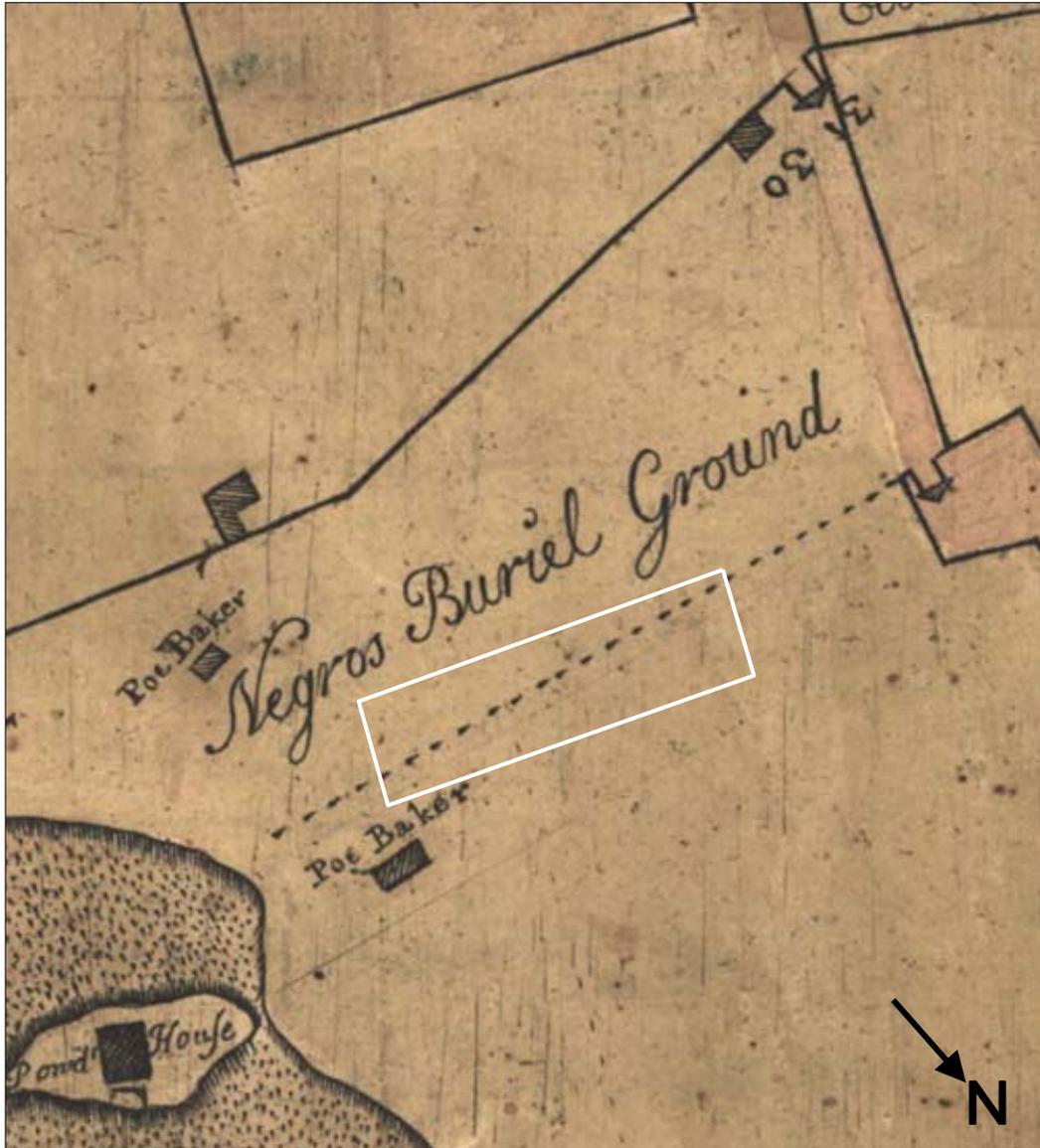


**NEW YORK AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND
ARCHAEOLOGY FINAL REPORT**

VOLUME 2. DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 1 THROUGH 200

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PREPARED BY HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**FOR THE UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEASTERN AND CARIBBEAN REGION**

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Cover art: Detail of Maerschalk Plan (Francis Maerschalk, 1754) with an overlay showing the location of the archaeologically excavated portion of the African Burial Ground. Library of Congress.

DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 1 THROUGH 200

**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.

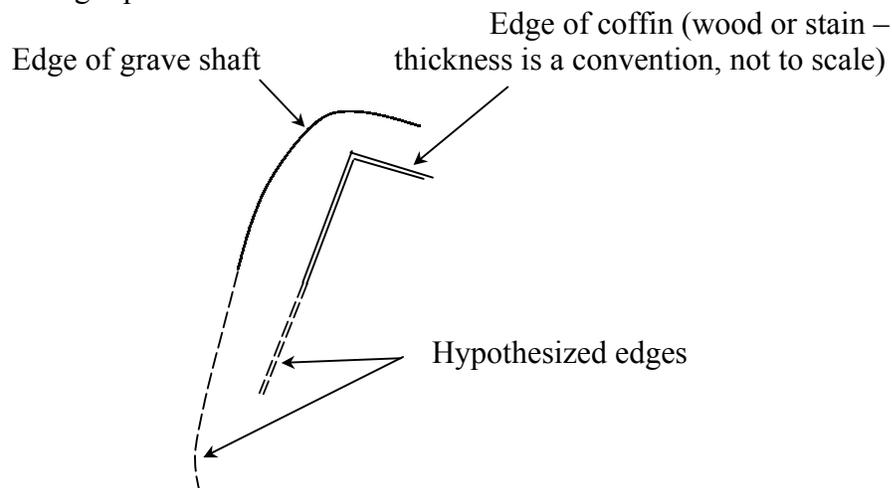
The "S" and "E" coordinates refer to the site grid (see site map). Elevations are not shown. The numerous depths recorded on the original drawings are important for reconstructing stratigraphic relationships and site topography, but the actual measurements are in depths below temporary datum points and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

├ nail

×├ or × vertically-oriented nail

/ or ↘ straight pin



BURIALS 1 THROUGH 50

Burial 1

Series 41

Catalog # 200, 96, 92, 93

Datum Point: 14 (11.88' asl)

Associated Excavation Units: Trench D

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E2

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 9.13' asl

Temporal Group: Late

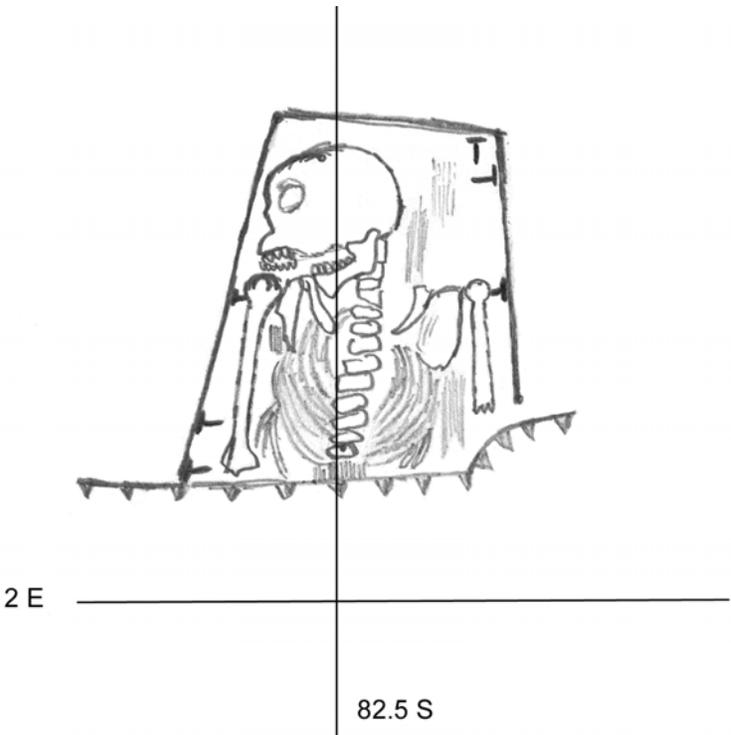
Burial 1, of a probable woman 20 to 25 years old, was uncovered during machine excavation of Trench D in Republican Alley in June of 1991. The majority of the skeleton, from the upper chest down, was removed by backhoe. The remainder of the burial was excavated in September of 1991 by hand.

Catalog #96 refers to a 7.8-foot layer of soil removed from Trench D. It was described as 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 18th-century surface layer which in turn underlay a layer of 19th and 20th-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' to 9.48'. Catalog # 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 # 200; and Catalog # 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 laid 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; however, their precise provenience is not known. 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 temporal group, due to its elevation and the material present in the grave shaft, which appears to be from a late 18th-century surface layer.



Burial #: 1
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 9/26/91
Drawing #: 52

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 2

Catalog #129

Datum Point: 10

Grid coordinates: S42/E10.5

Elevation: 4.80' below datum point 10 (9.82' asl)

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 to 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, which would support the presence of at least one grave in the area. Alternatively, the skull may have been brought to this location from elsewhere within the cemetery, for unknown reasons.

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 temporal group.

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

Burial 3

Catalog #176

(no drawing; location taken from overall site map)

Datum Point: [A?] [Sheet incorrectly indicates Datum Point 8]

Elevation: 18.2' below Temporary Datum [A?] (9.3' asl)

Burial 3 consisted of a cranium and an inominate from a man 25 to 35 years of age. These were found in an apparently disturbed context within the north-south leg of 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/clay. Excavators noted that the remains lay on an intact 18th-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 #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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burials 4A and 4B

Series 1

Catalog #s 186, 2233

Grid coordinates: 87.3S/11E

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 8.78' to 8.68' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burials 4A and 4B refer to cranial fragments of two individuals found in a disturbed context within Republican Alley. The matrix surrounding the remains was described as 5yr4/4 sand, and field notes indicated they were "resting on a surface" of 10yr3/4 sandy silt with clay.

Burial 4 (Catalog #186) designated a man between the ages of 30 and 40 years, and Burial 4A (assigned Catalog #2233 in the lab) was 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 found may have been associated with Burial 5.

Burials 4A and 4B were immediately east of and 0.5' above the easternmost edge (foot) of Burial 5. They were approximately 3' above Burial 30, which also underlay Burial 5. Because of their probable redeposition, the remains are not assigned to a temporal group.

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

Burial 5

Series 1

Catalog #198

Grid coordinates: 86.5S/9E

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: (8.17' to 7.98' asl)

Temporal Group: Late Middle

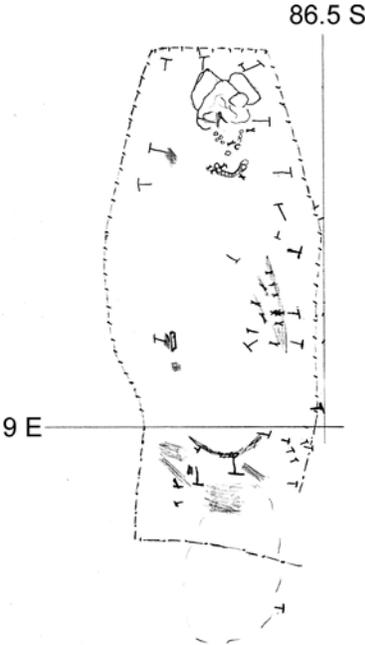
Burial 5 contained the remains of an infant between 6 months and 1 year of age. Soil associated with the burial (presumably the shaft fill) was described as 10yr 3/4 silt. The burial was initially distinguished at an elevation of 8.17'. The original field drawing indicates the grave shaft was 2.7' long by 1.1' 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' to 2.3' long by 0.4' 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'.

Thirty nails were recorded *in situ* for Burial 5. Eight nails were aligned along the north side; there were four more nails along the south wall; and three on the west (head) of the coffin. Some of the eleven 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 found in very poor condition with only portions of the cranium, dental crowns, and long bone fragments noted in the field.

Nine straight pins were recorded *in situ* in a small area along the north side of the burial, approximately 0.5' from the displaced mandible, 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' above the easternmost edge (foot) of Burial 5. Burial 5 overlay Burial 30 by 1.57'. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 5 is assigned to the Late Middle Group.



Burial #: 5
Drawn by: C.S.G.
Date: 9/25/91
Drawing #: 48

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 6

Series 1

Catalog # 219

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E15

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 4.90 to 5.40' below DP 14 (6.98' to 6.48' asl)

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 6, located in Republican Alley, was of an adult between 25 and 30 years old, probably a man. The grave was dug into soil described (on a composite field drawing) as 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; mottled 7.5yr 4/4 silt, 10yr 3/3 sandy silt, 7.5 yr 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.

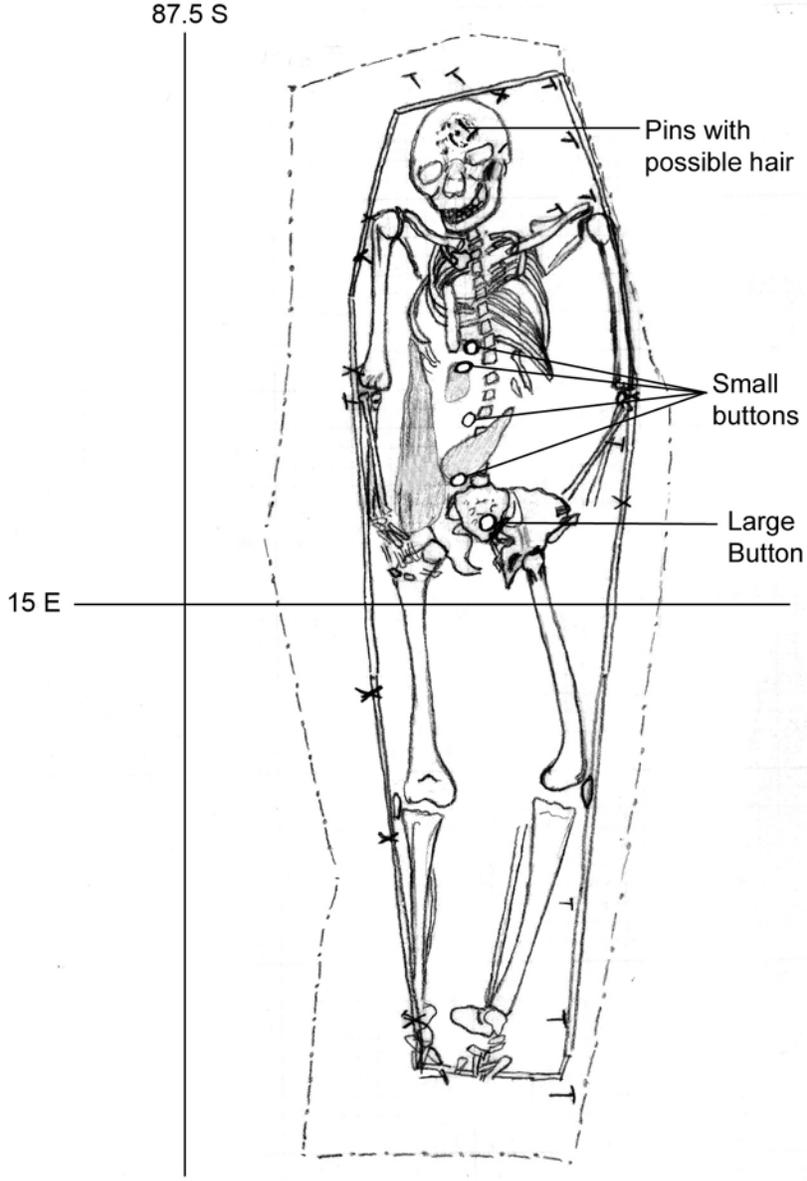
The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at a depth of 7.33' asl, and the bottom of the coffin rested at 6.48'. Excavators noted that the coffin sides had collapsed inward 0.1' at the top edge all the way around the coffin. They collected wood samples from the lid and the southern side, which were later 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. The deceased had been laid in the supine position, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting over his pelvis.

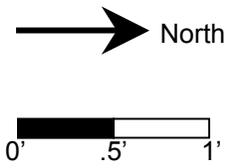
Four 17mm diameter copper-alloy buttons, two that had anchor designs and gilt and two that were apparently undecorated, were recorded *in situ* along the right side of the spinal column from Thoracic-10 to Lumbar-5. The two anchor buttons were not identical. One larger (26 mm diameter) copper alloy button with an unidentified decoration was found resting on the lower sacrum – 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 latter 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 post-dates 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 6
Drawn by: C. S. G.
Date: 10/13/91
Drawing #: 1015



Burial 7

Series 1

Catalog # 218

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E13.0

Datum Point: 14

Elevation: 4.59 to 4.9' below DP 14 (7.29' to 6.98' asl)

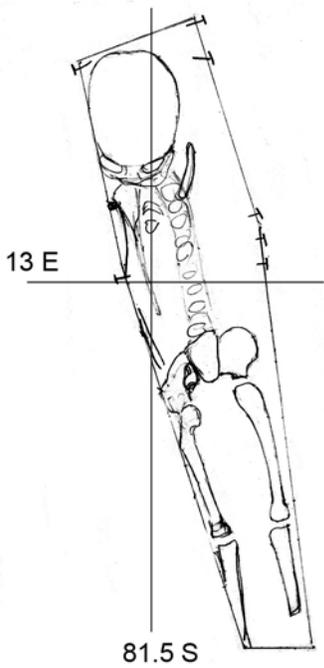
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 7, found beneath Republican Alley, was of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The grave shaft was dug into soil described as 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 [drawings #59, #239].

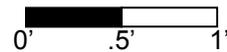
Remains of a coffin lid were encountered at an elevation of 7.38', or 2.2' below the former surface as depicted in profile. Twelve nails were recorded in the preliminary field drawings (but some had been removed by the time the final drawing was rendered). Four nails were recovered from the foot board of the coffin: two apparently attached the side boards to the floor boards, 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 head board; one nail was located at the central point of the head board; 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'.

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 the parietal bone in the laboratory.

Burial 7 overlay the north side of the coffin of Burial 18, which was 1.9' below the bottom of Burial 7's coffin. The plan drawing (Drawing #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 temporal group or later; because of its high elevation relative to other burials, it is placed in the Late Middle Group.



Burial #: 7
Drawn by: R. D.
Date: 10/2/91
Drawing #: 1014



Burial 8

Series 41

Catalog # 225

Datum Point: 14 (11.88' asl)

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E5

Elevation of human remains: 6.58' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 8 was located along the north edge of 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 six months old. The grave shaft fill soil was described as a mix of red clay and brown silt, with minute wood fragments and scant charcoal but no artifacts.

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 laid 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. While the original map indicated that this grave shaft also lay beneath Burial 79, Burial 8 was removed two 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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 9

Catalog #233

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E25

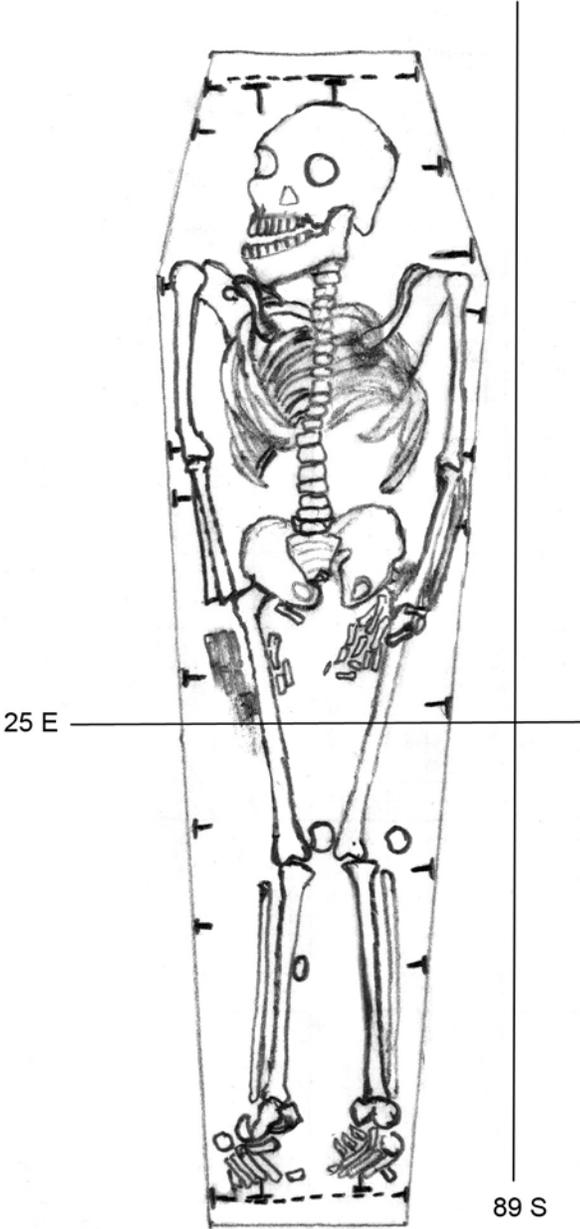
Elevation of cranium: 5.44' asl

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, though it is possible they 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'. 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. Burial 9 is placed in the Middle temporal group, in the absence of artifactual or stratigraphic evidence that would lead to an earlier or later assignment.



Burial #: 9
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/7/91
Drawing #: 0072



Burial 10

Series 2

Catalog # 234

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S82.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 6.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 10, located in 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'. 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 lab 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 (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' in the northwest corner, sloping towards the east to an elevation of 5.64'. The man's skull and long bones were partially visible. Three horizontal nails were found *in situ*; 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' and the base of the coffin was at an elevation of 5.59'. Ten horizontal nails were found *in situ*, apparently attaching the side coffin boards to the base of the coffin.

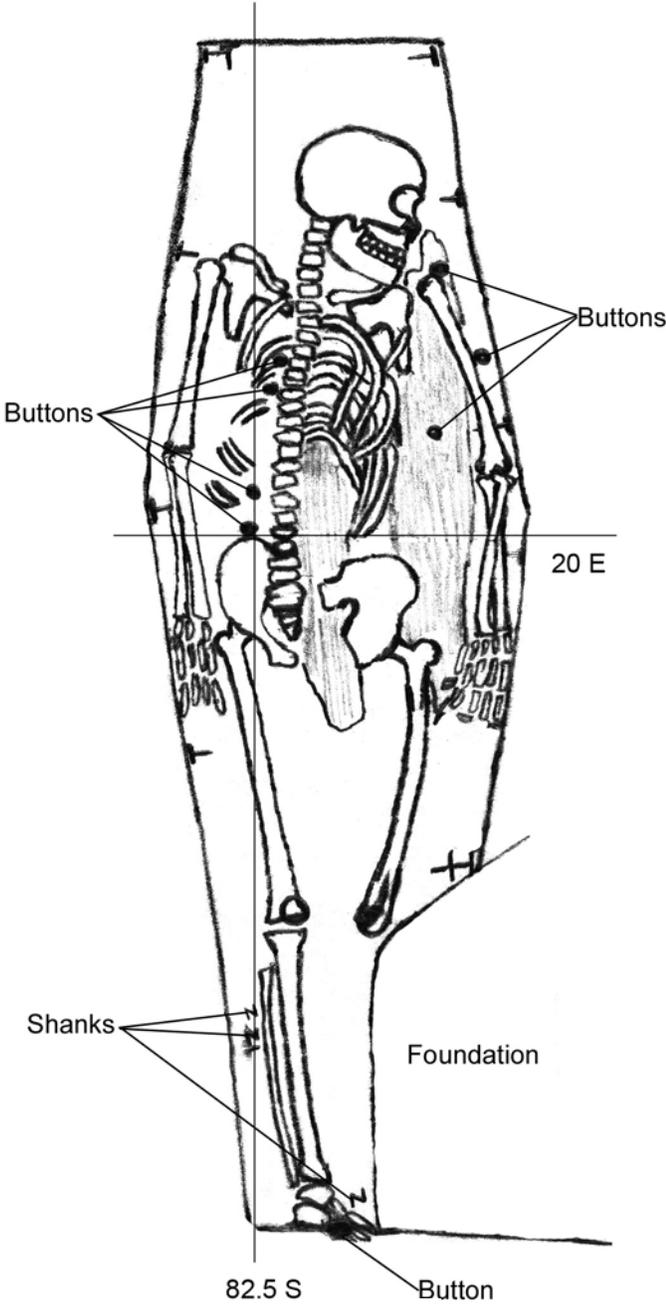
The skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, with the left leg missing (cut by the builder's trench). The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and with his arms resting at his sides.

Seven identical buttons were found in the torso area, evidently from a jacket. They were 17 mm diameter, cast copper alloy discs with wire alpha loop shanks. An eighth button, of a different type (domed – not shown in the photograph), was found on the right foot. 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) recovered from the lower right leg 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.

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 1.20'. Burial 17 also overlay Burial 26; thus Burial 10 was the most recent interment and Burial 26 the earliest, with Burial 17 intervening. The Burial 10 grave cut also intersected the grave cut for Burial 97 immediately to the north, which was at the same elevation; however, the area of Burial 97 was not excavated until some two 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 10
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/12/91
Drawing #: 82



Burial 11

Series 1

Catalog # 267

Datum Point: 14

Grid coordinates: S83.5/E12

Elevation of skeletal remains: 6.73' to 6.38' asl

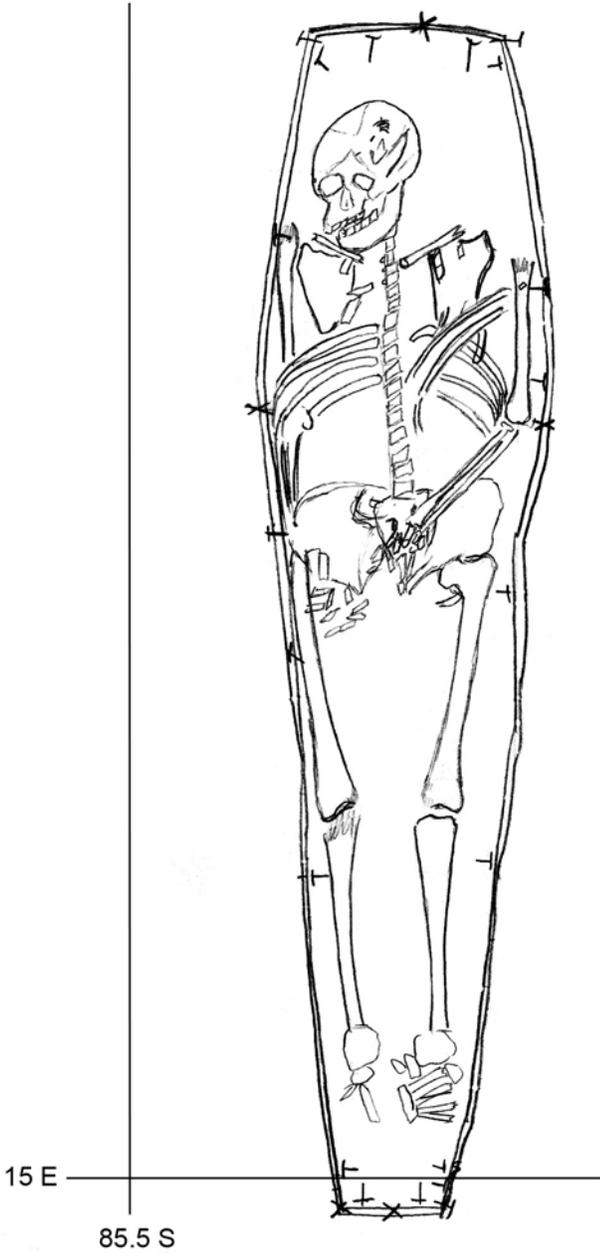
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 11, located in 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' to 6.68'. 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'.

The man was interred in the supine position, his head to the west, 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 approximately 1.25' above the southern edge of Burial 18 and approximately 1.0' above the northern edge of Burial 38. Because of its stratigraphic position, it is placed in the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 11
Drawn by: C. S. G.
Date: 10/18/91
Drawing #: 1016



Burials 12 and 14

Series 3a

Catalog #s 253, 274

Datum 14

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E12

Elevation of cranium for Burial 12: 6.13'

Elevation of cranium for Burial 14: 6.10'

Temporal Group: Late

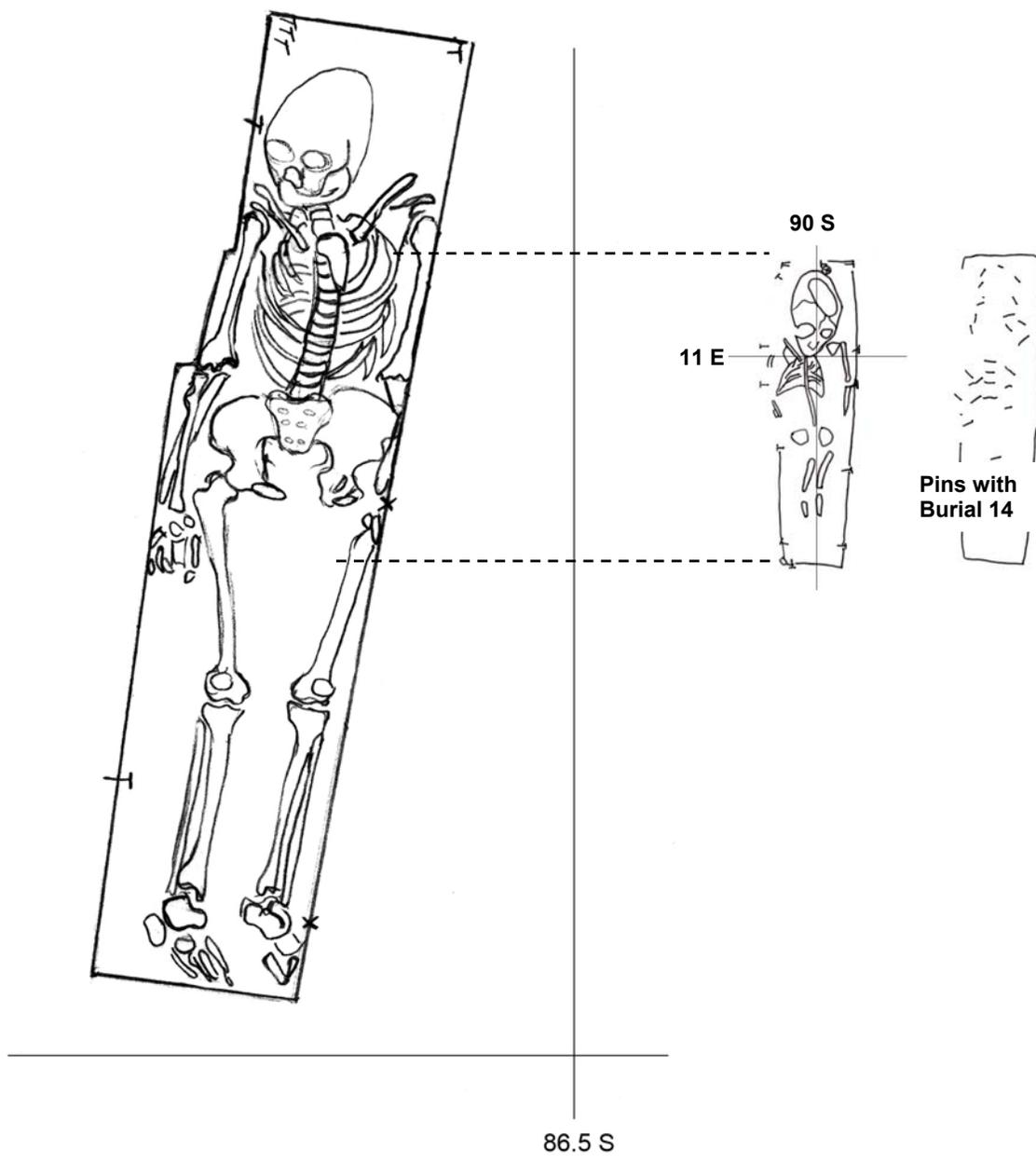
Burial 12 and Burial 14 contained the remains, respectively, of a woman between 35 and 45 years in age and an infant of less than 6 months, interred in the same grave. The grave shaft was filled with mottled yellow, tan, brown, and red silty and sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from the grave shaft fill were 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 circa 1780 or later, places this burial in the Late temporal 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'. 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 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 thirteen horizontal nails, apparently attaching the side boards to the coffin bottom. The presence of two coffins is certain. While 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. 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 one month after the excavation of Burial 12) cannot be determined from field records; the top of Burial 56 lay 0.54' 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 six 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' below the bottom of Burial 70.



Burial #: 12 and 14
Drawn by: ?; R. D.
Date: 10/14/91; 10/16/91
Drawing #: 2362 and 1017

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 13/43

Series 7

Catalog # 273, 561

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S105/W7

Elevation of cranium: 6.42' asl

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, of which two curved, east-west rows remained at the time of archaeological excavation. The 20 remaining cobbles measured about .3' each in diameter, and lay at elevations of 8.47' to 8.72' along the northern row and 8.37' to 8.62' along the southern row. The cobbles originally may have extended around the western side of the grave, but had been disturbed.



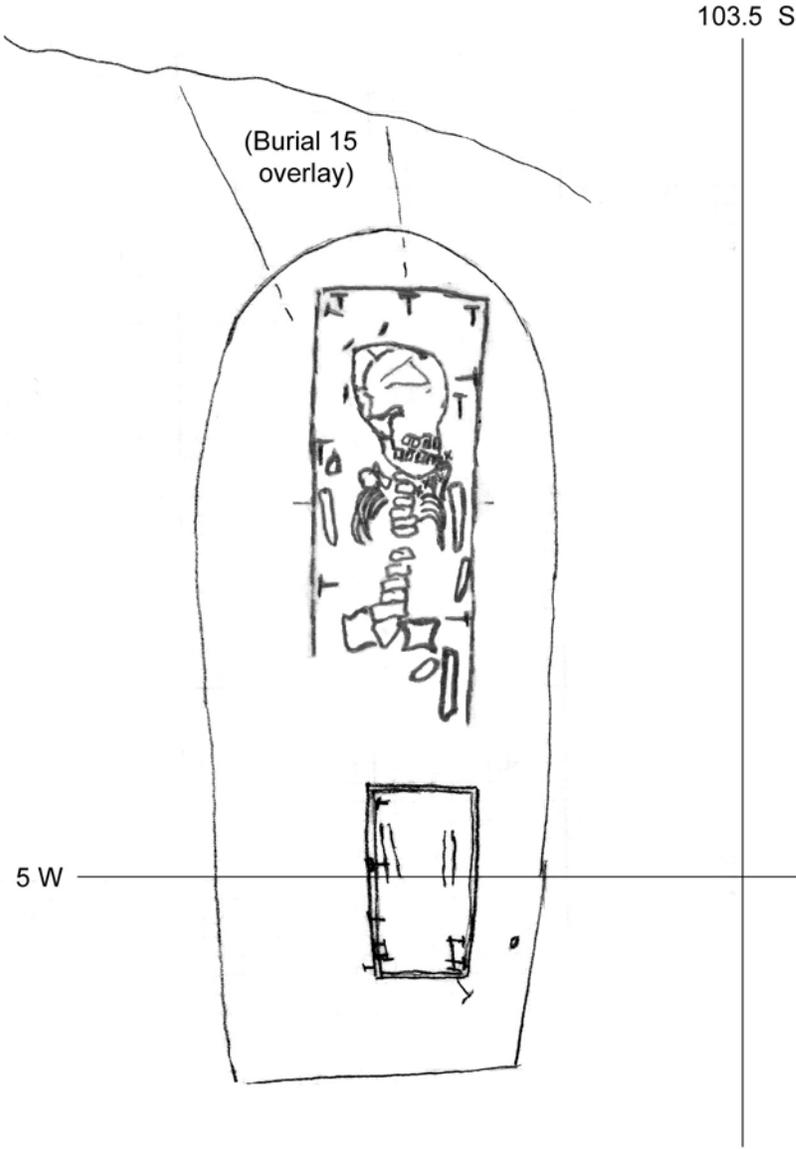
The grave shaft had a very distinct outline, and contained fill of reddish and gray silty clay. During excavation this grave shaft outline was assigned to Burial 13.

Remains of a coffin were first encountered at an elevation of 6.52'. Excavators indicated the presence of an entire, small four-sided coffin measuring 1.0' by .55'; 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'. The

0.25' 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', and of the western portion at 6.02'.

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

Burial 13/43 was overlain in the west by Burial 15, which rested 0.90' 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, so that the cobble marker was not visible. Based on stratigraphy, and the fact that its surface marker was intact, however, Burial 13/43 has been placed in the Late Middle temporal group, with Burial 15 assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 13/43 (composite)
Drawn by: C.G., W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/10/91 and 10/31/91
Drawing #: 1018, 135

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 15

Series 7

Catalog # 286

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S103.5/W5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.27' asl

Temporal Group: Late

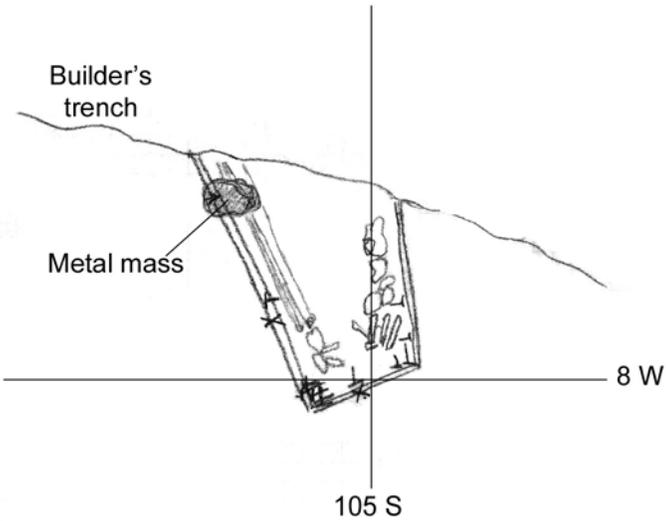
Burial 15 was of an adolescent between 11 and 18 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. This grave was truncated by a builder's trench on the west, and only the eastern end was preserved. The grave shaft contained silty clay.

The eastern end of the coffin lid was uncovered at an elevation of 7.67', and the base was reached at 7.17'. 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, though 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' 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 15
Drawn by: C.G.
Date: 10/9/91
Drawing #: 1019



Burial 16

Catalog # 326

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S106.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.03' asl

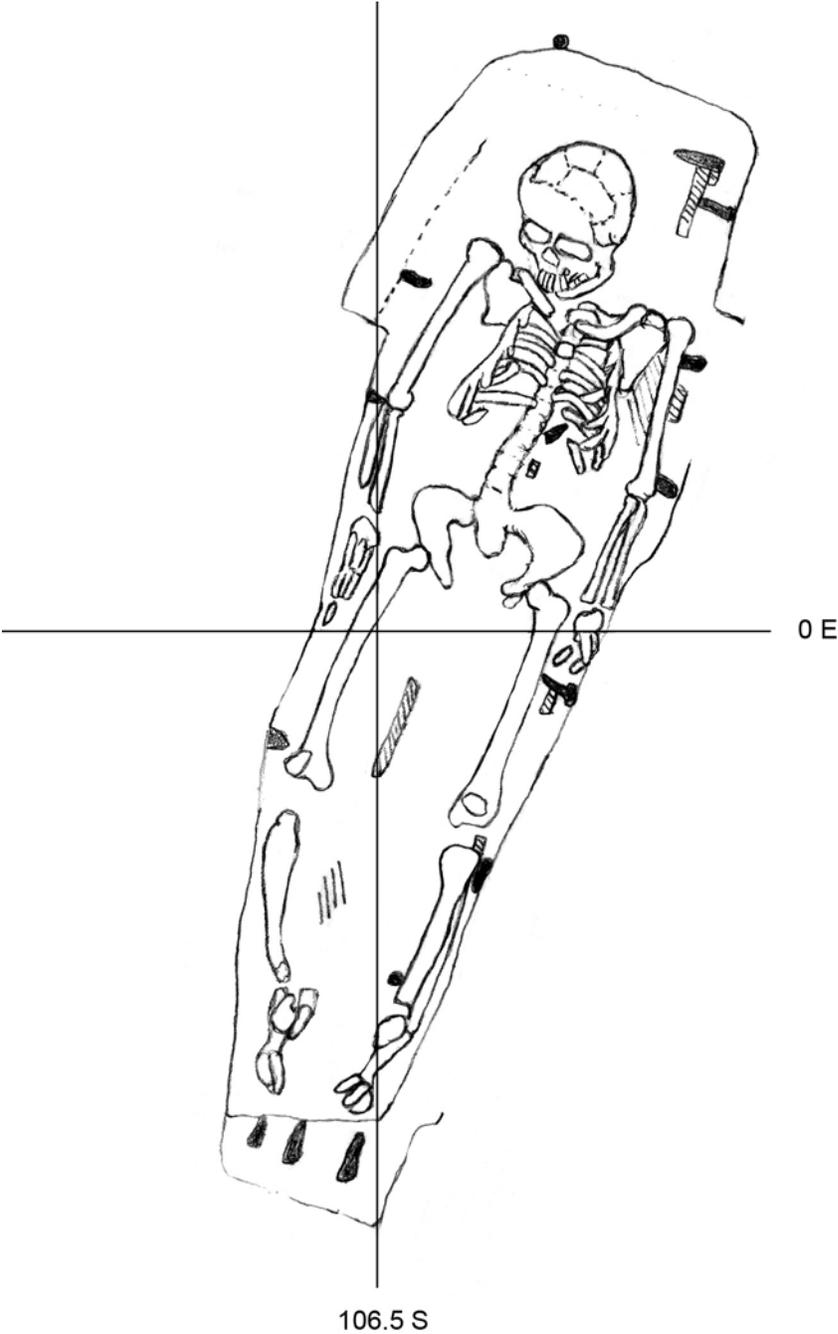
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 16 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. The grave, located in the north-south leg of Republican Alley, was the southernmost of those excavated. Its shaft outline became apparent at an elevation of 5.67', within a surrounding soil matrix of reddish brown silty sand with mica flakes, 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 and nearby construction work and by flooding.

Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, and based on their pattern the coffin appeared hexagonal. Lid remains were encountered at elevations of 6.22' in the west and 6.62' 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'. 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 after the collapse of the World Trade Center on 9/11/01.

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), and in the absence of other temporal evidence, it is so assigned.



Burial #: 16
Drawn by: G. Hess
Date: 10/22/91
Drawing #: 1021

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 17

Series 2

Catalog # 357

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S83.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 4.94' asl

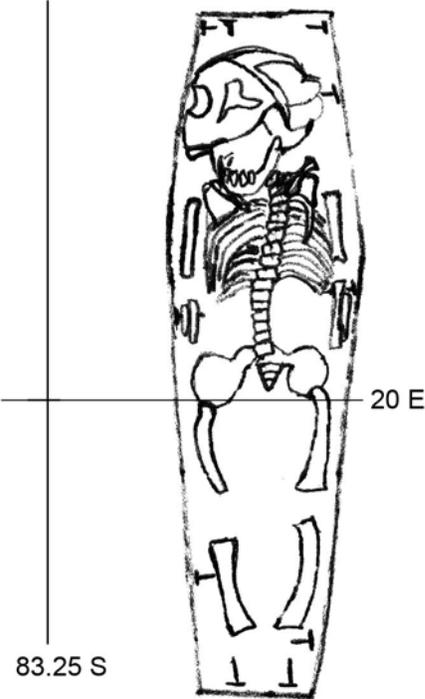
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 17, located in 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', 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 outline was clearly visible. The opening plan indicated a grave shaft measuring approximately 6' by 2', 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'. Six horizontal nails were found *in situ*; one in the northwest corner (identified as a "bottom nail" in the field notes), two along the north wall, one 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*: two along the east foot board, 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'.

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 with the metacarpals and metatarsals missing, and gaps where no long bone survived. The child's tibiae 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 17
Drawn by: W. J. F.
Date: 10/17/91
Drawing #: 93



Burial 18

Series 1

Catalog # 310

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S81.5/E12

Datum Point: 14A = 8.58' asl

Elevation of cranium: 4.53' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 18, located in Republican Alley, contained the remains of an adult, probably a woman, aged 35 to 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 pedestalled during excavations. The elevation at the top of the stone was 9.73'. The soil surrounding the grave shaft was described as 7.5yr 4/4 silt in the west and 2.5y 5/6, 5y 6/2 silt with 10yr 3/3 sandy 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'. The coffin lid was 4.8' below the top of the presumed headstone, and approximately 3.8' below the recorded top of the grave shaft.

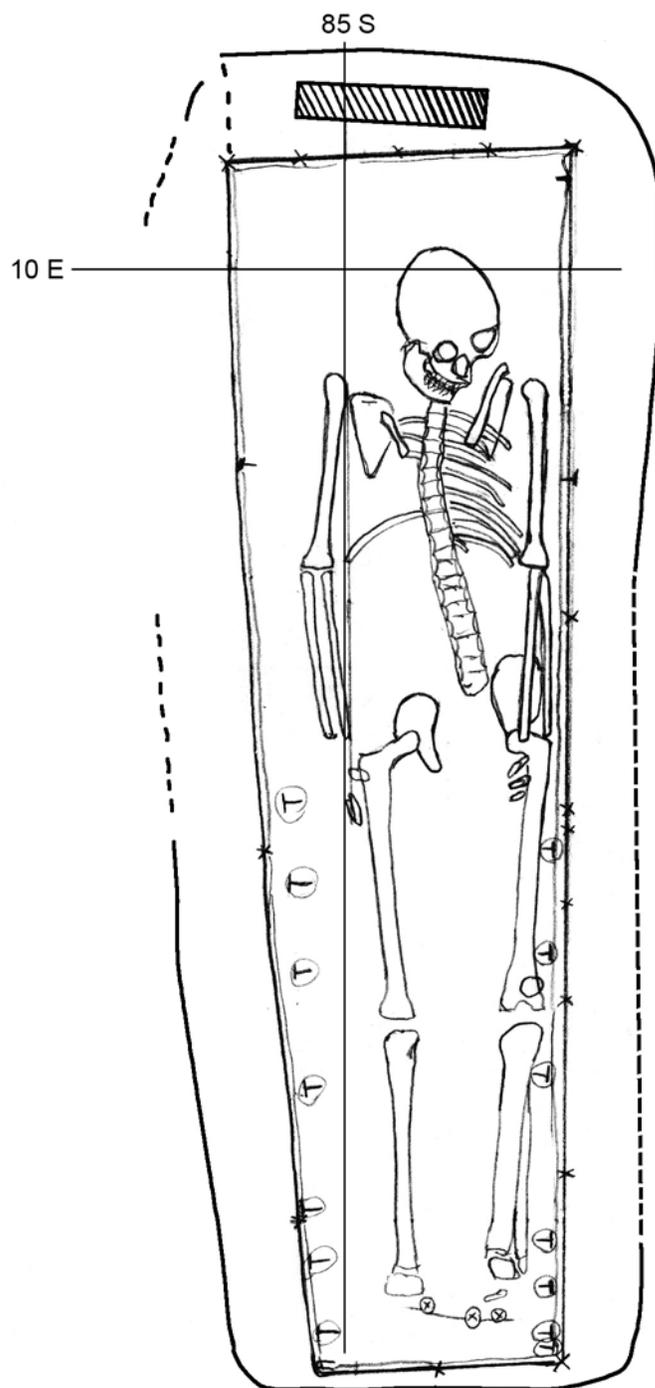
The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot end. The lid had split lengthwise down the center. Fourteen vertical nails were discovered *in situ*, attaching the coffin lid to the sides: three along the west headboard; one at the southwest corner; one at the northwest corner; seven along the north side; one at the northeast corner; one in the center of the east (foot) board; and one on the south side. In addition, three horizontally-

oriented nails were found along the south side, one 1.5 feet from the coffin head and two 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'. Sixteen horizontal nails were found *in situ* at the bottom of the coffin, attaching the sideboards to the coffin bottom; 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.

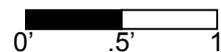
The individual was positioned with the head to the west. The remains were in moderate condition; metacarpals, metatarsals, and pelvic material were missing, making gender assessment difficult.

