. Burial 418 appears to have cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423. In the absence of evidence to place them more precisely in time, Burials 417 and 418 have been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 417 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/16/92; Drawing No. 884).

Burial 418

Series 60
Catalog No. 2101
Datum point: 113
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 163
Elevation of cranium: 0.86 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 418 held the remains of a man between 30 and 55 years of age. The grave was identified during clearing of the area adjacent to an elevator shaft at the southwest corner of Lot 18. Cranial fragments from both Burials 418 and 423 were recovered from within the elevator shaft embankment. Because the shaft was enlarged and used for water-screening during the excavation, its embankment was unstable, and adjacent burials were damaged by erosion and soaking. Early in the excavation of Burial 418, another disturbed burial was discovered immediately atop it. This was designated Burial 417, and it held a child between 9.5 and 14.5 years old. The child burial was removed before excavation of Burial 418 proceeded. The grave-shaft outline for Burial 418 was clearly visible along all but the west side, where the elevator shaft had cut it.

The Burial 418 grave shaft was ovoid with an irregular south side. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds of locally produced stoneware and a fragment each of animal bone, tobacco pipe, and bottle glass.

The coffin shape was difficult to identify but may have been hexagonal. Its top was recorded at 0.99 feet, and its bottom was recorded at 0.45 feet. The only wood sample collected was taken from redeposited wood in the shaft embankment; it was not analyzed for species. Five nails were recorded in situ at the coffin top and five more at the bottom. The coffin footboard was not apparent, but based on nail locations, it probably sloped outward toward the top. One straight pin was found on the thoracic vertebrae but was not recovered.

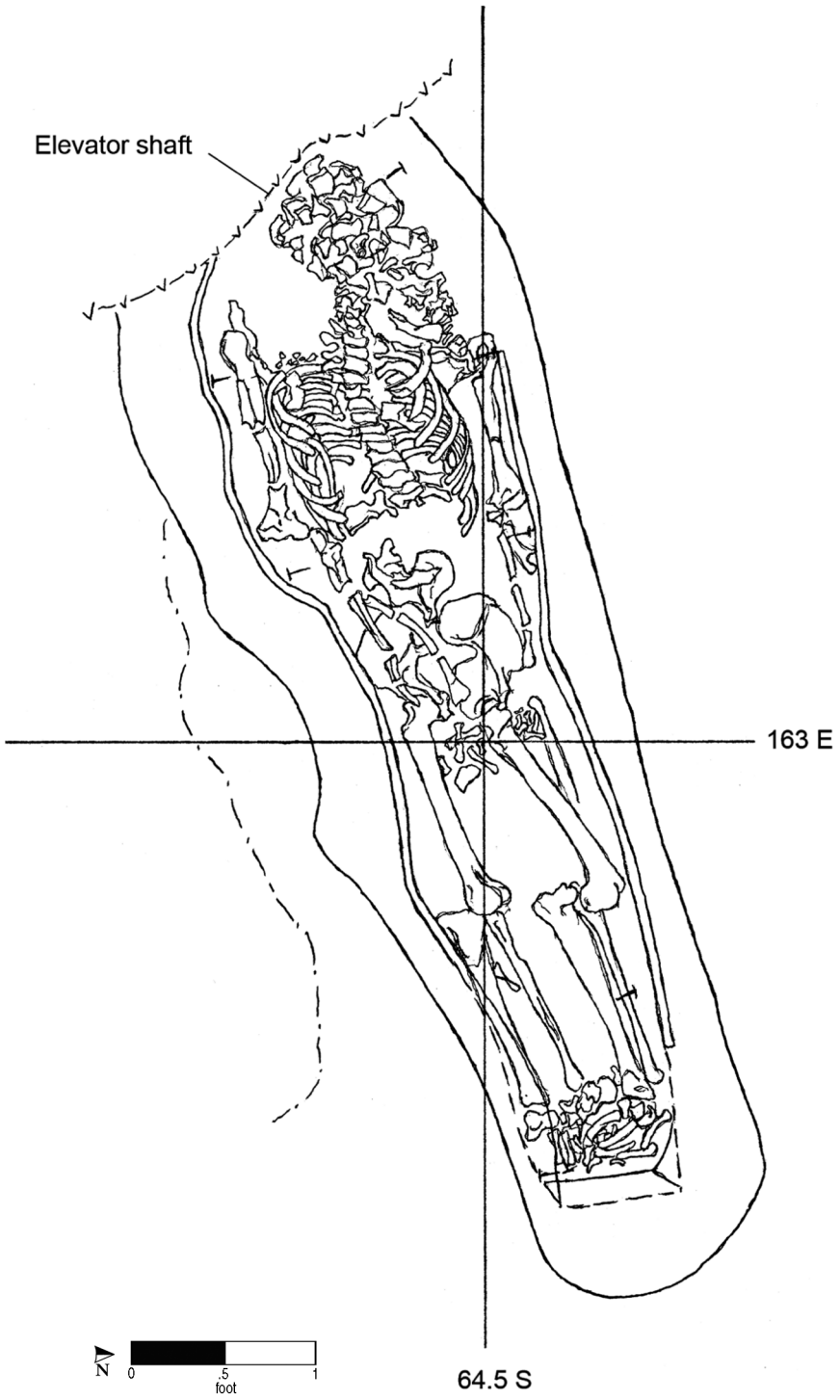
The remains were in poor to fair condition when exposed; the bones were eroded, and the cranium and mandible were severely fragmented. Excavators noted that the right lower leg bones seemed to lay ventral side down but were unsure whether this was caused by the obvious disturbance to the burial. The skull had slid into the elevator shaft and was overlain by bricks, which excavators noted were imbedded in the bone. When the brick was removed, an oyster shell was found resting on the frontal bone. The shell may have been placed on his head or atop the coffin when he was buried, or it may have been incorporated by chance as a result of the disturbance. The shell was not recovered after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Only a few skeletal elements had been removed when the excavation was shut down in July 1992. The burial was covered and then reexposed in October 1992, when it was moved to the laboratory. No major damage occurred in the interim.

Burials 417 and 418 had separate grave-shaft outlines indicating separate interments. However, the child may have been placed deliberately within the man's grave. Burial 418 appears to have cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423, an unexcavated grave. Burials 417 and 418 have been assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 578)

Burial 418 (cont.)



Burial No. 418 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 903).

Burial 419

Catalog No. 2104
Datum point: 120
Grid coordinates: S 71.5, E 206.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.4 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 419 was the grave of a man between 48 and 62 years old. It was located in the southeastern part of the excavated cemetery in an area that had just begun to be excavated when the project was shut down. The shaft fill was described as mostly a sandy matrix containing masses of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, as well as a few sherds of Chinese export porcelain, Straffordshire slipware, bottle glass, shell, and mammal bones. Field notes indicated that yellowware and possible lithics (two quartz flakes) were also found, but they were not cataloged or inventoried.

The man had been laid in supine position, with the head to the west and his hands on top of his thighs. The skeletal remains were generally in good condition and well preserved, but rodent activity during the excavation caused considerable damage to the ribs. The remains suffered further deterioration between the halting of the excavation in July 1992 and its resumption in October of the same year. Mold had formed on the bones because the vermiculite in the grave retained too much moisture. The right radius had been fractured at the midpoint and the proximal area, the maxilla had been damaged on the right side, the ribs and vertebrae had minor scrapings throughout, and the scapulae had been damaged. In addition, there had been damage to the pubis, the right phalanges, and the distal left tibia. Some nails were found dislodged after reopening the burial.