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' 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' higher in elevation. Thus Burial 18 pre-dates Burials 7 and 11. Because of the four-sided, tapering coffin shape, Burial 18 is placed in the Early temporal group.



Burial #: 18
Drawn by: ?
Date: 10/91
Drawing #: 1022 (stone marker added from map)



Burial 19

Series 1

Catalog # 322

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: 21.5 E/87.5 S

Elevation (cranial remains): 6.29' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

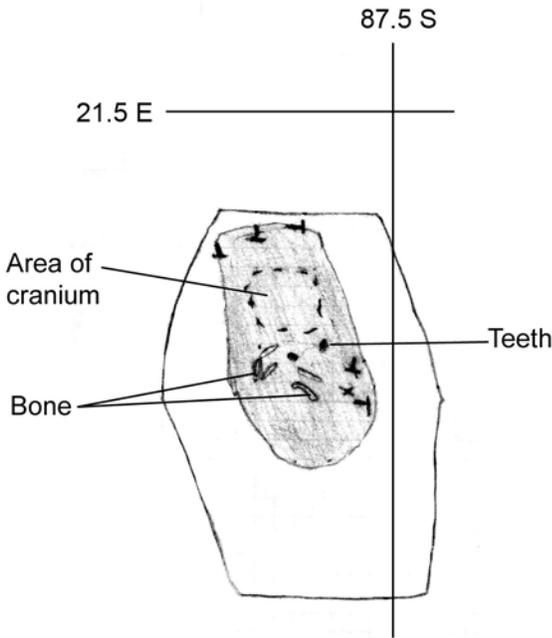
Burial 19, located in Republican Alley, was a child or an infant. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow-brown silt/clay. The grave was excavated as a roughly hexagonal cut measuring 2.15' by 1.5', though it is not clear how it was distinguished. The coffin outline, which was visible only along the south side, was observed at an elevation of 6.54'. 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 due to 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' was recorded.

The top of Burial 48 lay 1.8' 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 temporal group by default, in the absence of other evidence that would place them earlier or later.



Burial #: 19

Drawn by: L. Romanczyk

Date: 10/19/91

Drawing #: 1023



Burial 20

Catalog #347

Datum Point: 14

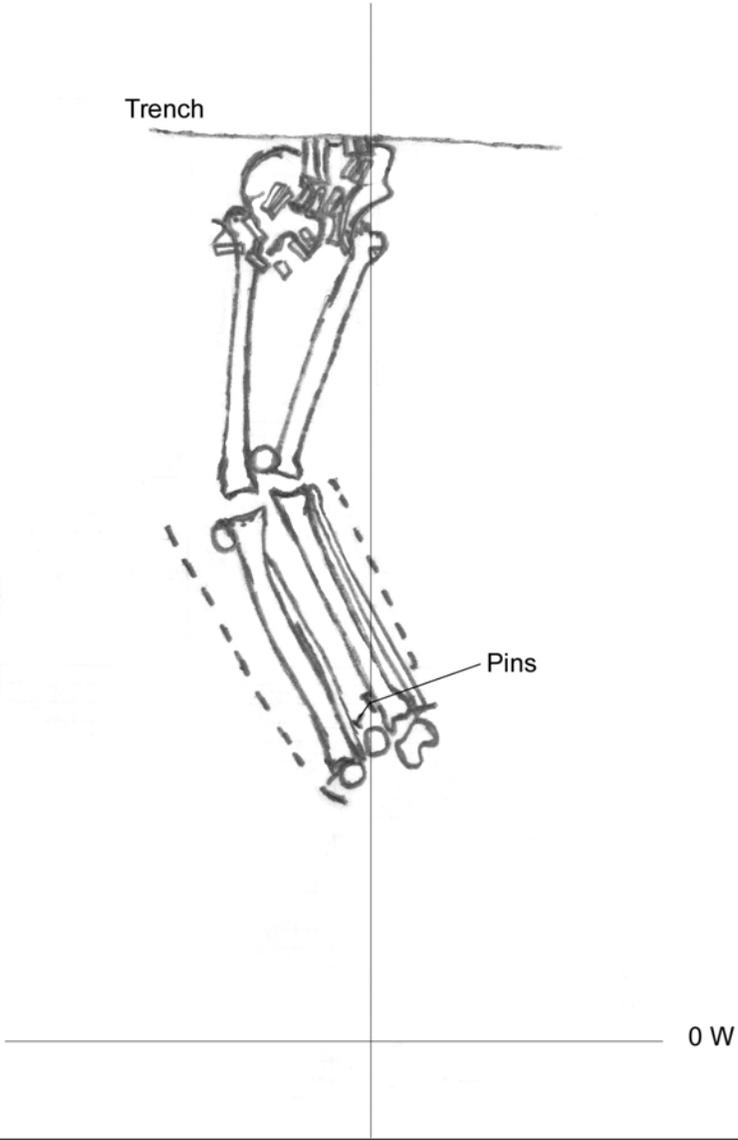
Grid coordinates: 0 E/85 S

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 8.68' asl

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 interment. 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 temporal group. The lack of a coffin in Burial 20 supports this assignment.



Burial #: 20
Drawn by: W. Forbes
Date: 10/14/91
Drawing #: 87

A scale bar is located at the bottom right of the text box, with markings for 0', .5', and 1'. An arrow points to the right, indicating the orientation of the drawing.

Burial 21

Series 1

Catalog # 345

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: 20 E/87.5 S

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/clay. The coffin outline was first exposed at an elevation of 6.44'. It was rectangular, measuring just 0.8' by 0.35'. 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'. Both Burials 21 and 19 are placed in the Middle temporal 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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 22

Series 5

Catalog # 344

Datum 12

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.97' asl

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 due to disturbance or representing distinct features. The western segment (labeled "Feature 1") was at elevations of 8.22' to 8.57', and the eastern segment (labeled "Feature 3") was at 8.62' to 8.82'. The combined features were three to four feet above the Burial 29 coffin. The cobbles, averaging about 0.3' 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 348 and 350.

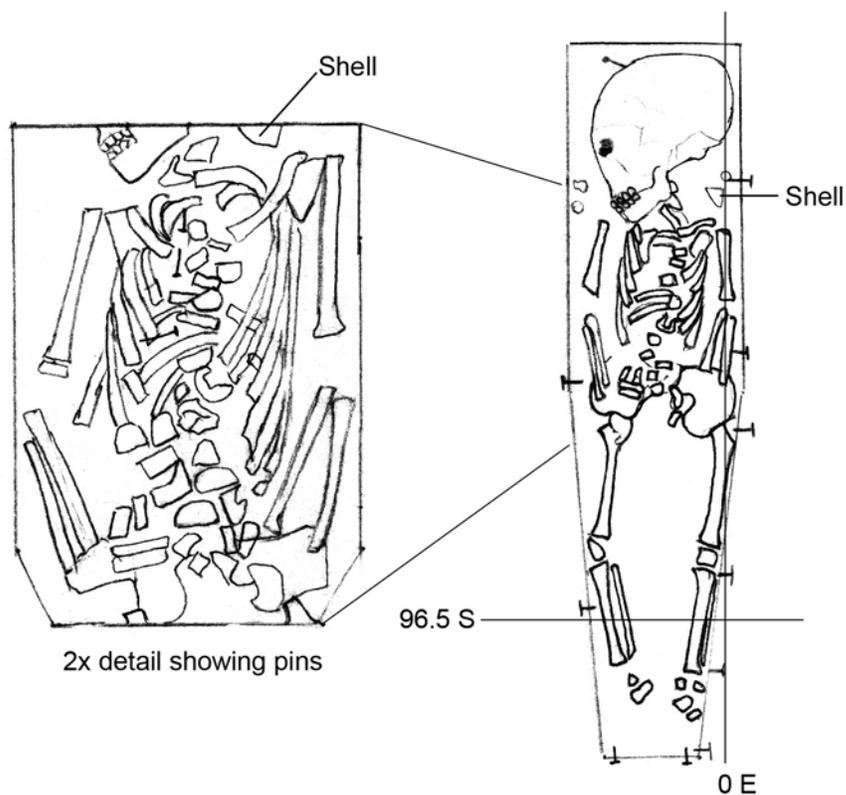
Burial 22 contained the remains of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years in age. The grave cut for the child's burial was not initially apparent, and no soil description was recorded. The coffin lid was first encountered at elevations of 7.47' in the west and 7.67' in the east, reflecting the general east-to-west slumpage 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 while 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, arms resting at the sides, and hands placed over the pelvis. The remains were in fairly good condition, with some metacarpals and metatarsals missing. A clam shell fragment was recovered next to the child's left clavicle. 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 (shown here).



Burial 22 was underlain by Burial 46 on the north and Burial 29 on the south, though field recording for Burial 22 was minimal and no note was made of the underlying burials. 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. Field records suggest there were distinguishable grave shafts for the lower two burials,

however, 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 (though 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.

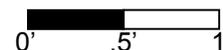


Burial #: 22

Drawn by: P. Freeman

Date: 10/16/91

Drawing #: 1025



Burial 23

Series 42

Catalog # 383, 355

Datum Point: 14B (7.58')

Grid coordinates: S86/E4, S86.6/E.6

Elevation of cranium: 5.48' asl

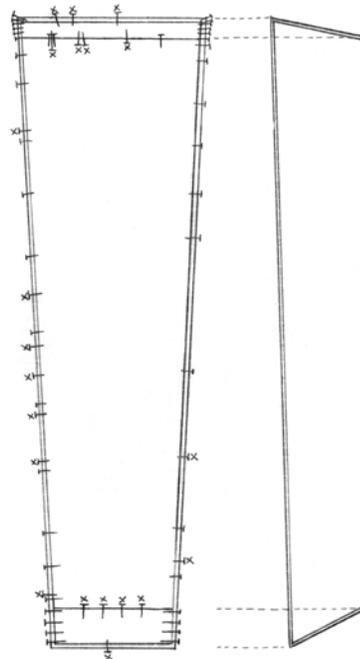
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 23 contained the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located within 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', and the elevation of the top of the coffin at its west (head) end was 5.93'; 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, the walls sloping 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 head board, and four at each corner of the foot attaching the sides to the foot board. Vertical nails attached the bottom to the head and foot boards. One coffin wood sample was identified as White Spruce, another as either Eastern/Red Spruce (sample locations were not recorded). The coffin design is similar if not identical to that of Burial 68, to the south, though a sample of the Burial 68 coffin wood was identified as Cedar.

The man had been placed with his head to the west, supine, with his hands resting on his upper thighs. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and

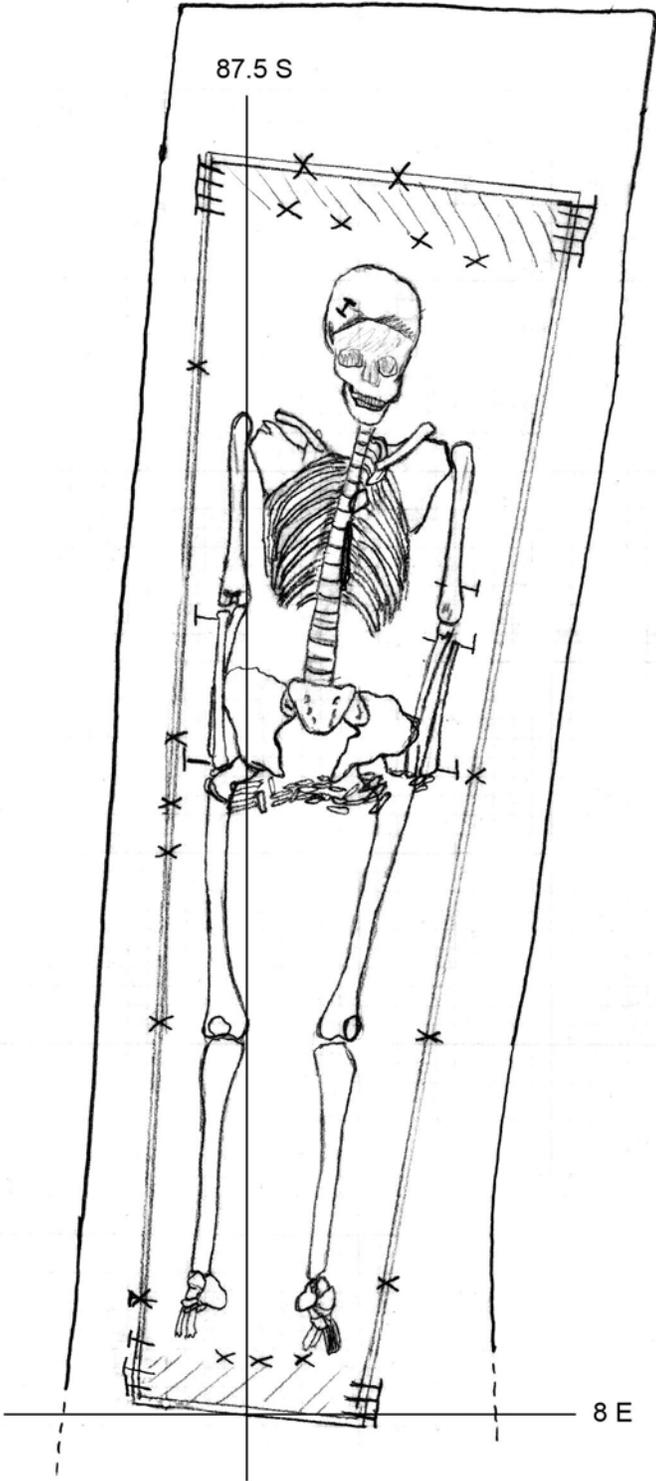


Schematic rendering of Burial 23 coffin (B. Ludwig 11/4/91, 1"=2')

complete. The upper middle incisors had been modified into the “wedge” pattern (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' higher in elevation. Burial 24 also overlay the northwest portion of Burial 27. Intervals of time probably separated them: the two children's coffins are 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, since 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.



Burial #: 23
Drawn by: C.S. G.
Date: 10/23/91
Drawing #: 1027

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 24

Series 42

Catalog # 360

Datum Point: 14 (11.88')

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E6

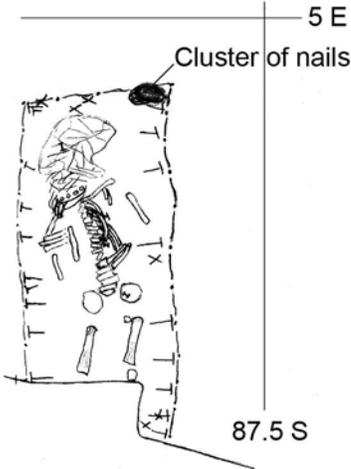
Elevation of cranium: 7.88' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

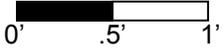
Burial 24 was of a child between 3 and 6 years old, located in Republican Alley in the western portion of the excavated site. The grave shaft was not visible, but associated soil was described as grey-brown silty clay. The coffin and lower legs had been truncated by a "previous trench" during the excavation (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' asl, its lowest 7.53'. A wood sample was taken, but was not identified by species. The child had been placed in the coffin supine, with the head to the west. Six straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one on the cranium, four on the left ribs, and one on the left inominate. 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 are oriented differently from each other. However, since 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 #: 24
Drawn by: C. Gross
Date:
Drawing #: 1028



Burial 25

Series 1

Catalog # 358

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S85.5/E23

Elevation of cranium: 6.07' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

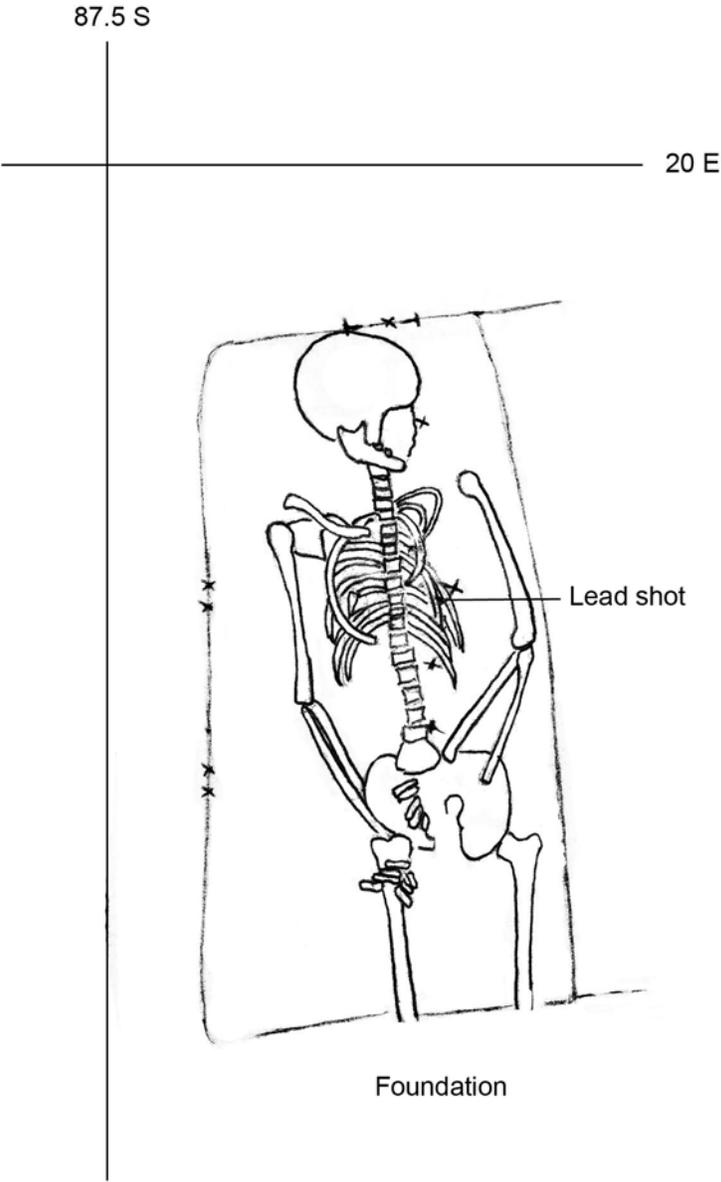
Burial 25 contained the remains of a woman between 20 and 24 years of age. A flattened lead musket ball (1.6 cm x 1.3 cm in diameter) was found *in situ* beneath her fourth left rib, the apparent cause of death.

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'. It was truncated by a stone foundation which 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'.

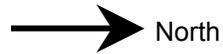


The woman had been placed in the supine position, head to the west, with her hands resting on her pelvis. Her skeletal remains were in poor condition though essentially complete from the femurs up. There was a large hole at the center of the shattered left scapula, and it is possible the musket ball entered through the upper left back. Bone fractures suggest that she also had had a blunt-force trauma to the face, and that 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 (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' between the tops of the two coffins may be due to compression or to a field recording error.) It is possible this was a shared grave. The shaft of Burial 44, to the northwest, appears to have been cut into when Burial 25's grave shaft was dug. This indicates that Burial 25 post-dates Burial 44. Burials 25 and 32 are placed in the Middle temporal group, in the absence of other temporal evidence.



Burial #: 25
Drawn by: L. Romanczyk
Date: 10/19/91
Drawing #: 1029



Burial 26

Series 2

Catalog # 359, 406

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S83/E20

Elevation of cranium: 3.74' asl

Temporal Group: Early?

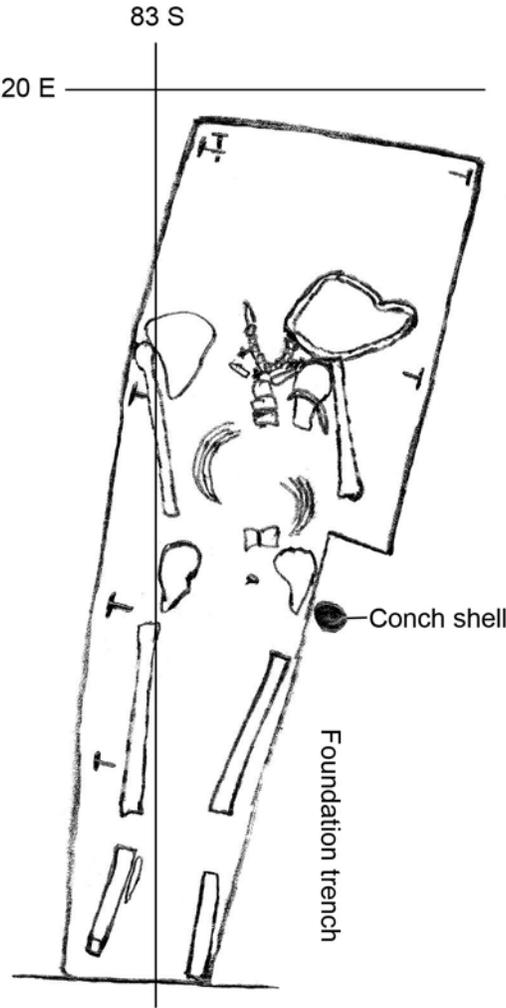
Burial 26, located in Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 12, contained the remains of a child between 8 and 12 years old. The soil that filled the grave shaft was described as mottled red brown clayey silt with blue/green clay lumps and sparse pebbles. However, the shaft was largely disturbed by the shafts for Burials 10 and 17, and field notes indicate that the majority of the grave shaft above the elevation of 4.59' 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 were not certain whether this was a cultural feature.

The four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at a depth of 4.39'. Four nails were found *in situ*; one 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'. At the bottom of the coffin seven nails were found *in situ*; one in the northwest corner, one along the north wall, three along the south wall, and two in the southwest corner, apparently attaching the coffin side boards to the bottom.

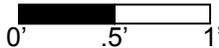
The child was interred in the supine position with the head to the west, and the hands apparently resting at the sides. The remains were in extremely poor condition; the bone was extremely soft, and much of it was absent due to "waterlogged conditions". The child's cranium had rolled to the left, off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

A conch shell (given Catalog #406) was found in the foundation trench that cut into the burial shaft, immediately adjacent to upper left leg. In addition, oyster and scallop shells, brick and delft were found in the trench. The excavator noted a possible iron buckle but suggested it was more likely iron "panning" 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 temporal group of burials. It was highly disturbed by later interments. Also, though this was a child, he or she was old enough to have a possibly full-sized coffin, and it was four-sided (diagnostic of the Early Group).



Burial #: 26
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/19/91
Drawing #: 99



Burial 27

Series 42

Catalog # 378

Datum Point: 14

Grid coordinates: S89/E5.5

Elevation of cranium: 6.73

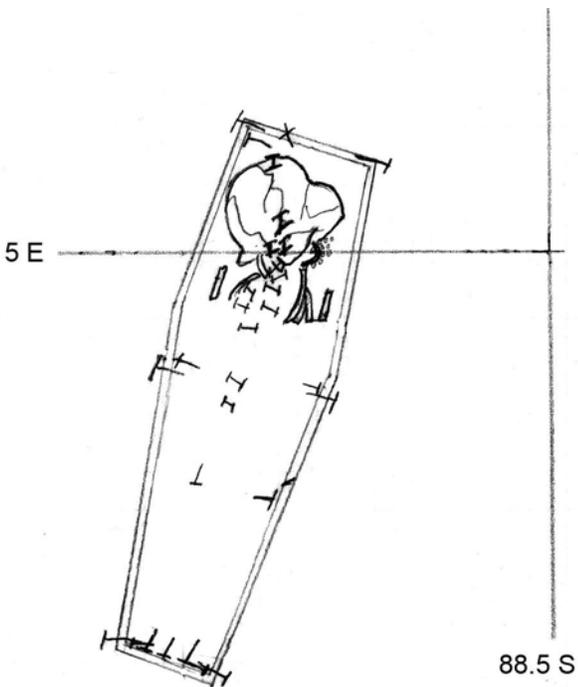
Temporal Group: Middle

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

The top of the hexagonal coffin was recorded at 6.93', the bottom at 6.48'. Nails were drawn *in situ* at the head, the foot, and at the middle of each side. 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 laid 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' of intervening soil. The two children's coffins are 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 27
Drawn by: C.Gross
Date: 10/17/91
Drawing #: 1030

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 28

Catalog # 379

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S83.1/2.2W

Elevation of cranium: 8.58'

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 28 consisted of 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 to 8.58 asl. 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, though the notes are unclear 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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 29

Series 5

Catalog # 381

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S97.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 3.92' asl

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 to 45 years. The elevations of the grave shaft were recorded only after excavation had already begun, at 6.07' in the west and 5.32' in the east. The grave fill was described as very stony, dry yellow clayey mottled silt, with cobbles in mixed sand and clay as it went down. 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, and an abrupt fall in elevation from east to west was also the result of this disturbance. The archaeological trench did not extend to the southern side of the grave shaft.

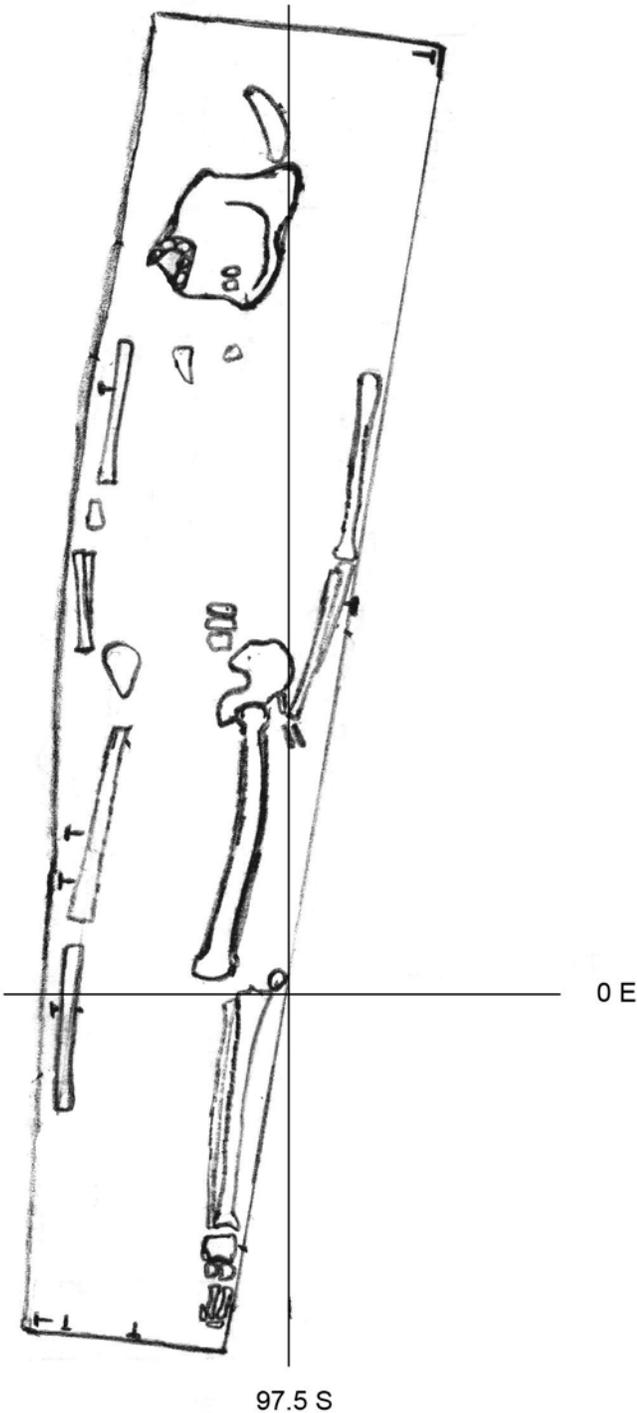
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.17'. Excavators noticed what appeared to be charred material overlying the poorly preserved bones of the torso. The material was black in color and gritty and greasy in texture. A sample was taken for analysis (Catalog #00381-SC). The fill surrounding 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' in the east and 3.47' in the west. Only 8 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 due to the nature of sediments surrounding the skeleton, preservation was better on the left side. The right foot was missing due to 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 and was imbedded in 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. The relationship between the two grave shafts is not clear from field records, however, and it

remains possible the two graves are contemporaneous or that Burial 46 post-dates Burial 29. Based on differential preservation and its deeper elevation, it seems likely that in fact Burial 29 pre-dates 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 29
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 11/13/91
Drawing #: 238



Burial 30

Series 1

Catalog # 410

Datum Point: 14

Drawing coordinates axis: 10E/85.5S

Elevation of cranium: 5.83'

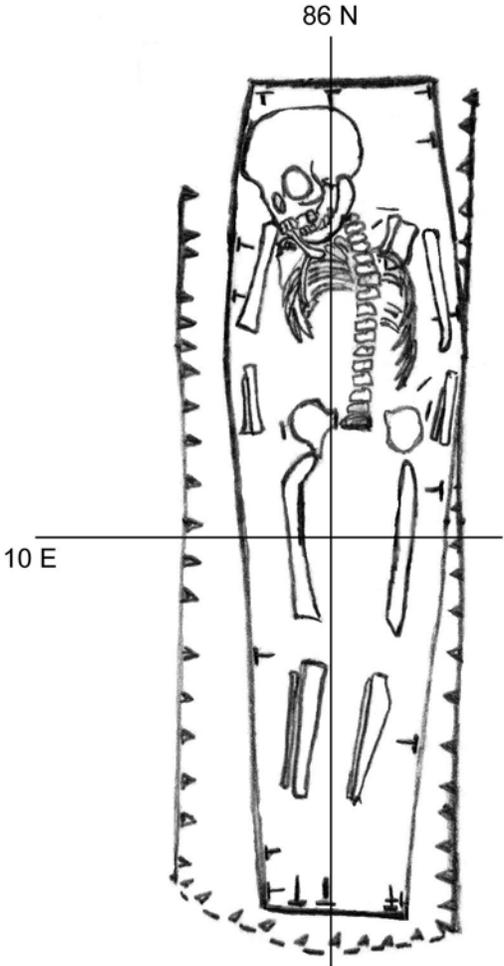
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 30, in Republican Alley, was of a child between 7 and 11 years in age. The fill in the grave shaft was described as mottled 7.5 yr 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.

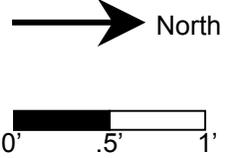
The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.18'. It was hexagonal in shape and a single vertical nail was recorded mid-way along the south side. Sixteen horizontal nails were recorded at the bottom of the coffin, apparently attaching the sides to the bottom board, one each at the north and south corners,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

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 was "mangled" by excavators. All the extremities 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' above the top of Burial 38. The grave shaft for Burial 6 cut the extreme eastern end of the grave shaft for Burial 30. Burial 30 thus pre-dates Burial 6 and post-dates Burial 38. Lacking other temporal evidence, Burial 30 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 30
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/23/91
Drawing #: 108



Burial 31

Series 6

Catalog # 409

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S102.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.47' asl

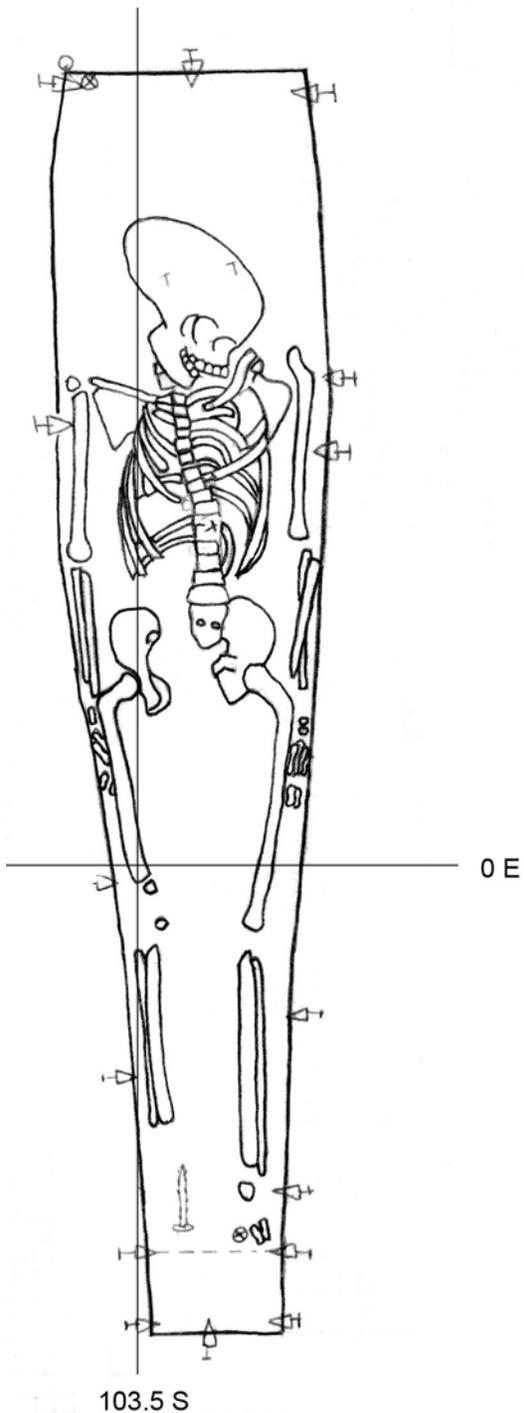
Temporal Group: Middle

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'. 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. The archaeologists excavated Burial 47 eighteen days after excavating 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' in the west, 6.92' in the center, and 6.77' in the east. This burial had not undergone the westward slumping observed in nearby burials, presumably because it was placed approximately two feet further 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'.

Based on photographs and notes, the coffin was hexagonal in shape. Horizontal nails (one each in the head and foot boards and 13 along the sides of the coffin) and two vertical nails (head and foot) were recorded. A 3" 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 foot board. 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; two on the cranium and one 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, though 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, since Burial 47 appears to have been marked with a headstone, the deliberate placement here of Burial 31 is very plausible. Both of these burials are placed in the Middle temporal group in the absence of other temporal evidence.

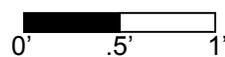
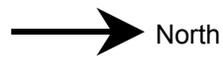


Burial #: 31

Drawn by: P. A. F. and S. B.

Date: 10/25/91

Drawing #: 1031



Burial 32

Series 1

Catalog # 420

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S85.5/E24

Elevation of cranium: 5.74' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

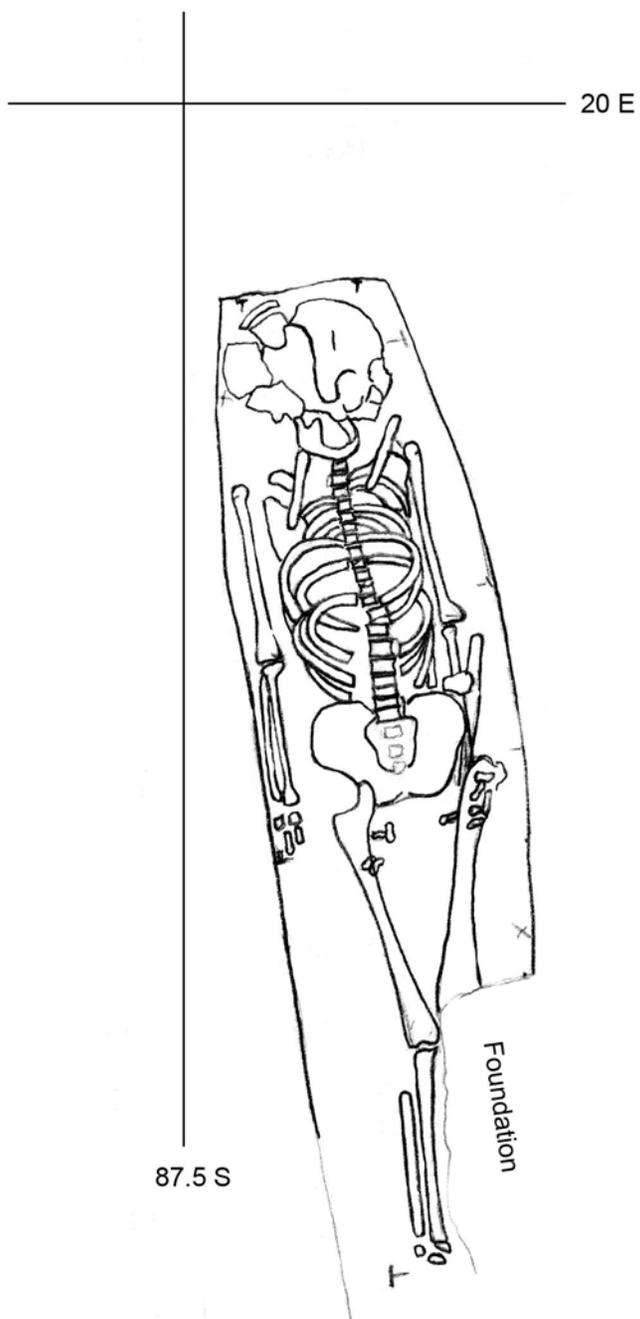
Burial 32 contained the remains of man between 50 and 60 5 years of age. It was immediately beneath Burial 25 and like the latter grave it had been partially destroyed by a stone foundation for a building that once stood at 13 Duane Street. The grave shaft was not distinguishable from that of Burial 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'. 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*; 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'.

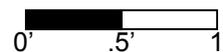
The man was interred with his head to the west, and with his arms resting at his sides. His remains were in good condition other than the damage from the foundation. His cranium was fragmented and so were his pelvis and sacrum. His left femur was embedded in the intrusive foundation trench, and his right 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 World Trade Center laboratory after its destruction, and therefore could not be reburied along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 32 was completely overlain by Burial 25. 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 of only 0.12' between the tops of the two coffins may be due to 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 temporal group based on coffin shape and stratigraphic position, and in the absence of other temporal evidence.



Burial #: 32
Drawn by: L. Romanczyk
Date: 10/26/91
Drawing #: 1032



Burial 33

Series 3a

Catalog # 426

Datum Point: 16

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E10

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: ?

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 33 consisted of 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' by 0.4', and its fill was described as mottled dark red brown fine silt with dark yellow green fine silt, and 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. {Note: field forms indicate that Datum Point #16 was used for depth measurements, yielding an elevation of 7.69' asl 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' asl).] A few nail fragments and one whole nail were found in association with Burial 33. (Excavators noted a ceramic sherd which 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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 34

Series 3a

Catalog # 427

Datum 15

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E15

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.02' asl

Temporal Group: Early

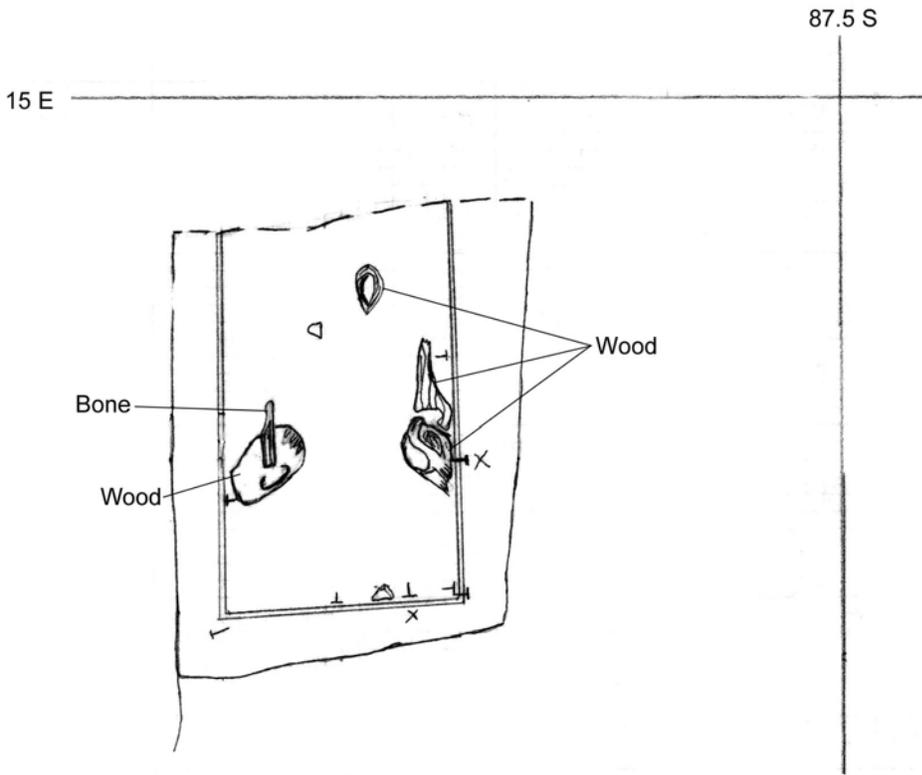
Burial 34 yielded scant remains of an adult of undetermined age and sex, with remains of a coffin. The grave shaft was exposed at an elevation of 6.44' and its fill consisted of mottled red brown and yellow gray silty clay with no artifacts recovered within it.

The coffin appeared to be rectangular in shape, but it was very partial, with the western half truncated by the later grave of Burial 12/14. Three coffin nails were recorded *in situ*; 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' and five horizontal nails were found *in situ*; two on the north wall, one in the northeast corner, one on the east wall, and one on the south wall, apparently attaching the side walls 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 other item recovered in association with this burial was a tiny fragment of green glass from a soil sample.

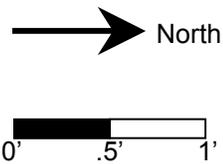
The skeletal remains consisted of one long bone fragment, found in the eastern portion of the coffin. It is possible these remains represent the same individual as Burial 33, which consisted only of disarticulated bone also apparently disturbed by Burial 12/14.

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

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



Burial #: 34
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/11/91
Drawing #: 229



Burial 35

Series 1

Catalog # 458

Datum Point: 25

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S87.5/E15

Elevation of cranium: 6.08' asl

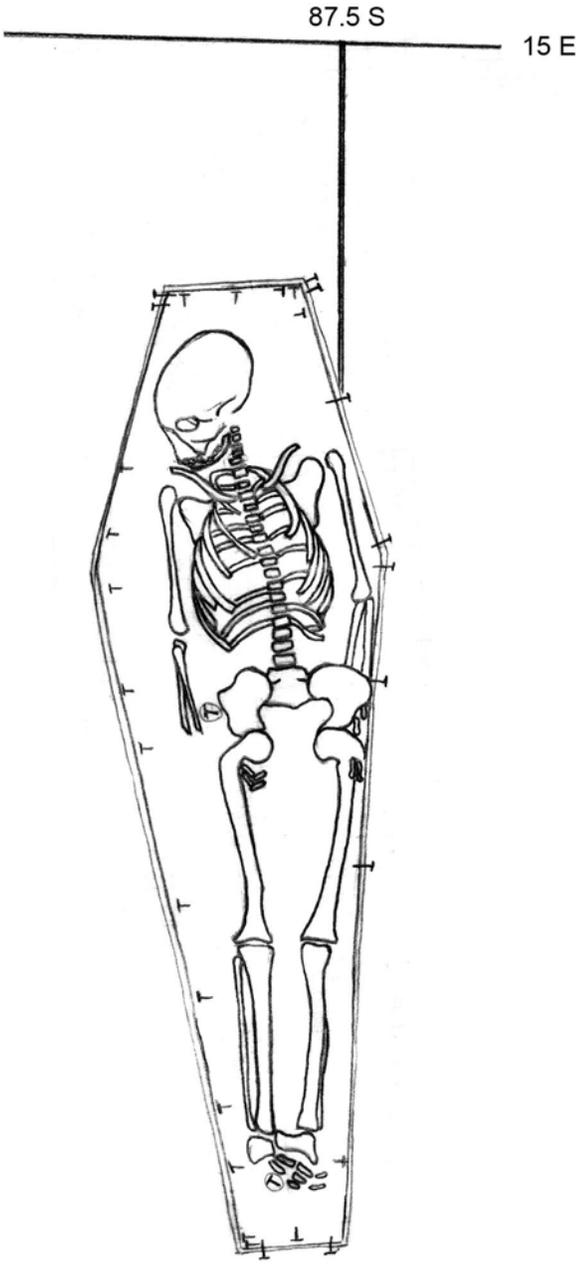
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 35, located in 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' in the west and 5.68' in the east. Field notes indicated that the slope of the top of the coffin was due to the lid collapsing onto the child's remains. The child's skull was visible through the lid board(s), 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, with metacarpals missing. The remains were interred in the supine position, head to the west, with arms resting at the sides, hands on the hips. Excavators noted traces of a pin on the cranium, but it was not recoverable.

Burial 35 lay approximately 0.25' above the western half of Burial 48 and its grave shaft was cut into by the shaft of Burial 6 (the latter's coffin lay approximately one foot deeper than that of Burial 35). Burial 35 thus post-dates Burial 48 and pre-dates Burial 6. Because of its stratigraphic position and the artifacts in the grave shaft, Burial 35 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 35
Drawn by: T. Gray
Date: 11/1/91
Drawing #: 1035

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 36

Catalog #459

Datum Point: 13 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S82/E3

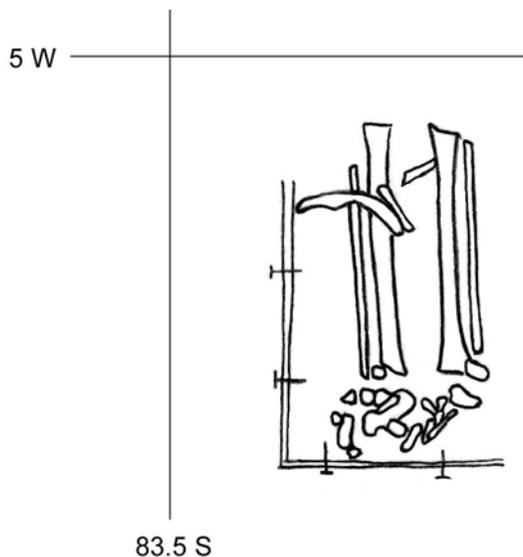
Elevation of skeletal elements: 8.17' asl

Temporal Group: Late

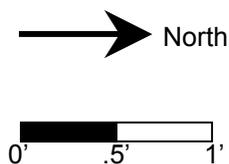
Burial 36 was of a woman of undetermined age. The burial was truncated by builder's trenches for rear foundations of Broadway buildings, and only the eastern end of the grave survived intact. The soil associated with this burial was described as grayish brown silty clay. A soil sample taken from the 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' asl. 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 pelvis bone rested on the right leg. She had been laid with the 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, though the notes are unclear on this point. Burials 36, 28, 20 (to the south) and 1 (to the east) are 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 #: 36
Drawn by: B.V. Ludwig
Date: 10/31/91
Drawing #: 1036



Burial 37

Catalog #460

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates: S65/E20

Elevation of cranium: 7.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late

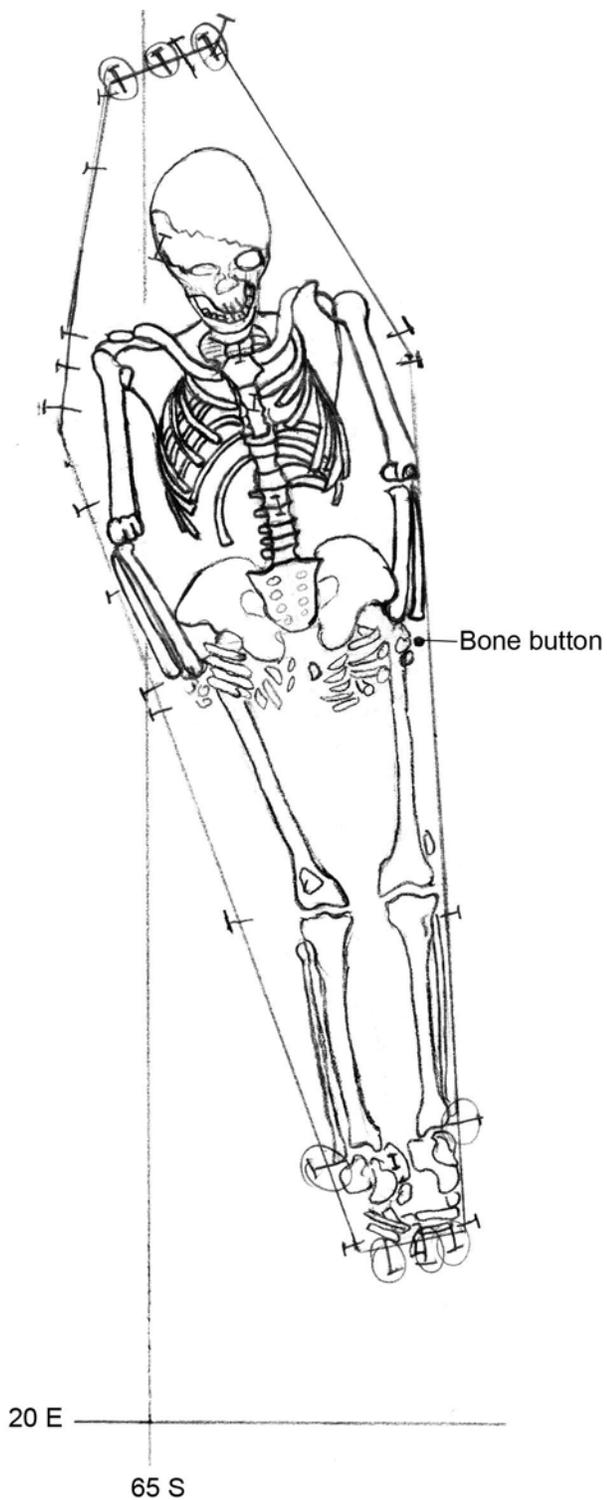
Burial 37 contained the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. According to the excavator the bones were extremely fragile and most were taken out in fragmentary condition. The shaft fill was described as a mottled mix of ochre-colored and gray clay with reddish silty sand. Sherds of delftware, 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' and its bottom at 6.64'. 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 sideboards and 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, and pin fragments were recovered but their precise locations were not recorded.