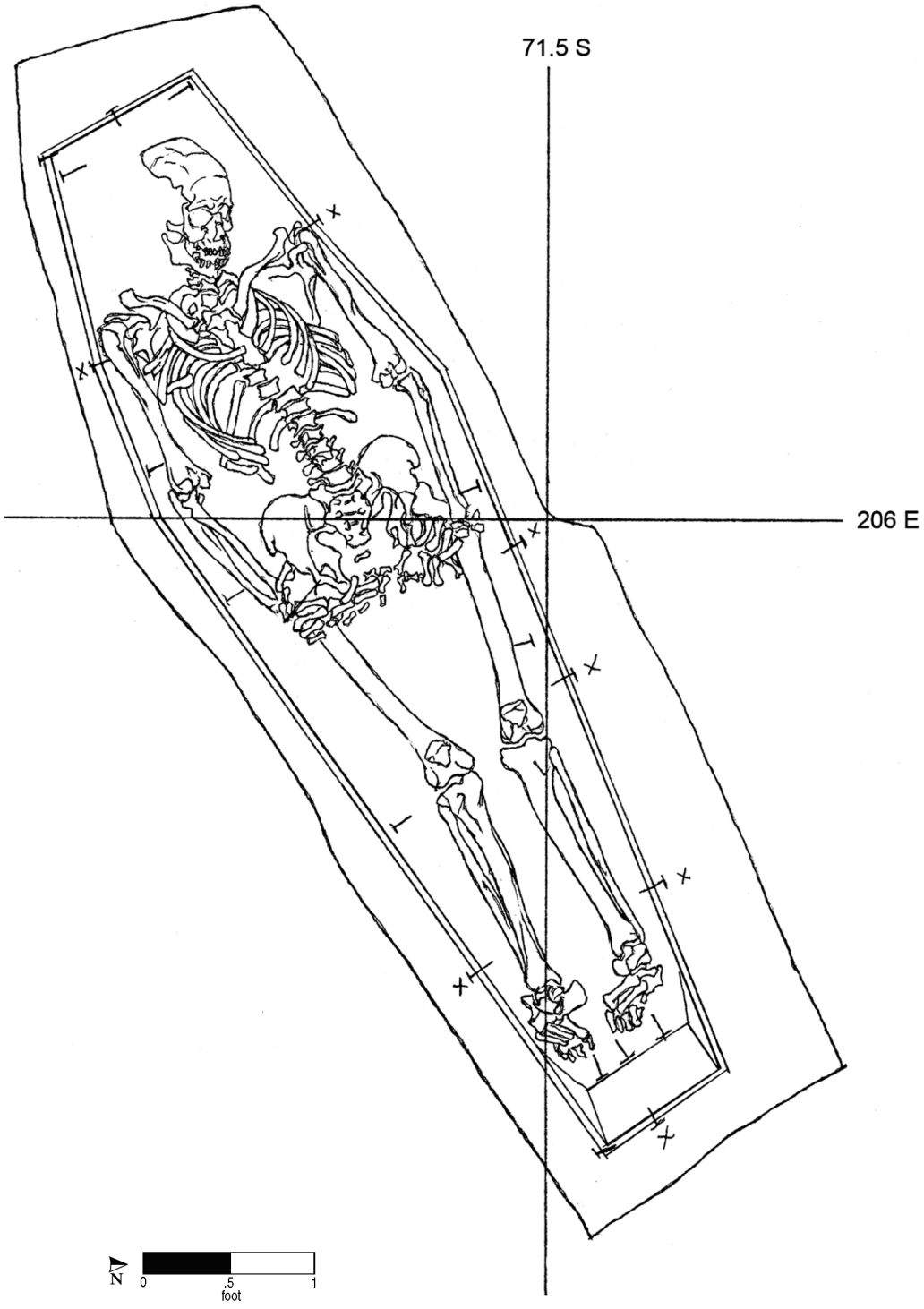
The coffin was hexagonal, and nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter. Two of the whole nails measured 2¾ and 2½ inches. A wood sample from the coffin side was identified as spruce. Excavators noted a possible fiber next to the right fibula, but it was later identified as root matter rather than textile. Two possible quill fragments, including one from the leg area, were recovered during water-screening, and straight-pin fragments were found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium.

Excavators recorded a square soil feature, labeled Feature 183, beneath the coffin in the area of the right hip. The soil was described as mostly silt and clay with cinder and brick. There is no further record of the feature. Apparently, it was not excavated.

Burial 419 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 580)

Burial 419 (cont.)



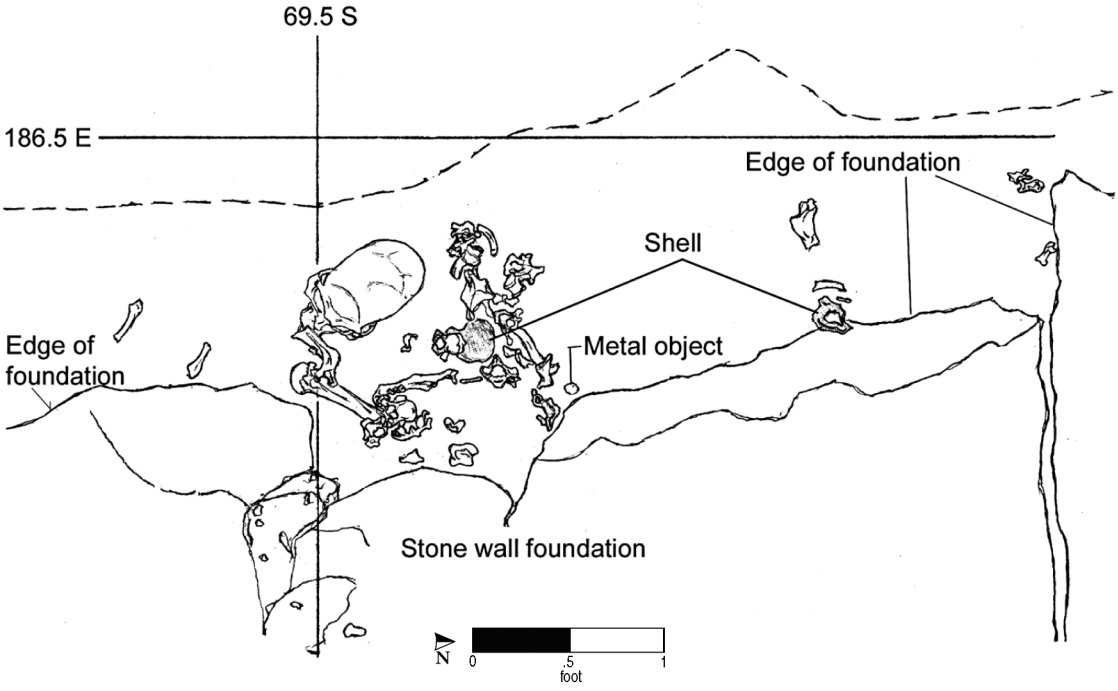
Burial No. 419 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 904).