The grave of Burial 37 was located just one foot to the south of Burial 59, an infant, and at a comparable elevation. These interments may be aligned in a north-south row that also includes, 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

Drawn by: R. DiBennardo

Date: 10/31/91

Drawing #: 1037

(note: circled nails are vertical)



Burial 38

Series 1

Catalog # 461

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S87.5/E10

Datum Point 14A

Elevation of cranium: 5.18' asl

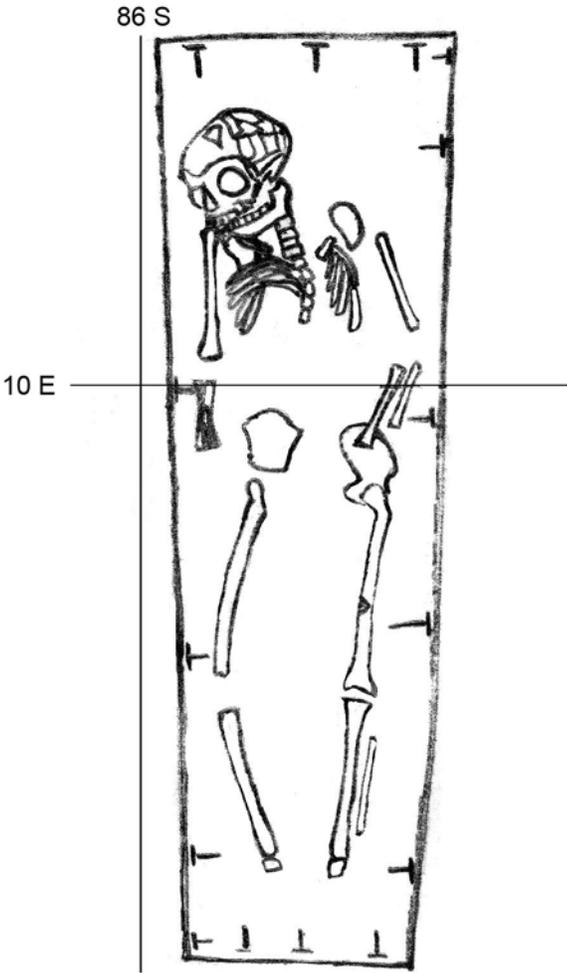
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 38, located in 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.

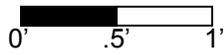
The four-sided, slightly tapered coffin was encountered at elevations of 5.48' to 5.03'. The coffin sides had slumped inward along the long sides and outward at the ends. The coffin lid was noted as "fibrous" where it rested directly on skeletal elements. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as Spruce. At the top of the coffin two vertical nails were recorded 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 side walls. These were regularly spaced along the four sides of the coffin. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.83' 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 area, and metatarsals missing. Shroud pin fragments were recovered from the burial.

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



Burial #: 38
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 10/27/91
Drawing #: 121



Burial 39

Catalog # 509

Datum Point: 36

Grid coordinates: S93/E38

Elevation of cranium: 4.69' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 39, located in 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.

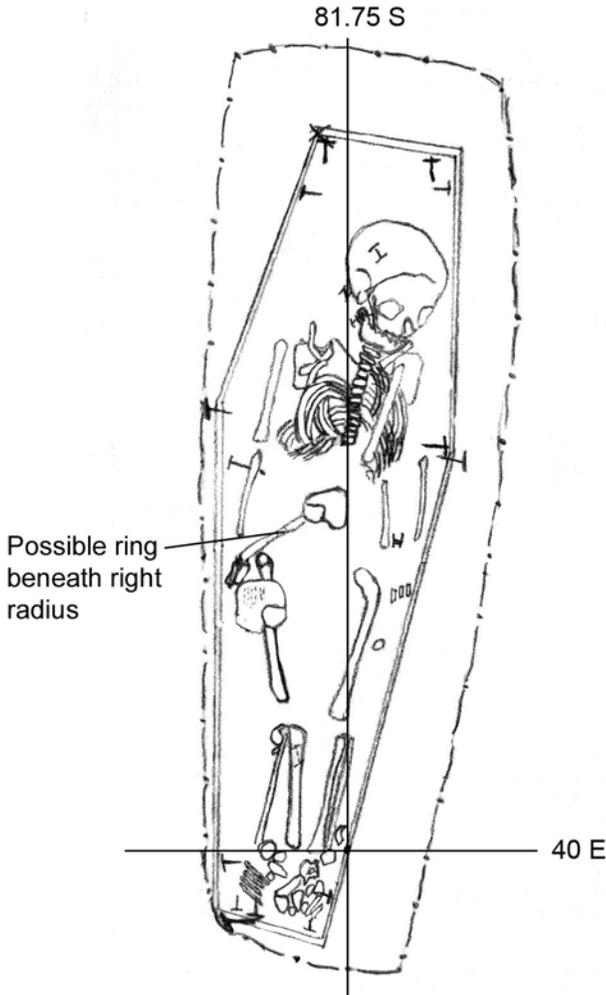
The coffin was six-sided, the lid first apparent at an elevation of 4.74' along the north wall, and the bottom at 4.29'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the head, foot, and along the sides. The child had been laid supine, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition and highly disturbed, which excavators suggested was due to rodent activity. Approximately 50% of the interior of the burial appeared to have been shifted around. The left humerus had been rotated 180 degrees, with the ilia, femora, forearms, lower vertebrae, and right fibula all disturbed. Straight pins were recorded *in situ* on the cranium and alongside the right jaw.

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 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 39
Drawn by: C. S. G.
Date: 10/29/91
Drawing #: 1038

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 40

Catalog #489

Datum Point: 19

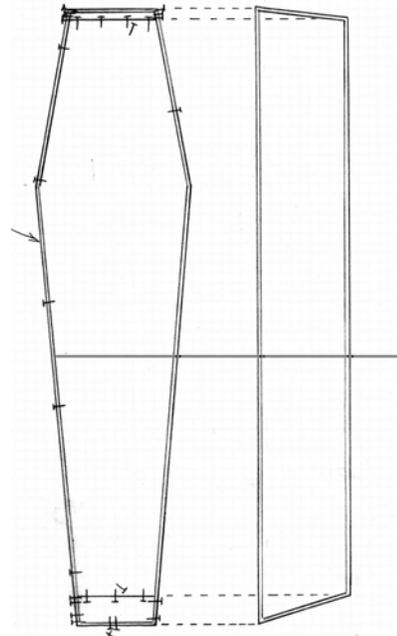
Grid coordinates: S68.5/8E

Elevation of Cranium: 7.88' asl

Temporal Group: Late

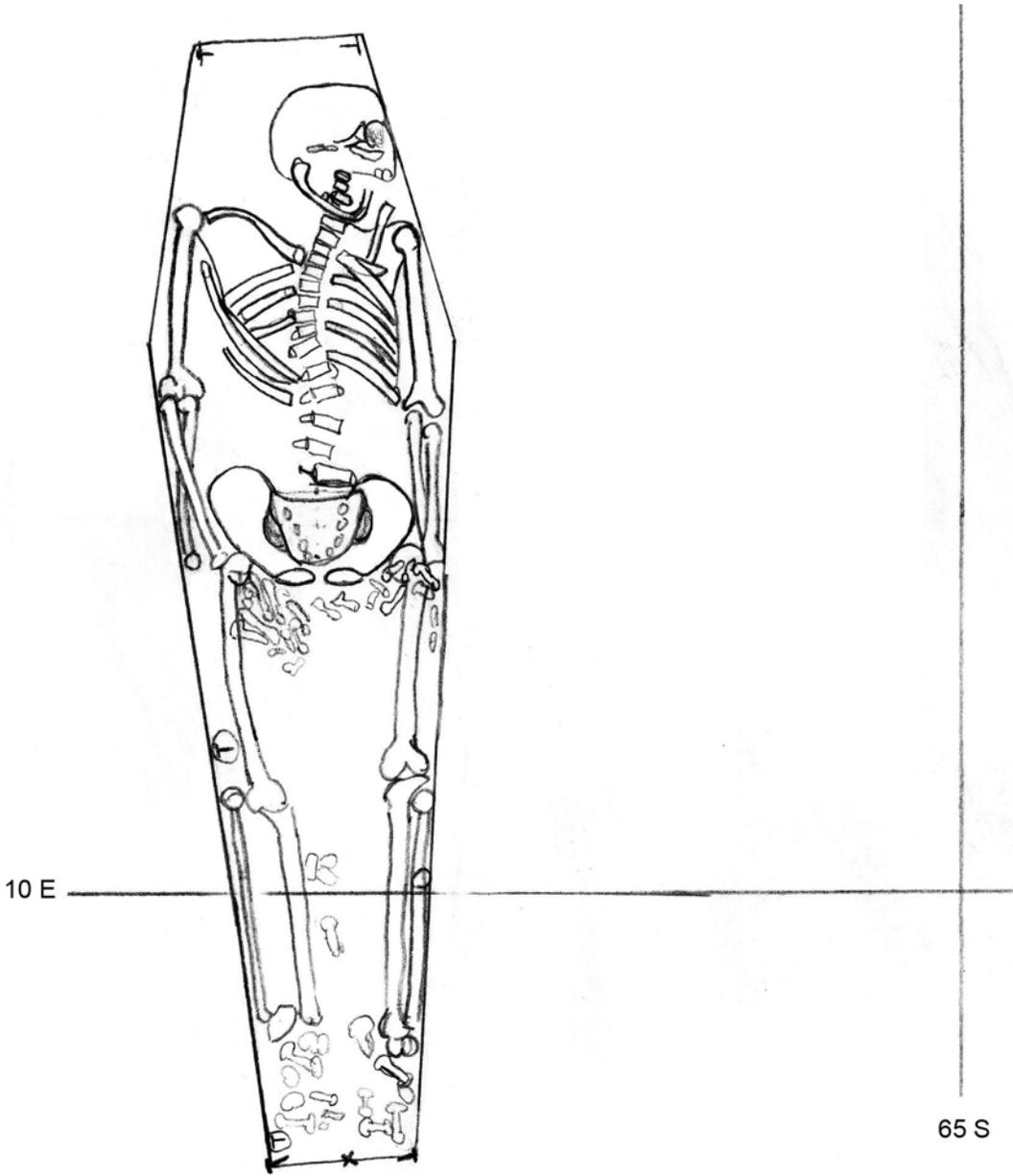
Burial 40 was of a woman between 50 and 60 years old. It was located in the northwest portion of the excavated site, in the rear of Lot 12. The outline of the grave shaft was recorded on the field map (though not on the burial drawing), but its fill soil was not described in the notes. There were several 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 were cataloged in the laboratory.

The well-preserved coffin was hexagonal in shape, and was drawn in plan and cross-section. The head and foot boards sloped outward. The thickness of the north side board was measured at $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 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. One 1.7" screw was also identified in the laboratory, though its provenience is not known. The woman had been placed in the supine position 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 runs 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 comprise only one phase of interments, since there are no underlying burials.

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 is at a slightly lower elevation, probably indicating a natural contour.



Burial #: 40
Drawn by: S. B. and S. T.
Date: 11/4/91
Drawing #: 1040

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 41

Catalog #525

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: 99S/5W

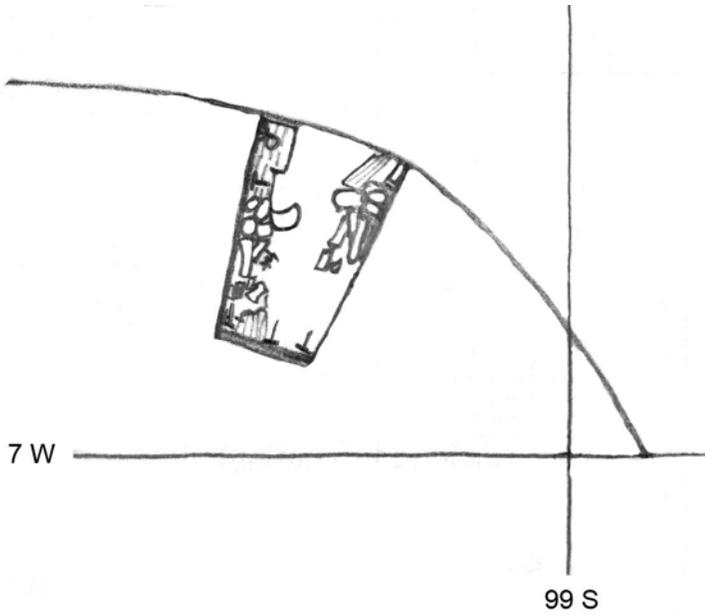
Elevation at highest point of skeleton: 7.57' asl

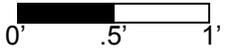
TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 41 consisted of the eastern portion of the grave of an adult of undetermined sex and age, whose remains had been truncated by a wall trench on the west (the rear wall of a structure facing Broadway). Shaft fill soil 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, and 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, measured as .02' thick, was recorded at an elevation of 7.92'. It had been shifted slightly to the east over the foot of the coffin, presumably due to the disturbance from the builder's trench excavation. The coffin bottom was also preserved, at an elevation of 7.26'. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the foot and on the south side of the coffin, which tapered toward the foot. It is not possible to determine whether it was four-sided or hexagonal in shape. The preserved skeletal material, recorded at elevations of 7.27 to 7.57 and consisting of lower extremities only, was in very good condition. The deceased had been laid 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 41	 North
Drawn by:	
Date:	
Drawing #:	
	

Burial 42

Series 9

Catalog # 532

Datum Point: 35

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E45

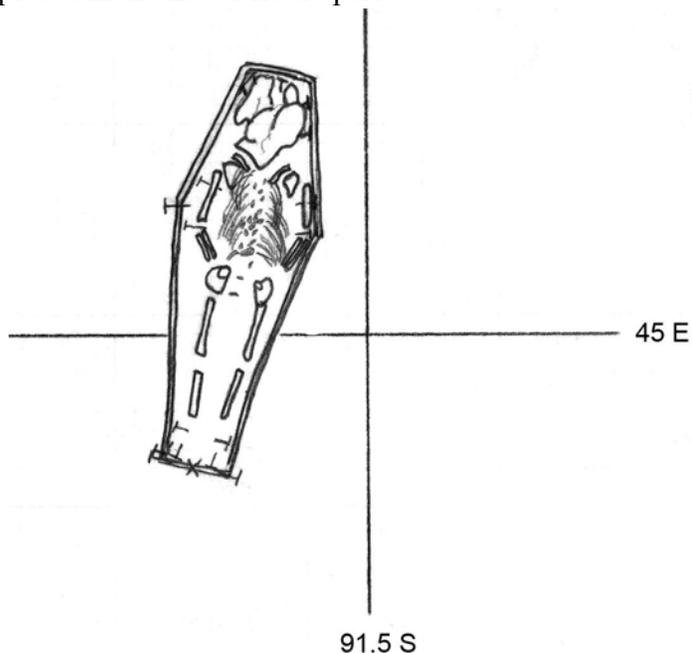
Elevation of cranium: 4.92' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 42 was of an infant 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 matrix. The hexagonal coffin lid was exposed at an average elevation of 5.22', and the west end of the skeletal remains at 4.92'. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 4.72'. Several nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at top and bottom.

The child had been laid 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 fragmented and the bones 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 latter grave was excavated more than six weeks after excavation of Burial 42). Burial 42 and adjacent children's Burials 95, 91, 64, and 61 may all form a group. These interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly northward. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 42 has been placed in the Late Middle period.

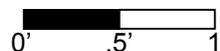


Burial #: 42

Drawn by:

Date:

Drawing #:



Burial 44

Series 1

Catalog # 570

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E20

Elevation of teeth: 5.54' asl

Elevation of coffin: 5.94' to 5.42' asl

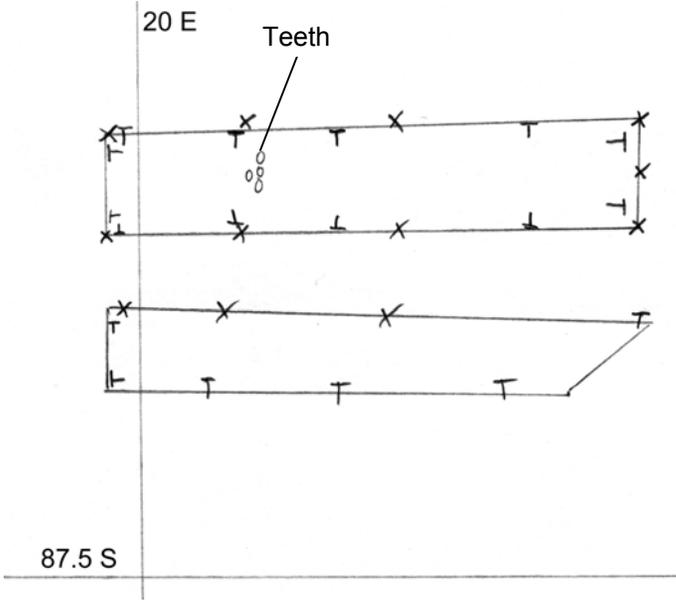
TemporalGroup: Early?

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.

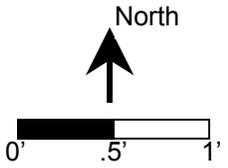
The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 5.94' (recorded in the northwest corner). Vertical nails were found *in situ* at the top, apparently adjoining the coffin lid to the sides, and additional nails, recorded as "side nails," were at the head and foot and along the bottom. The coffin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

The child's remains were in extremely poor condition with only four dental crowns found *in situ* and additional teeth 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 post-dated Burial 44. Burial 44 is tentatively placed with the Early temporal group of burials, along with nearby Burials 48 and 52, which are also beneath later interments.



Burial #: 44
Drawn by: L. Romanczyk (redrawn)
Date: 11/1/91
Drawing #: 1043 (Plan and Section)



Burial 45

Series 6

Catalog # 598

Datum Point: 12 (11.07)

Grid coordinates: S103.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.72' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

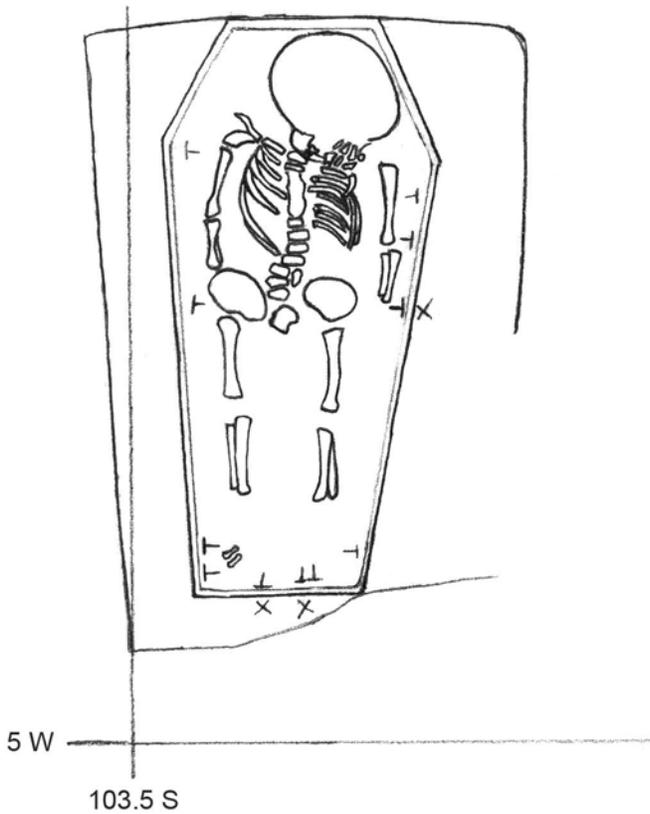
Burial 45 was of a child between 2.5 and 4.5 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft began after it was revealed during the initial excavation of Burial 47, which lay to the east. The shaft fill consisted of dark gray brown silt with mottling of dark green and yellow silt, containing no artifacts. 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'. 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' (recorded in the pelvic area). Eleven coffin nails were recorded around the coffin bottom, six at the foot end (two of which were vertical, attaching the bottom to the foot board) 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 were recovered from the coffin interior were three pin fragments, found during cleaning of the right temporal bone. 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 medicine) or that the flowers were placed in the coffin.

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



Burial #: 45
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 176

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 46

Series 5

Catalog # 605

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.62'

Temporal Group: Middle

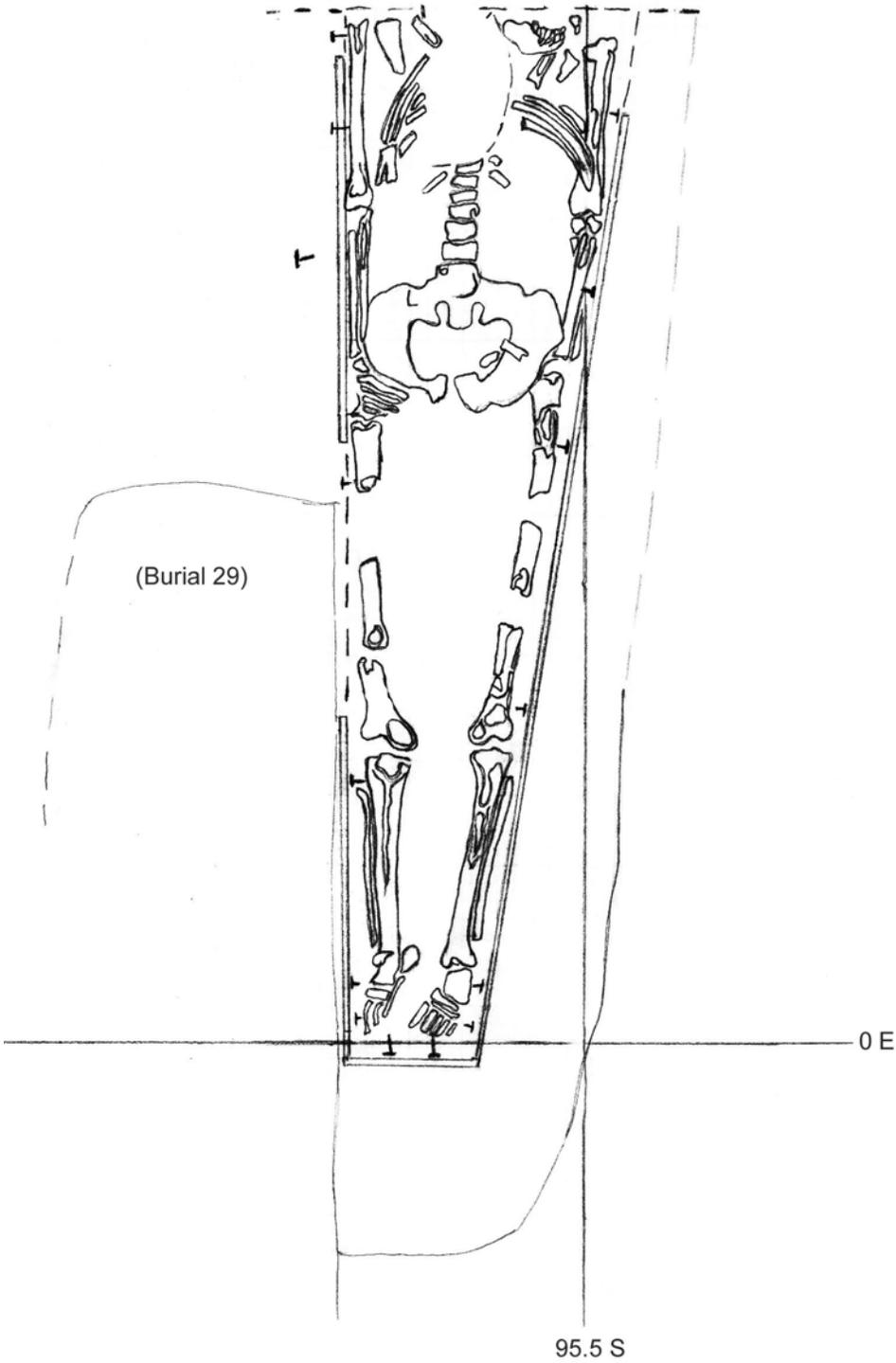
See Burial 22 for a description of a cobble marker possibly related to this burial.

Burial 46, located in Republican Alley, was of a probable woman of undetermined age. This interment 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'. 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 in the east and 4.97' 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 iliae, suggesting they had been placed beneath the hips. The skeletal remains fit tightly within the coffin. Bones were in poor condition with the long bones severely splintered. A crushed mandible and fragments of the maxilla were the only remaining portions of the cranium, the rest having 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 lab when 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, as Burial 29 was offset to the east, and was a foot deeper; separate shaft outlines were also recorded. 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
Drawn by:
Date:
Drawing #:

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 47

Series 6

Catalog # 619

Datum Point: 12

Grid coordinates: S103.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 4.96' asl

TemporalGroup: 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* and removed, and later given catalog #s 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, as it was embedded in the grave fill on an alignment perpendicular to the coffin.

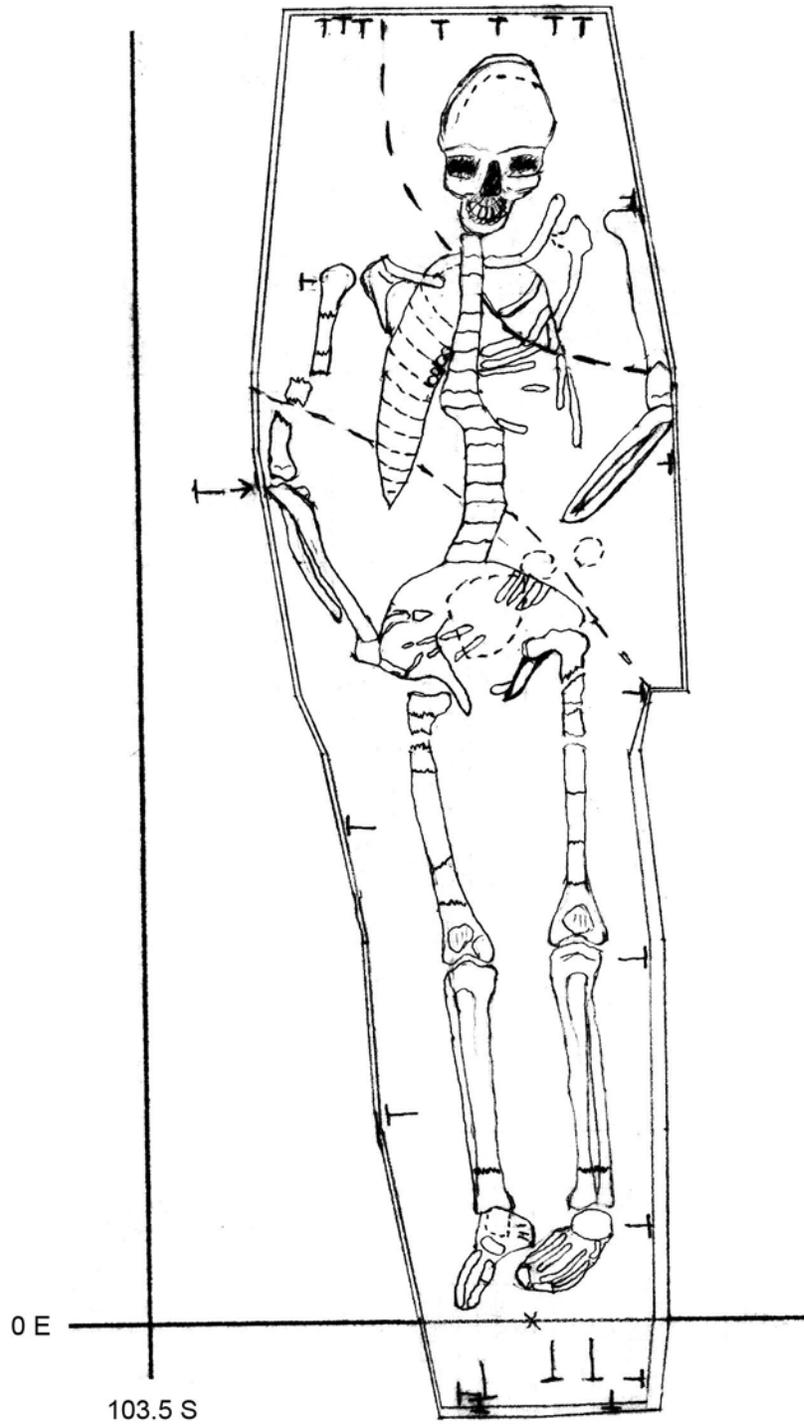


Burial 47 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. Excavation of the grave shaft was interrupted in order to remove a child's burial (Burial 45), which overlay the southwest portion of the grave shaft. The Burial 47 grave shaft fill consisted of dark gray/brown silt mottled with dark green and yellow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

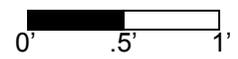
The coffin had been disturbed by the excavation of a builder's trench for a Broadway structure to the west, and its western end was shifted approximately one foot downward. The coffin lid was at elevations of 6.85' on the east and 5.70' on the west, its bottom at 6.2' on the east and 4.85' on the west. It is difficult to determine the coffin shape due to the disturbance, though drawings and photographs suggest that it was six-sided. Seven horizontal nails were recorded in the head board of the coffin, five in the foot board, and eleven in the side boards. A sample of coffin wood was identified as Spruce.

The man had been laid 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 region to poor in the torso and cranial area.

Burial 47 may have occupied the same grave as Burial 31, that of an adolescent between 14 and 16 of undetermined sex, which was immediately adjacent but offset to the southeast. Burial 45 was situated above the southwest corner of Burial 47, approximately 0.41' 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 absent evidence that would place it either earlier or later, Burial 47 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial #: 47
Drawn by: S. H. and S. P.
Date: 11/12/91
Drawing #: 235



Burial 48

Series 1

Catalog # 620

Datum Point: 15

Drawing Coordinate Axis: S87.5/E20

Elevation of cranium: 4.89' asl

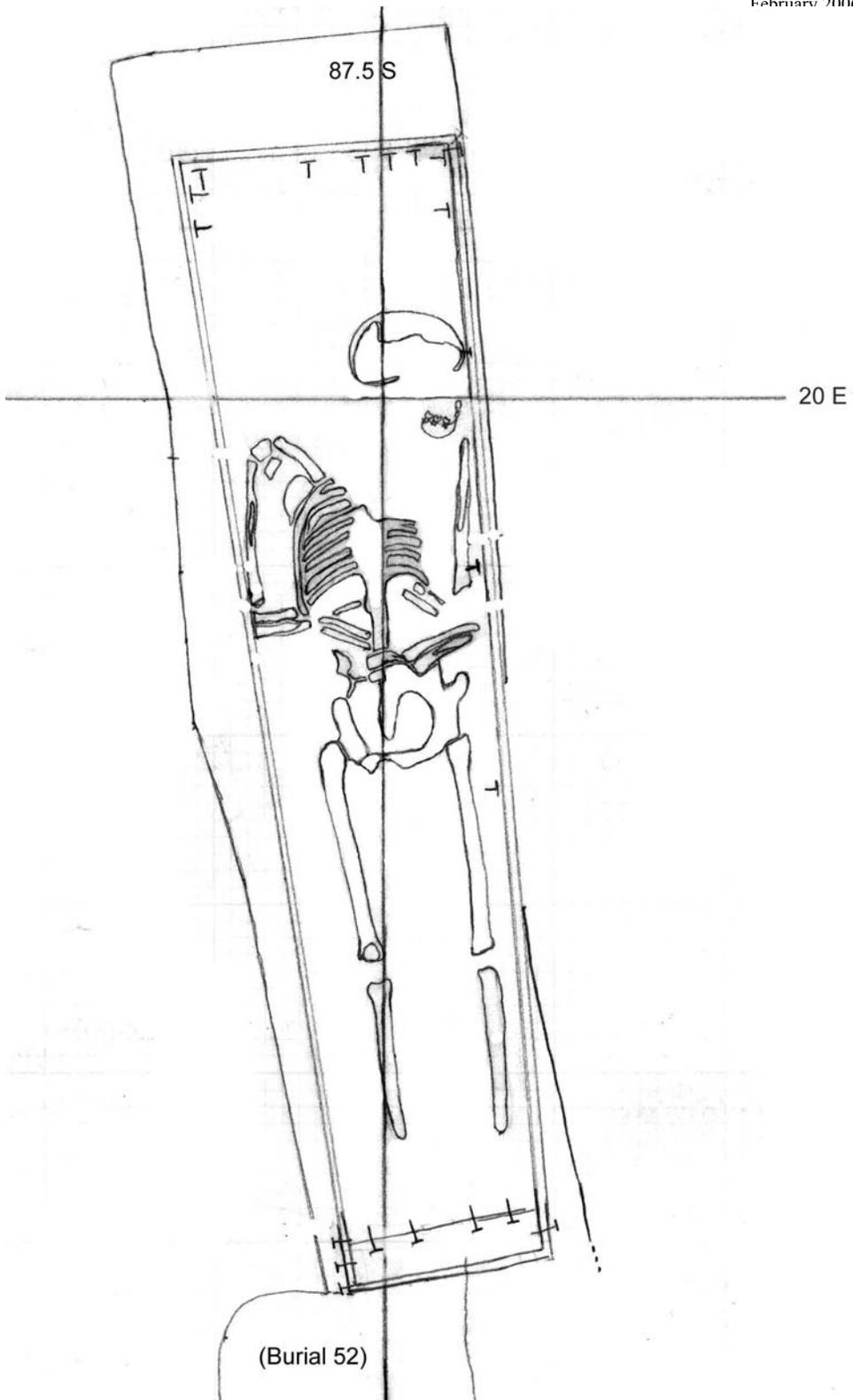
Temporal Group: Early

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

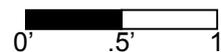
Field notes indicate that the coffin was encountered at an elevation of 4.7'. There was a well-defined coffin outline at this depth: it was four-sided and slightly tapered. Nineteen nails were recorded *in situ*. For eight of these, it is not possible to determine from the field records whether they were located at the top or bottom of the coffin (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' to 4.66'. Below the skeletal remains, a fine layer of silt was noted.

The individual had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position, and with the radii 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 over-sized for the deceased, with approximately one foot of extra headroom.

Burial 32 overlay the north side of Burial 48 and was 0.65' higher in elevation. Burial 35, overlying the western half of Burial 48, was 0.24' 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 post-date Burial 52. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphy, Burial 48 is assigned to the early period.



Burial #: 48
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 180



Burial 49

Catalog # 641

Datum Point: 35

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E40

Elevation of cranium: 3.76' asl

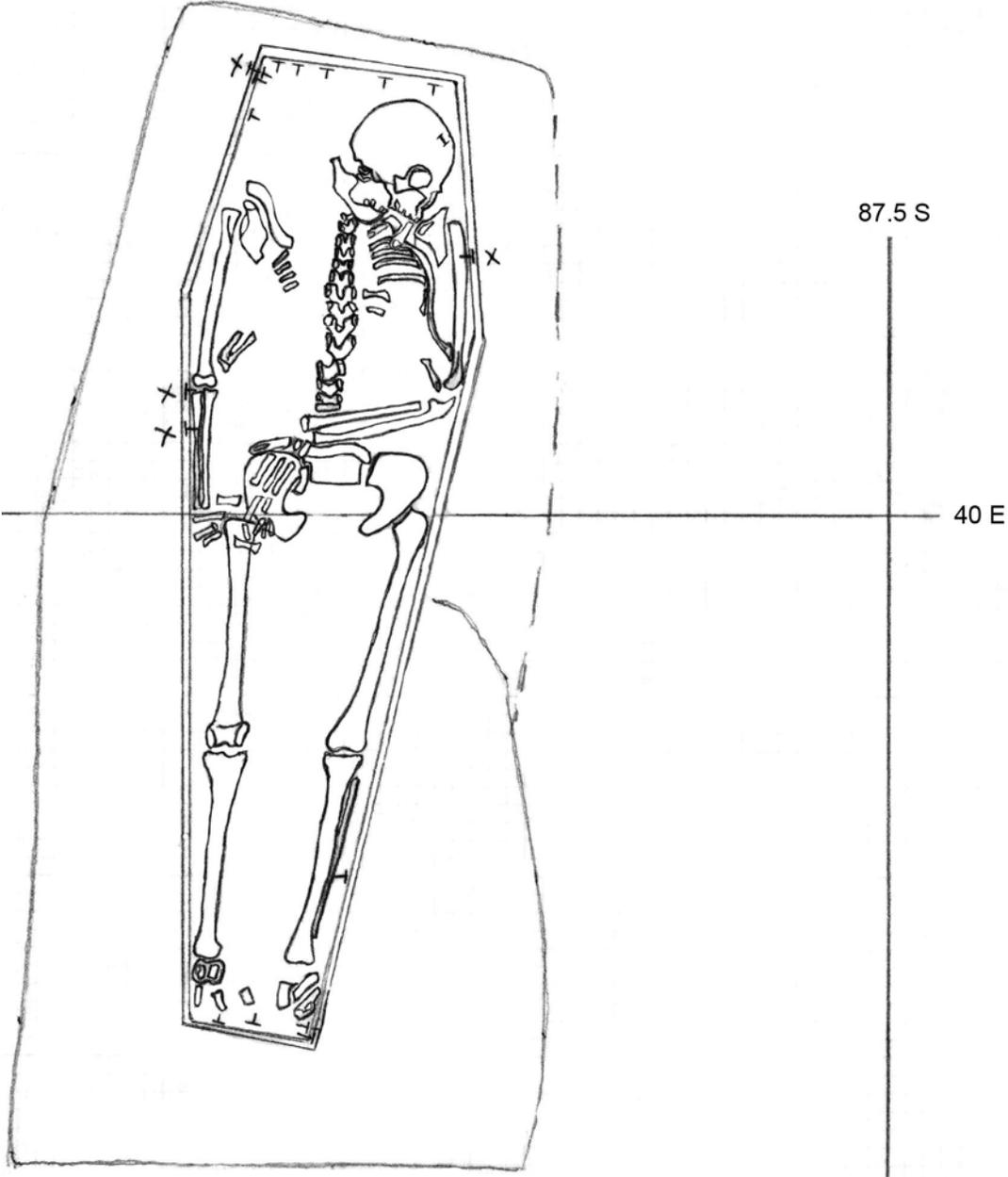
TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 49, located in 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' to 3.92' asl, based on nails recorded *in situ*. It sloped downward west to east. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 3.14', 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 head board. A wood sample was identified as Cedar.

The woman had been laid out supine, 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 were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory; copper staining was noted on the frontal bone 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 temporal grouping.



Burial #: 49
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/6/91
Drawing #: 185

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 50

Series 29

Catalog # 649

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S93/E30

Elevation of cranium: 5.81' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

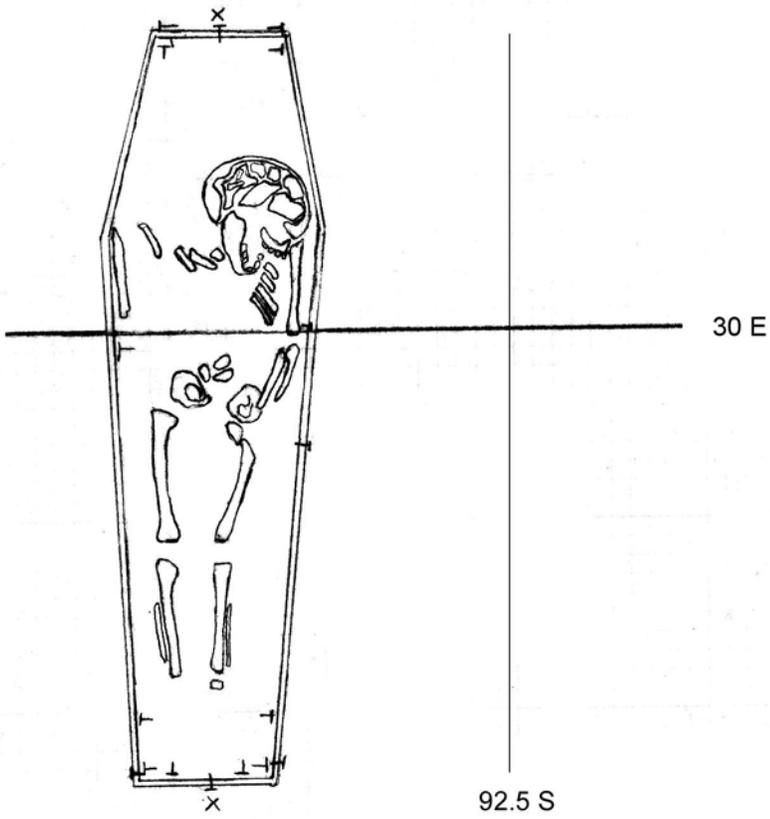
Burial 50 consisted of partial remains, probably of a child, of undetermined age and sex, along with a coffin. The remains had been disturbed, possibly by root action (see below). The grave shaft fill consisted of gray-brown silty clay with pebbles of reddish brown sand; no artifacts were recovered from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

The coffin of Burial 50 was hexagonal in shape. It was first recorded at 6.61' and its bottom was at 5.56'. The child had been laid with his or her head to the west, but the position of the limbs 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, while 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 while 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 post-date, Burial 66. Based on stratigraphy and the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 50 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 50
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/11/91
Drawing #: 232

→ North

0' .5' 1'

BURIALS 51 THROUGH 100

Burial 51

Catalog # 700

Datum Point: 19

Grid coordinates: S75/E10

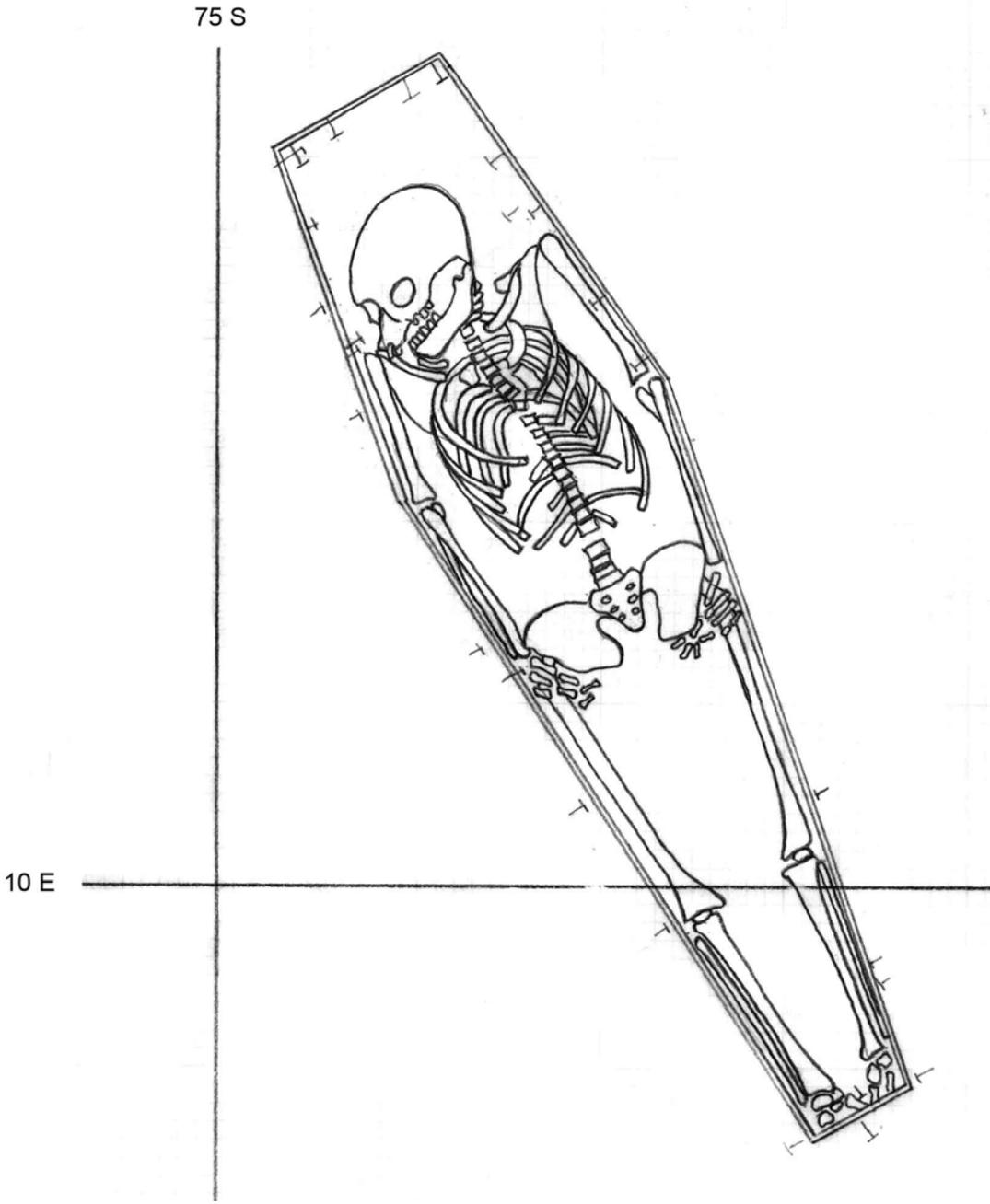
Elevation of cranium: 8.58' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 51, of a woman between 24 and 32 years of age, was located north of the post-hole 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 grave shaft fill soil 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, 65 and 62, 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 though 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 sloping down from west to east. Based on its location north of the fence line, Burial 51 is assigned to the Late temporal group.



Burial #: 51

Drawn by: P. A. Freeman

Date: 11/13/91

Drawing #: 237



Burial 52

Series 1

Catalog # 706

Datum Point: 15 (10.64 asl)

Grid coordinates: 25.0E/87.5 S

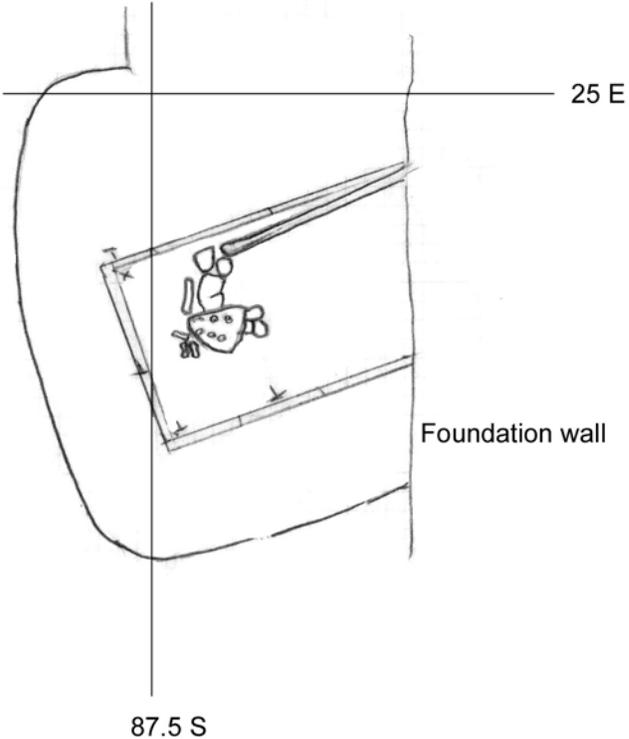
Elevation (right fibula): 4.34' asl

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 Republican Alley and had been truncated by the south foundation wall of a structure on Lot 13. Only the southern two feet of the coffin remained. The grave shaft was filled with yellow/brown silty clay, containing 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 one foot wide and rectangular in shape. Field notes indicate the coffin was well-defined and the floorboard well-preserved. The skeletal remains included the right fibula, left and right foot bones, and the sacrum, which was displaced, lying 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, though it is possible the entire coffin had been displaced during building construction. The sacrum was found above foot bones. The lowest point of the burial was recorded at an elevation of 4.31'.

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 which would place Burial 52 earlier in time. Burial 48 contained a tapered adult coffin and is thus placed in the early temporal group. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 52 is assigned to the early temporal group as well. Burials 25 and 32, which were also truncated by the foundation wall, overlay both Burial 48 and Burial 52.



Burial #: 52
Drawn by: L. Romanczyk
Date: 11/7/91
Drawing #: 1046

→ North

0 []'

Burial 53

Series 3b

Catalog # 708

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S87/E0

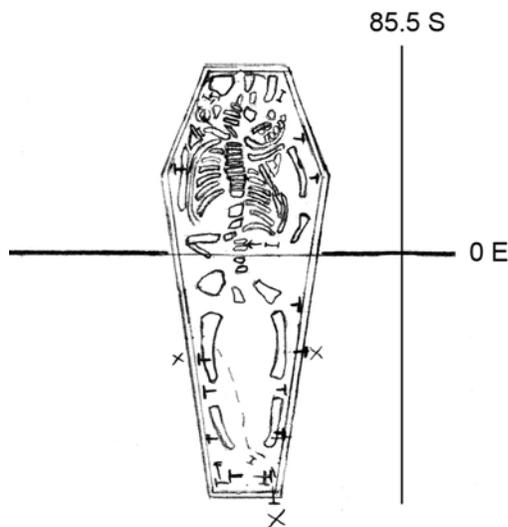
Elevation of cranium: 7.7' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 53, which held the remains of a child between 3 and nine 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', and it was hexagonal in shape. Excavation continued downward to the coffin bottom, recorded at 7.69', 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 to 60 years old. It also overly the northwest corner of and Early-group burial, Burial 68, by 1.11'. Based on coffin shape and stratigraphic position, and absent artifacts that would place it later, Burial 53 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

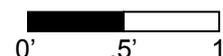


Burial #: 53

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/11/91

Drawing #: 231



Burial 54

Series 4

Catalog # 726

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E0

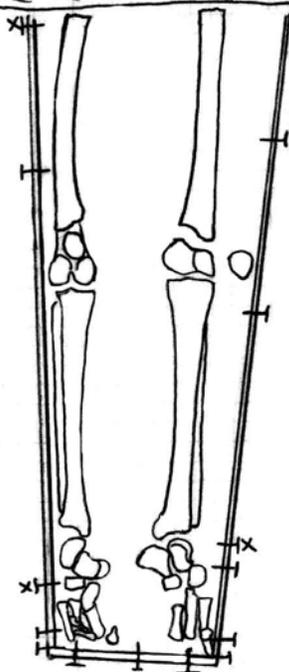
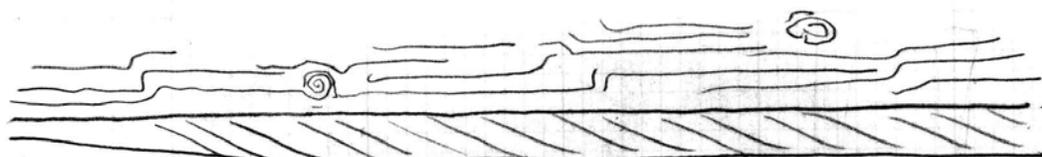
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.63' asl

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, and sherds of roofing tile and stoneware were recovered from it as well as cow and other animal bone.

The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 7.89', and its bottom was recorded at 7.59' in the east, sloping downward to 7.07' 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 due to the damage from the building. A coffin wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as Cedar. The skeleton had been truncated from the pelvic area up.

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 temporal group.



89.5 S

0 E

Burial #: 54

Drawn by: S. Bottitta

Date: 11/91

Drawing #: 236



Burial 55

Series 3b

Catalog # 792

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 7.65' asl

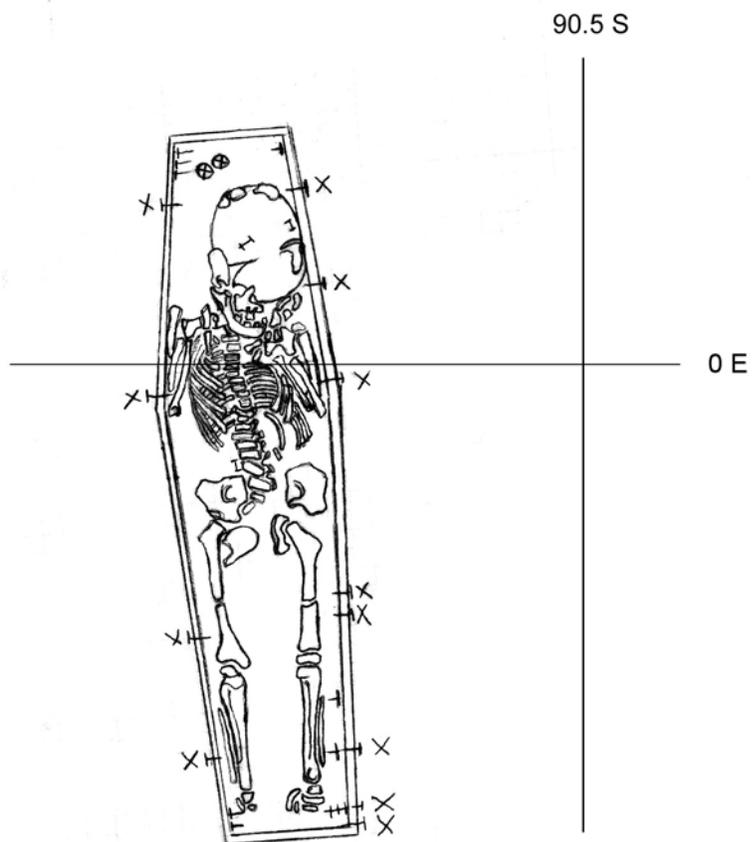
Temporal group: Middle

Burial 55 held 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 circa 1720.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 7.76', its bottom at 7.22'. It was hexagonal in shape. The child had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position with the arms resting across the upper torso. Skeletal remains were in good condition, with some metacarpals and metatarsals 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 identified from the burial during laboratory processing.



Burial 55 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 68 by 0.64'. 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 temporal group.

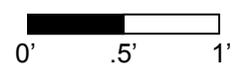


Burial #: 55

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/14/91

Drawing #: 240



Burial 56

Series 3a

Catalog # 793

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S90.5.5/E15

Elevation of Cranium: 5.64' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

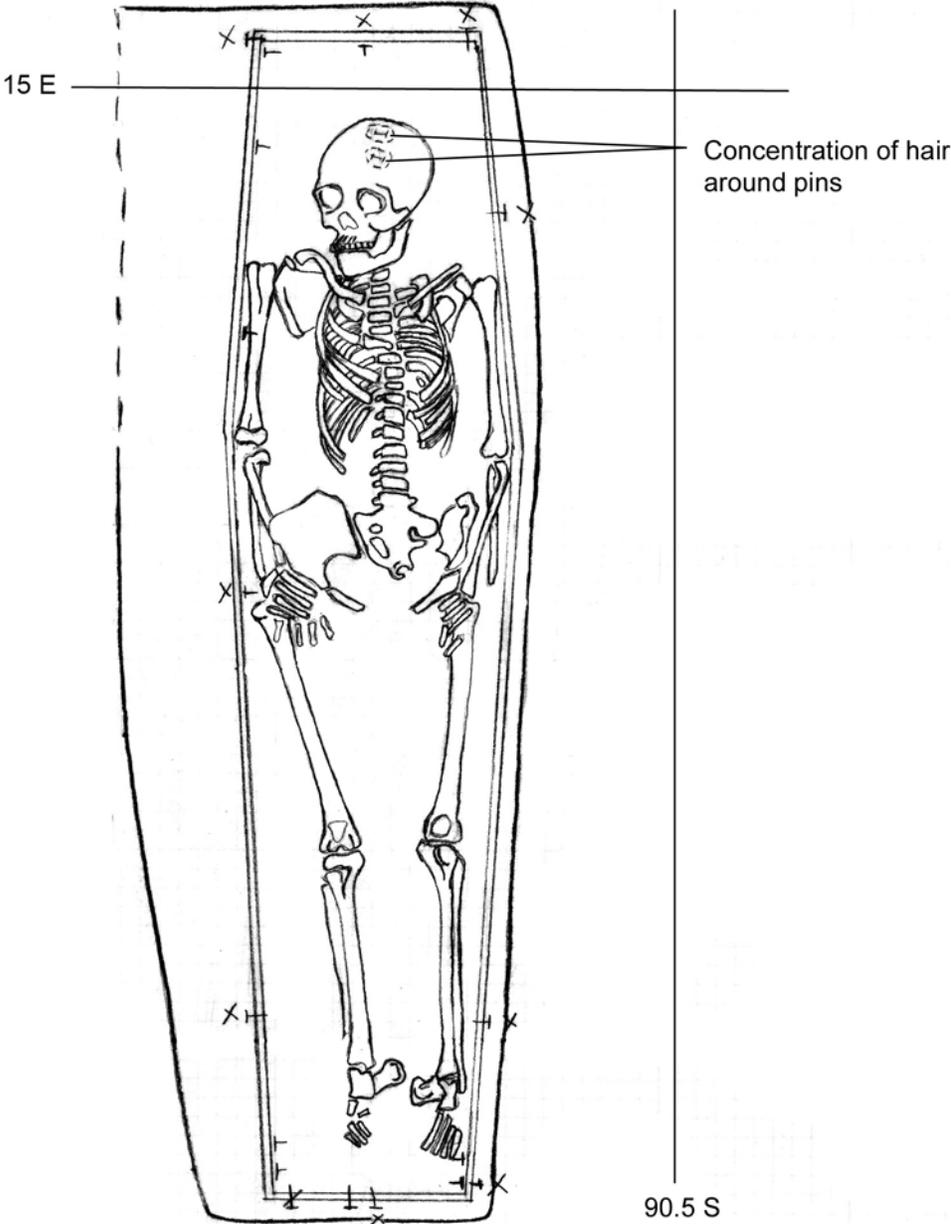
Burial 56 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 34 years old. The grave was located along the southern edge of former Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 12.

Associated soil was described as mottled red-brown and yellow-gray silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft fill.

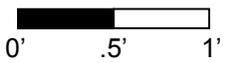
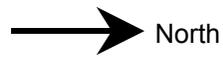
The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 5.89', and was slightly shouldered in shape. The bottom was at 5.20' in the west to 4.99' in the south. The woman had been interred in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, and her hands over her pelvis.

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' lower in elevation. The grave shaft outline for Burial 56 appears intact along the north side, indicating it probably post-dates 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 56
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/15/91
Drawing #: 246



Burial 57

Series 29

Catalog # 796

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S93.5/E27

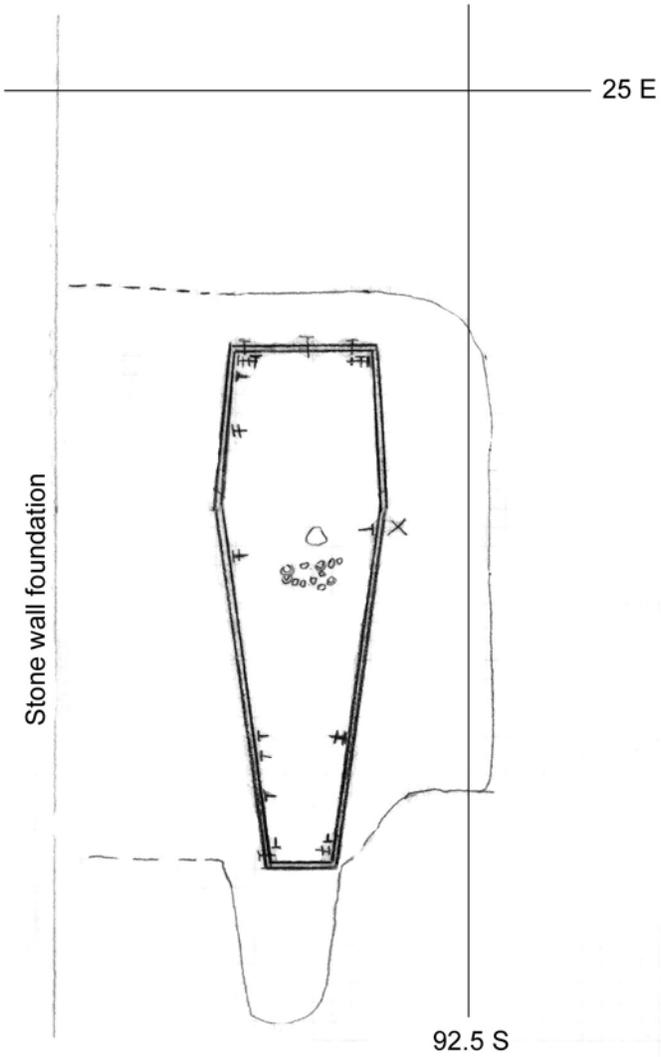
Elevation of cranium: 5.27' asl

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 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', the bottom at 5.16'. The teeth and bone fragment were recorded at 5.27'. Root disturbances were recorded throughout the coffin. The child had been laid with the head to the west based on the location of the teeth.

The eastern end of Burial 57 was partially overlain by Burial 50, which also overlay Burial 66. Burials 57 and 66 may be contemporaneous, though 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 temporal grouping.



Burial #: 57

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/17/91

Drawing #: 249



Burial 58

Catalog # 797

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates:

Elevation of Cranium: 11.54' asl

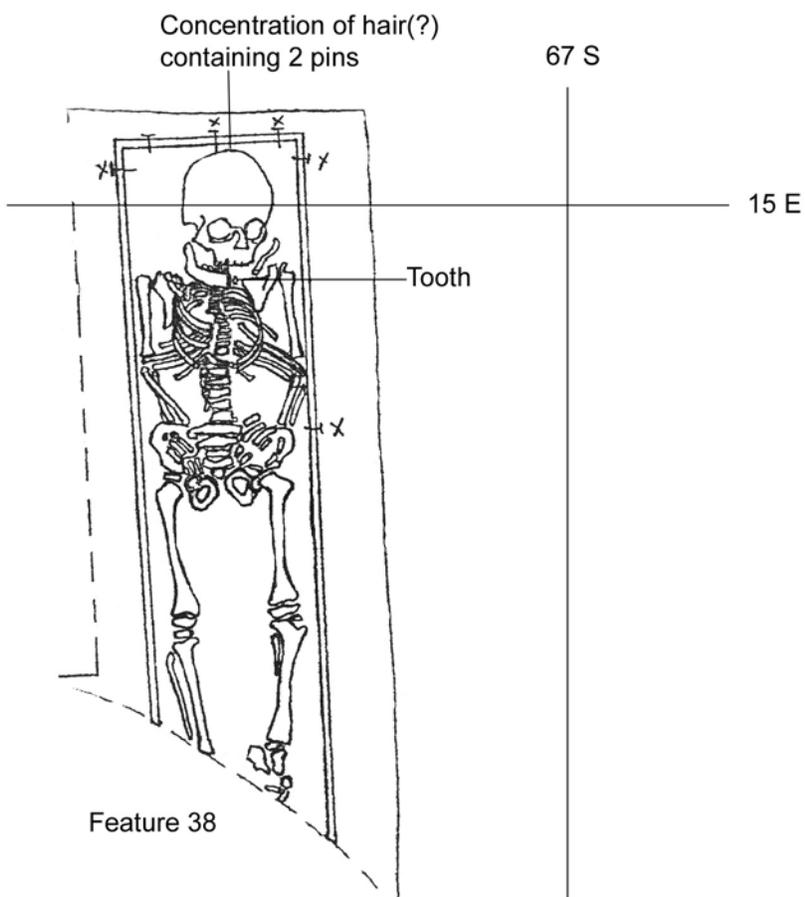
Temporal Group: Late

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 due to 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 shaft fill soil was not screened, but two fragments of animal bone were recovered from it.

No coffin wood was preserved, and only a faint grey stain in the soil, along with *in situ* nails, indicated its presence. The highest recorded elevation for coffin nails was 7.74'. 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' asl and the lowest skeletal elevation was 6.85'. The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. Notes indicate that the ribs, both parietals, 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 post-hole line, Burial 58 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 58

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/15/91

Drawing #: 244



Burial 59

Catalog # 789

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates: S63/E15

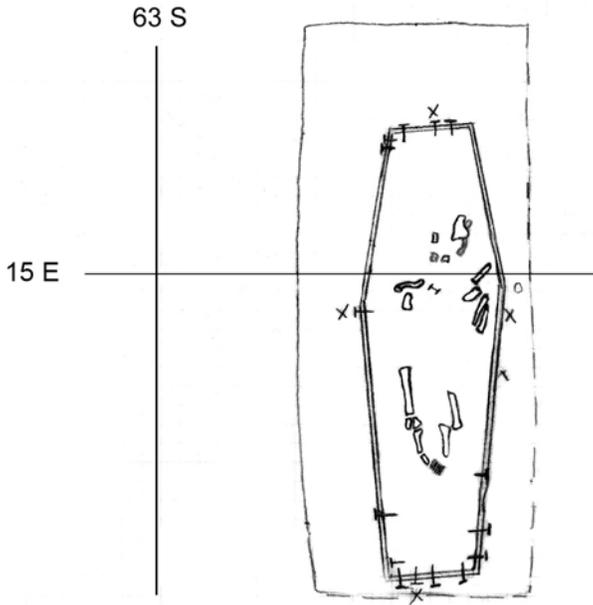
Elevation of cranium: 6.58' asl

TemporalGroup: Late

Burial 59, the northernmost burial in the western portion of the excavated cemetery (in Lot 12), was of an infant less than three months old. The grave shaft fill was described as yellow clay, the surrounding soil as pink sand. Two sherds of grey-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', the bottom at 6.42'. Several coffin nails were found *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The baby had been laid out supine, 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.

Burial 59 did not overlap with other interments, though the grave of Burial 37, a man about 50 years of age, was located just one foot to the south and at a comparable elevation. These interments may be 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.

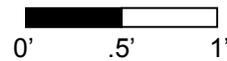


Burial #: 59

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/15/91

Drawing #: 243



Burial 60

Series 4

Catalog # 799

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S93.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 7.63' asl

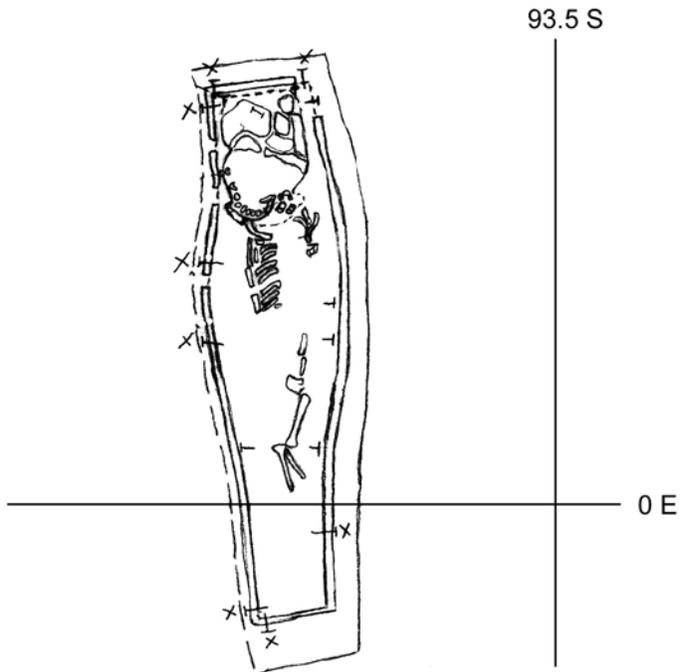
Temporal Period: Late Middle

Burial 60 contained the remains of an infant between three and nine 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'. Portions of the south side of the grave shaft were missing, due to the earlier excavation of Burial 46. 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' on the eastern side of the burial, 7.48' 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'. At least two horizontal nails were recorded at the head board of 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 four-sided. 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 temporal grouping. It should be noted that though 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 #: 60
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/16/91
Drawing #: 247

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 61

Series 9

Catalog # 800

Datum Point: 35

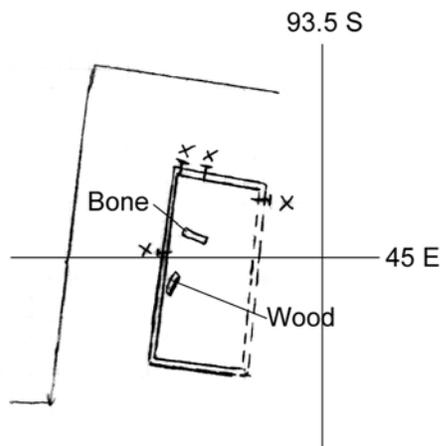
Grid coordinates: S87.5/E45

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.53'

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 61 was represented by 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', the bone fragment at 5.53'. 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'. 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 later cohort of the middle temporal group.



Burial #: 61

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/14/91

Drawing #: 241



Burial 62

Remains designated Burial 62 were later re-assigned to Burial 76.

Burial 63

Catalog #

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates:

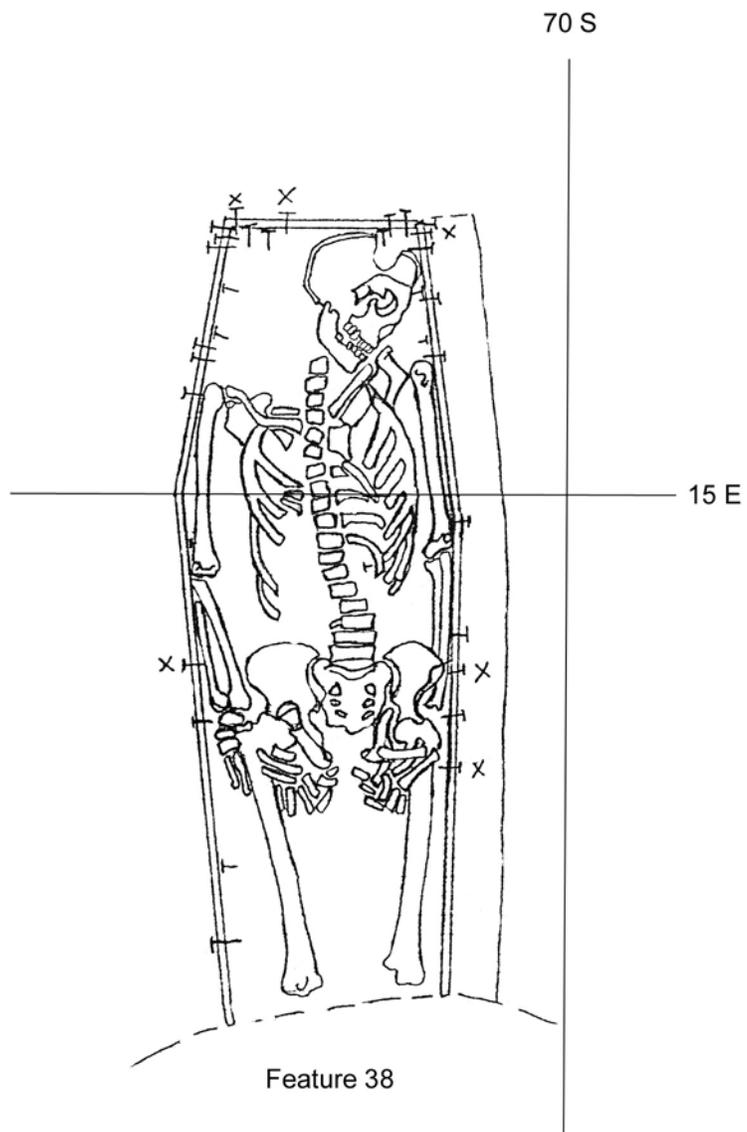
Elevation of cranium: 7.34' asl

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. 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, with numerous nails recorded *in situ*. Wood samples from the sides were identified as Pine, and from the bottom as Cedar. The top-most nail recorded was at an elevation of 7.36', the cranium at 7.12', and the lowest skeletal elements at 6.72'. Excavators noted that the whole right side of the skull was damaged by shovel during excavation, and damage was also sustained to the right and left inominates and the pubis. The man had been laid out supine, 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 post-hole line, Burial 63 is assigned to the latest temporal group.

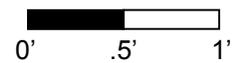


Burial #: 63

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/20/91

Drawing #: 252



Burial 64

Series 9

Catalog # 803

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S92.5/E45

Elevation of cranium: 5.25' asl

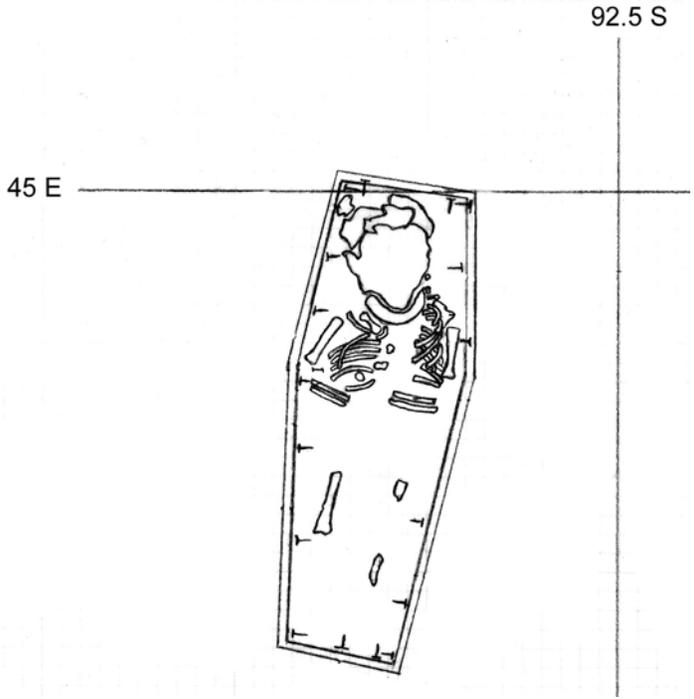
Temporal: Late Middle

Burial 64, located along the south edge of Republican Alley, was of an infant under one year old. The grave shaft was not recorded in the field records. The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 5.06' in the eastern end of the burial and at an estimated elevation of 5.25' in the west, based on the highest elevation of skeletal material in this location. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 5.02'. 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, when the limb bones and ribs were scarred, one rib cracked, and one vertebra 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'. Burial 64 in turn overlay the south side of Burial 96, which was excavated one month later, by 0.23'. 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 later cohort of the middle temporal group.



Burial #: 64
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/21/91
Drawing #: 253

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 65

Series 44

Catalog # 806

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

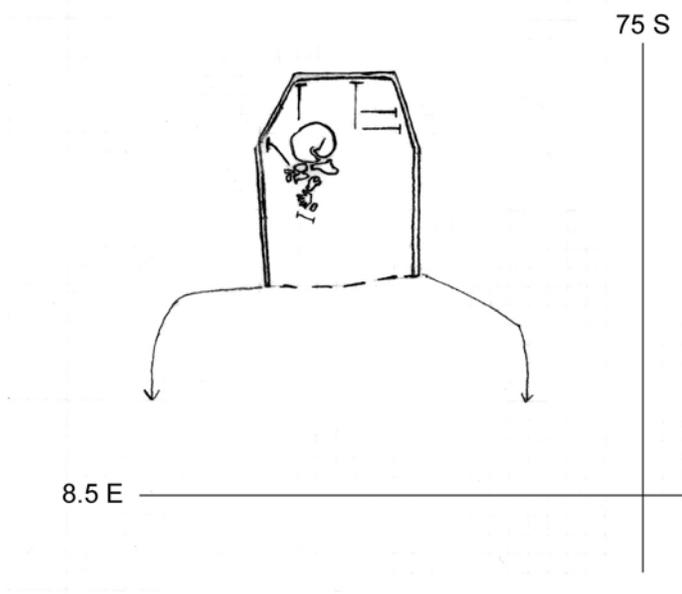
Grid coordinates: S76.5/E7

Elevation of cranium: 8.58' asl

TemporalGroup: Late

Burial 65 was of an infant under six 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' to 8.68' asl. The coffin appeared to be six-sided, and the infant had been laid with its head to the west. A straight pin was recorded *in situ* within the coffin, just to the east of the cranial remains.

Burial 65 pre-dates Burial 71, which cut into its eastern end and lay approximately a foot deeper in elevation. It is possible there was already little surviving post-cranial 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 from the late period, after the fence that once formed the northern boundary of the cemetery had been destroyed, though clearly Burial 71 is the latest of the three.



Burial #: 65

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/19/91

Drawing #: 255



Burial 66

Series 29

Catalog # 804

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S93.5/E30

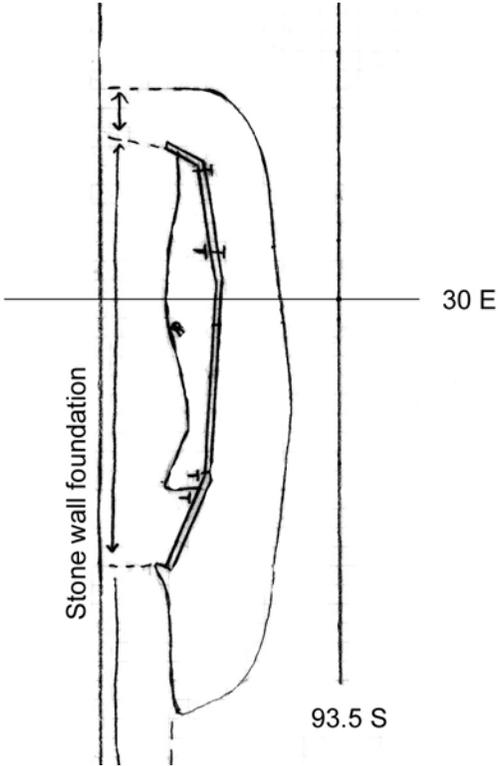
Elevation of cranium: 5.23' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 66 was of an infant under one 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 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' and its bottom at 5.22'. 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, though it may have been placed here deliberately to form a group. All three are assigned to the Middle temporal group, in the absence of evidence that would place them later.



Burial #: 66
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/18/91
Drawing #: 250



Burial 67

Series 4

Catalog # 810

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S94/E0

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 7.28' asl

TemporalGroup: Late Middle

Burial 67, located in the north-south leg of 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'. The fill soil 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 post-cranial 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, stonewares 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' in the eastern portion of the burial, but it had shifted downward to an elevation of 6.63' 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.

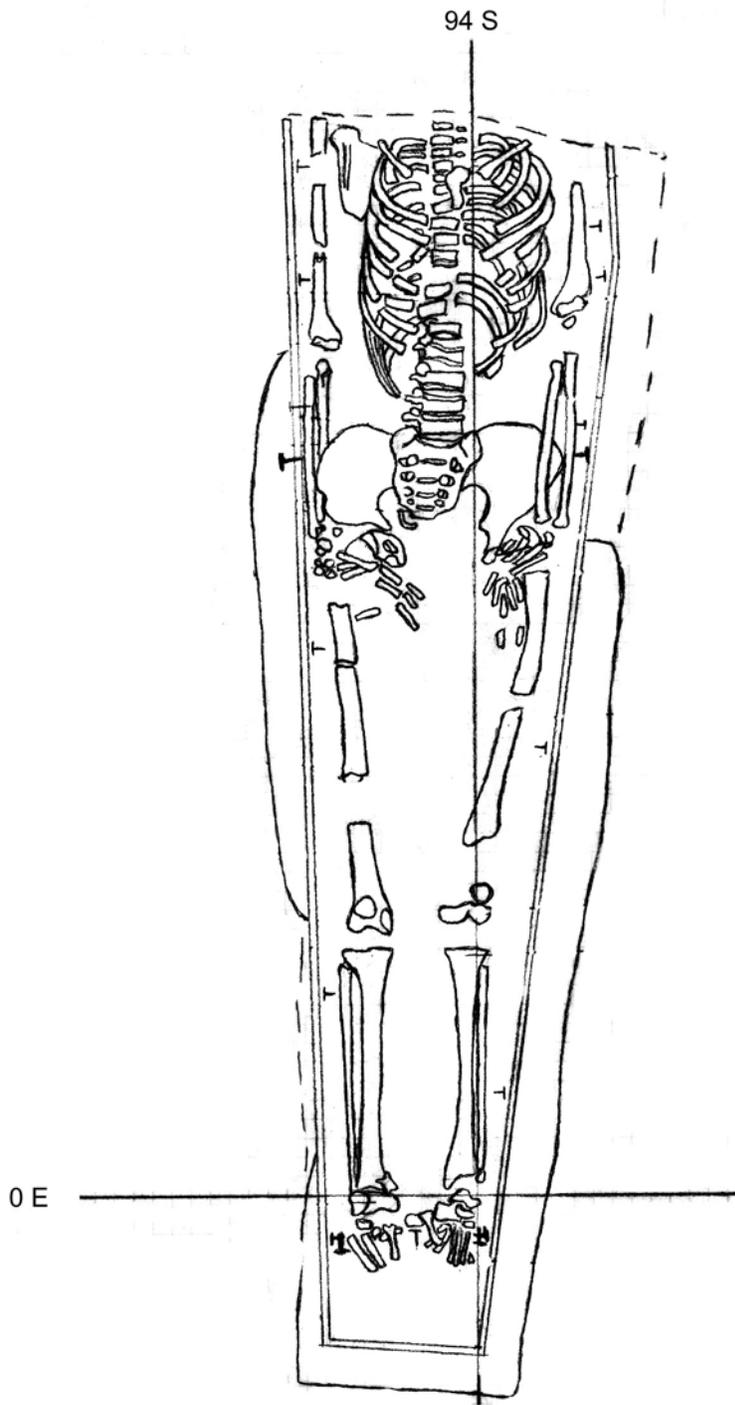
Excavation continued to expose the man's skeletal remains and the coffin bottom. Excavators noticed a large amount of silt and stiff gray clay under the coffin lid and over the man's remains, which were recorded at elevations of 7.28' in the east and 5.83' in the west. Excavators noted a layer of fill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

The coffin shape cannot be determined definitively due to the absence of the south side and slumpage to the west; based on a possible angle along the north side it was probably shoulder-shaped (hexagonal), and it clearly tapered toward the foot. The man was interred with his head to the west, in the supine position. 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 femora were shattered and pulled apart, probably due to the disturbance to the west. The tibiae and fibulae were broken at the site of the post-interment north-south soil displacement in the eastern area of the burial. The

cranium and the left scapula were absent. 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 temporal group.

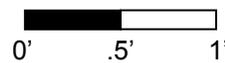


Burial #: 67

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/23/91

Drawing #: 261



Burial 68

Series 3B

Catalog # 807

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S91/0E

Elevation of cranium: 5.93' asl

TemporalGroup: 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 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.

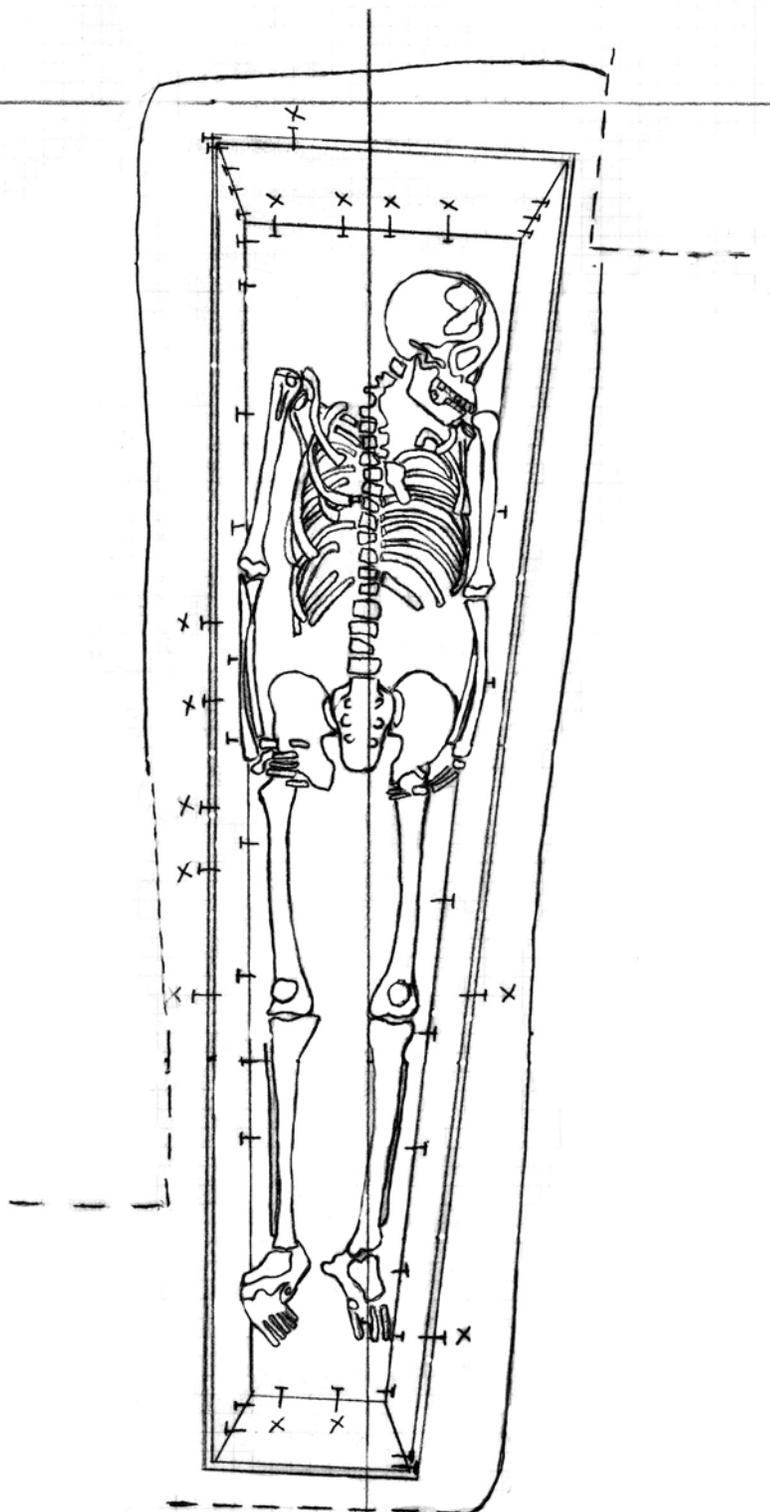
The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 6.58', based on the nails recorded in the western part of the burial. The coffin bottom was reached at 5.68' in the west and 5.54' in the east. It was four-sided and tapered at the foot, with the side, head and foot boards apparently sloping inward 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 head board. Vertical nails attached the bottom to the head and foot boards, while 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, while the woods used for the Burial 23 coffin were identified as Red and White Spruce.

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

Burial 68 was overlain in the southwest corner by Burial 55 by 0.64', and in the northwest corner by Burial 53 by 1.11'. 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 temporal group.

91 S

0 E

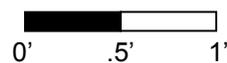


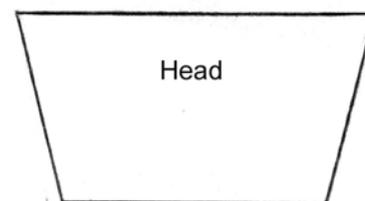
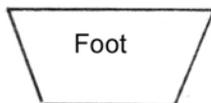
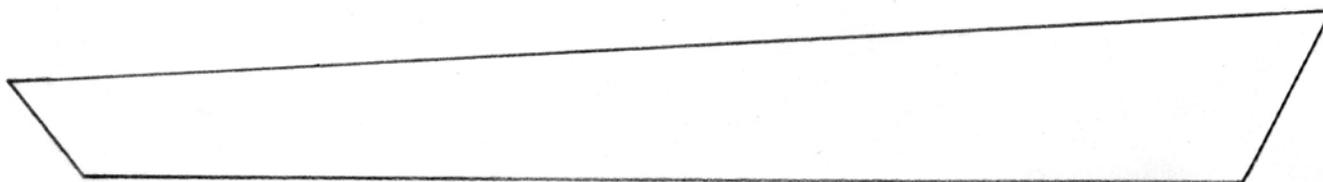
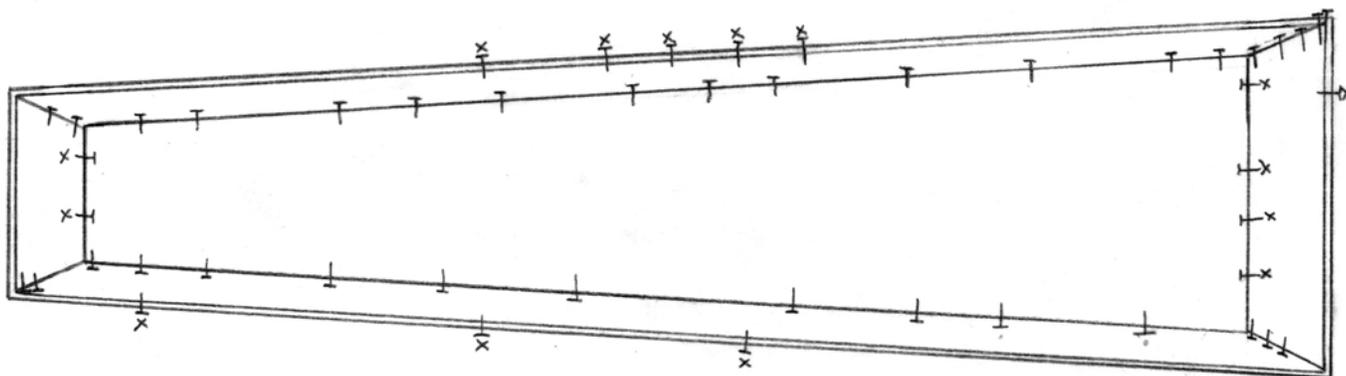
Burial #: 68

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/23/91

Drawing #: 258





Burial #: 68 -- Coffin reconstruction

Drawn by: B. Ludwig

Date: 11/22/91

Drawing #: 1048



Burial 69

Series 3B

Catalog # 808

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S90/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.53' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 69 was of 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, so that skeletal remains from the shoulders up were missing. Like other burials along the rear of the Broadway buildings, due to the construction disturbance the western part of the grave had been shifted to a lower elevation than the eastern part; in this case 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, although the orientation (vertical or horizontal) of the nails 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, though it is not possible to determine which one. Other than one coffin wood sample, no material was cataloged from this burial. The man had been laid with his head to the west, his arms at his sides, 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 #: 69
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/26/91
Drawing #: 268



Burial 70

Series 3a

Catalog # 812

Datum Point: 25

Drawing Axis Coordinate: S92.5/E10

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.98' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

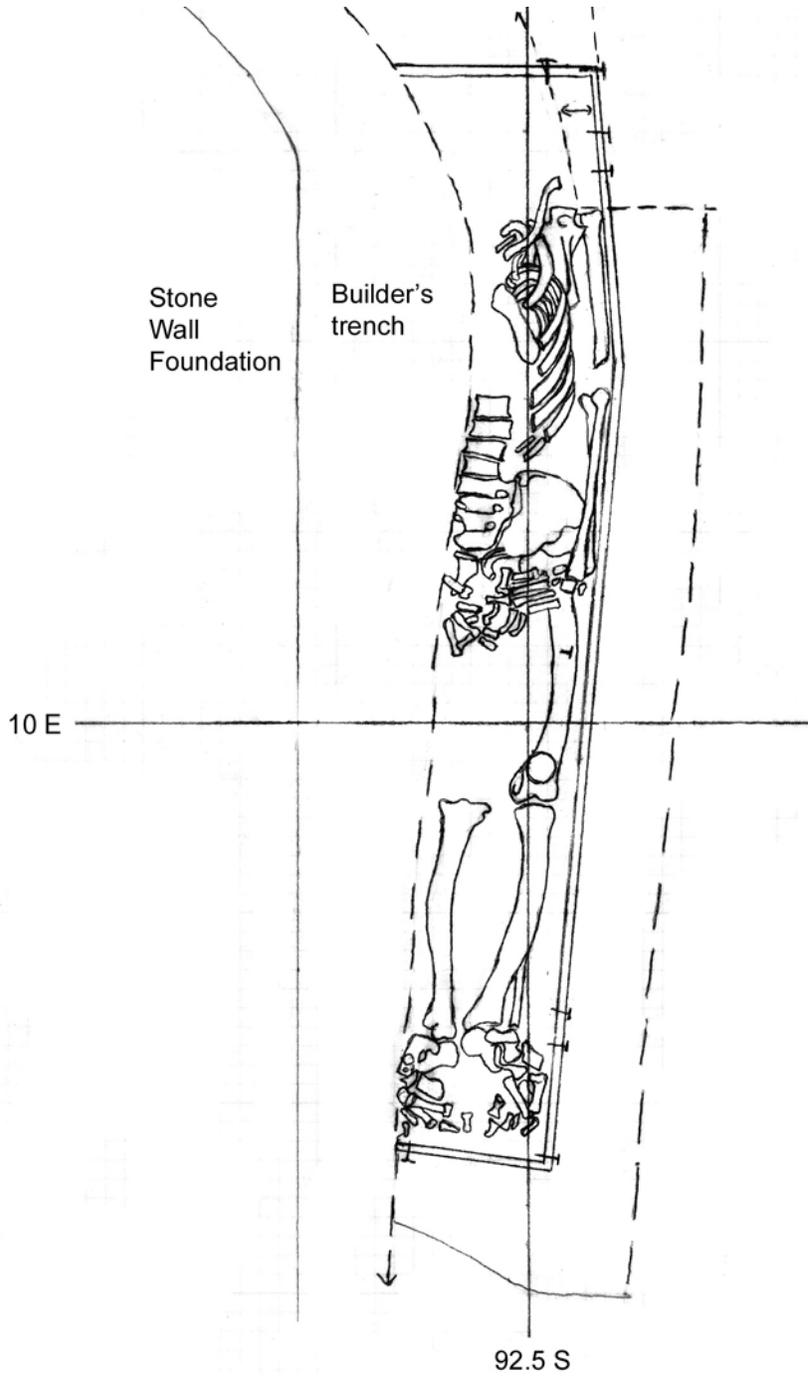
Burial 70 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave had been truncated by a builder's trench for the foundation of a structure on the south side of Republican Alley. The remaining portion of the grave shaft was filled with dark gray-brown fine silt mottled with dark yellow and greenish fine 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 the man's 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'. 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'. 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) extending into the burial. This feature is visible in the photograph but not shown in the drawing.