Burial 420

Catalog No. 2105
Datum point: 121
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 187
Elevation of vertebrae: 0.63 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 420 held the disarticulated remains of three individuals: a man between 35 and 45 years of age, an adult of undetermined age and sex, and a subadult of undetermined age. The remains were found in an area that had been disturbed by nineteenth-century construction in Lot 18; they may have been redeposited in a builder's trench. The surrounding soil contained numerous oyster shell and clamshell fragments; mammal bone; brick, glass, and nail fragments; kiln waste; and transfer-printed whiteware, delft, and Whieldon ware.

A wood sample designated as "coffin lid" was collected from the area of the cranium, and another wood sample was collected from the soil matrix between the bones. No other evidence of a coffin was noted. The highest elevation for Burial 420 was recorded at the vertebrae at 0.63 feet and the lowest elevation was recorded at the bottom of the "grave pit" at -0.63 feet. The skeletal elements themselves were in good to excellent condition, albeit incomplete, disarticulated, and scattered. Burial 420 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 420 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/27/92; Drawing No. 898).

Burial 421

Catalog No. 2106
Datum point: 100
Grid coordinates: S 78, E 220
Elevation of cranium:
Temporal group: Undetermined

Burial 421 was erroneously designated a burial and has since been voided. The materials assigned to Catalog No. 2106 were sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, kiln furniture, fragments of brick and nails, and the stem of a clay pipe with a 5/64-inch bore.

Burial 422

Catalog No. 2108
Datum point: 95 (3.42 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 86.5, E 212.5
Elevation of highest element (unidentified bone): 2.22 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 422, located in the southeastern portion of the excavated site, consisted only of vestiges of a wooden box and crushed bone that was not even identifiable as human. The possible burial had been exposed and recorded but was left in place when the field project was shut down. The box was extremely narrow (approximately 0.3 feet wide), with a single nail located near the northwest corner. A possible grave-shaft outline was recorded in all but the southwest corner, where there was an unidentified disturbance. No artifacts were recovered from this burial.

Burial 422 and Burial 430 (located about 1 foot to the east) were originally considered to be two separate individuals; after the completion of the fieldwork, the two were reassigned to a single burial. However, because no human remains were removed, skeletal biological assessment was impossible. The minimum number of individuals could not be confirmed. By default, Burial 422 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 423

Series 60
Catalog No. 2109
Datum point: 116
Grid coordinates: S 67, E 162
Elevation of highest point: 0.74 AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 423 had been identified, but no human remains had been exposed by the time the field project was shut down in July 1992. The grave was uncovered during clearing and initial scraping of the area around an elevator shaft at the southwest corner of Lot 18. This had disturbed the west end of the grave. Because the elevator shaft was used for water-screening during the excavation, its sides had become unstable, and Burial 423 began to slide into the embankment. Cranial fragments believed to be from Burial 423 were found in the side of the shaft. They were sent to the laboratory when the field project was shut down; however, no elements were cataloged from this burial. Presumably, the fragments were inventoried as unassigned remains or as Burial 418, which also was eroding into the shaft.

The only artifacts recovered in association with Burial 423 were nails and nail fragments. No elevations were recorded for this burial, but based on drawings for Burials 418 and 423; the shaft was visible at 0.74 feet.

Burial 418 lay just to the north of Burial 423, and the Burial 418 grave shaft appeared to cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423.

By default, Burial 423 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

Burial 424

Catalog No. 2110
Datum point: 100
Grid coordinates: S 76, E 220
Elevation of skeletal remains (unidentified fragment): -1.07 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 424, located in Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, consisted only of a possible grave-shaft outline and a few fragments of adult bone. Excavators recorded a partial grave-shaft outline with a high elevation of -0.69 feet; however, no outline is clear in the field photographs. A fragment of kiln furniture, a pipe stem fragment, and modern debris (newspaper) were interspersed with the bone fragments. Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

Although mapped as lying beneath Burial 388, Burial 424 was opened 4 weeks after that burial's removal, and the entire area appears to have been disturbed in the interim. Another purported grave, designated Burial 421, adjacent to the west, was voided, as it was not actually a grave. Although it has been counted as a grave and assigned to the default Middle temporal group, Burial 424 also may represent a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than an individual burial.

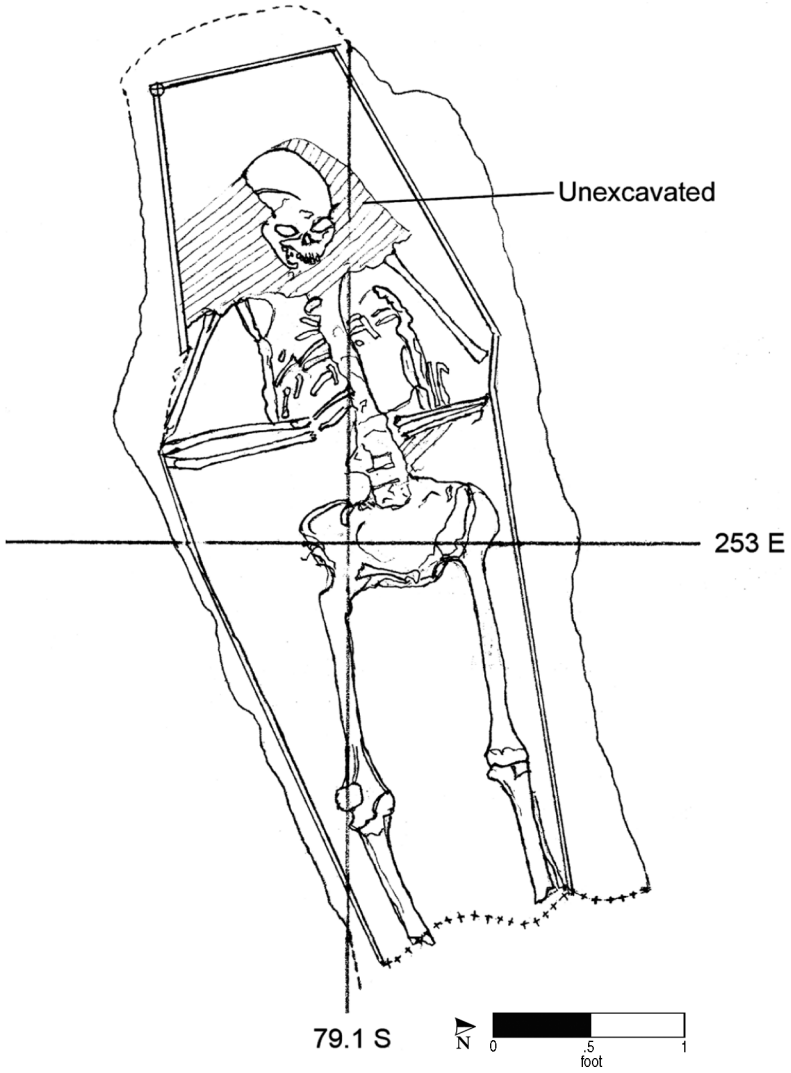
Burial 425

Catalog No. 2111
Datum point: 123
Grid coordinates: S 79.1, E 253
Elevation of cranium: 0.35 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

The Burial 425 grave was located in the southeastern portion of the excavated site. Excavation was halted before the burial was fully exposed, and the skeletal remains were not removed from the ground. The deceased was identified in the field as a woman, but her age was not determined. The grave had been disturbed at its eastern end by a trench for a wall along Elk Street; this trench truncated the skeletal remains at the lower legs. The grave shaft contained fragments of animal bone and shell, brick, mortar, nails, glass, redware, stoneware, and a tiny piece of kaolin pipe bowl, as well as bits of iron strap and sheet metal.