Burial 70 was approximately 1.5 feet south/southwest of Burials 12 and 14 (excavated some six weeks prior to Burial 70), and excavators noted that it appeared 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' 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 70
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/21/91
Drawing #: 254

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 71

Series 44

Catalog # 813

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S75/E10

Elevation of cranium: 7.86' asl

Temporal PGroup: Late

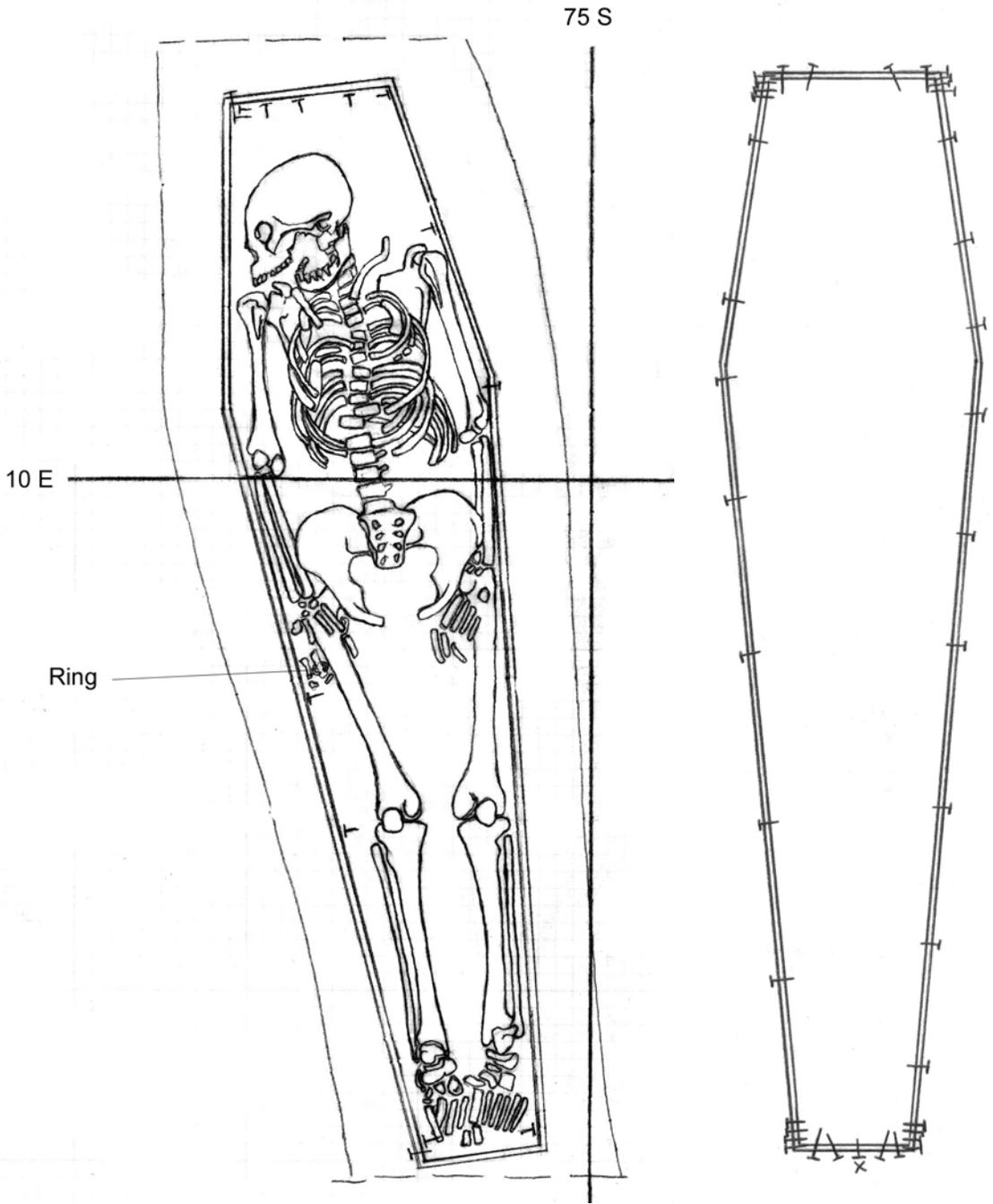
Burial 71 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 12, in the western portion of the excavated site. It was at the line of post holes marking the fence that once ran southwest-to-northeast across the cemetery. The grave shaft outline, discernable along the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

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was first recorded at elevations of 8.28' (at the foot) to 8.58' (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 head and foot boards, and a schematic profile of the coffin was produced. The skeletal remains were in good condition and complete. The woman had been laid with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, 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 inominate 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 interment.

Burial 71 was probably interred after the fence that once marked the north boundary of the cemetery had been destroyed, as 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 from the post-fence period, 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 period of 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.



Burial #: 71
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/2/91
Drawing #: 280
(Coffin reconstruction: B. Ludwig, 12/7/91, Dwg.#1049)

→ North



Burial 72

Series 8

Catalog # 814

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E34

Elevation of cranium: 6.29' asl

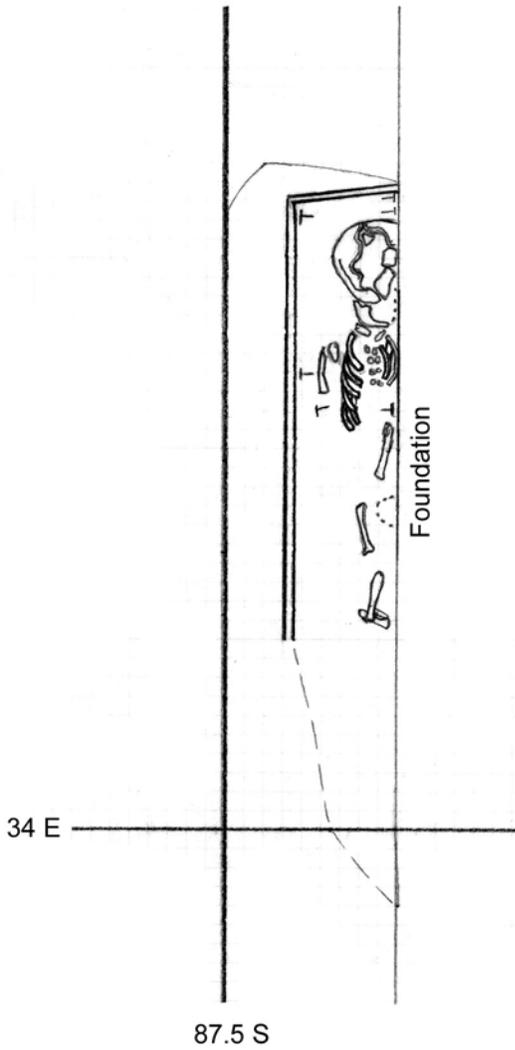
TemporalGroup: Early?

Burial 72 contained the remains of child between one and two 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 #13 Duane Street. Recording of the excavation began at an elevation of 6.16'. 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' in the southwest corner and 5.89' in the central portion of the burial. No coffin wood sample 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 due to the disturbance by the stone foundation, which apparently removed portions of the left side, as well as an unknown disturbance to the east which removed lower extremities. The skull was crushed and only portions of the vertebrae and ribs were present. The long bones were fragmented with the left humerus and ulna missing. Straight pins were noted in the field but their locations were not indicated; several fragments were recovered.

Burial 72 lay 0.46' directly above Burial 83, and the latter in turn overlay Burial 84 by 0.81'. 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 temporal group by virtue of its coffin shape, and the two overlying burials are tentatively assigned to the Early group as well.



Burial #: 72
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/21/91
Drawing #: 256

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 73

Series 41

Catalog # 815

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S79/10E

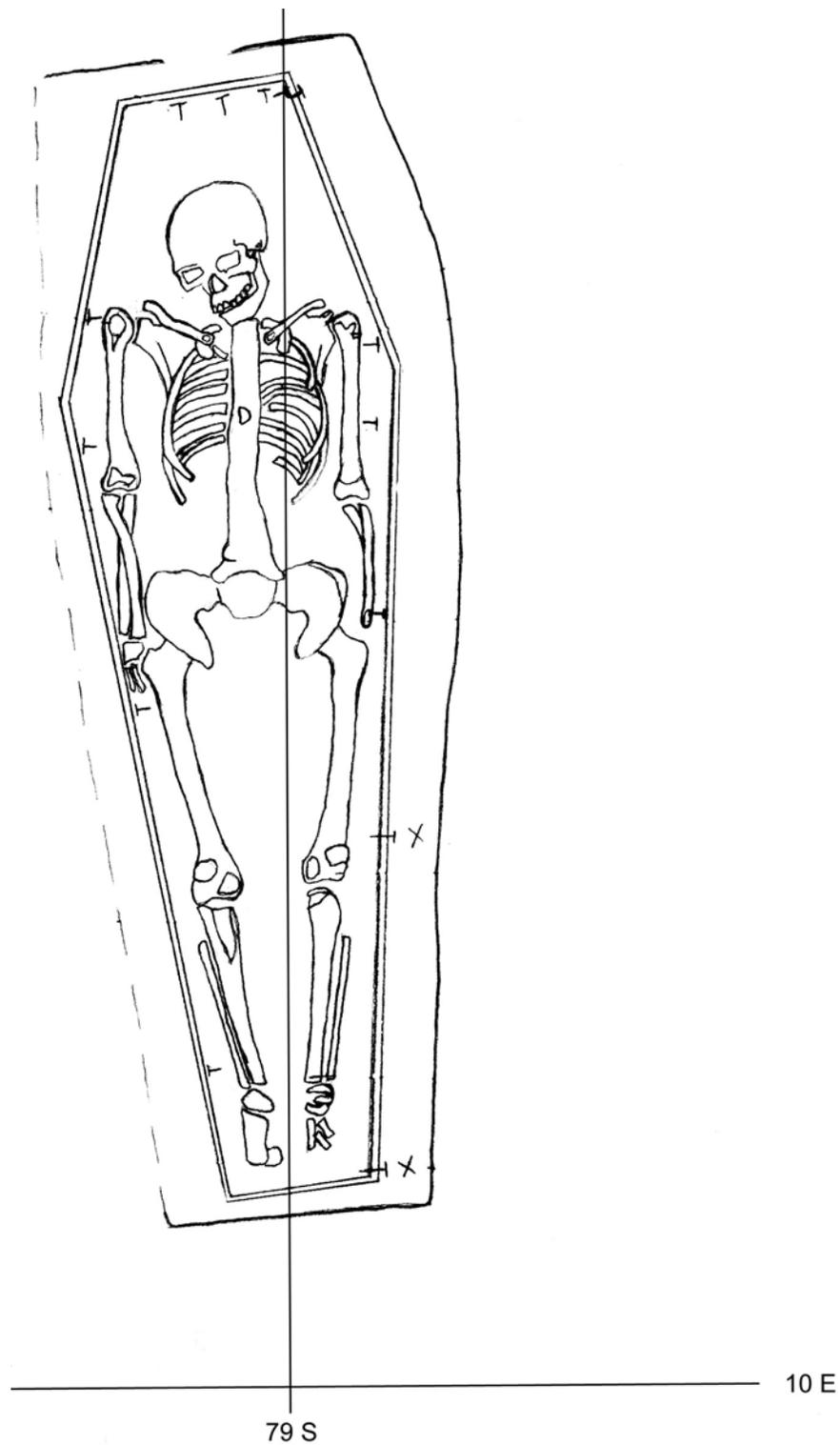
Elevation of cranium: 7.28' asl

TemporalGroup: 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 post holes marking 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 fill soil. 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' and its bottom at 6.78'. 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 due to the high moisture content of the soil. The ends of the long bones were mentioned specifically as having been damaged. Some of the missing skeletal elements listed were both pubises, carpals from both hands and both proximal humeri. A number of straight pins and pin fragments were recovered from the burial, found on the left temporal, left mandible, left innominate, occipital, 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 location that would place it earlier or later in time, Burial 73 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

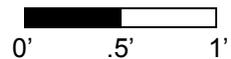


Burial #: 73

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/30/91

Drawing #: 273



Burial 74

Series 39

Catalog # 816

Datum Point: 14A (8.58' asl)

Grid coordinates: S80/E13

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.73' asl

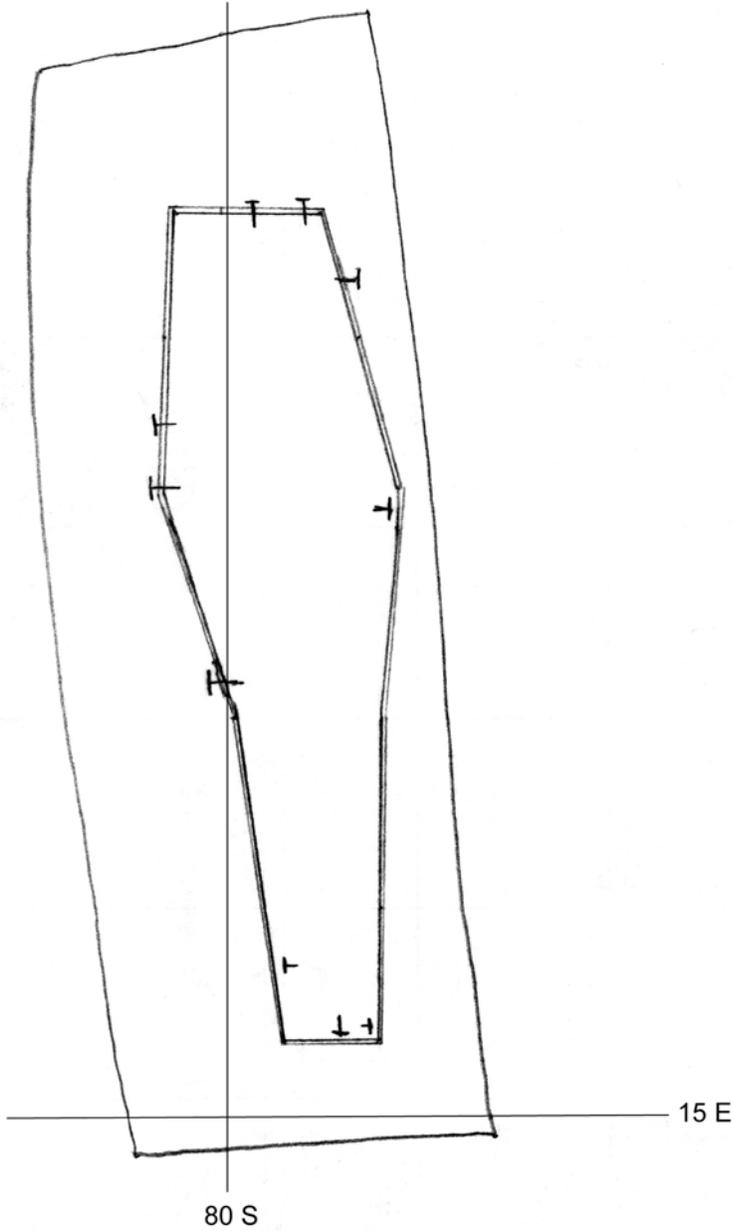
TemporalGroup: Middle

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 post holes from a fence that is believed to have marked the boundary lies about two feet to the north of the burial. The grave shaft outline from Burial 74 was rectangular in shape, with very squared corners. Its fill soil was not recorded, and no artifacts were recovered from it.

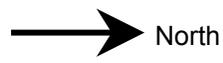
The shape of the coffin was hexagonal, with the head end to the west. It was approximately 4.5' long, suggesting that it had held a child. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 6.99' and the bottom at 5.13'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter only at the bottom. A possible tack 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, as though 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 temporal group (though it may belong in the later part of that cohort).



Burial #: 74
Drawn by: S.H.
Date: 11/23/91
Drawing #: 259



Burial 75

Catalog # 817

Datum Point: 15

Grid coordinates: S92.5/E34

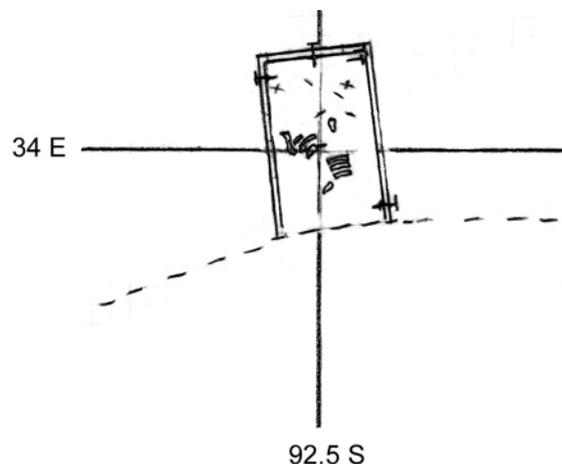
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.99'

Temporal PGroup: 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 Republican Alley area, as this was apparently a relatively shallow grave.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 6.14', the bottom at 5.94' (along the west edge). What remained of it suggested it had been rectangular in shape. Five nails were recorded *in situ*, at the corners, in the center of the head board, and along the north side. The infant's head may have been placed to the west, but this is unclear due to poor preservation of the remains, which comprised clavicle and rib fragments and two small teeth. Pins were also recorded in the west end of the coffin; two 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 #: 75

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/21/91

Drawing #: 257



Burial 76

Series 44

Catalog # 819

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S75/E10

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 8.33' asl

TemporalGroup: Late

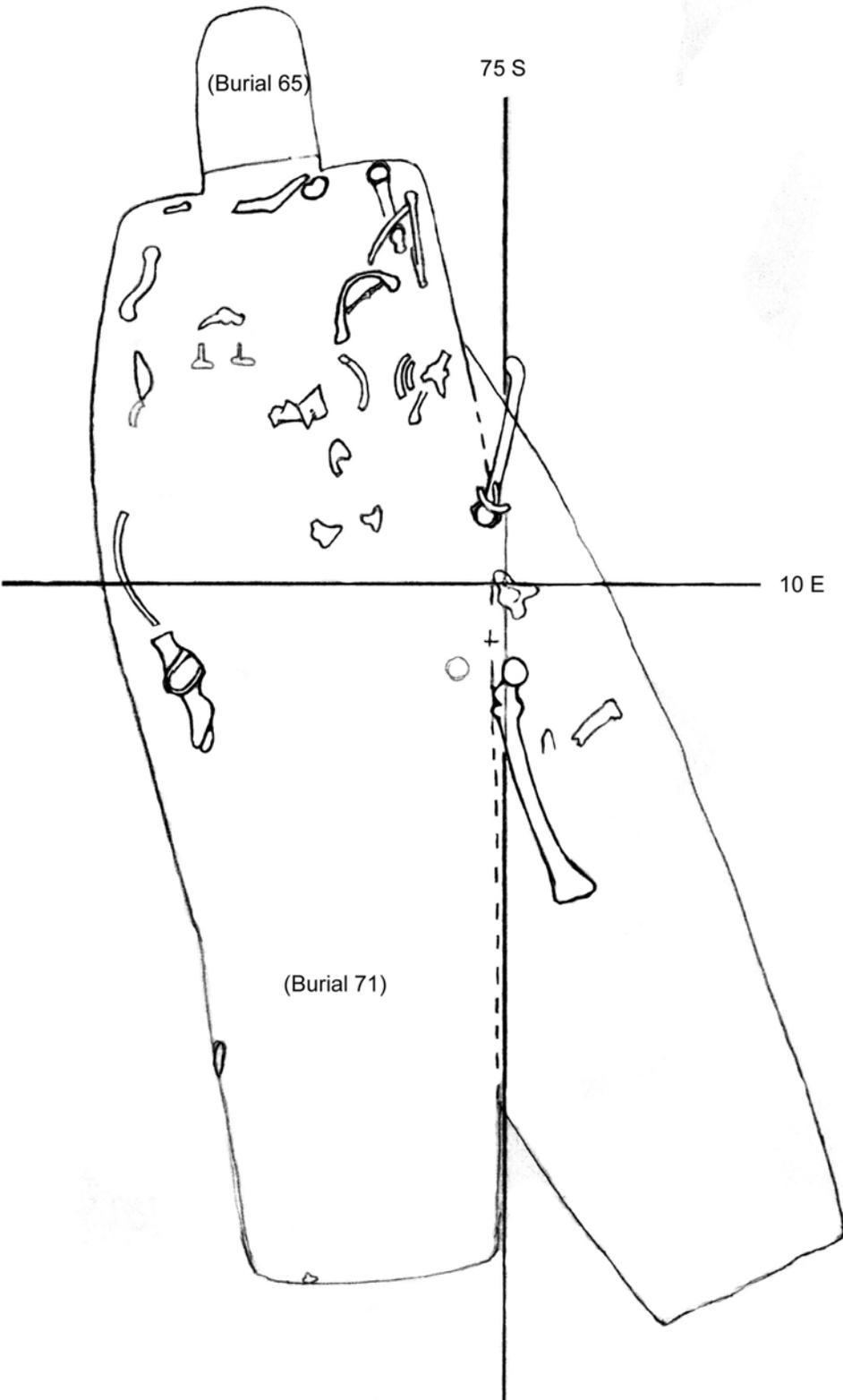
Burial 76 was of a man between 25 and 55 years old. It was located at the rear of Lot 12, just to the north of a row of post holes thought to mark a fence line that once delimited the north boundary of the burial ground. The grave had been cut into and disturbed by a later interment (Burial 71), and 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' asl, had been dug with a straight eastern end, the sides bowing out. The fill soil was described as mottled clay and silt, the subsoil simply as sandy. *In situ* skeletal remains were first exposed at an elevation of 8.33', 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-centimeter 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 in. 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 pre-dated Burial 71. 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 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, though Burial 71, which lay immediately along the fence alignment, must have 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, though 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, circa 1783 to 1794.

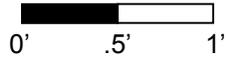


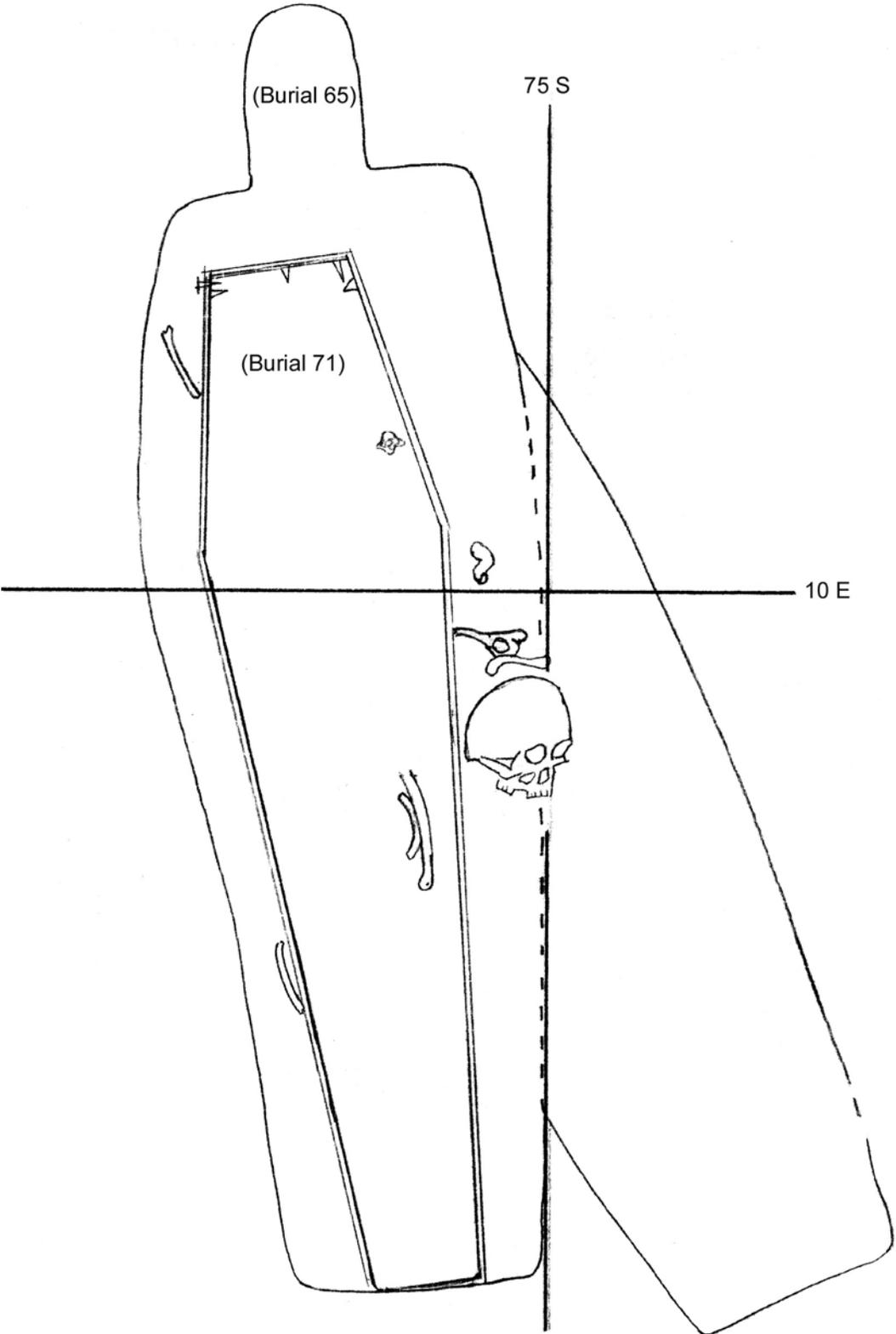
Burial #: 76 (Remains in shaft of Burial 71)

Drawn by: G.H., P. Freeman

Date: n.d.

Drawing #: 245



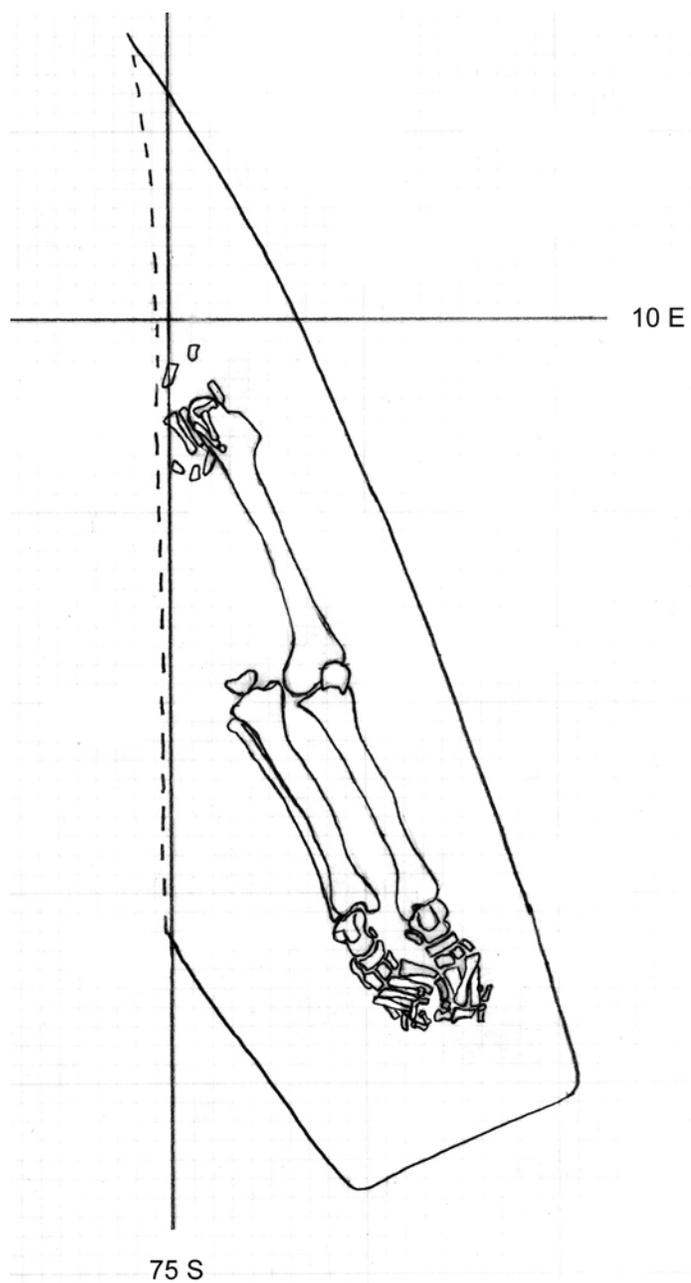


Burial #: 76 (Remains in shaft of Burial 71)

Drawn by:
Date: n.d.
Drawing #: 264

— North

0' .5' 1'

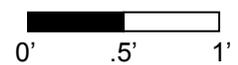


Burial #: 76

Drawn by: M. Schur and G. H.

Date: 11/26/91

Drawing #: 263



Burial 77

Series 8

Catalog # 820

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E35

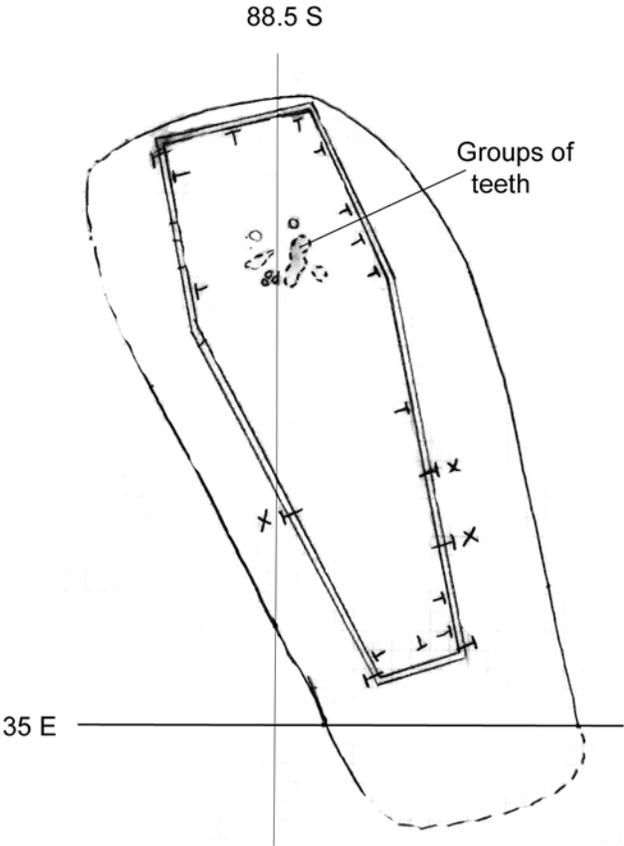
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.26' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

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

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' in the northwest, 5.66' in the southeast corner, and 5.21' in the center. The skeletal remains were first exposed at an elevation of 5.26' in the western portion of the burial, and the coffin bottom was at 5.26' 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 77
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/24/91
Drawing #: 262



Burial 78

Series 3a

Catalog # 821

Datum Point: 25

Drawing Coordinates Axis: S91/E10

Elevation of cranium: 4.31' asl

TemporalGroup: Early

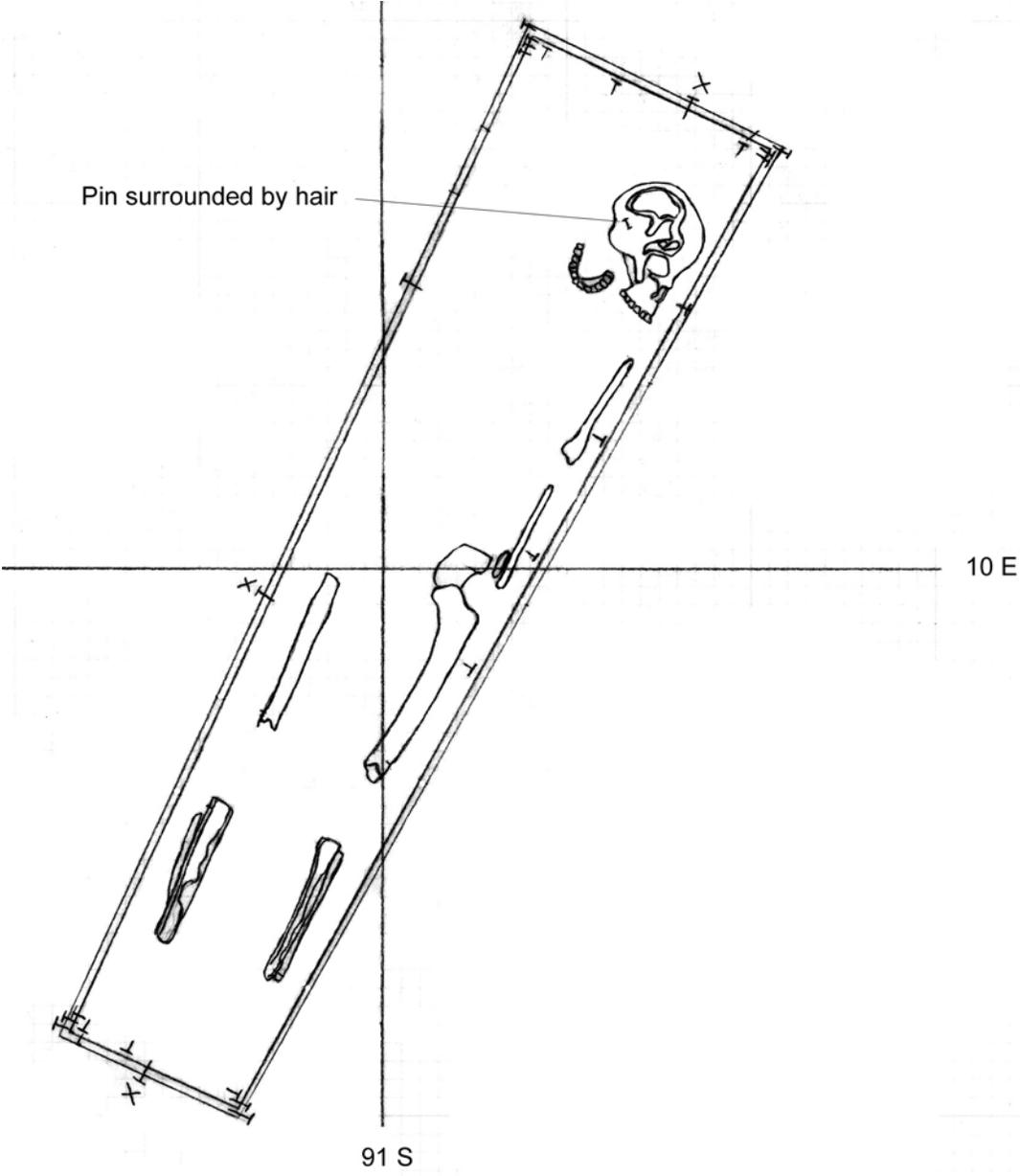
Burial 78 yielded the remains of a young adult, 16 to 19 years old, of undetermined sex. The grave was located near the corner of Republican Alley in the western part of the excavated site. The outline of the grave cut was not apparent to excavators until after they began excavating the coffin lid. Soil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

The coffin lid, four-sided and very slightly tapered toward the foot, was encountered at an elevation of 5.03'. Four horizontal nails were found *in situ*, one in each western corner and one in each eastern corner, attaching head and foot boards to the sides. Three vertical nails were also recovered *in situ* at this elevation, one at the western head board 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'. Field drawings indicate that there were three nails in each coffin corner attaching the side boards to the head and foot boards at the coffin bottom. Nine additional nails are also indicated at the bottom of the coffin, four along the north side, two along the eastern foot board, two along the south side, and three along the west head board.

The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head at the west, the head oriented considerably more northerly than in surrounding burials. Skeletal remains were highly eroded and in extremely poor condition, with only portions of the cranium and long bones preserved. A single straight pin surrounded by hair was recorded *in situ* on the skull on the right temporal bone; this item was never cataloged in the lab, however. 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' 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'. Because of its coffin shape, general preservation condition, and stratigraphic position, Burial 78 is placed in the Early temporal group.



Burial #: 78
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/26/91
Drawing #: 270

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 79

Series 41

Catalog # 822

Datum Point: 19 (11.38'asl)

Grid coordinates: S82/E5

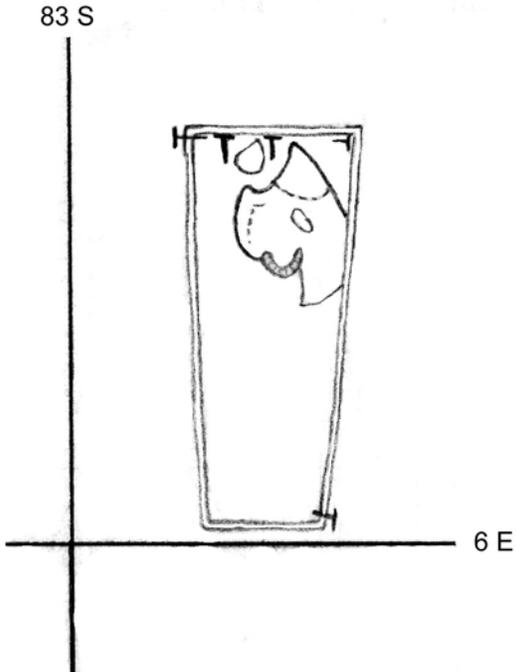
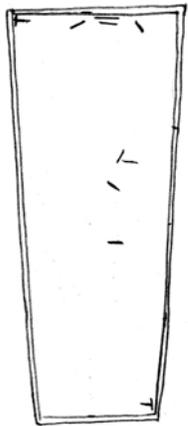
Elevation of highest human remains: 7.88 asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 79 was of an infant between three and nine months old. It was located along the north edge of former Republican Alley in the westernmost portion of the excavated cemetery. Only portions of the skull were extant. Soil associated with the burial was described as reddish-brown silt/clay but 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, with nails at the head and one at the foot recorded *in situ*. 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 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 .75 feet of soil intervening between the two, which suggests they were not interred at the same time. Both burials lay two or more feet beneath the north edge of Burial 1, which is assigned to the Late temporal group. Burial 90 had a hexagonal coffin, and is assigned to the Middle temporal group; Burial 79 is assigned to the Middle temporal group with it, neither having evidence to place them in the Late Middle cohort.

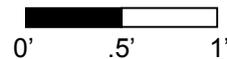


Burial #: 79

Drawn by: B. Keane and T. Gray

Date: 11/27/91 and 11/30/91

Drawing #: 278 and 277



Burial 80

Catalog # 823

Datum Point: 32

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E40

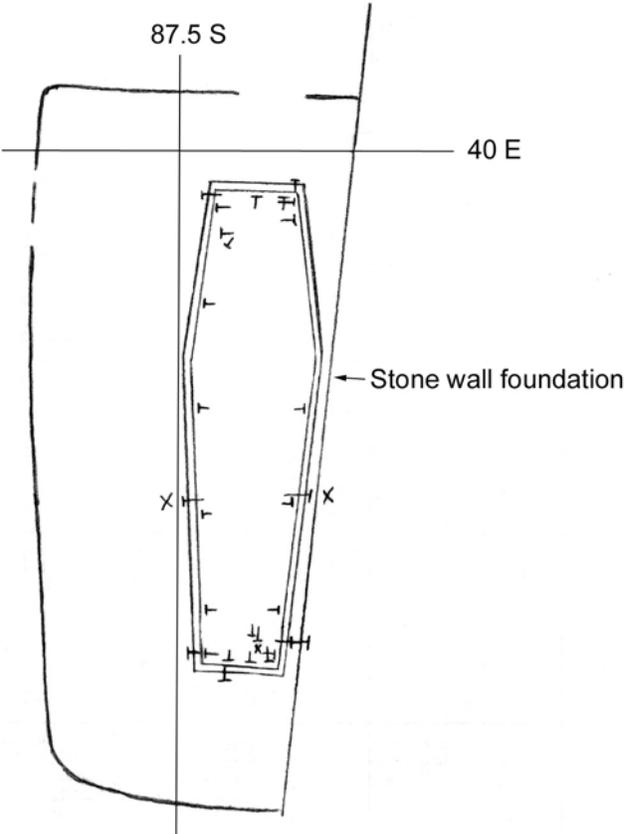
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.61' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 80, located along the north edge of former Republican Alley adjacent to the stone foundation for a structure on Lot 13, 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' asl, the bottom at an elevation of 3.61'. 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 #: 80
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/26/91
Drawing #: 267

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 81

Series 4

Catalog # 824

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.93' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

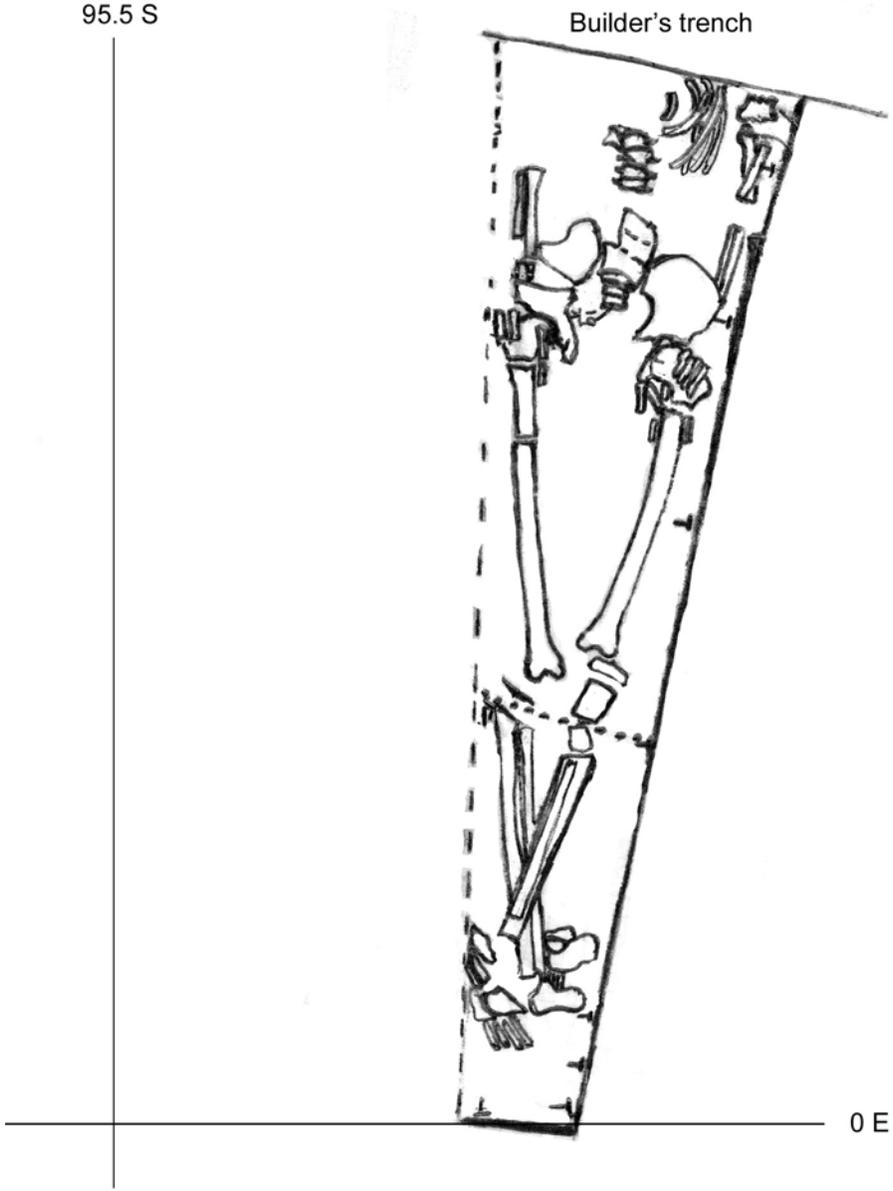
Burial 81 held the remains of a woman of undetermined age. The western end of the grave was truncated by a builder's trench for a Broadway structure. The northwest corner of the coffin was observed after the removal of the bottom of the Burial 54 coffin, at an elevation of 6.48'. Soil in the grave was 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' in the east to 5.73' in the west, and the coffin bottom was at 5.63' 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, as 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, it must have tapered toward the foot. The woman was interred with her head to the west, in the supine position, with her arms at her sides, and with her left leg crossed over her right leg at the ankles. The builder's trench had removed the cranium and the majority of the upper torso. Remaining portions of vertebrae were described as yellow and "mushy", underlain by a black gritty material. Some of the woman's pelvic elements were rotted. The bone itself was in extremely poor condition with the surface pulling off.

Artifacts associated with Burial 81 included numerous coffin nails found *in situ*: one vertical nail along the foot (apparently attaching the coffin lid to the foot board) and 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 81
Drawn by: W. J. Forbes
Date: 11/29/91
Drawing #: 272

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 82

Series 3B

Catalog # 825

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S93/E0

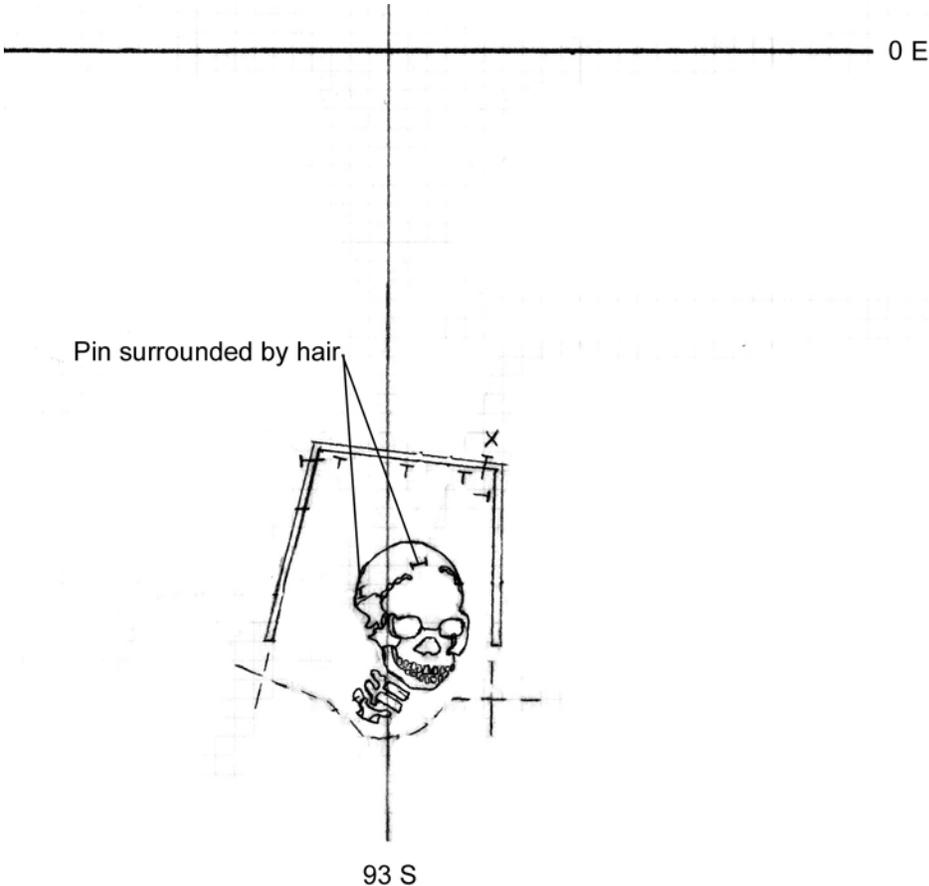
Elevation of cranium: 6.03' asl

TemporalGroup: 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 Republican Alley, and only the west end of the coffin, the cranium, and upper vertebrae were preserved. The grave shaft fill consisted of mottled silty clay.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 6.66', the base at 5.90'. Two nails were found *in situ* in the surviving portion of the coffin lid and several more around the perimeter of the bottom. The coffin may have been hexagonal in shape, as it appears to have tapered slightly at the head. Samples of its 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 evidence that would place it later, Burial 82 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 82
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/27/91
Drawing #: 271

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 83

Series 8

Catalog # 826

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E31

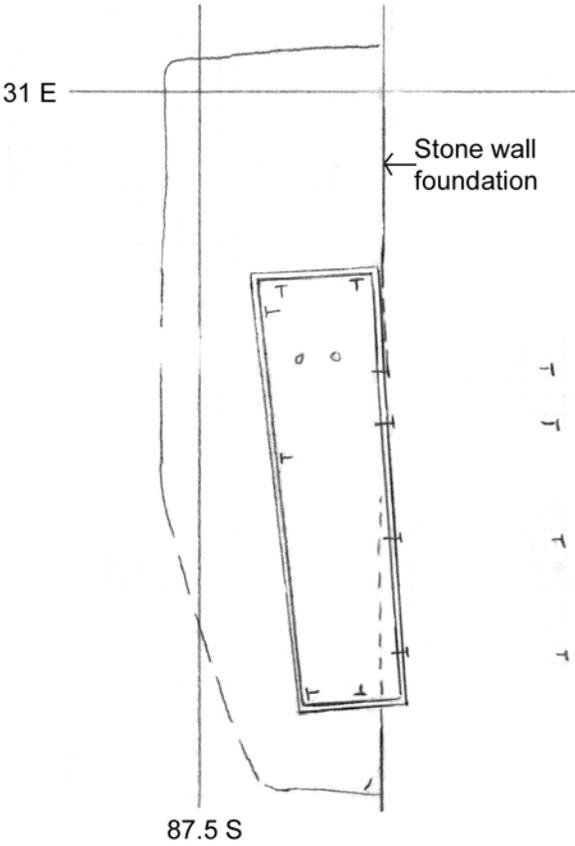
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 5.43' asl

Temporal Period: Early?