Enough of the coffin survived to determine that it had been hexagonal. Its lid lay at an elevation of 0.62 feet. Nails were recorded at several points on the coffin but were apparently not retrieved by excavators. The body had been laid out supine, with the head to the west and legs extended. The elbows were bent at a right angle to the body, the hands at the lower rib cage. The long bones were well preserved, but many other bones were crushed, deteriorated, or not excavated. A "white substance" found on the proximal right femur was collected and boxed but apparently was not analyzed. No pins were observed in the exposed part of the burial.

Burial 425 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 425 (drawn by S. Tyler and K. Eilberg on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 911).

Burial 426

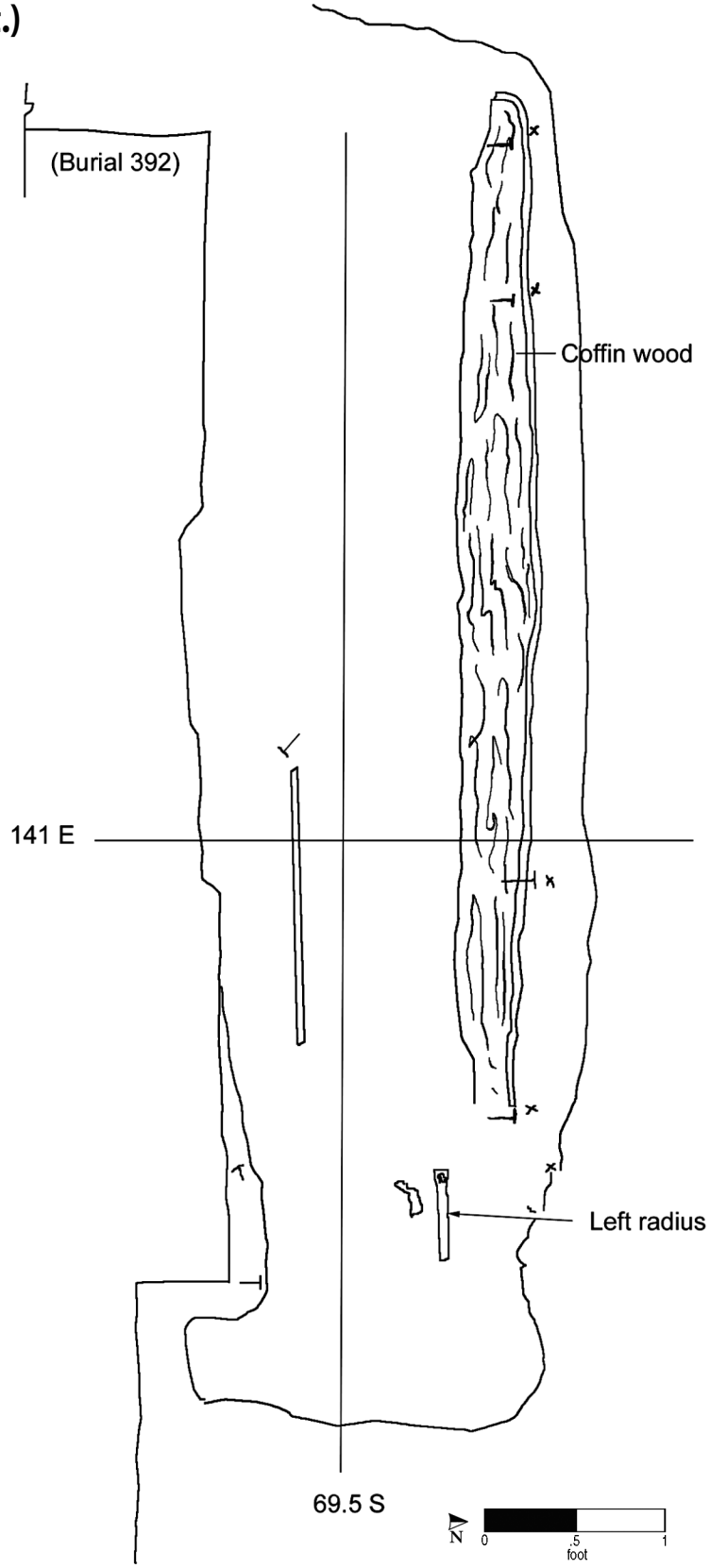
Series 57
Catalog No. 2112
Datum point: 125 (2.05 feet AMSL) and 124 (1.9 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 141
Elevation of human remains unknown; coffin lid: 1.53 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 426 had just begun to be exposed at the time the archaeological excavation was shut down in July 1992. The grave shaft, part of the coffin lid, and a few nails had been delineated, but the skeleton had not been exposed. Two disarticulated bones were recorded in the grave fill above the coffin; one was identified as a left radius. The shaft fill contained a few pieces of stoneware and kiln waste, tobacco pipe fragments, and nail fragments, some of which may have been from the coffin. The coffin, recorded at elevations of 1.19–1.53 feet, appeared to be four sided and possibly tapered.

Burial 392 cut into the south edge of Burial 426. Burial 426 may have been aligned with Burial 416, located just to the south, which had a similar four-sided, tapered coffin and lay at a similar elevation. Based on the coffin shape, both burials are assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 586)

Burial 426 (cont.)



Burial No. 426 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 909).

Burial 427

Series 40
Catalog No. 2119
Datum point: 115
Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 179
Elevation of cranium: 0.28 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 427 was the grave of a young adult aged 16–20 years, probably a man. The burial was located at the rear of Lot 18 in a very disturbed part of the site. Its shaft outline was generally ovoid but irregular in shape, especially on the south side, possibly from the intrusion of Burial 410 to the south. A large trench associated with nineteenth-century construction had truncated the eastern end of the grave. The grave fill was described as mottled gray and light brown clayey silt with red sand. Artifacts in the fill included three nail fragments, numerous salt-glazed stoneware sherds, two redware sherds, kiln furniture, a white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and animal bone and shell fragments. Field notes mentioned a possible lithic biface found during the surface cleaning, but this item was either never received in the laboratory or was collected as part of the nonburial component of the site.

The coffin was hexagonal but the footboard missing. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.42 feet; the bottom was at 0.02 feet. Nails were noted in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. The man had been placed in supine position, with his hands resting on his upper legs and his head to the west. When initially exposed, the long bones were in good condition but the other bones were very eroded, and the cranium was fragmented.

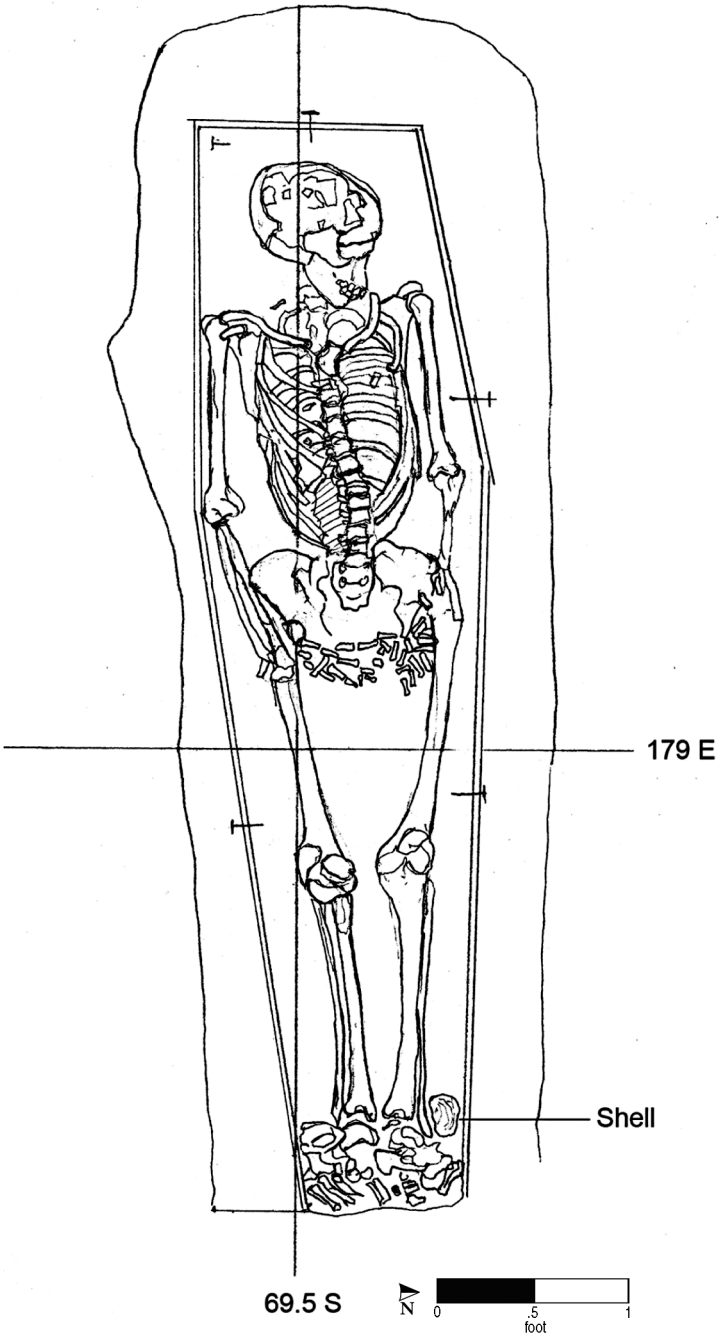
Burial 427 was initially excavated in late July of 1992; 90 percent of the burial was exposed. When the excavation was shut down at the end of July, the burial was covered with vermiculite pending a decision on whether to remove it. Excavation resumed in late September, and the skeletal remains were removed for analysis. Flooding in the interim caused some damage to the remains.

One straight-pin fragment was found at the feet during laboratory cleaning of the remains, but no other artifacts, except for the coffin remains, were recovered in association with this burial.

Burial 410 lay adjacent to and 0.4 feet above the south edge of Burial 427. Excavators did not indicate which grave shaft cut into the other, and the stratigraphic relationship between the two burials was somewhat ambiguous. Based on photographs and drawings, Burial 410 probably partially overlay the grave shaft of Burial 427 and thus postdated it. Both burials are assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 588)

Burial 427 (cont.)



Burial No. 427 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/29/92; Drawing No. 906).

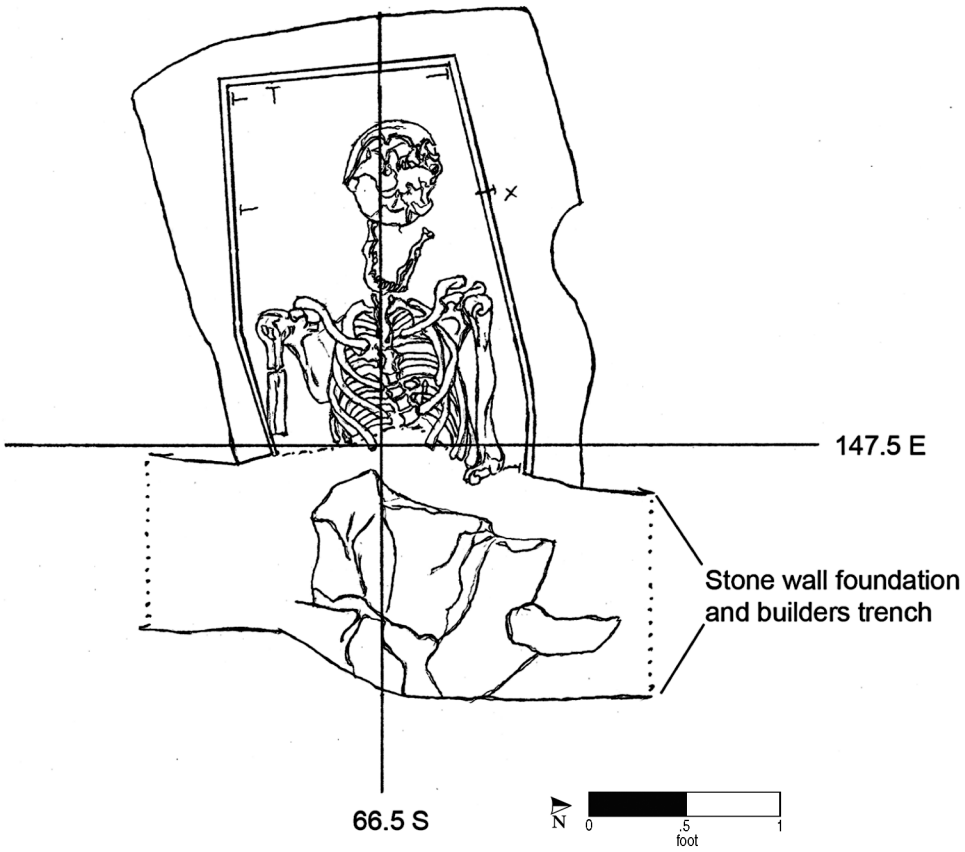
Burial 428

Catalog No. 2115
Datum point: 124
Grid coordinates: S 66.5, E 147.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.57 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 428 held the remains of a woman between 40 and 70 years of age. The skeleton had been truncated at the rib cage by a stone wall and a builders' trench at the boundary between Lots 17 and 18. Material recovered from the grave fill included a cow phalange, a fragment of clamshell, a few sherds of stoneware and kiln furniture, a sherd of hard-paste porcelain (probably institutional or sanitary ware), a fragment of aqua window glass, a pipe stem with a 4/64-inch bore, and a few nails. In addition, two faceted glass beads were recovered from an uncertain provenience during screening of the grave fill. These beads were not salvaged from the World Trade Center laboratory after September 11, 2001.

The woman's coffin lid was at an elevation of 1.73 feet in the northwest and at 1.53 feet in the southeast. Less than half of its original length was intact at the time of excavation. Although field notes state it was rectangular, the final drawing depicts it as hexagonal. The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west. Her arms seemed to extend downward, but her remains were severed at mid-torso, thereby obscuring the position of her hands and legs. Two copper-alloy straight-pin fragments were directly associated with her burial; these were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the right parietal.

Burial 428 did not appear to be aligned with any other excavated burials. The construction that disturbed these remains may have also obliterated any adjacent burials to the north, south, and east. Burial 428 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 428 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/29/92; Drawing No. 901).