Burial 83 was represented only by a molar and an unidentifiable bone fragment, probably of an infant, in the remains of a small coffin. The grave shaft consisted of yellow gray and reddish brown silty clay, and was truncated along the north side by the stone foundation of a building at #13 Duane Street. The coffin lay directly beneath that of Burial 72, approximately 0.46' lower in elevation, offset to the east.

The well-preserved coffin wood was first recorded at an elevation of 5.5'. A sample was identified as White Spruce. Several coffin nails were found *in situ* around the perimeter, including two in the head board, one in the foot board, 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, however, 0.81' 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 #: 83
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 11/26/91
Drawing #: 269

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 84

Series 8

Catalog # 827

Datum Point: 37

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E35

Elevation of cranium: 4.45' asl

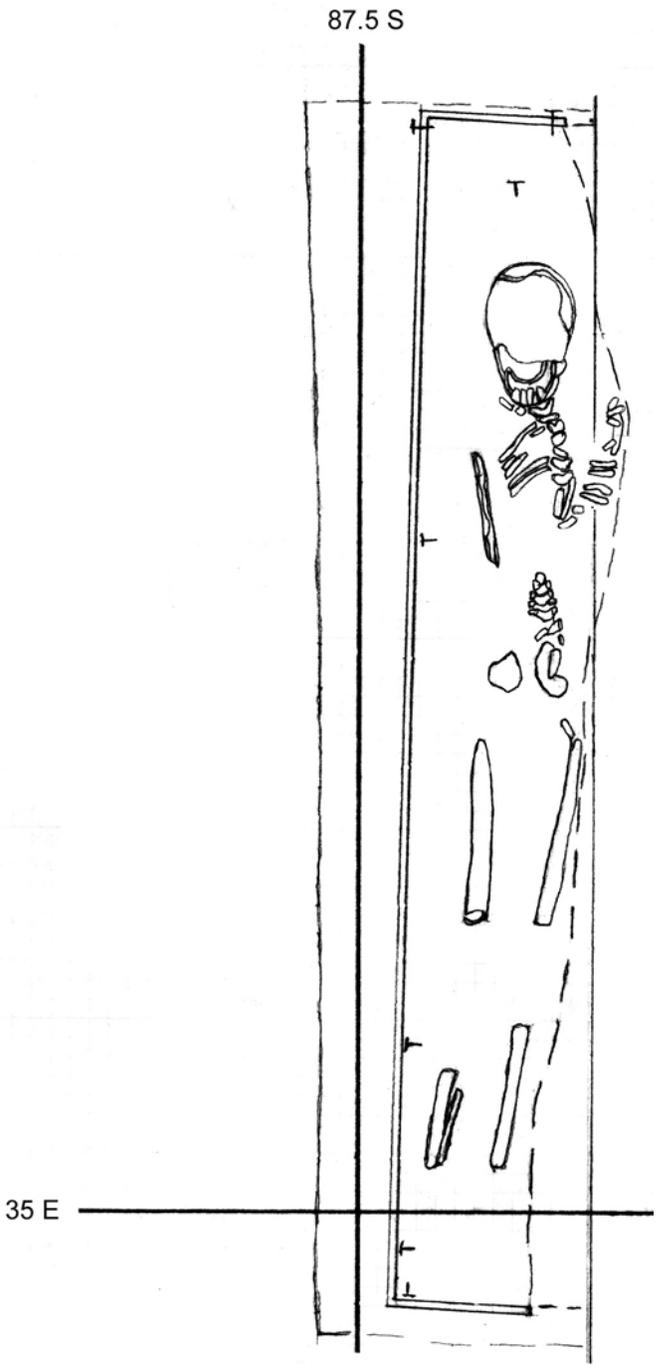
TemporalGroup: Early

Burial 84 lay directly beneath Burials 72 and 83 in former Republican Alley, along the south edge of a foundation wall for a building at #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'. Its entire north side had been obliterated by the foundation wall. The bottom was at an elevation of 4.07' in the western portion and 4.11' in the southeast corner. Several coffin nails were found *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter of the coffin.

The woman had been laid in a four-sided coffin in the supine position with her head to the west. Due to 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 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
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/1/91
Drawing #: 275

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 85

Series 39

Catalog # 831

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E15

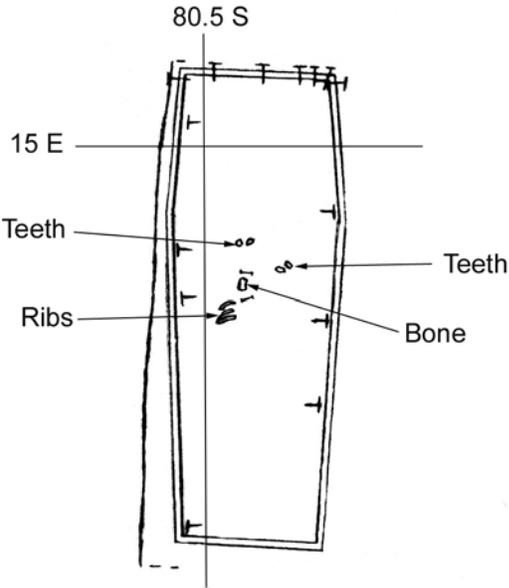
Elevation of teeth: 6.79' asl

TemporalGroup: Middle

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

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 7.15' and the bottom at 6.69'. 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 perimeter of the top and bottom, and one tack was identified in the laboratory. The infant's head was probably to the west, based on the location of the teeth. 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 prior removal of Burial 74. The east edge of the grave shaft of Burial 74 was recorded as undisturbed, as though 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, and is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

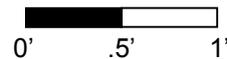


Burial #: 85

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/2/91

Drawing #: 1279



Burial 86

Catalog # 832

Datum Point: 27

Grid coordinates: S74/E18

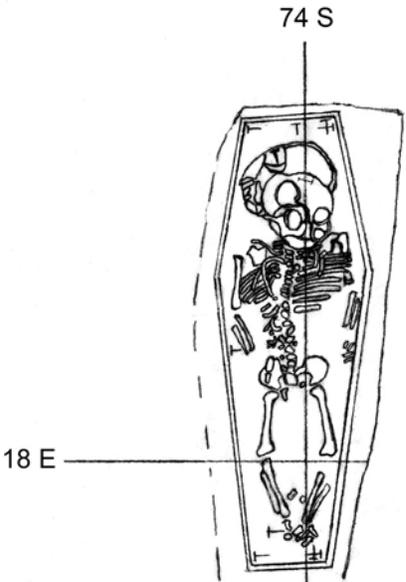
Elevation of cranium: 7.89' asl

TemporalGroup: 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/silt.

The coffin of Burial 86 was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the coffin at the top was recorded at 7.88'. The elevation of the bottom of the coffin was not recorded but the elevation of the lowest skeletal remains was 7.52'. 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. A screw was also recorded from a soil sample but was presumed destroyed on 9/11. 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, which ran southwest-to-northeast across the cemetery. It did not overlap with any other interments, 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 86
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/6/91
Drawing #: 285



Burial 87

Catalog # 828

Datum Point: 13

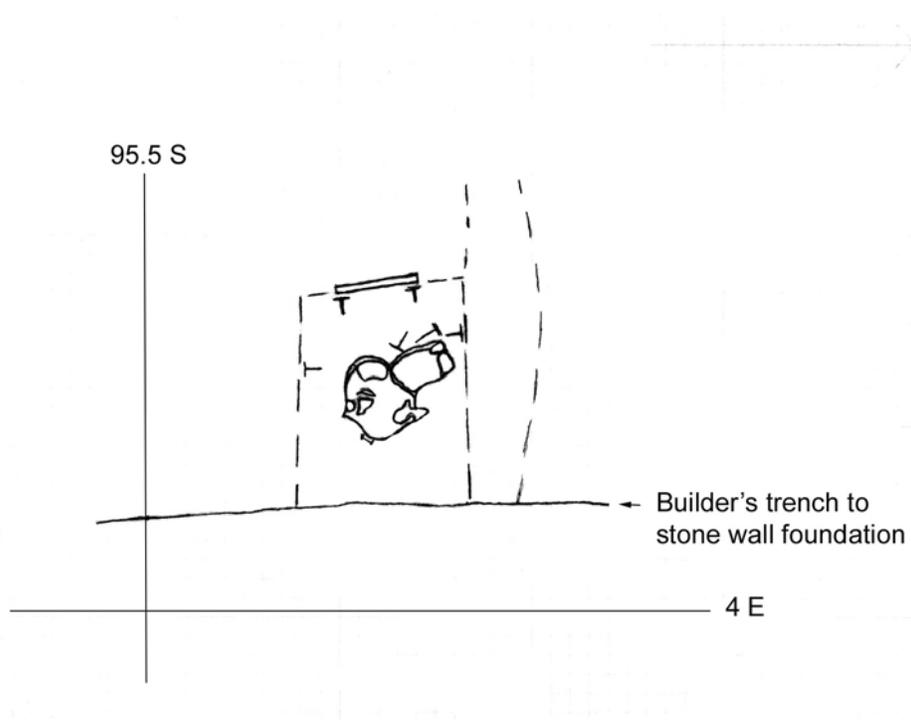
Grid coordinates: S95.5/E0

Elevation of cranium: 6.88'

TemporalGroup: Middle

Burial 87, located along the eastern edge of the north-south leg of former Republican Alley, consisted of 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 consisting of mixed silts. Field notes mention there was glass in the fill soil, 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 head board, along with two nails, were still in place.

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



Burial #: 87

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 11/30/91

Drawing #: 274



Burial 88

Series 4

Catalog # 829

Datum Point: 13

Grid coordinates: S93.5/E0

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 6.36' asl

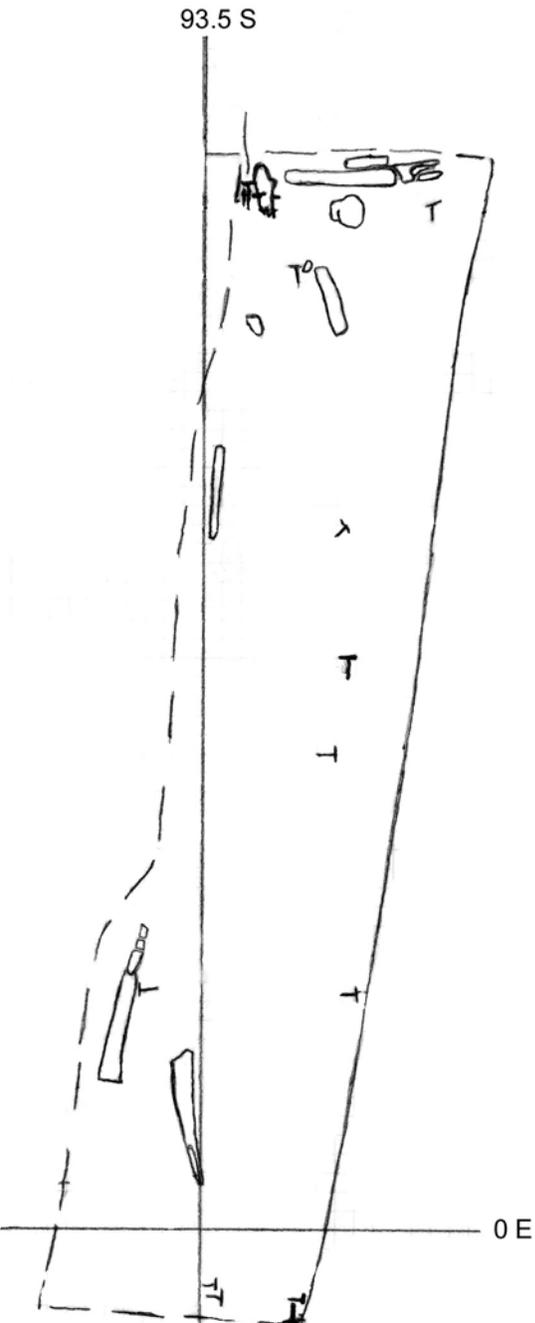
TemporalGroup: Early

Burial 88 yielded highly disturbed remains of an individual of undetermined age and gender. It was overlain by Burial 81, which obscured the majority of the grave shaft. Starting at an elevation of 6.73', 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. Since 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, though this is impossible to verify. Excavators described the soil within the grave cut as very stiff, gray, and clayey, perhaps due to 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' in the east and 5.28' in the west. At this point, disarticulated human remains were visible, the deepest at an elevation of 5.28'. Pieces of wood were also found along the southern side. Two coffin nails were recorded at elevations of 5.13' and 4.98', near the southwest presumed corner, and may represent the base of the burial. No clear-cut coffin remains were found, however, 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 as well as the right femur and 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, though not completely disarranged, as 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.



Burial #: 88
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/2/91
Drawing #: 279

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 89

Series 10

Catalog # 830

Datum Point: 33

Grid coordinates: S90.5/E48

Elevation of cranium: 4.76' asl

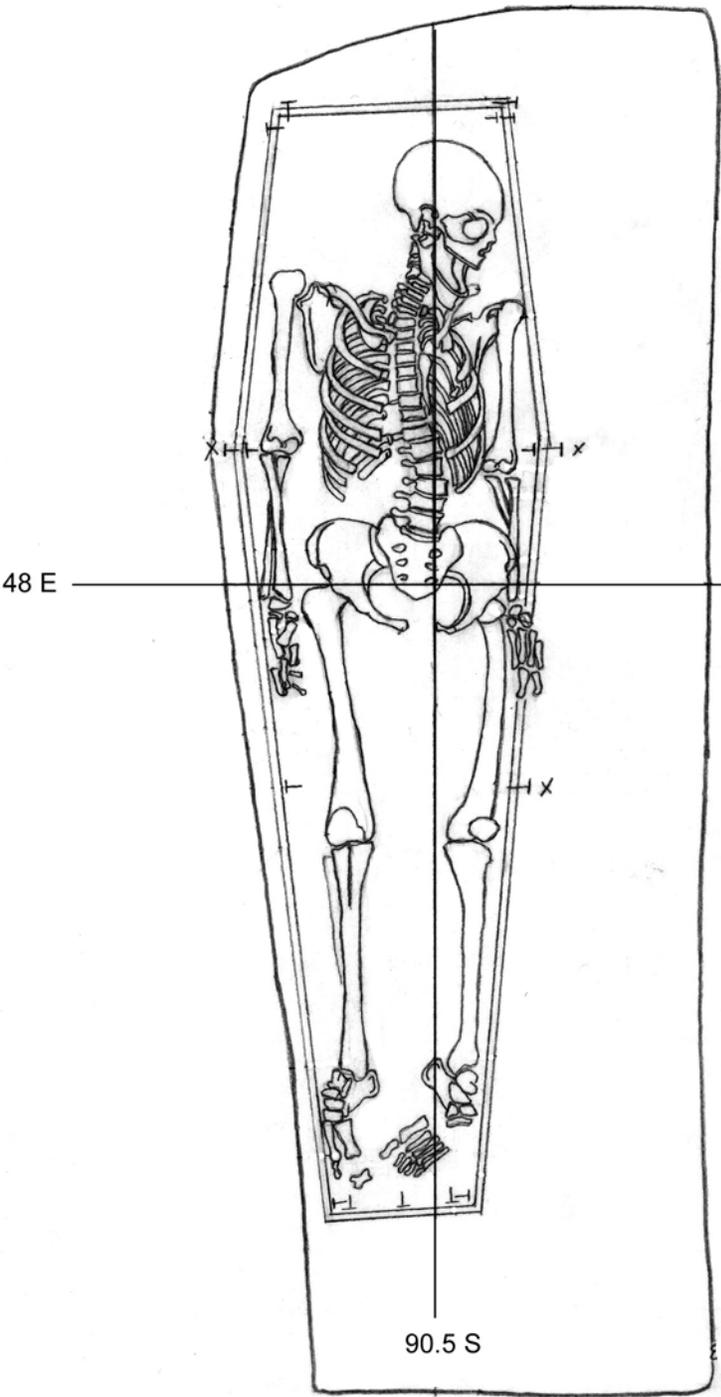
TemporalGroup: Late Middle

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 grave shaft was described simply as clay, containing a single sherd of stoneware and a few mammal bone fragments. The outline of the shaft was wider than the coffin, extending to 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'. 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 indicate that the lid was probably a single plank that had split rather than two boards, though in the latter case it is possible only glue was used. The lid sloped downward from the south towards the north where the burial had slumped into the underlying Burial 107, with the lowest wood stain appearing at an elevation of 4.43' along the north side. The bottom, like the lid, sloped downward to the north, with elevations of 4.75' on the south, 4.45' in the center of the burial, and 4.06' 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 skeletal remains were noted as in excellent condition. Three disarticulated incisors were found, with the remaining teeth apparently worn down to the gums. There appeared to be a separation between the metatarsals and tarsals 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 one 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 gravedigger 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, and it is assigned along with these to the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 89
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/8/91
Drawing #: 284



Burial 90

Series 41

Catalog # 833

Datum Point: 19 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E4

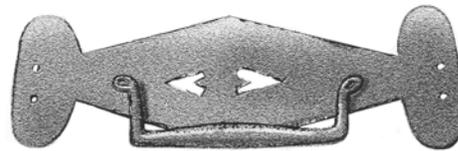
Elevation of cranium: 6.81' asl

TemporalGroup: 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 grey 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' asl, and the woman's cranium was exposed at 6.81'. 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, though very fragile. The deceased had been laid supine with her head to the west, her arms at her sides, and her hands resting on her upper thighs. Evidence of alveolar abscesses and bowing of the femora 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.

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

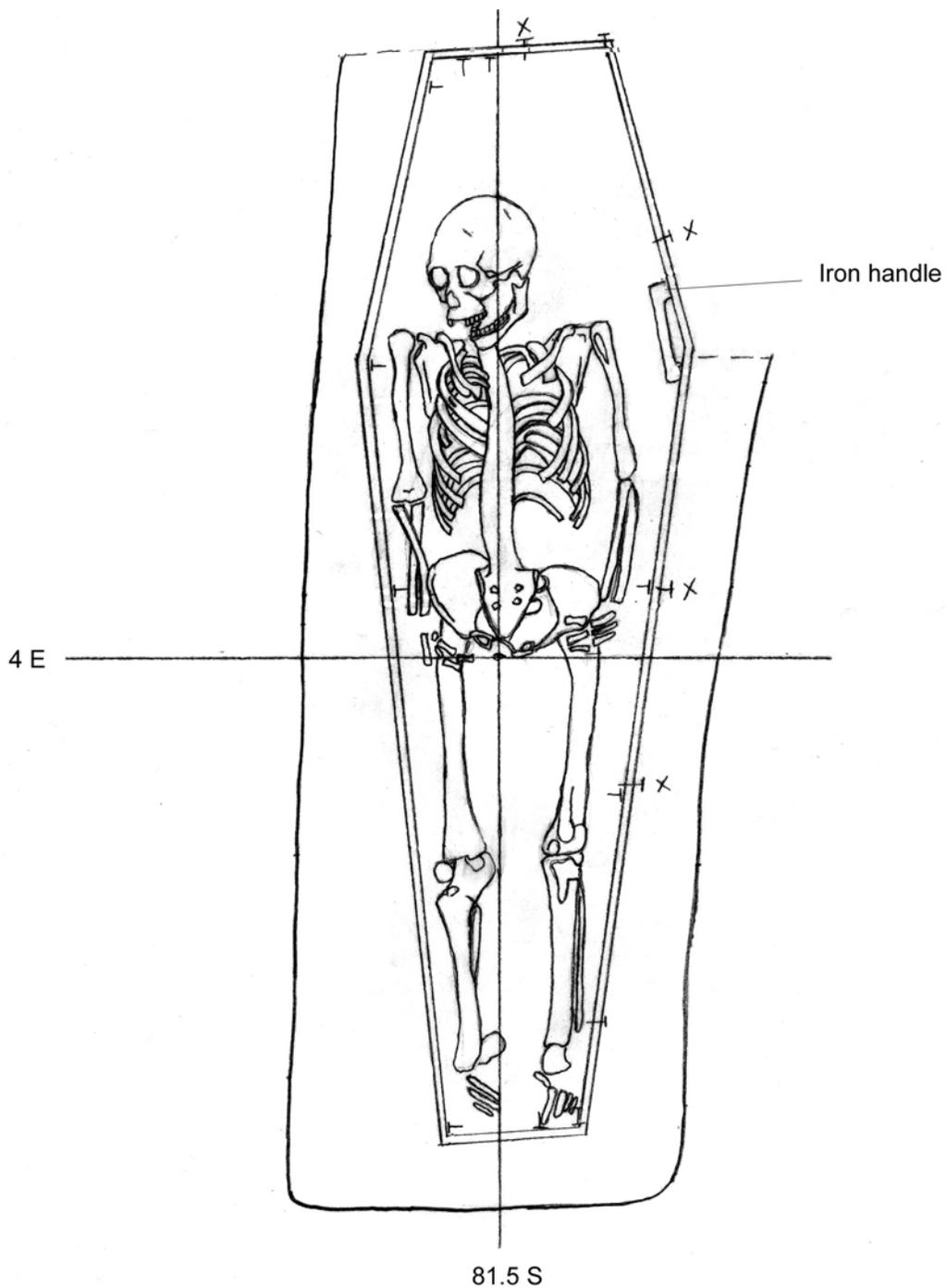


Composite sketch of handles from Burials 90 and 176.

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 re-buried 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 .75 feet of soil intervening between the two, which 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 – due to a recording error, however, it is not possible to

determine the precise location of Burial 8. All three of these burials lay two 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.



Burial #: 90
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/9/91
Drawing #: 288



Burial 91

Catalog # 834

Datum Point: 35

Grid coordinates: S95/E48

Elevation of cranium: 4.95' asl

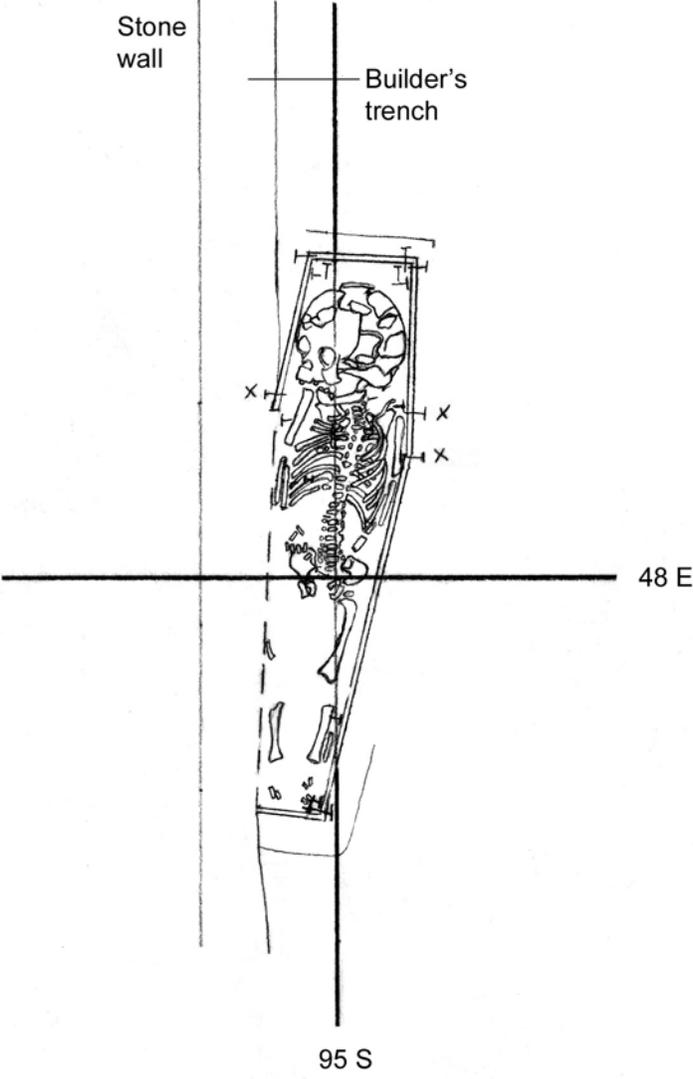
TemporalGroup: Late Middle

Burial 91, located along the south edge of Republican, 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 due to excavations of other burials. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 5.19', based on a coffin nail found *in situ* in the northwest corner. The bottom was recorded at 4.70'. 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 laid with the head to the west in the supine position, 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 #: 91
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/5/91
Drawing #: 284

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 92

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

Burial 93

Series 43

Catalog # 836

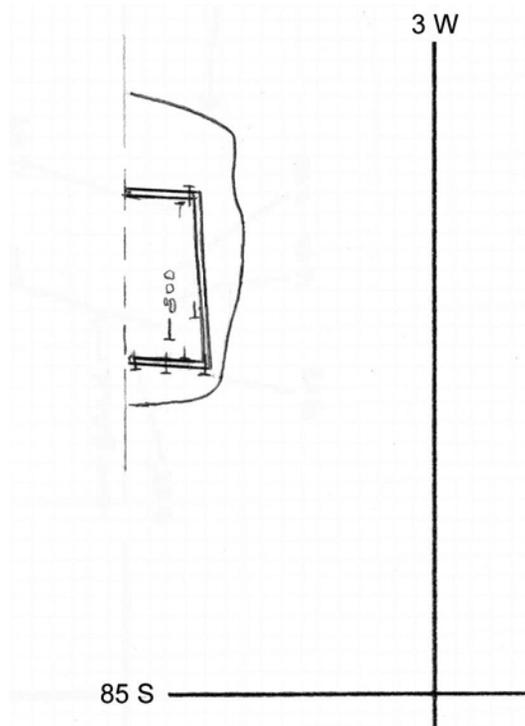
Datum Point: 13 (11.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S85/W3

Elevation of skeletal elements: 6.98' asl

TemporalGroup: 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 comprised only four fragmentary and brittle phalanges. The severely truncated grave shaft and coffin were clearly discernable at an elevation of 7.58'. The soil in the grave fill consisted of mixed silt, that inside the coffin was a heavy dark gray silty clay. The foot board 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 burial cohort.



Burial #: 93

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/3/91

Drawing #: 283



Burial 94

Series 9

Catalog # 837

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S92.5/E47

Elevation of cranium: 4.75' asl

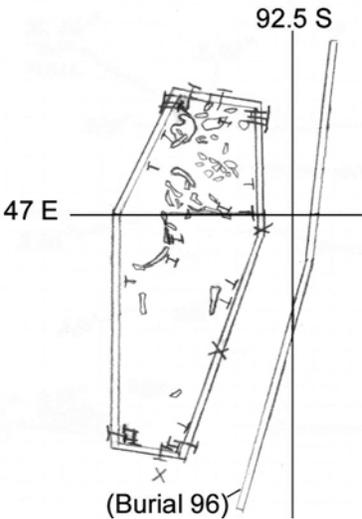
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 94 was of a child, probably an infant, though 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, though 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' and the bottom was at an elevation of approximately 4.56'. 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, with the infant placed head-to-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 rodent disturbance; it is also 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 two others were in the rib area.

Burial 94, along with Burial 96 in the same grave, appears to be part of a group of interments. Burial 96, that of a young man, anchors the grouping, with Burials 42, 61, 64, and 91 surrounding it. Burial 95, though 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 them later, Burials 94 and 96 are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 94

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/7/92

Drawing #: 286



Burial 95

Series 9

Catalog # 838

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S94.5/E51

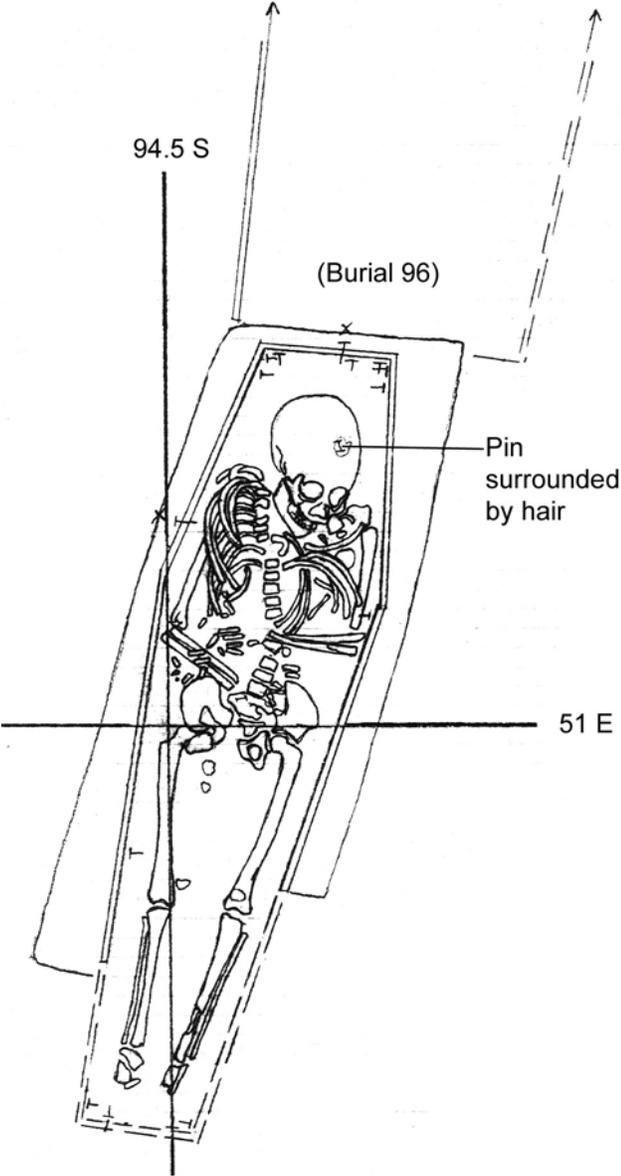
Elevation of cranium: 4.85' asl

Temporal Group: Late

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

Burial 95 clearly post-dates 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 interments all had a similar alignment, angled slightly north of grid west. Burial 95 is assigned to the Late temporal cohort because of its stratigraphic position relative to Burials 96 and 94 and because it was destructive of the earlier grave.



Burial #: 95
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/20/91
Drawing #: 298

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 96

Series 9

Catalog #s 839 and 835

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S94.5/E47

Elevation of cranium: 4.74' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

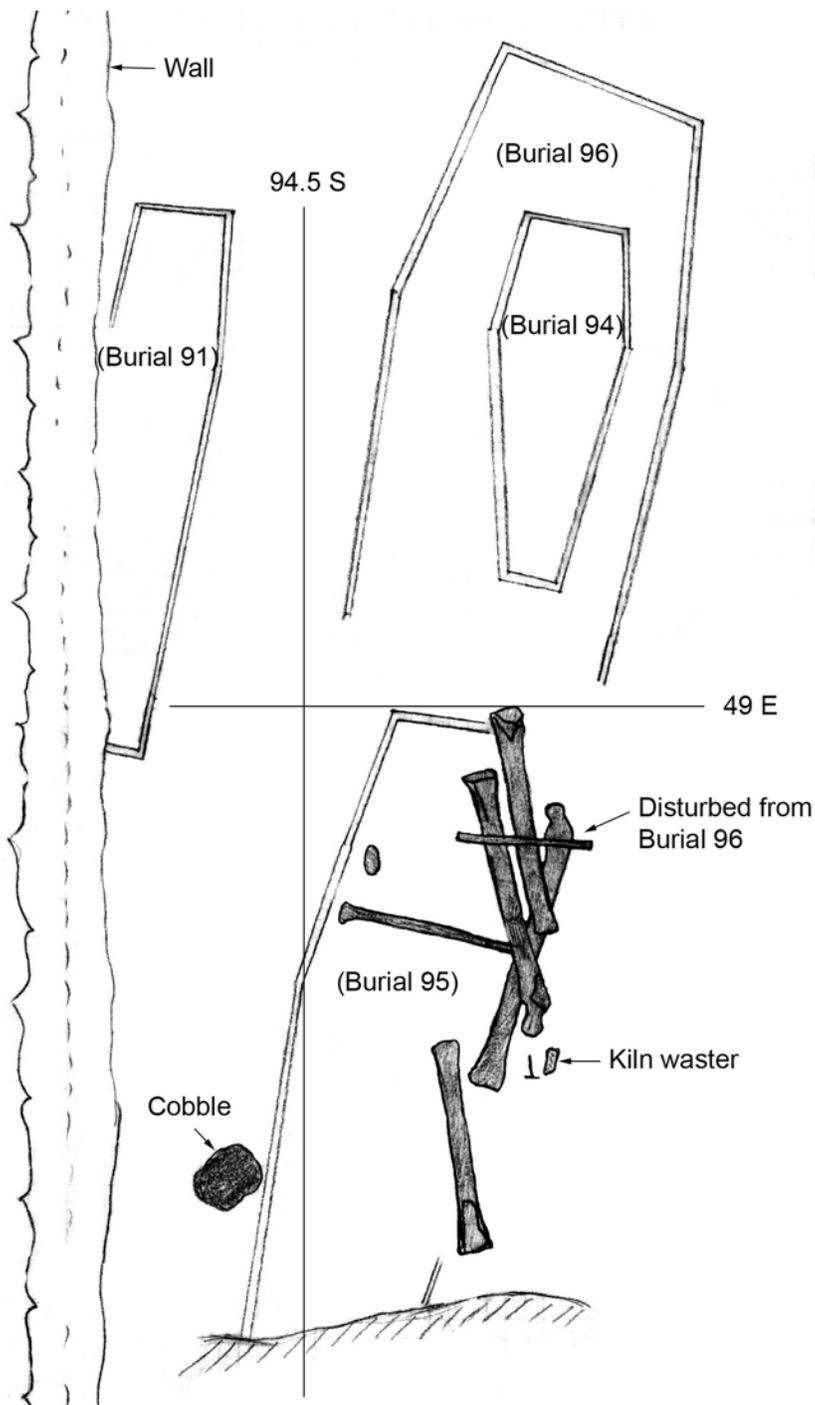
Burial 96 yielded the remains of a young man between 16 and 18 years old. The eastern half of the burial had been destroyed by a subsequent interment (Burial 95), and the disarticulated leg bones from Burial 96 were found in this later grave shaft (these bones were originally designated Burial 92, now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

The coffin was six-sided. Its lid was at an elevation of 4.79' and the bottom was reached at 4.54' at the western edge and 4.37' 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, with his arms resting 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.

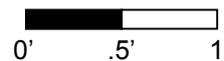
Burials 64 and 42 also overlay the southeast and eastern edges, respectively, of Burial 96, and thus are later in date, but may have been placed deliberately in a grouping anchored by the young man in Burial 96. One other burial, Burial 91 to the immediate south, also appears to belong to this grouping. The graves are all oriented similarly, angled slightly west of grid north. 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.

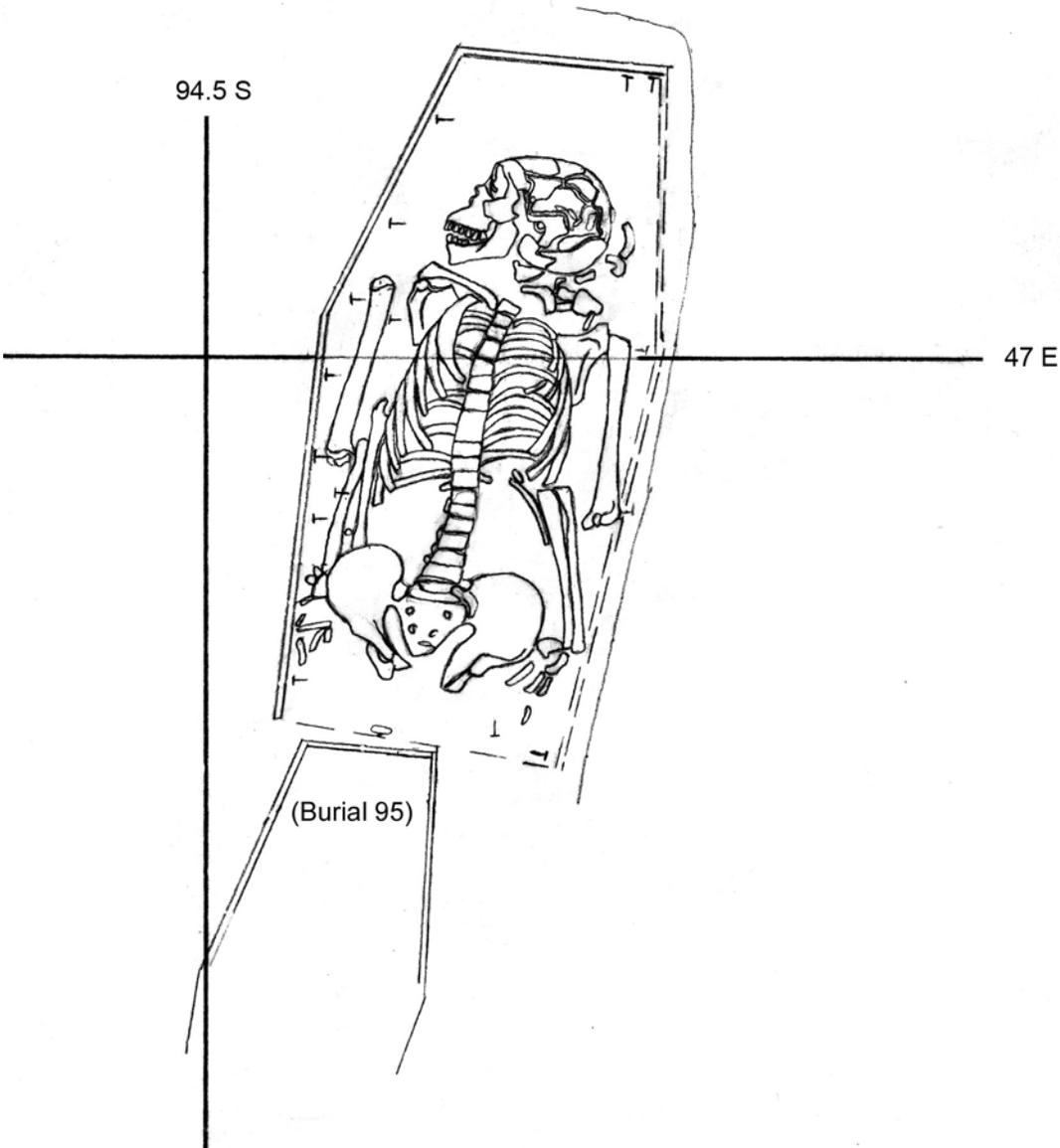
Because of stratigraphic relationships, Burial 96 is placed in the Middle Group.



Burial #: 96 (disarticulated bones in grave of Burial 95)

Drawn by: C.G.
Date: 12/2/91
Drawing #: 1052





Burial #: 96 (intact portion of burial)
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/18/91
Drawing #: 296

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 97

Series 51

Catalog # 840

Datum Point: 25 (8.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S81/E20

Elevation of cranium: 6.73' asl

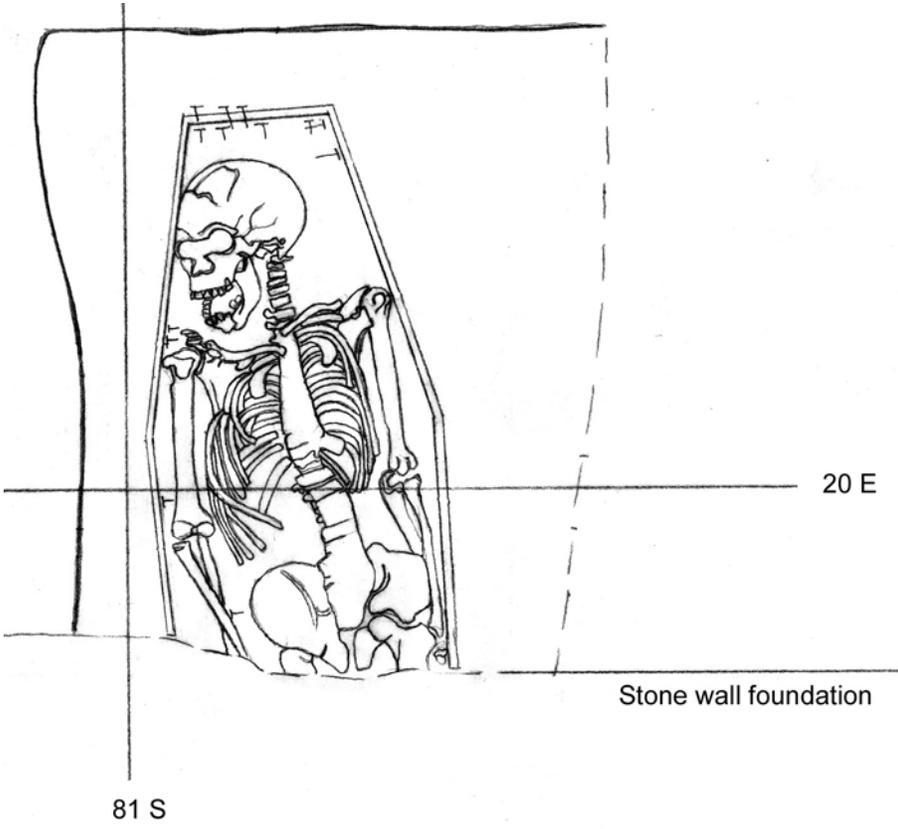
Temporal Group: Late

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, although the southern side may have been previously disturbed during excavation of Burial 10 two months earlier. 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', its bottom at 6.18'. One wood sample (from an unspecified location) was identified as Larch. Nails were recorded at the top and bottom of the head board, and one was recorded along the south side of the coffin bottom. The man had been laid with his head to the west, his arms resting at his sides. Four straight pins were recorded *in situ* on the cranium, though 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 two 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 97
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/11/91
Drawing #: 289

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 98

Series 51

Catalog # 841

Datum Point: 25 (8.38' asl)

Grid coordinates: S81/E20

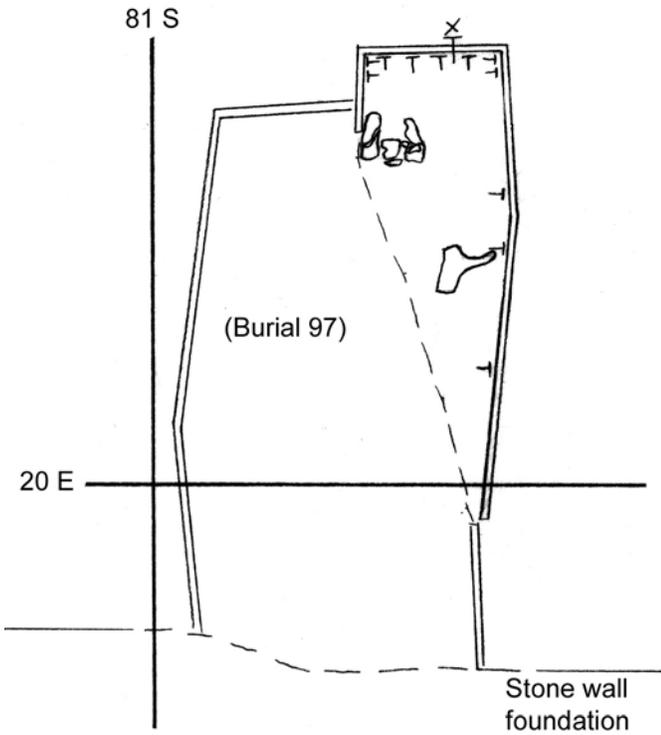
Elevation of cranium: 6.23' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 98 was of an infant one to two 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 grey brown fine silt with green-yellow fine silt mottling.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, recorded at elevations of 6.77' at the top to 6.11' at the bottom. Numerous bottom nails were recorded *in situ*, mainly at the head but also along the north side. The infant had been laid 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 though 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 it was partially destroyed by a later adult burial, the latter is assigned to the Late temporal group and Burial 98 is placed in the Middle temporal group, with the presumption that a period of time had passed between the two



Burial #: 98

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/13/91

Drawing #: 290



Burial 99

Series 11

Catalog # 846

Datum Point: 39 and 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E70

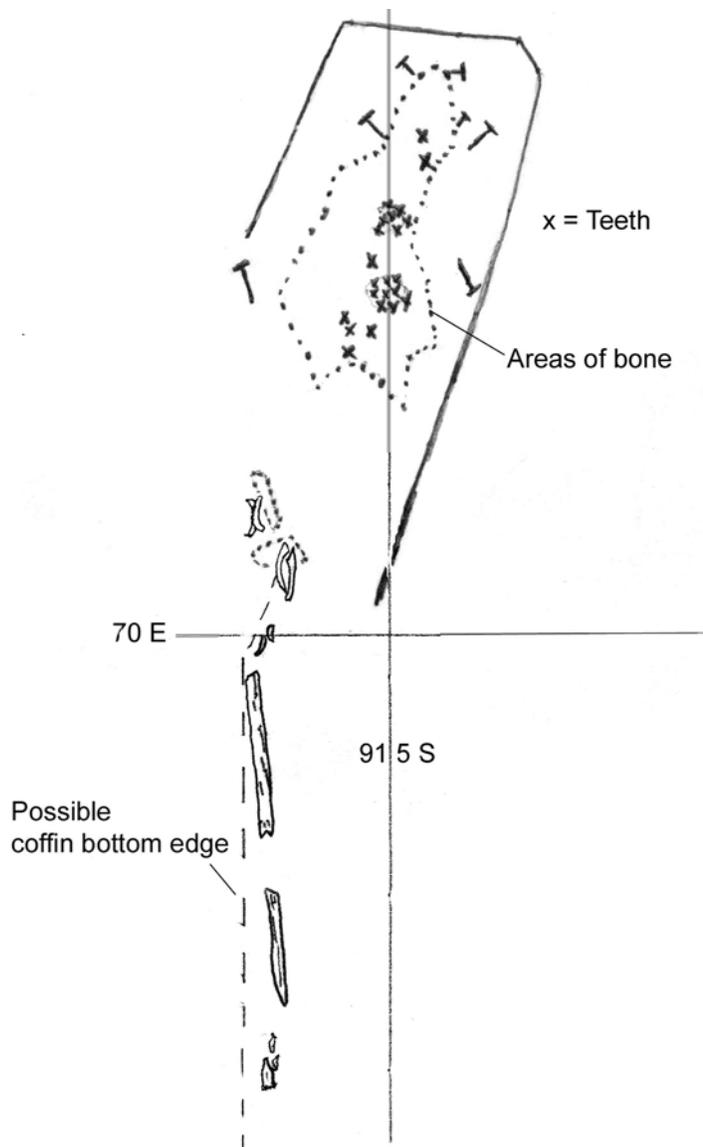
Elevation of cranium: 4.92' asl

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 never recovered after the 9-11-2001 World Trade Center collapse.

The burial was severely damaged during the fieldwork by heavy construction machinery. 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 identified due to 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 19th century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.



Burial #: 99 (composite)

Drawn by: W. Forbes, W. Williams

Date: 12/18/91, 1/28/92

Drawing #: 295, 354



Burial 100

Series 51

Catalog # 842

Datum Point: 25

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E20

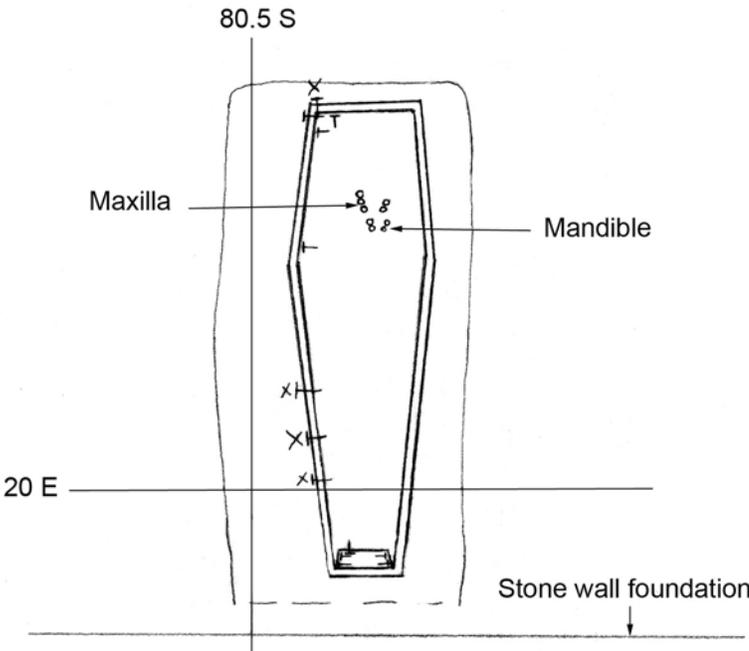
Elevation of cranium: 5.44' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 100 was probably of an infant or young child, though remains consisted only of teeth and the 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 grey-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, the foot board sloping outward 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.

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, which lay end-to-end immediately to the north. Based on its coffin shape and stratigraphic position, Burial 100 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 100
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/14/91
Drawing #: 291

→ North

0' .5' 1'

BURIALS 101 THROUGH 150

Burial 101

Catalog # 843

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S90/E48

Elevation of cranium: 3.94'

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' (in the northwest corner) to 4.45' (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, as 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, though 1769 is perhaps a plausible reading for the year.

Based on a minimum count of tack heads, a total of 187 tacks was recovered. 178 of the tacks had measurable heads, in two sizes: 1.0 cm (a count of 50) and 0.6 cm (a count of 128). For the outer portion of the design, the larger tacks were used, while the interior portion of the design was made with the smaller tacks. Although the tacks consisted mainly of corrosion product, 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.

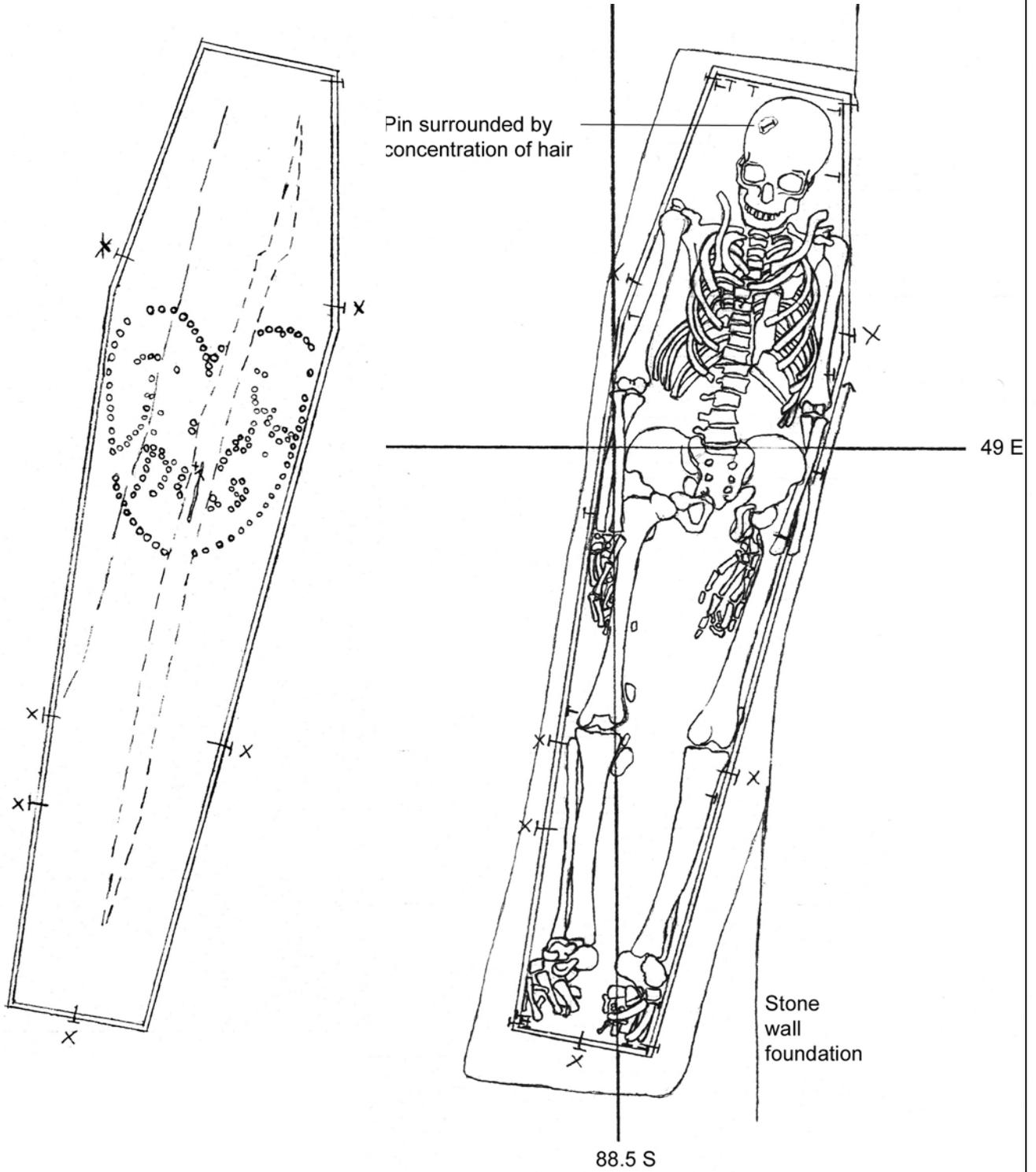
Two coffin wood samples from Burial 101 were identified as Larch. One additional point about the coffin lid is of interest. It was split in two longitudinally, having been either a single plank or joined boards that had split under the weight of soil above. A single, vertically oriented nail was recorded 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 coffin that was split down the center of the lid.

The preservation of the skeletal remains was excellent. The man had been laid in the supine position with his head to the west and his arms resting at his sides, hands 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. Excavators recorded two possible bone button fragments on the medial side of the left leg; no buttons were cataloged in the laboratory, however.

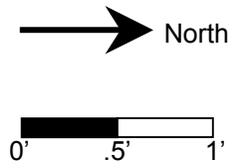
Burial 101 was immediately to the north of Burials 89 and 107. Field drawings indicate there was overlap between the grave shaft outline of Burial 101 and that of these adjacent burials, but it is not possible to determine which of the graves cut into the other.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101, and about one 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, however. They are aligned, with a northward orientation. The man in Burial 101 had one of the few decorated coffins in the sample excavated, and it is possible his grave site may have been marked and/or decorated as well; in this case the placement of the infant 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 101
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/18/91
Drawing #: 294



Burial 102

Catalog # 844

Datum Point: 19

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E19

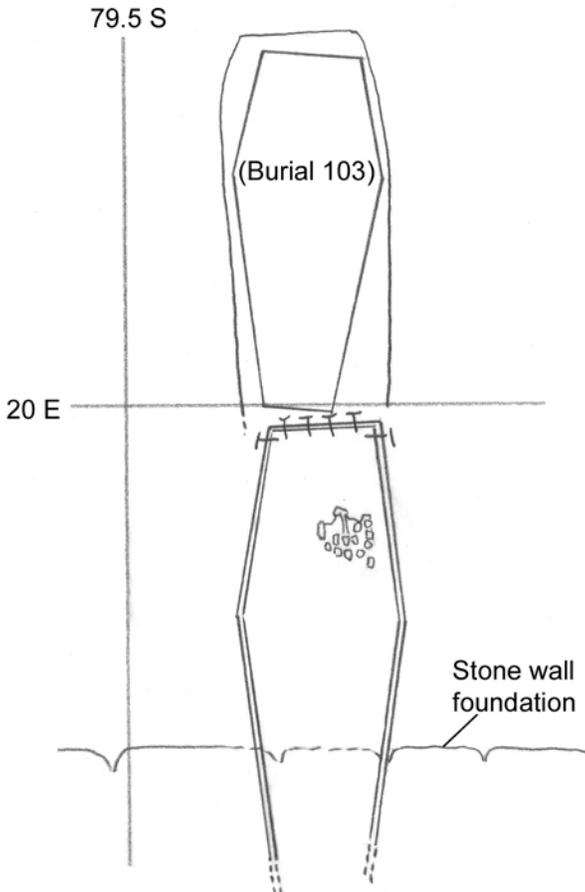
Elevation of teeth: 5.93' asl

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 and truncated at its east end by a foundation wall along the east side of Lot 12. 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', the bottom at 5.93'. 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* at the head end only. 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, though Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to be later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 are 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, they are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 102
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/17/91
Drawing #: 1294

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 103

Catalog # 845

Datum Point: 19

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E21

Elevation: 5.83' asl

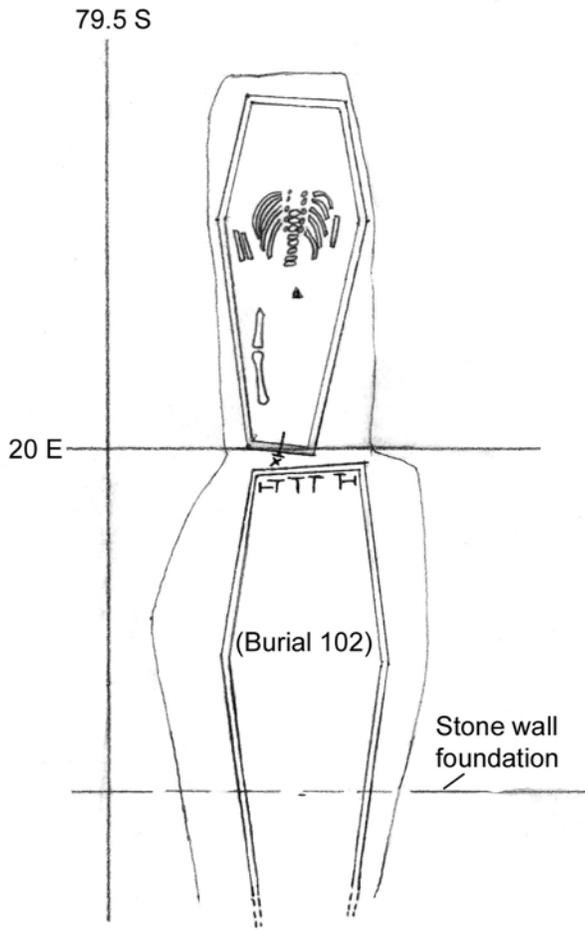
Temporal Group: Middle

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 post holes 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.

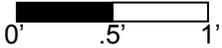
The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 5.83', the bottom at 5.53'. It was hexagonal in shape, and the excavators noted that it was in good condition. A single nail was recorded *in situ* at the foot of the coffin, though there were additional nails and a tack cataloged in the laboratory (some 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 laid in a supine position with the head to the west. There were only a few skeletal remains present, including ribs and 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, though Burial 97, the lone adult, appears to be later in time and unrelated. Burials 102 and 103 are 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, they are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 103
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/17/91
Drawing #: 293



Burial 104

Series 30

Catalog # 847

Datum Point: 39 (5.67' asl)

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E61

Elevation of cranium: 3.89' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

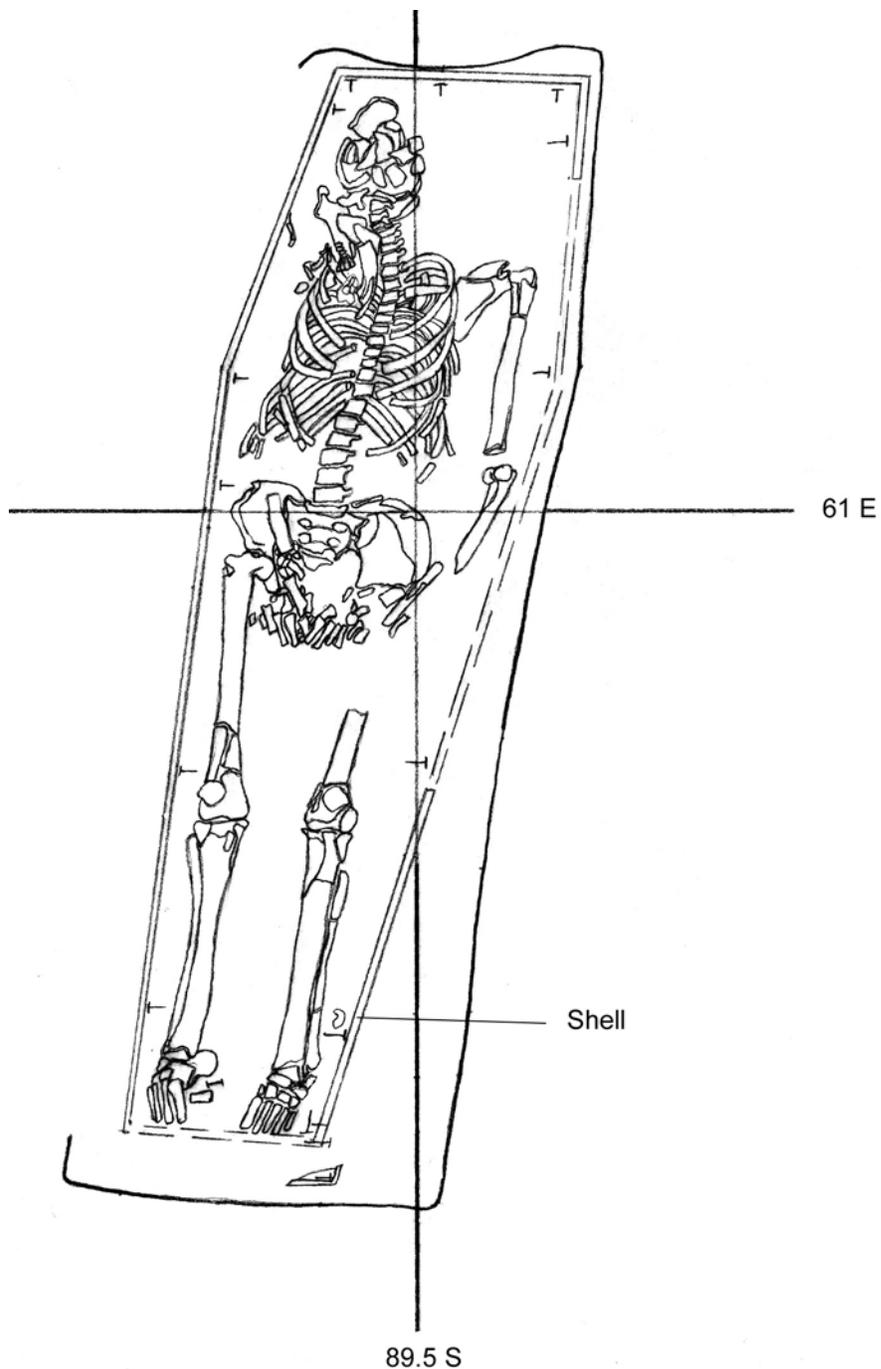
Burial 104, located in former Republican Alley, was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The remains were disturbed, as noted by excavators, by the backhoe during fieldwork. The skull was badly crushed, with various cranial and facial bones missing completely, and the right arm and hand were also gone. 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' based on the elevation of coffin nails found *in situ* in the northeast corner. The bottom was at approximately 3.5'. 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 due to the disturbance of the burial). The coffin wood was not identified.

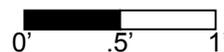
The woman had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west, her arms resting at her sides, and her hands placed over her pelvis. A piece of hard-shell clam (valve portion) was found near the outside of the woman's left lower leg. This shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on 9-11-2001. Fourteen straight pin fragments, including two with pin heads, were recovered from the burial. In the field, one pin was noted by excavators at 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 pre-existing grave, Burial 113, located immediately to the south.

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



Burial #: 104
Drawn by: M Schur
Date: 12/23/91
Drawing #: 300



Burial 105

Series 11a

Catalog # 848

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E60

Elevation of cranium (mandible): 4.37' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

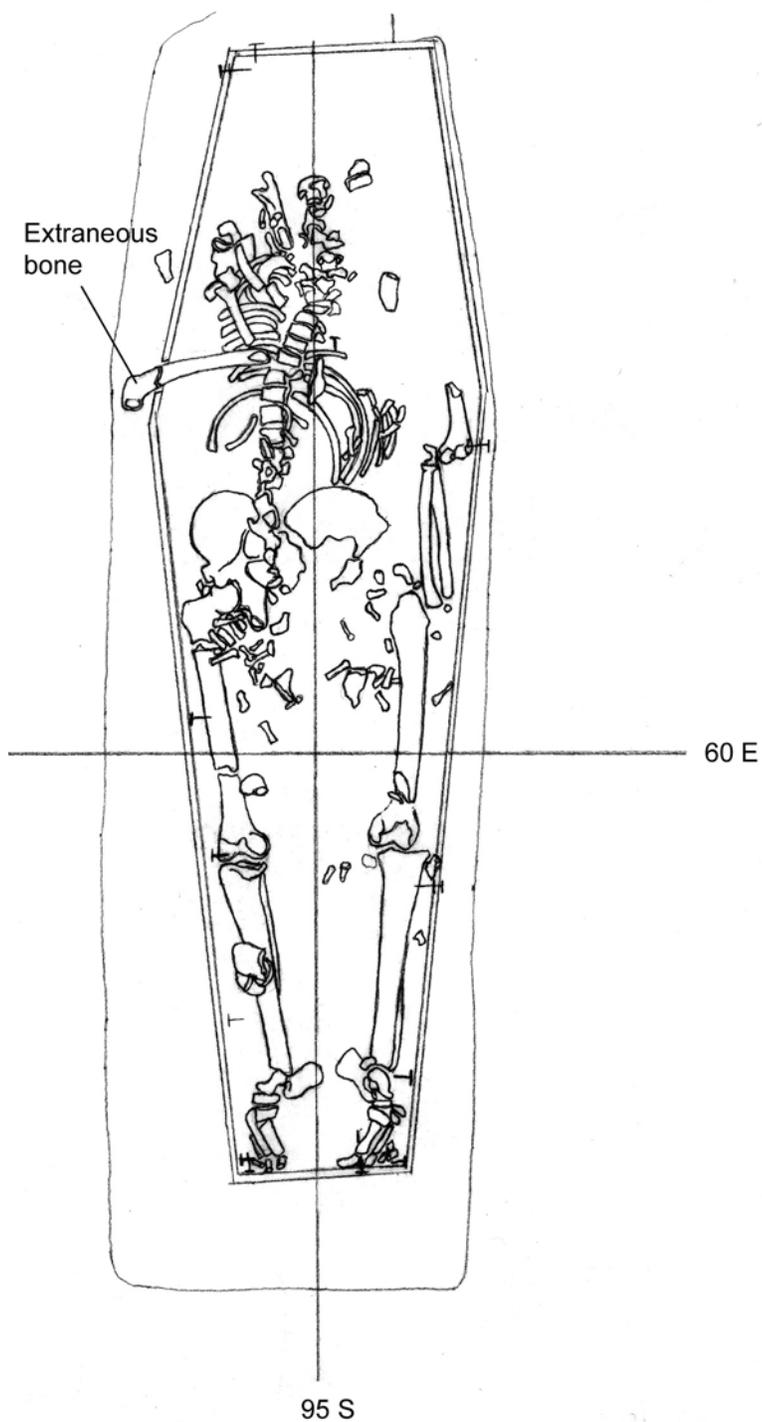
Burial 105, containing the remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age, was damaged during backhoe clearing of the south edge of former Republican Alley. Excavators noted that skeletal elements had been displaced from east to west. The southern side of the grave had also been disturbed by a 19th-century foundation wall. The grave shaft contained mottled silty clay.

The 19th-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'. 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.

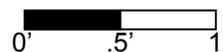
The man was interred in the supine position with his head to the west and his arms either at his sides or resting on the pelvis. The cranium, upper vertebrae and right arm were all thoroughly disturbed.

Along the southern side of the burial, extraneous skeletal elements (a left femur and pelvis fragments) were found – perhaps these 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, one month prior to Burial 189, and made no mention of the latter's grave shaft outline.

It is possible Burial 105 was aligned with Burials 122, 113, and 104 to its north. It was about a foot higher in elevation, however, 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 – i.e. its apparent truncation of at least one earlier burial and the possibility that it post-dated the burials to the north (with intervening soil deposition) – Burial 105 is assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 105
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/3/92
Drawing #: 308



Burial 106

Series 11

Catalog # 849

Datum Point: 39

Grid coordinates: S90.5/E71

Elevation of cranium: 3.98' asl

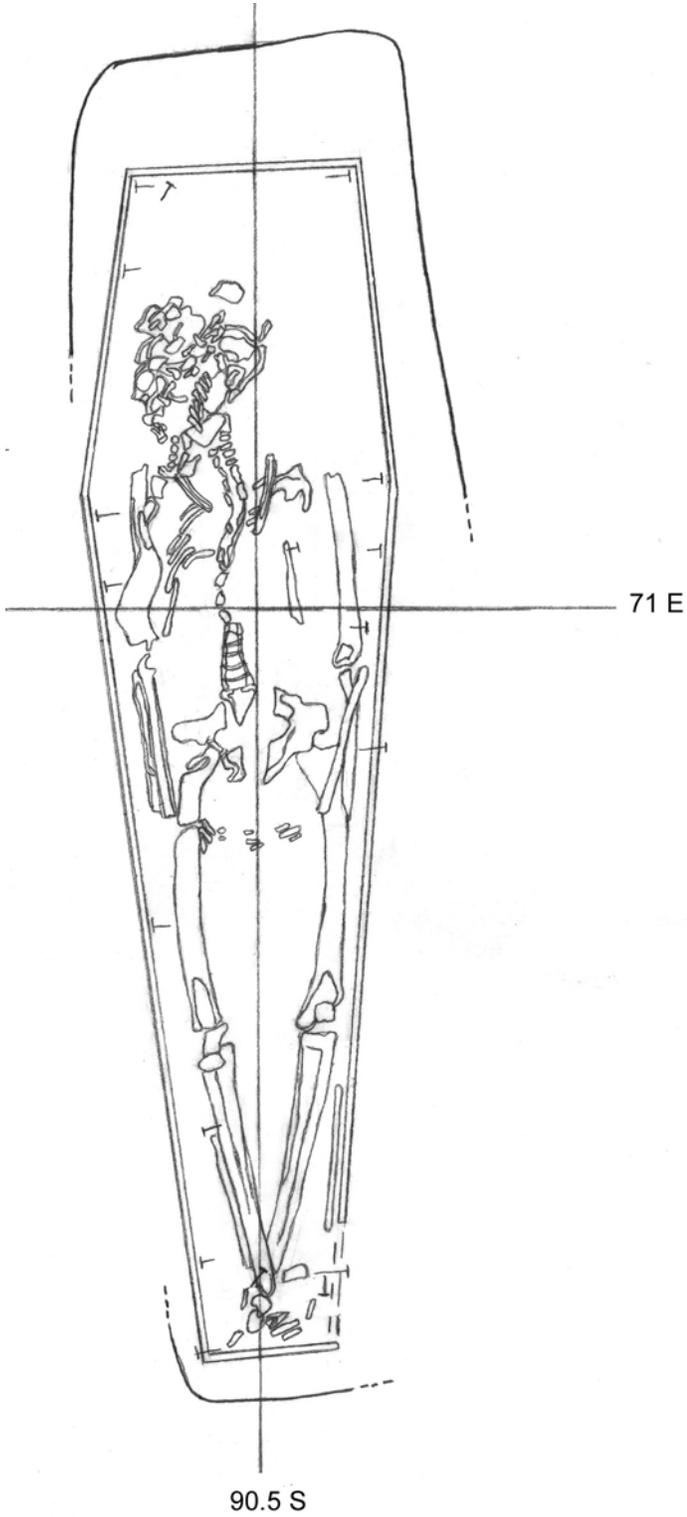
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 106 contained the remains of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in former Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 14. The grave shaft was obscured in the southern and eastern portions by Burials 99 and 148; its fill consisted of stony mixed silt and a fragment of locally-manufactured blue painted ceramic (mentioned as lost in the field), a prehistoric lithic, 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 9-11-2001 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' in the northwest corner, and sloped down eastward to an elevation of 4.27' in the northeast corner. The bottom was at elevations of 3.87' in the west to 3.48' in the east. The coffin was hexagonal, and its end boards were slanted outward at the top, though it was noted that this might have been due to the backhoe disturbance. The woman's head was to the west, and she had been laid in the supine position with her 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, and the proximal ends of the humeri were also crushed, with minute fragments of crushed bones 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 post-dates 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 temporal group.

A later archaeological feature, a post hole, 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 post hole was made in the field notes; it is shown in photographs and is indicated on the drawing for Burial 263 to the north. This post-hole was not given a feature designation, and there is no record of its contents.



Burial #: 106

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/3/92

Drawing #: 307



Burial 107

Series 10

Catalog # 850

Datum Point: 33

Grid coordinates: S90/E48

Elevation of cranium: 4.19' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 107 yielded the remains of a woman between 35 and 40 years of age. The grave was located in 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 grave shaft fill soil contained small fragments of animal bone, but no other artifacts.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.49' 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, though the Burial 107 lid was not decorated. A wood sample from Burial 107 was identified as Fir (that of Burial 101 was Larch).

The woman in burial 107 had been laid 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 also from a rodent disturbance, 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 and one near the left forearm. A tuft of hair was recorded on the cranium.

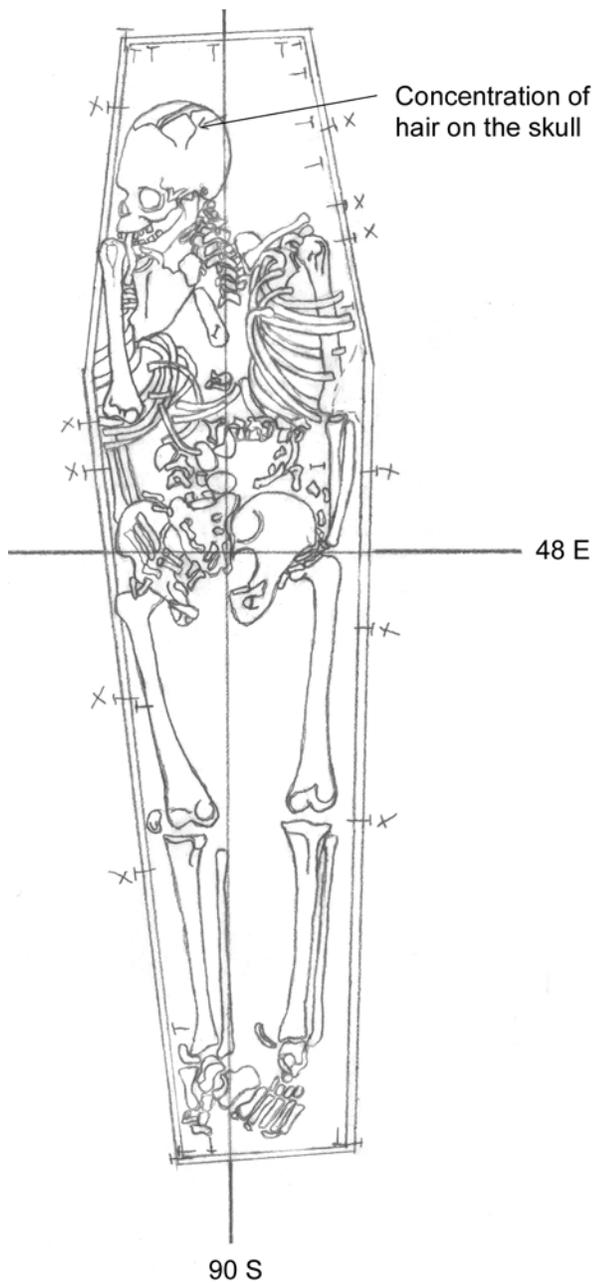
A single bead was found near the woman's ear during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. The drawn glass bead was cylindrical and colored opaque "redwood" red on the surface with a transparent apple green core. The diameter was 0.31 cm, the length 0.9 cm.



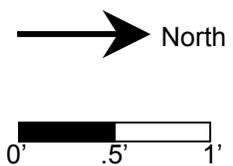
Burial 107 was immediately below Burial 89, offset 0.7' to 0.8' to the north. The drawing of the grave shaft outline for Burial 89

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 Burials 89/107 grave cut into Burial 111, an infant's grave (which is unusual at this cemetery and may indicate that the gravedigger 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, the shared burial is assigned along with these others to the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 107
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/27/91
Drawing #: 301



Burial 108

Catalog # 851

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E53

Elevation of cranium: 5.40' asl

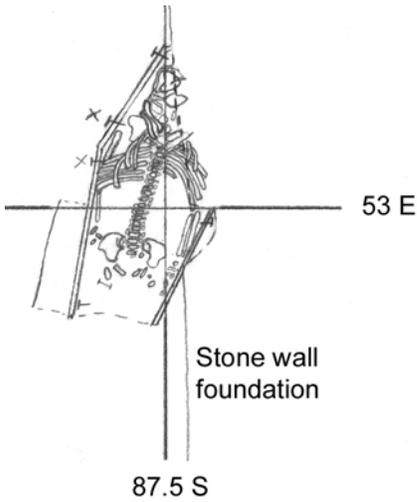
Temporal Group: Late-Middle

Burial 108, located along the north edge of 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 grave shaft fill soil 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.

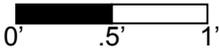
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 5.46', and the bottom at 5.0'. The backhoe disturbance continued through the coffin, removing the entire eastern portion, and the northwest section of the coffin was also missing, truncated by the stone foundation. Nevertheless, the coffin shape was 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 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. Five pin fragments were cataloged in the lab.

Burial 108 was located just a few inches to the northeast of the foot of Burial 101, and about one 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. Since 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 that his grave surface may have been marked and/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 #: 108
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 12/27/91
Drawing #: 302



Burial 109

Series 10

Catalog # 852

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S90.5/E54

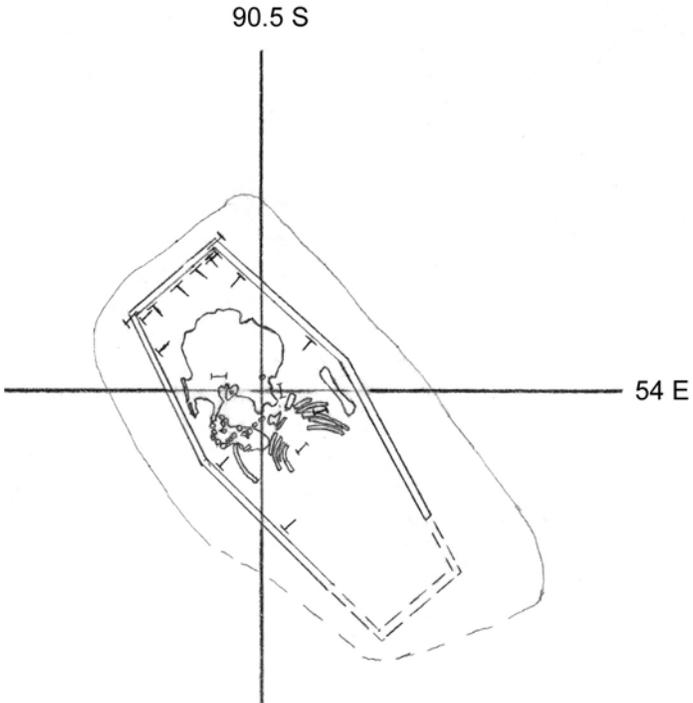
Elevation of cranium: 4.32' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 109 was of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within 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' in the northwest corner and 4.13' in the northeast corner, based on coffin nails found *in situ*. The base of the coffin was at an elevation of 4.18' 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 due to 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 post-dating 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 109

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/29/91

Drawing #: 304



Burial 110

Series 11

Catalog # 853

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S90/E78

Elevation of cranial fragments: 5.33' asl

Temporal Group: Undetermined

Burial 110, located in Republican Alley, consisted of a small pile of secondarily-deposited cranial fragments of an infant less than two and a half 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 coffin outline apparent. The bone was first recorded at an elevation of 5.33', and the lowest elevation was 4.94'. 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 20th century structure (rather than stains from decomposed copper alloy pins).

The bones assigned to Burial 110 lay 0.61' 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 19th century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

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

Burial 111

Series 10

Catalog # 854

Datum Point: 34

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E52

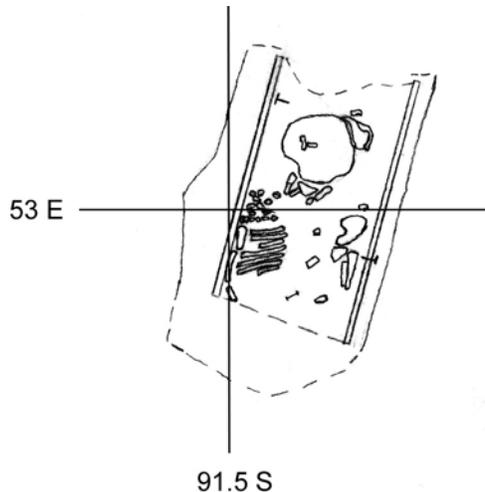
Elevation of cranium: 4.87' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 111 was of a child between 8 and 16 months old. The grave was located within 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, though no cause is suggested in the field records; machine damage, which is recorded nearby, is a possible explanation. Alternatively, it is possible Burial 111 was disturbed on the east by the grave shaft of Burial 109 (located to the northeast of Burial 111, 0.5' 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', the base at 4.83'. 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 pre-dates 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.

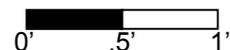


Burial #: 111

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 12/29/91

Drawing #: 303



Burial 112

Catalog # 855

Datum Point: 40

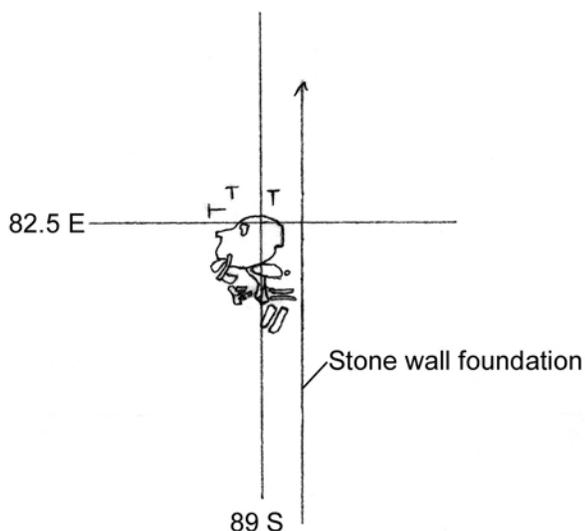
Grid coordinates: S89/E82.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.52' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

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

Excavation began at an elevation of 4.54'. 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 were 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.

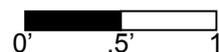


Burial #: 112

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/4/92

Drawing #: 309



Burial 113

Catalog # 856

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E60

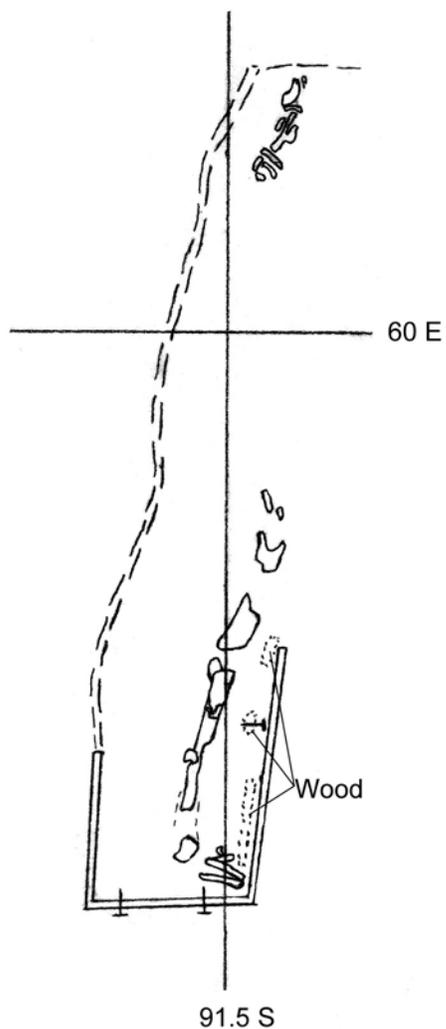
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.62' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 113, located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 14, was very disturbed, possibly by recent construction activity, though 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' at the foot (east) end. Only the eastern end of the coffin was intact, though the south side could be vaguely identified from staining as well. Three coffin nails were recorded *in situ*, two at the top of the foot board 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 their 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'. 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, though Burial 113 was much more disturbed than the other two; it 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 113

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/15/92

Drawing #: 326



Burial 114

Catalog # 857

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S94.5/E91

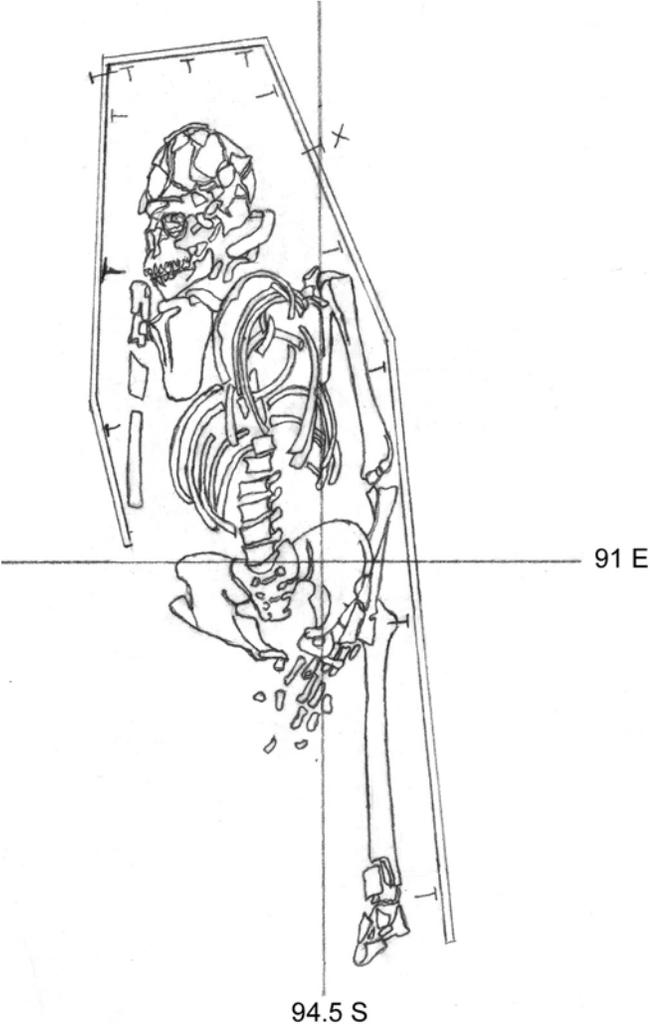
Elevation of cranium: 3.79' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

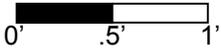
Burial 114, located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 15, was of a man between 45 and 50 years of age. The associated soil was described as gray brown sandy silt with yellow inclusions of fine silt and rock, but no grave shaft outline was recorded. The burial had been disturbed, and the southeast portion truncated; field notes indicate machine damage, but it is also possible this area was disturbed by 19th-century construction.

The man's coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 4.02', the bottom at 3.24'. 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 due to construction disturbance. The right ribs were pushed up and to the left. Examination of the dentition in the field and in the 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 be 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 114
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/4/92
Drawing #: 310



Burial 115

Series 12

Catalog # 858

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E89

Elevation of cranium: 3.81' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

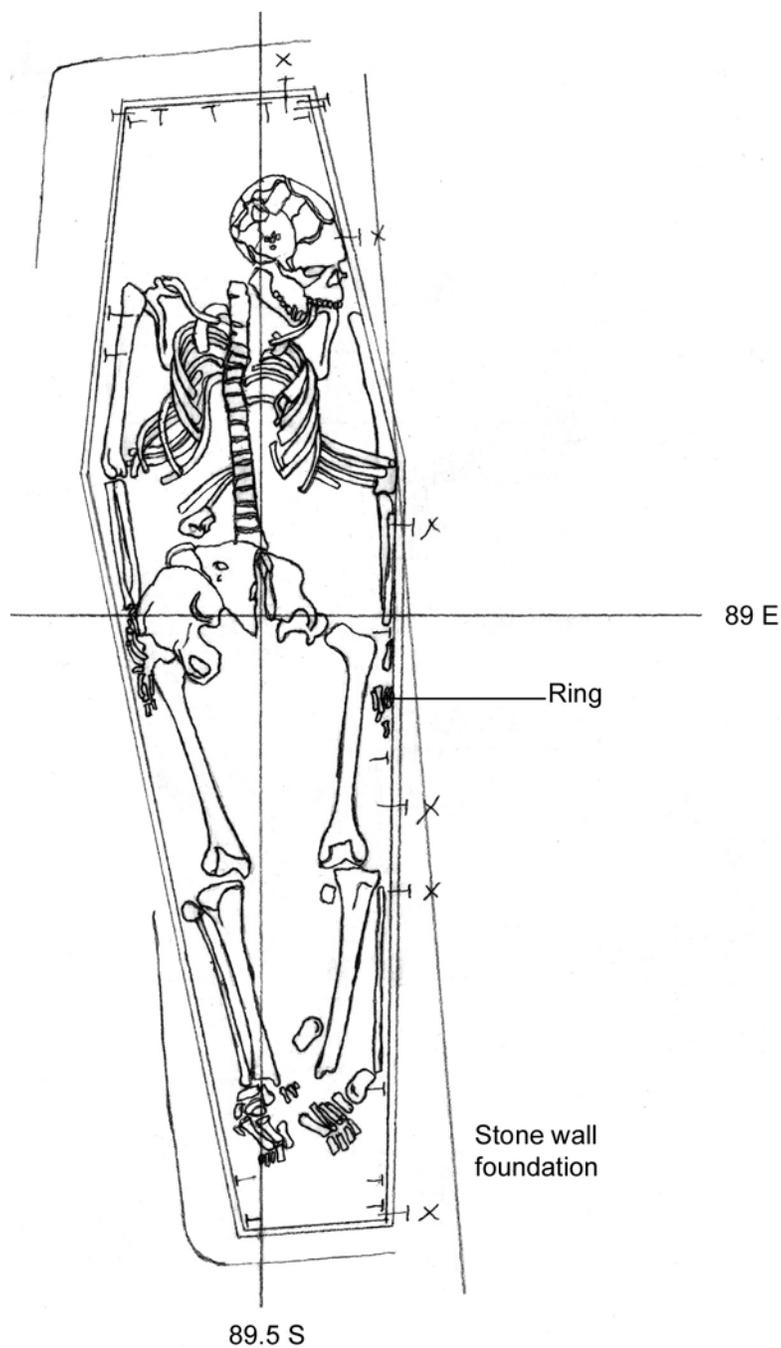
Burial 115, located along the north side of former Republican Alley at the rear of Lot 15, yielded the remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The rear foundation wall for a Duane Street structure lay above the north edge of the grave. The side of the grave shaft outline was not visible, but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

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.12', and the bottom at 3.47'. It was hexagonal in shape. The woman had been laid out 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.

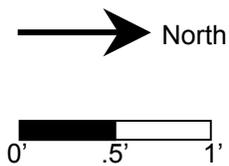


Burial 115 was immediately adjacent to the south of the grave that contained the a interment of a woman and children, Burials 142, 144, and 149. Burial 115 was at approximately the same elevation as Burial 142, but it appears to have cut into and slightly disturbed the southwest portion of the latter's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

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



Burial #: 115
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/5/92
Drawing #: 311



Burial 116

Series 13

Catalog # 861 and 2148

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E81.5

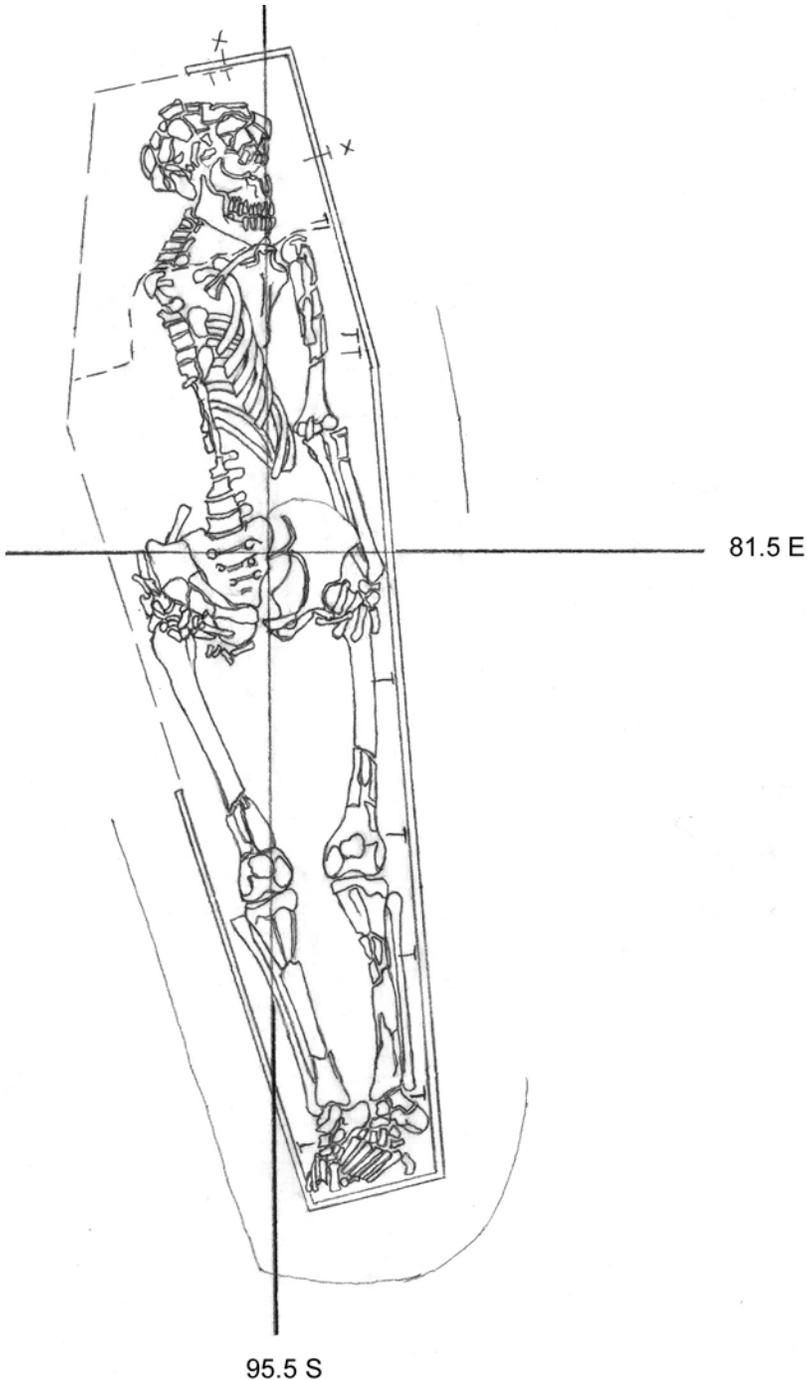
Elevation of cranium: 3.64' asl

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 former Republican Alley. Associated soil was described as yellowish brown clay with sand. Two ceramic items that likely came from the nearby stoneware kiln (a kiln spacer and a waste sherd) were recovered from the grave shaft fill. 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' 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 laid in a hexagonal coffin, in the supine position with his head to the west and with his arms at his sides, his hands resting 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 on 9-11-2001.

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 lain 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, #2148, was assigned in the lab to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments. All three burials are assigned to the Middle temporal group, absent temporal evidence that would place them otherwise.