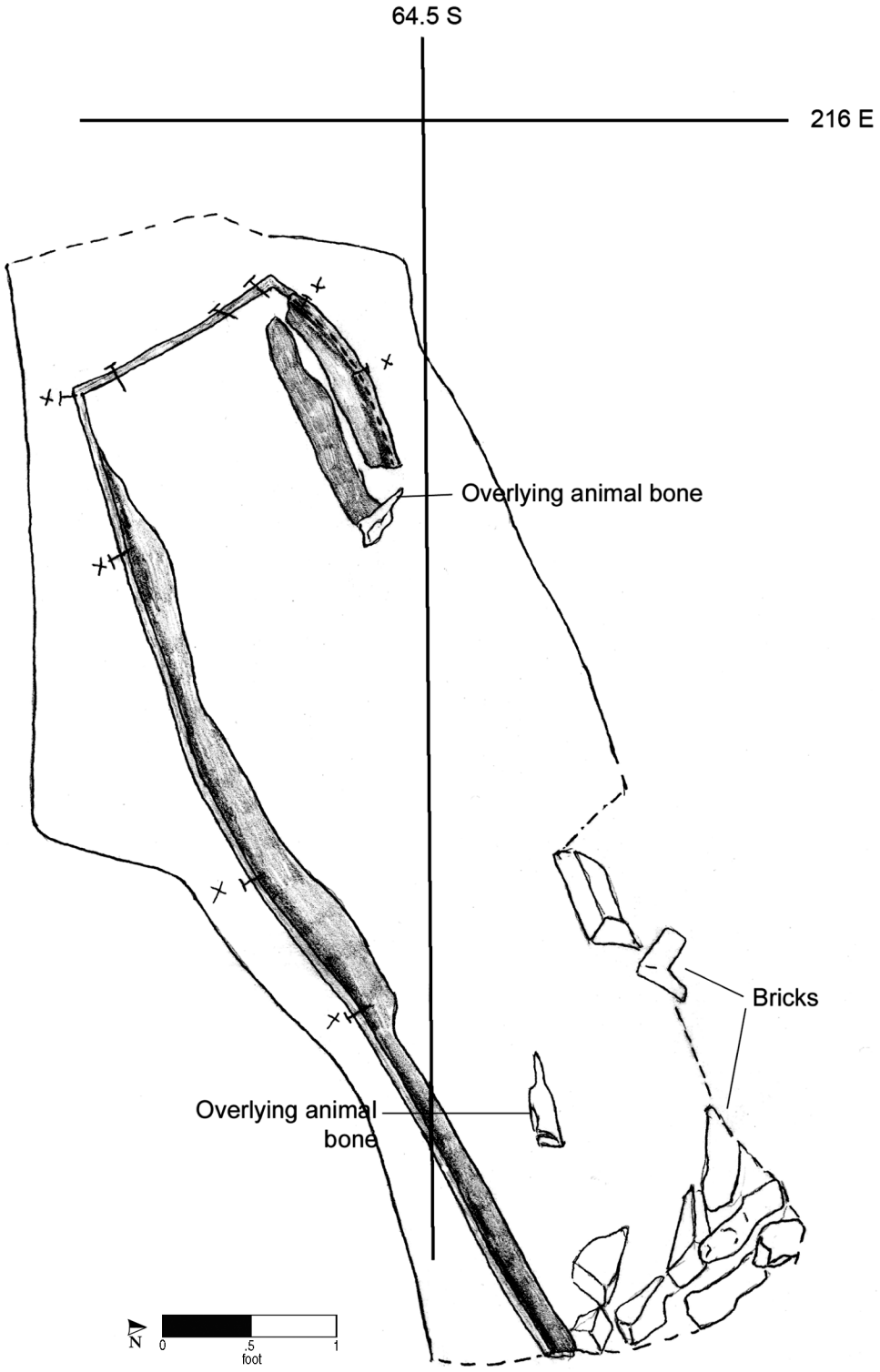
Burial 429

Catalog No. 2116
Datum point: 104
Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 212.5
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 429 was only partially excavated because the site was closed, and the skeletal remains were never exposed. Excavators did not note or collect any cultural material from the grave fill, nor did they comment on the soil conditions in the grave shaft. A coffin lid was identified at an elevation of 1.12 feet. It appeared to be an adult-sized coffin, but it was not fully exposed, and its shape was not determined. Several nails were noted and drawn but not removed. No wood or soil samples were obtained. The coffin was oriented east-west.

Burial 429 lay to the northwest of the other burials excavated in this part of the site. Because excavation was halted, it is impossible to say whether any graves lay closer to it. The lack of evidence to place it earlier or later has consigned Burial 429 to the default Middle Group.

Burial 429 (cont.)



Burial No. 429 (drawn by M. Schur on 8/11/92; Drawing No. 918).

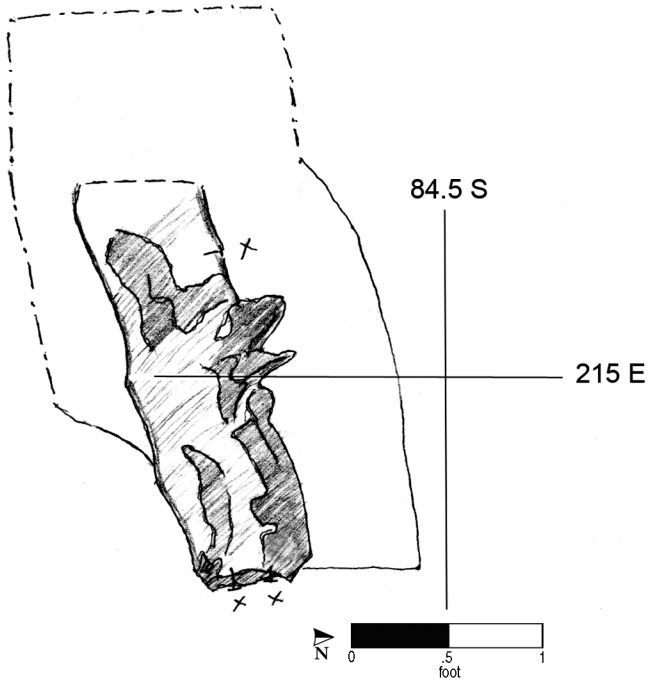
Burial 430

Catalog No. 2117
Datum point: 95 (3.42 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 215
Elevation of (coffin remains): 2.57 feet
Temporal group: Middle

This burial, located in the southeastern portion of the site, was not fully excavated before the field project was shut down. Only a remnant of a coffin was exposed and recorded. Burial 430 and Burial 422 (located about 1 foot to the west) were originally considered to be two separate individuals, but after fieldwork they were reassigned to a single individual. However, because no human remains were exposed and observed in Burial 430, there was no skeletal biological assessment. There was no opportunity to confirm that the two graves represented a single individual.

The coffin lid remains were recorded at elevations of 1.86–2.57 feet. Three vertically oriented nails were recorded in situ; there were two at the east end of the coffin and one on the north side. The west end of the coffin was not discernable, nor was the western part of the grave-shaft outline. Twenty-three stoneware sherds and two glass fragments were recovered from the grave fill.

Burial 430 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 430 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/31/92; Drawing No. 914).

Burial 431

Catalog No. 2118
Datum point: 118 (1.35 feet AMSL)
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 162
Elevation of cranial fragments: 0.48 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 431 consisted of disturbed remains, including a few cranial, rib, and vertebral fragments, and a left tibia lying beneath a piece of concrete and alongside pieces of brick and stone. This part of the site, at the rear of Lot 18, had undergone substantial disturbance. Two Middle Group burials were noted in close proximity; Burial 404, consisting of coffin fragments and a few disarticulated female bones, lay to the east, and Burial 433, an unexcavated grave, lay immediately to the north. A small bit of coffin wall stain was recorded on the north side of the Burial 431 bones, and a few nails were found but were not cataloged in the laboratory. An arching soil stain stretched eastward from the bones and may represent the disturbed grave shaft. The age and sex of the individual in Burial 431 could not be determined from the remains, although they represented an adult. Burial 431 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

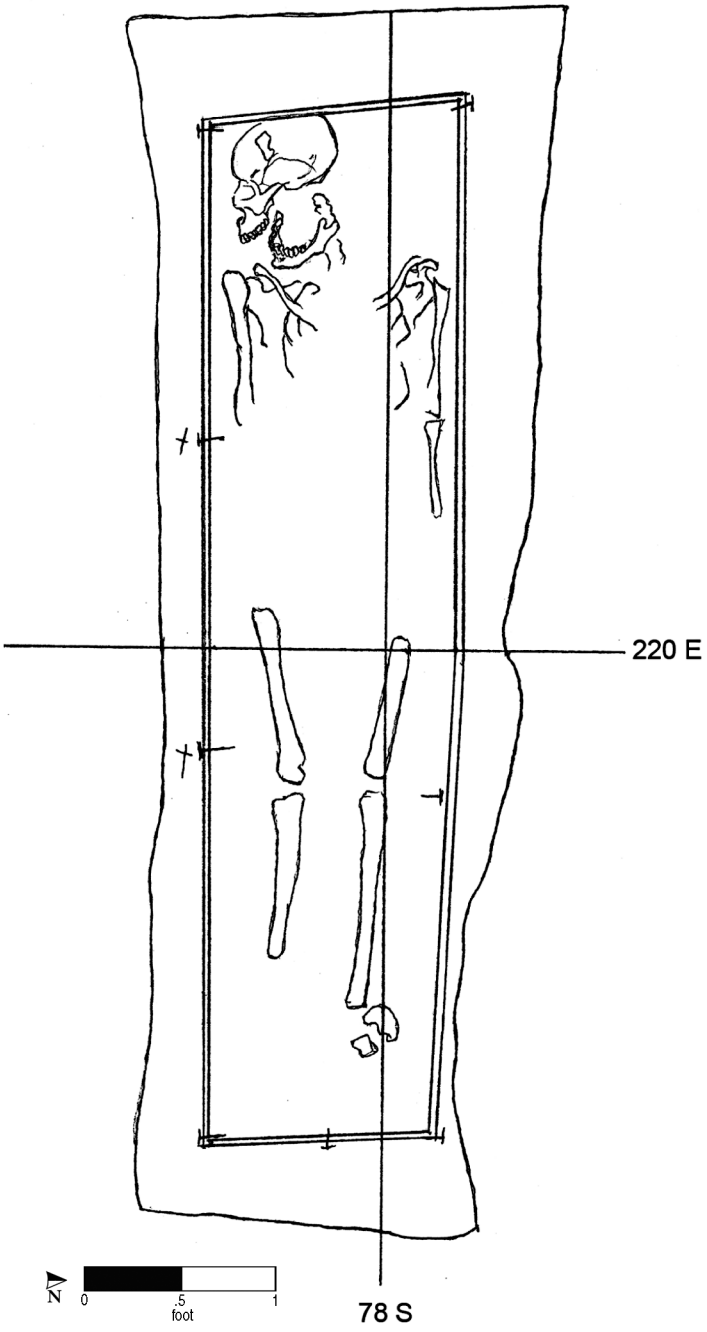
Burial 432

Series 52
Catalog No. 2121
Datum point: 100
Grid coordinates: S 78, E 220
Elevation of cranium: -0.89 feet AMSL
Temporal group: Early

Burial 432, located in Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult, age unknown. The grave was not fully excavated and was left intact when the excavation was shut down in the summer of 1992. The grave-shaft outline was recorded as rectangular in shape. No grave-shaft artifacts were cataloged from Burial 432, but it is not clear whether this is because none was found or because they were left in place. Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.49 feet. It was four sided, apparently rectangular in shape; however, it was never fully excavated so this is not certain. It was clearly of a different shape than the two nearby early burials, Burials 388 and 387. Both of these were tapered and extremely narrow. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the top of the Burial 432 coffin but were not recovered. The deceased had been buried in a supine position, with the head to the west. Only the skull, clavicles, scapula, and all the long shafts were exposed, and these elements were described as being in good condition. The lowest elevation recorded was -1.08 feet, just above the exposed femurs. Field notes indicate that a straight pin was found on the cranium, but it was not recovered. Soil samples were taken from the coffin lid and from inside the coffin.

Burial 432 was overlain on the north side by Burial 388, and Burial 415 overlay the southwest corner. Stratigraphic relationships, in particular the apparent predating of Burial 388 (which had a tapered coffin and is assigned to the Early Group), place Burial 432 in the Early Group.



Burial No. 432 (drawn by M. Schur on 7/30/92; Drawing No. 908).

Burial 433

Catalog No. 2122
Datum point: 00
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 160.5
Elevation skeletal remains: unknown
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 433 consisted of skeletal remains excavated in a possible grave at the rear of Lot 18, to the west of Burial 404, itself a disturbed grave. At the time the excavation was shut down, only foot bones and a small bit of coffin wall stain had been exposed. A drawing was made and depths taken, but the datum point used was not recorded, so elevations could not be determined. The remains were not sufficiently exposed to allow an evaluation of age or sex for this individual. The remains were left in situ and reburied. Based on the lack of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 433 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 434

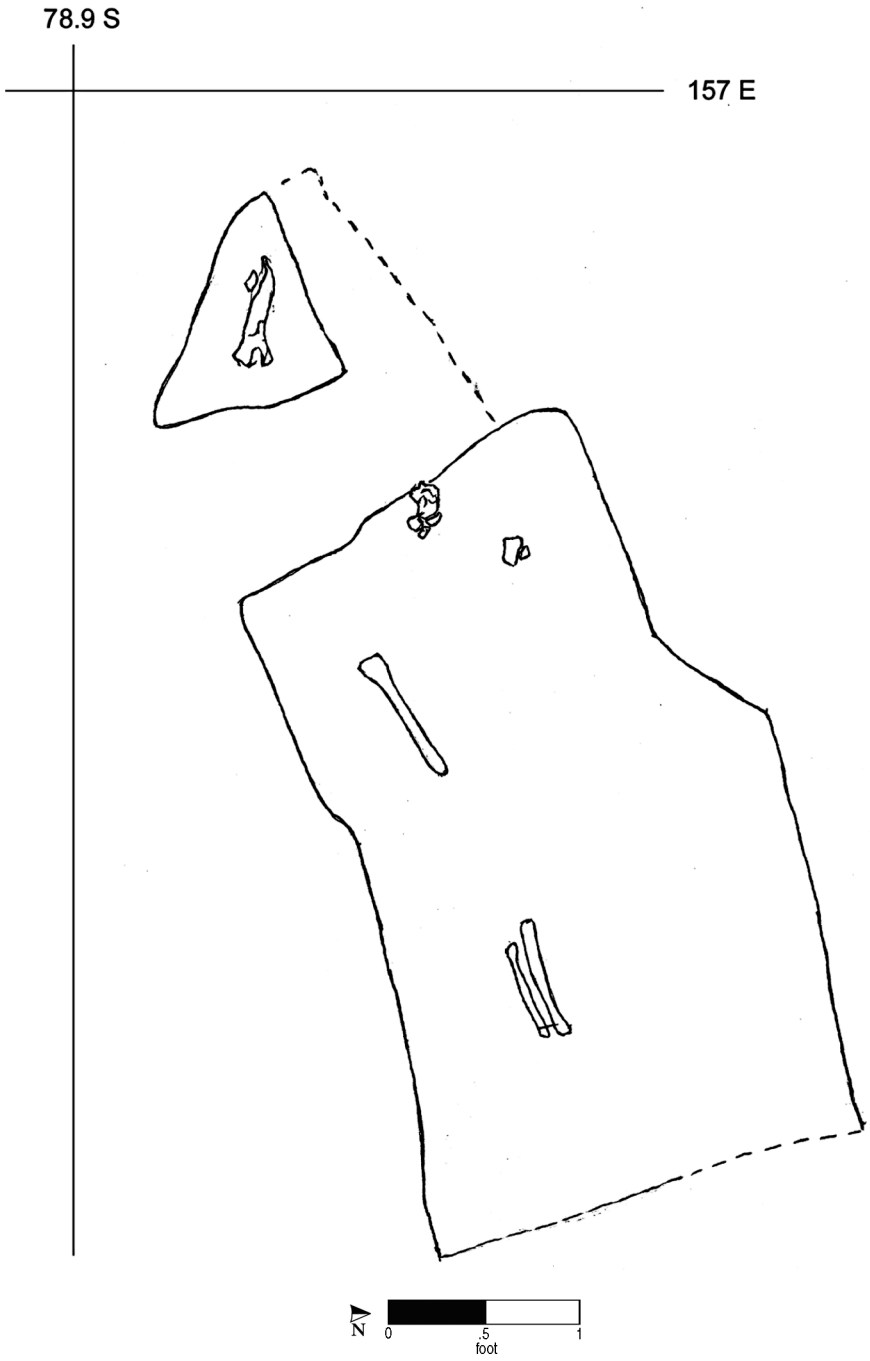
Catalog No. 2125
Datum point: 117
Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 155
Elevation of cranium: unknown
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 434 was not fully excavated and age and sex were not determined. Only a few bones had been exposed when field excavations were shut down, and they were left in situ and reburied. The elements were not identified in the field notes, but the field drawing showed long bones. Excavators did not observe a coffin stain within the purported grave shaft.

The sole artifact found in association with this burial was a glass bead, recovered from the mottled soil to the west of the bones. It is not clear whether this item was from grave fill or from disturbed overlying soil. The opaque white bead was tubular with a roughly trapezoidal cross section, and a slightly irregular perforation. The surface was somewhat pitted and cracked and showed tan or whitish brown patination. It was not recovered from the laboratory after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Because the incomplete excavation did not yield sufficient material evidence to date it more specifically, Burial 434 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 434 (cont.)



Burial No. 434 (drawn by M. Schur on 8/11/92; Drawing No. 917).

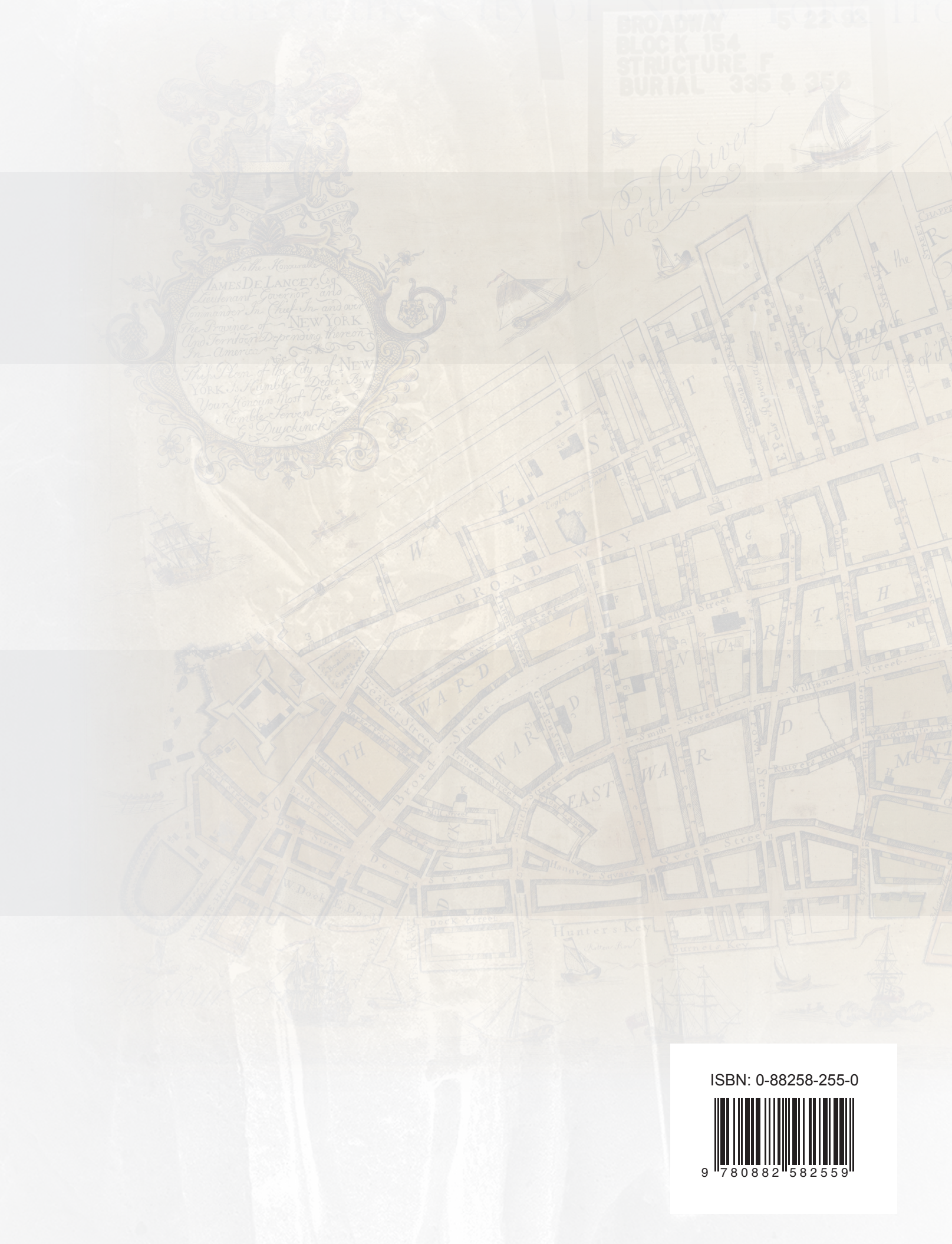
Burial 435

Catalog No. 2128
Datum point: 86
Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 205
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 2.64 feet AMSL

Although Burial 435 was not completely excavated, field notes referred to the possibility that it may have held two people. The remains, as found, were not sufficient to determine age or sex for the person or persons buried there. No descriptions of soil conditions were recorded, although excavators recovered several sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, numerous bits of kiln waste, a single nail fragment, and a sherd of lead-glass tumbler from the grave shaft. The body or bodies appeared to have been buried without a coffin. No wood or hardware (except the nail fragment in the grave shaft) could be associated with this burial.

The human remains consisted of two pockets of bone, separated by almost 2 feet. One had a few fragments of femur or humerus, and the other held bits of rib and possibly tibia. No artifacts were found in direct association with the human remains.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.



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