Burial #: 116
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/10/92
Drawing #: 315



Burial 117

Series 11

Catalog # 862

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E76.5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.14' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 117 was highly disturbed, the minimal remains recovered including only a few bone fragments, identified as those of a fetus. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no remains of a coffin were preserved. The highest elevation recorded was 4.04'. One nail fragment that 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 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 19th century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

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

Burial 118

Series 11a

Catalog # 863

Datum Point: 34

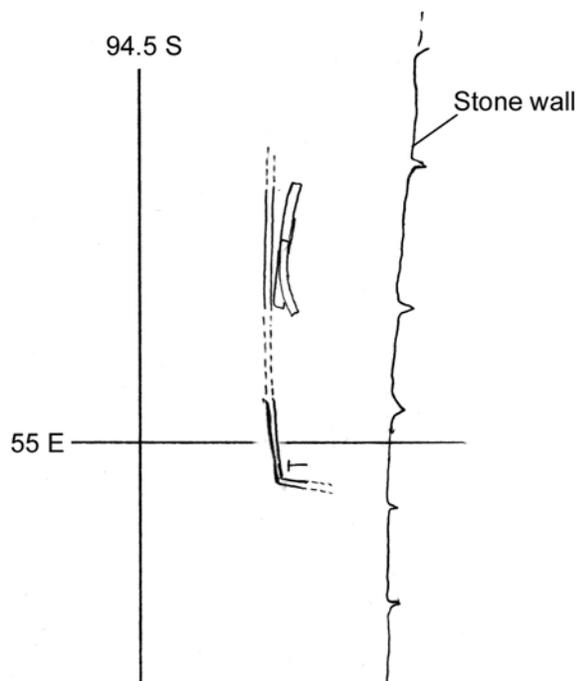
Grid coordinates: S94.5/E55

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.18' asl

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 former Republican Alley, and a foundation trench obscured the southern portion of the shaft, which 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' to 4.43' along the remaining portion of the north side, and the bottom was reached at 4.18'. 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 is 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.

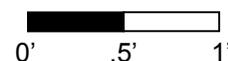


Burial #: 118

Drawn by: B.V.L.

Date: 1/6/92

Drawing #: 320



Burial 119

Series 11

Catalog #864 and 1197

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E72

Elevation of cranium: 3.79' asl

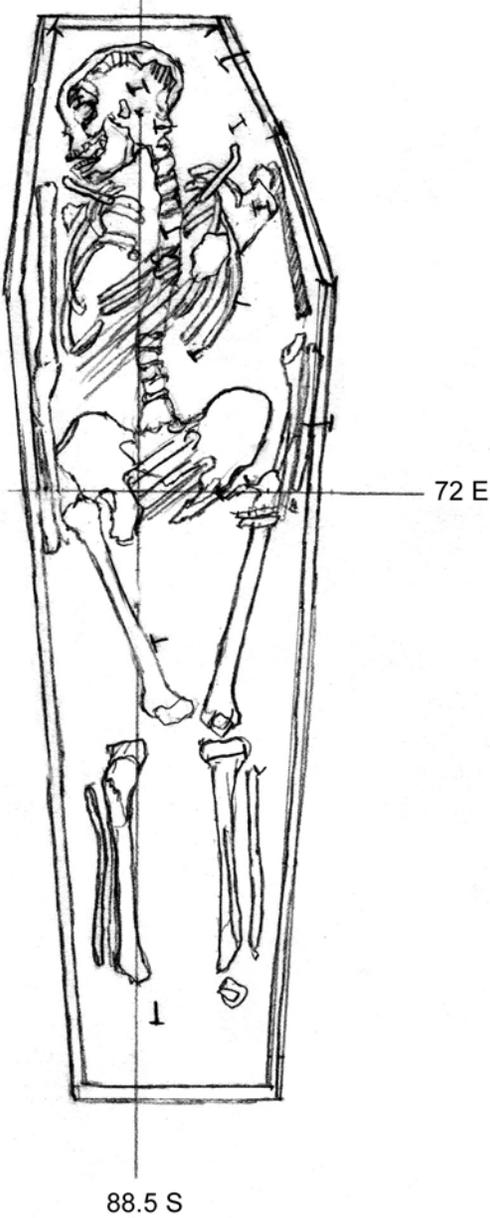
Temporal Group: Late Middle

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

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.91' based on nails found *in situ*, and the bottom was at 3.44'. 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, with portions of the feet 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 #: 119
Drawn by: E. S.
Date: 1/14/92
Drawing #: 324



Burial 120

Series 11

Catalog # 865 and 1188

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.54' asl

Temporal Group: Early

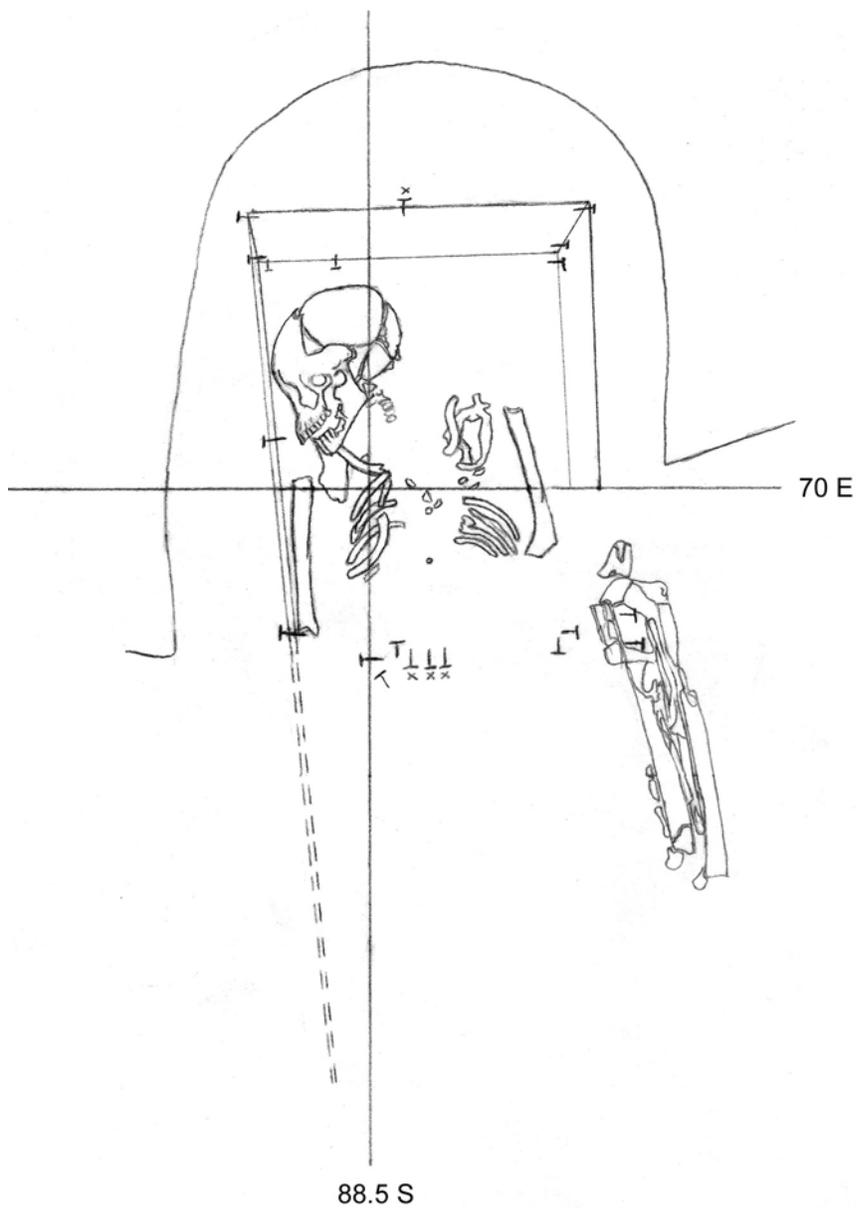
Burial 120 was of a woman between 25 and 34 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley to the rear of former Lot 14. The shaft fill soil was described as a mixture of sand, silt, and clay; no artifacts were recovered from it. The eastern half of the grave had been removed during the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

The woman's coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.36' 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 the Burial 120 was halted to fully expose Burial 119. Excavation continued approximately one month later. The woman's coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.25'.

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 given the catalog # 1188. Apparently when the interment of Burial 119 took place, the gravedigger laid the displaced bones from Burial 120 alongside the coffin of Burial 202.

The coffin of Burial 120 does not appear to have been shouldered, as it was wider at the head, and based on the field drawings it probably tapered from head to foot. The woman had been laid in the supine position, but due to the truncation of the woman's burial it is 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 gravedigger), Burial 120 is placed in the Early temporal group.



Burial #: 120
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 1/19/92
Drawing #: 334

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 121

Series 11

Catalog # 866

Datum Point: 73

Grid coordinates: S86/E70

Elevation of cranium: 4.19' asl

Temporal Group: Early

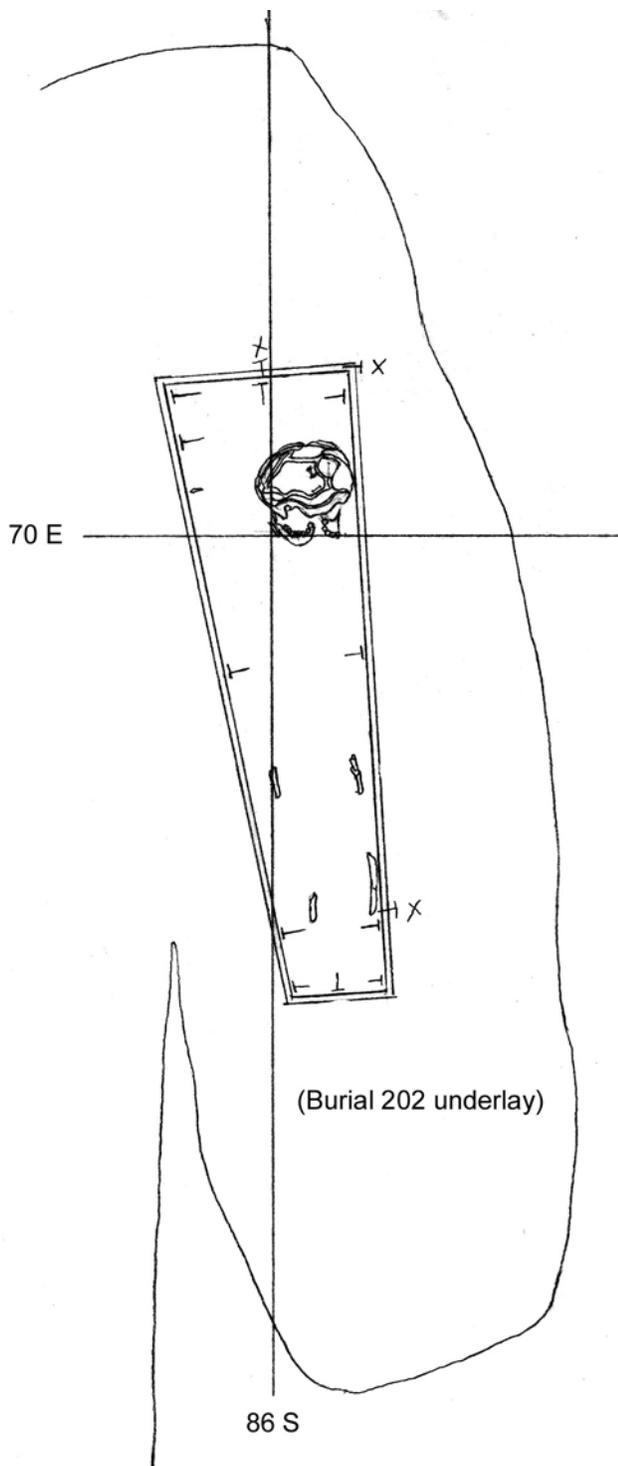
Burial 121 was of a child between two and half to four and a half years old. The grave was shared with Burial 202, which lay directly beneath and held remains identified as a probable female aged 12 to 18 years. The shaft fill was described as mottled brown sand, with gray-brown silty clay and yellow-brown 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', and the coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.88'. 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. Due to 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, since 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 temporal group, as is its neighboring grave to the south (Burial 120), and the child burial has been kept with them in the Early group.



Burial #: 121

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/21/92

Drawing #: 442



Burial 122

Catalog # 867

Datum Point: 34 (coffin lid); 38 (skeletal remains)

Grid coordinates: S93/E61

Elevation of cranium: 4.64' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

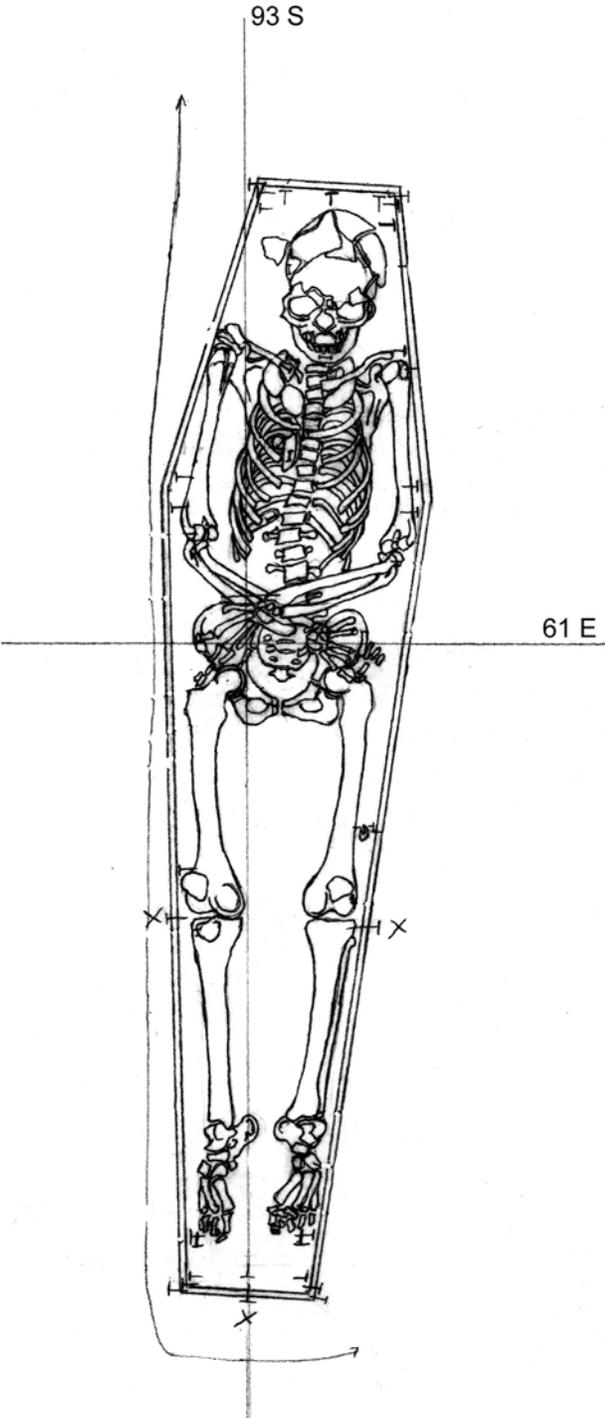
Burial 122 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley, behind former Lot 14. Its shaft, which was discernable along the south and east sides of the grave, was filled with soil described as mottled silty clay. No artifacts were recovered from the grave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

The young woman's coffin lid was first recorded at elevations of 4.47' in the east to 4.10' in the northwest. The lid had split lengthwise and had slumped down into the burial. After the lid had been sketched, the skeletal remains were exposed and the cranium recorded at an elevation of 3.44'. The coffin bottom was reached at 2.93'. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, with the head and foot boards sloping outward toward the top; a schematic profile was drawn. 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, though the skull was fragmented and some erosion of bone was noted. The woman had been placed with her head to the west, supine, with her arms crossed over her pelvis. Pins were noted on her mandible, right scapula, right clavicle, corpus sterni, right twelfth rib head, and first lumbar vertebrae. 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 (further 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 temporal group.

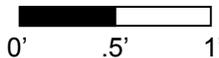


Burial #: 122

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/9/92

Drawing #: 313



Burial 123

Series 11B

Catalog # 868

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S89.5/E80

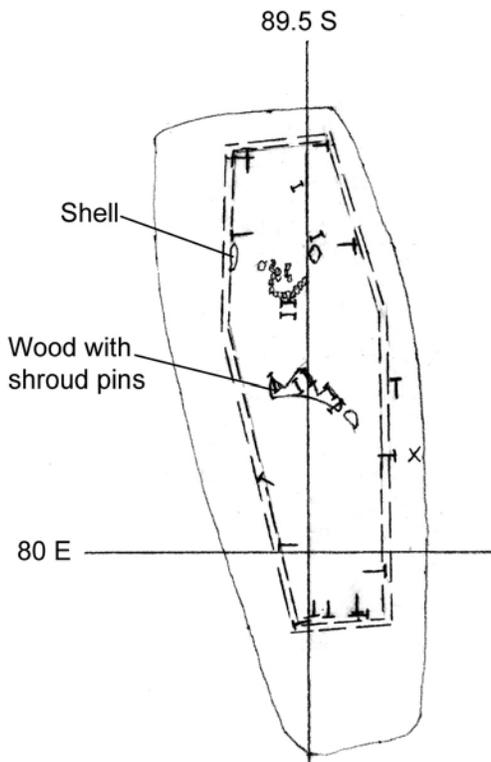
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 123, located in former Republican Alley, held the remains of an infant between eight and sixteen 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', the bottom at 4.12'. It was probably hexagonal in shape, though its outline was not clear. The child had been placed with the head to the west, based on the location of teeth. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted solely of teeth and some possible cranial fragments. Five shroud pins were found adhering to a wood fragment at the center of the coffin.

Stratigraphically, Burial 123 lay 1.50' above the northwest corner of the Burial 177 grave shaft, and approximately 0.60' above the southwestern corner of the grave shaft of Burial 126/143. Burial 110, a small pile of disturbed bones, lay 0.61' 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 126/143, Burial 123 is assigned to the Late Middle group.



Burial #: 123

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/8/92

Drawing #: 312



Burials 124/129

Series 14

Catalog #s 869, 874

Datum Point: Note: #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.

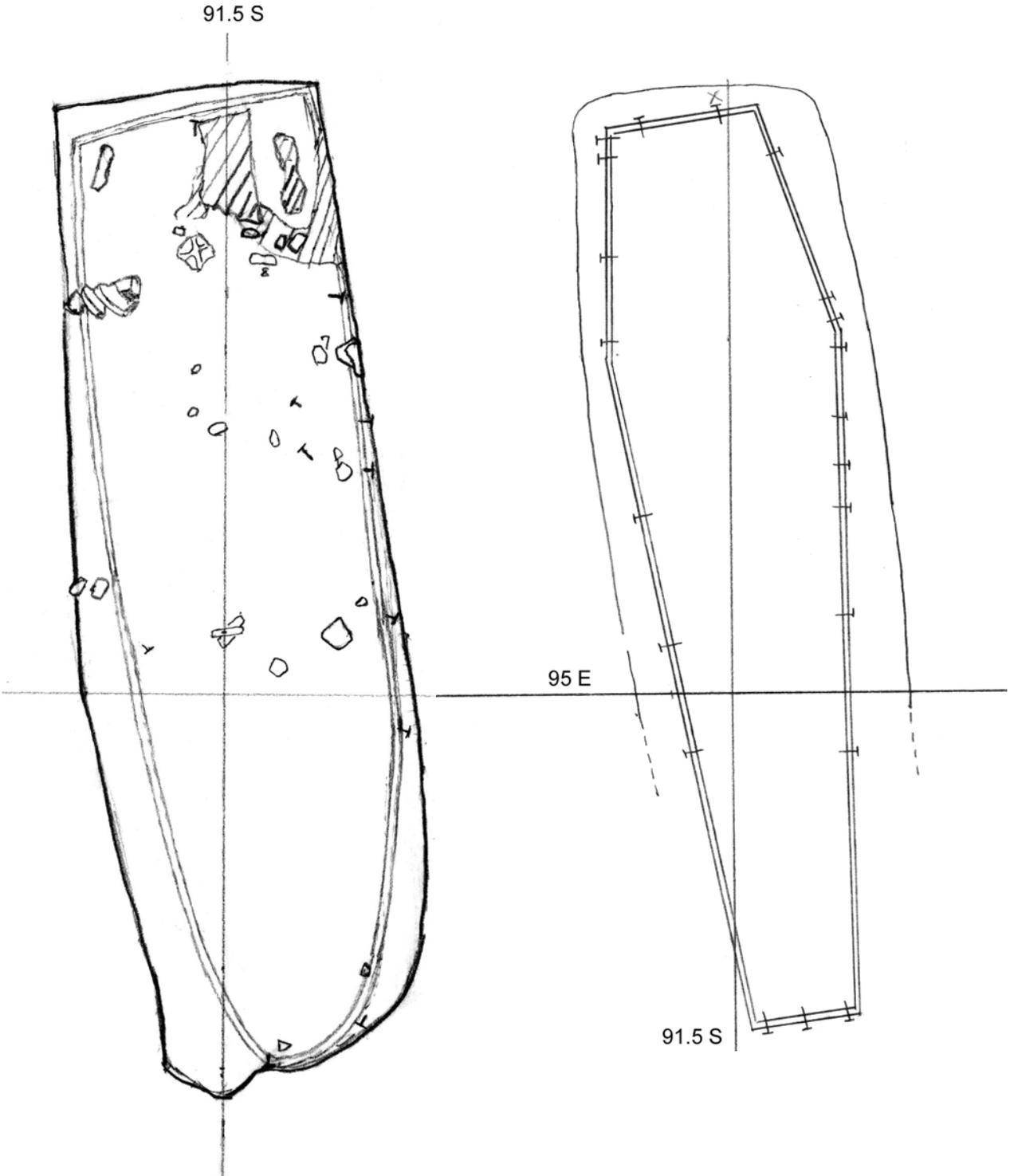
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E95

Elevation of skeletal remains (highest): 4.01' asl

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, though the boards had separated and slumped inward. The coffin was first drawn as 4-sided, 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', and the top of the coffin designated Burial 129 was at 3.67'. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.42'. The skeletal remains recovered consisted of teeth, an occipital fragment of the skull, and the distal end of a humerus.



Burial #: 124 (left, scattered elements) and 129 (right)
Drawn by: E.S.; B.V. Ludwig
Date: 1/12/92; 1/14/92
Drawing #s: 316, 323

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 125

Catalog # 870

Datum Point: 45

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E52

Elevation of cranium: 3.96' asl

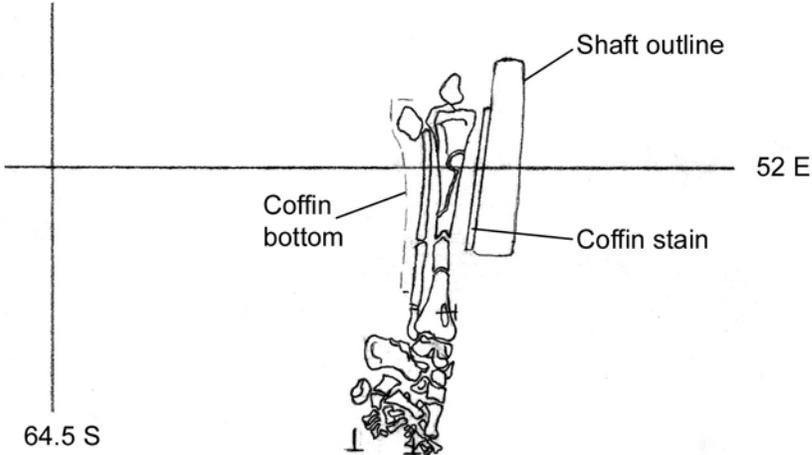
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 125 was of a probable woman, whose age could not be determined. It had been severely disturbed by a 19th century foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14), and 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, and only a very small section of the side of the coffin was noticed as 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' and the bottom wood at 4.09'. 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 bottle glass fragment 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 (also disturbed by the foundation) to the north.

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



Burial #: 125

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/17/92

Drawing #: 331



Burials 126 and 143

Series 11B

Catalog # 871

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E80.5

Elevation of cranium: Burial 126, 3.40' asl, Burial 143, 3.11' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

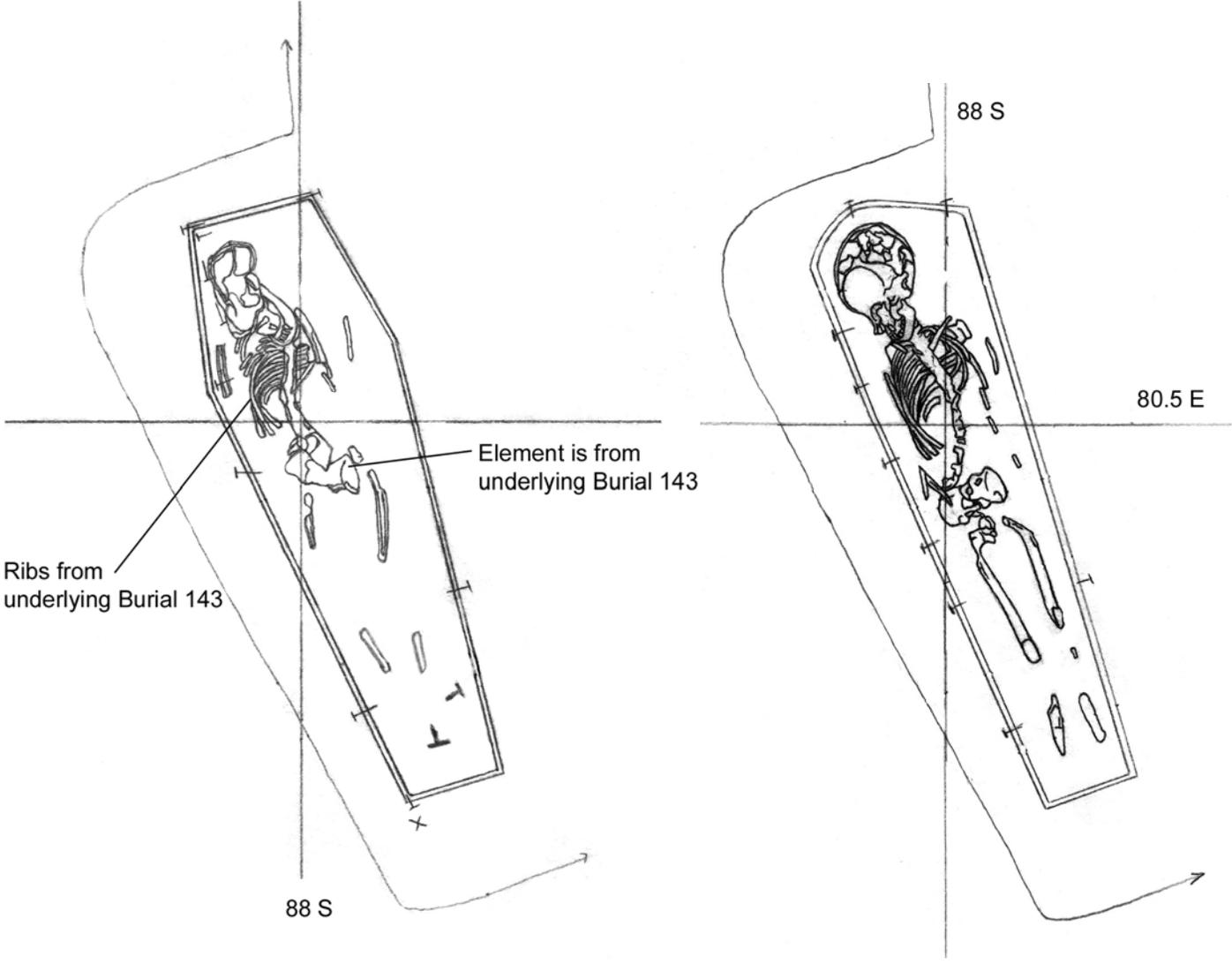
Burials 126 and 143 represent two children who shared a single coffin. Their ages were three and half to five and a half years (Burial 126), and six to ten years (Burial 143). The grave lay beneath a foundation wall from a 19th-century building on Lot 15. The shaft fill soil was described as very compact, very stony silt. It contained small fragments of wood scattered throughout, possibly from the disturbed coffin of Burial 261 which lay underneath. In addition, a shell and kiln furniture were observed 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 Burial 126/143 coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.29' 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.)

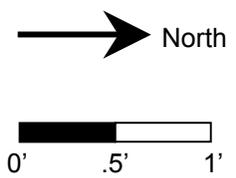
The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape, based on the stain from its south side. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 2.95' along the eastern foot board. A sample from the lid was later identified as Spruce. The children were buried with their heads to the west in the supine position. The Burial 126 cranium was described as crushed and mushy, and the surface of it pulled away with the soil. The child's post-cranial 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, though none were depicted *in situ* or recovered.

Burial 126/143 cut into and largely destroyed an underlying interment designated Burial 261. Burial 198 in turn cut into the northwest edge of Burial 126/143. Because the grave destroyed an underlying burial, Burial 126/143 is placed in the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 126 (left) and 143 (right)
Drawn by: M. Schur, W. Williams
Date: 1/16/92, 1/22/92
Drawing #s: 327 and 338



Burial 127

Series 14

Catalog # 872

Datum Point: 41A (0.07' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S90/E95

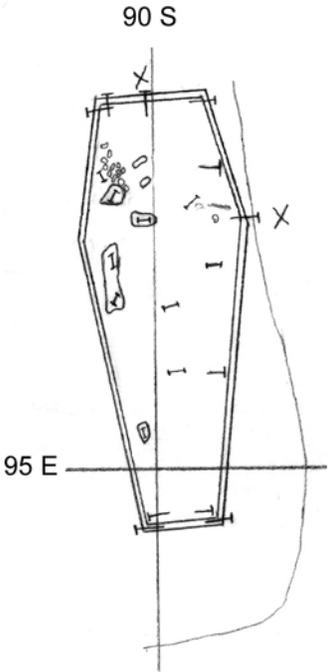
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.78' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 127 held the remains of a child eight to sixteen months old. The grave was located near the eastern limit of the preserved burials along former Republican Alley. Its shaft fill 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', based on a nail found on the western edge, and its bottom was at an elevation of 2.68', recorded along the northern edge. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the infant had been placed with the head to the west. 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.

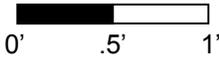


Burial #: 127

Drawn by: M.Schur

Date: 1/12/92

Drawing #: 317



Burial 128

Series 11B

Catalog # 873

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S92.5/E83

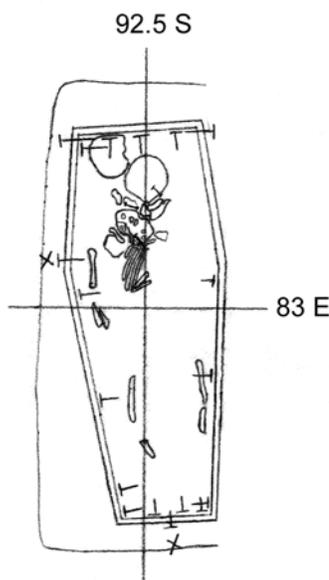
Elevation of cranium: 3.45' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 128 was of an infant under two and a half months old. The grave was located in former Republican Alley. The shaft outline was visible except on the north side, and its fill soil consisted of dark gray brown silt mottled with yellow silt, with no artifacts. The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.66', the bottom at 3.35'. A wood sample was identified as Cedar.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, with the infant laid supine with the head to the west. Six teeth were present, but the skeletal remains were in poor condition. Three shroud pins were recorded, one at the left mandible, one on the skull, and one on the vertebral column.

The grave of Burial 128 was dug partially into the grave shaft of Burial 177, which lay approximately 1.40' 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. Since it had a hexagonal coffin and there is no other temporal evidence, Burial 128 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

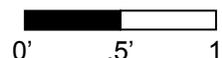


Burial #: 128

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/16/92

Drawing #: 330



Burial 130

Catalog # 875

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S92/E56

Elevation of cranium: 3.27' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 130, located in Republican Alley to the rear of Lot 14, held the remains of a child between one and two years old. Associated soil was described as mottled silty clay, though no grave shaft outline was recorded by excavators. The shaft fill yielded three bottle glass fragments and one unidentifiable tobacco pipe bowl fragment. The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.71', based on nails found in the southwest corner, and the bottom was reached at 3.26' at the same corner. It 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 (though all deciduous teeth were present), and portions of the hands and feet were missing. One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the cranium, surrounded by a concentration of hair.

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, with an elevation of 3.53'. However, in the photographs taken during excavation it appears that this edge was actually the top of the foot board 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 adjacent to and at a similar elevation to Burials 122 and 113, but no direct stratigraphic relationship was recorded. Lacking evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 130 is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

Burial 131

Series 11

Catalog # 876

Datum Point: 40

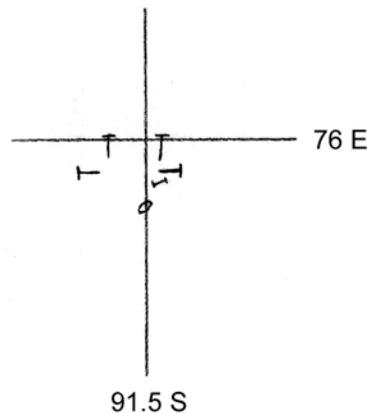
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E76.5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.83' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 131 was highly disturbed, consisting only of four nails and a subadult bone fragment. No description of the grave shaft was recorded, and no coffin wood was preserved. At 3.85' coffin nails were recorded in a pattern that suggests the western end of a coffin. The lowest recorded elevation of the presumed coffin was 3.80'. 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'. It was apparently overlain by another highly disturbed burial, Burial 117 (assessed as a remains of a fetus) and it is possible the two 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 19th century construction as well as from heavy machinery during the current project.

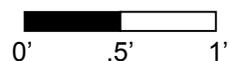


Burial #: 131

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/12/92

Drawing #: 321



Burial 132

Catalog # 877

Datum Point: 45 (west portion); 43 (east portion)

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E61.5; S63.5/E64.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.01' asl

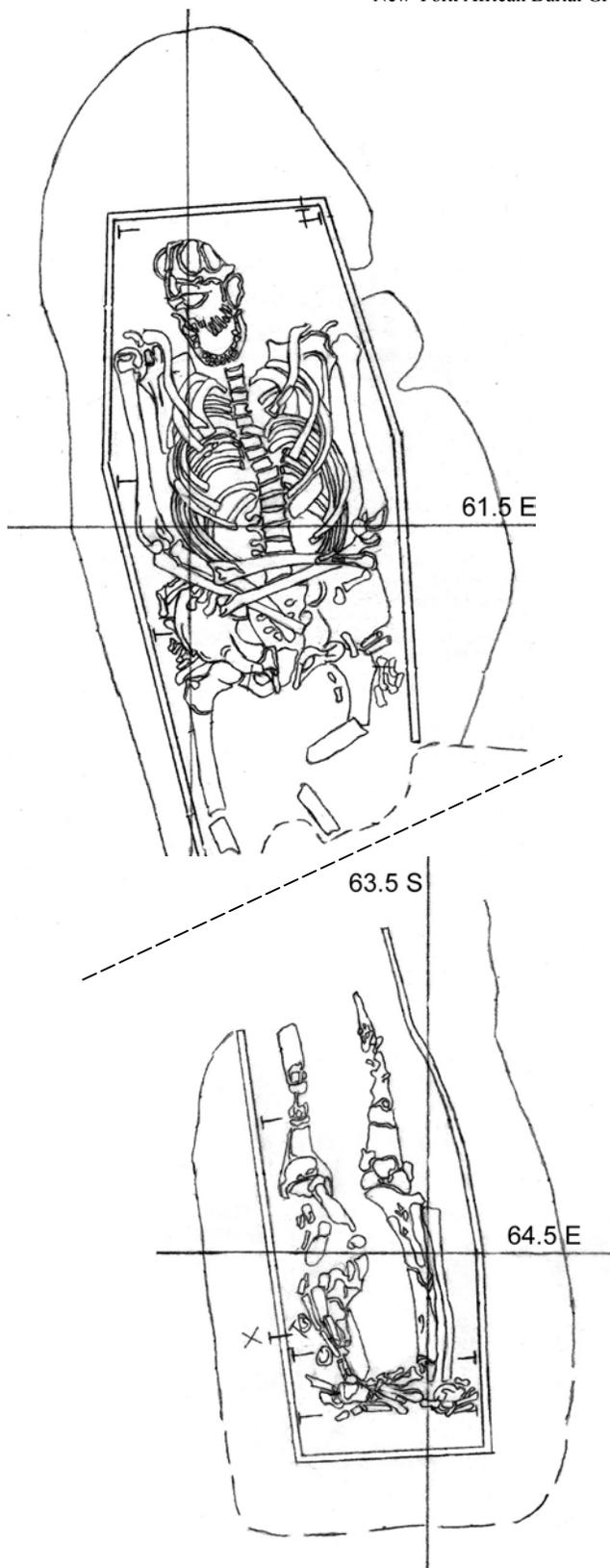
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 132 was of a man between 25 and 30 years old. The grave was located in a generally disturbed area of the excavated cemetery, in the central portion of Lot 14. Associated soil was described as reddish brown/yellow, gray silt/clay. The excavator noted that there were large amounts of rubble from what was labeled as a "modern" disturbance, though no rubble was collected for the laboratory. A few mammal bones were the only materials recovered from the grave fill. 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, with the lower extremities 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', in the western portion. The coffin bottom in the west portion was 3.8', and the lowest point of the skeletal remains in the east portion was 3.49'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin only at the bottom, though additional nails were cataloged in the lab.

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 and 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 that presumably once marked its northern boundary; because of its location, Burial 132 is assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 132

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92, 2/12/92

Drawing #: 343, 406



Burial 133

Series 13

Catalog # 878

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S96/E78

Elevation of cranium: 4.06' asl

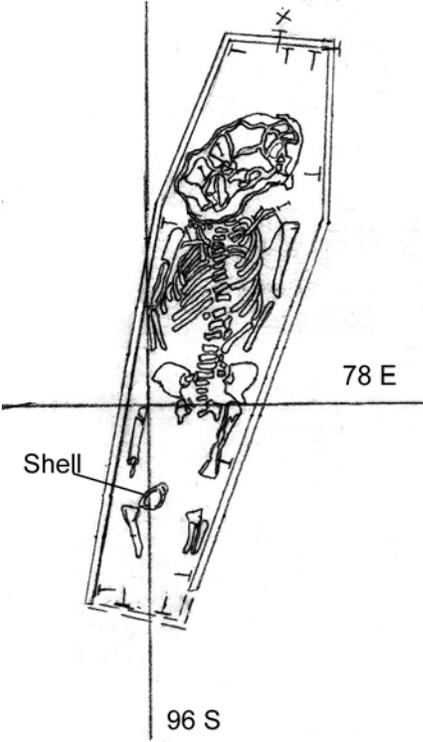
Temporal Group: Middle

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

The child had been interred in a hexagonal coffin, in the supine position with the head to the west, 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 toward the foot. Four straight pins (2 on the cranium and 2 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.

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 lain end-to-end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. Lacking evidence to place them otherwise, all three of these burials are assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 133
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/19/92
Drawing #: 332



Burial 134

Series 19

Catalog # 879

Datum Point: 44

Grid coordinates: S62.5/E85

Elevation of Cranium: 2.23' asl

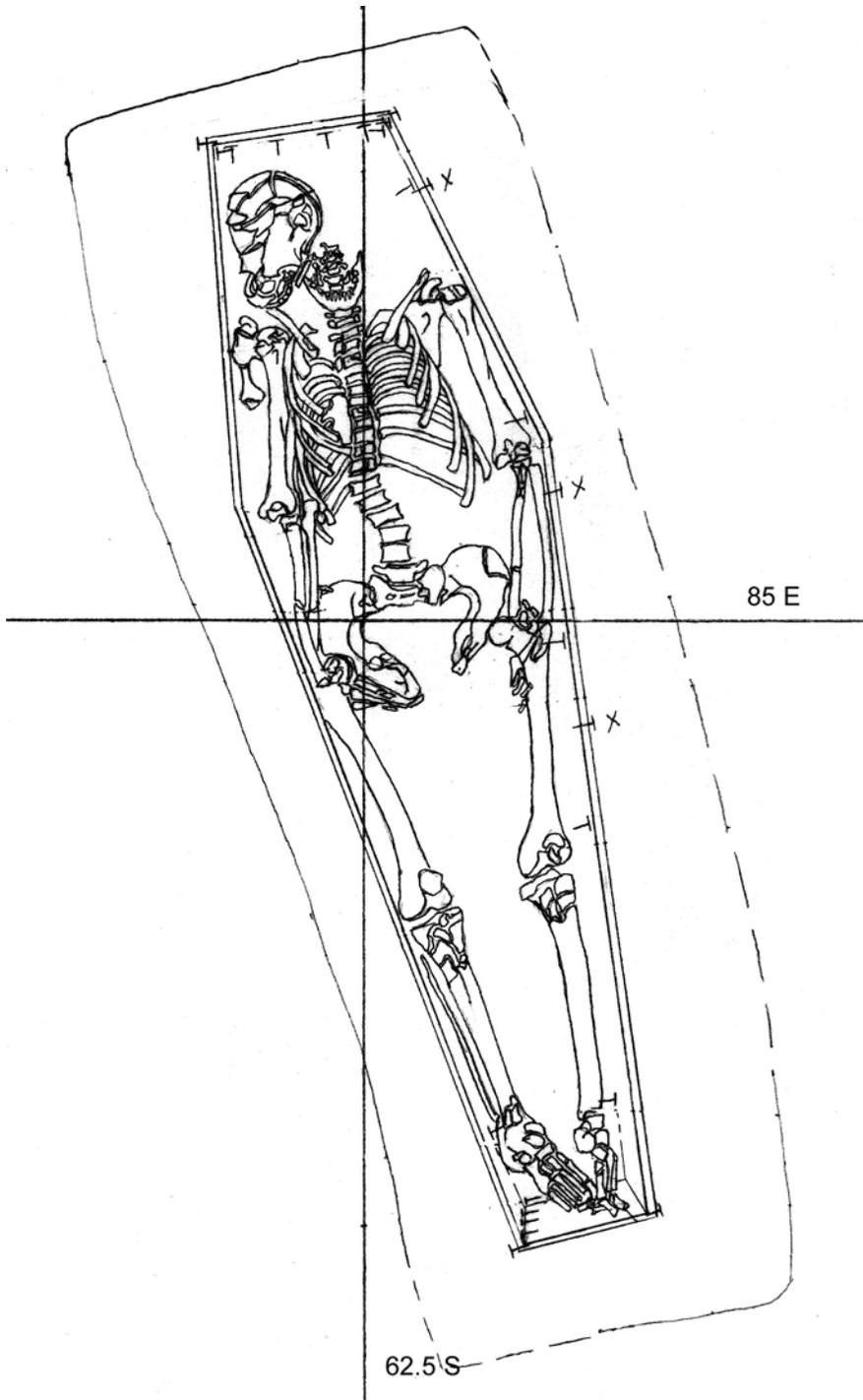
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 134 was located in former Lot 15, to the north of the line of post-holes 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 since the northern and southern sides were partly within excavation balks. The grave fill was described as mottled silty clay with red sand, and no artifacts were recovered from this soil.

The woman had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, with her head to the west, resting in a supine position with her arms at her sides. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.66' and the bottom at 1.67'. Samples of the lid were taken but never identified as to type of wood. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. 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, with most of the long bones broken and the vault and face crushed. The fragments of one straight pin were recovered during cleaning of the bones in the laboratory, from an unidentified location.

The foot end of Burial 134 was overlain by the head end of Burial 174, indicating that the latter burial was later in time. Because of their location north of the fence line, both burials are placed in the Late temporal group.



Burial #: 134
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/15/92
Drawing #: 431

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 135

Catalog # 880

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S70/E70

Elevation of cranium: 2.81' asl

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 post holes from the fence that once crossed the cemetery, at the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft outline appeared rectangular in shape on the east, west and south sides, irregular in shape on the northwest. Shaft fill soil 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.

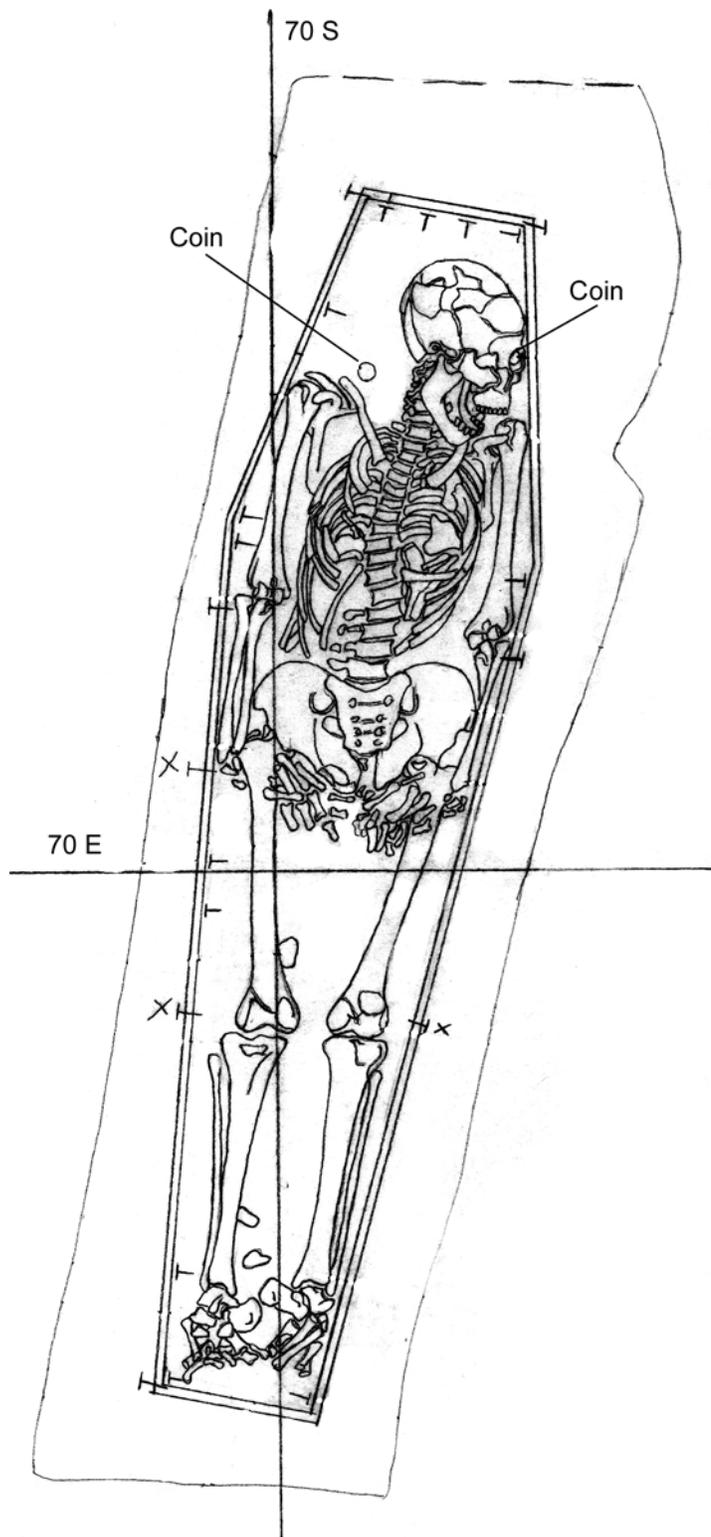
The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. The elevation of the lid was recorded at 3.23', the bottom at 2.31'. The coffin sloped down toward the north. There were fifteen nails recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the top and bottom. One screw was subsequently identified among the nails in the laboratory. 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 post holes, 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 re-assigned in the laboratory – Burial numbers 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 post holes, Feature 200, appears to be 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 pre-dates at least one iteration 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
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/29/92
Drawing #: 357



Burial 136

Catalog # 881

Datum Point: 41

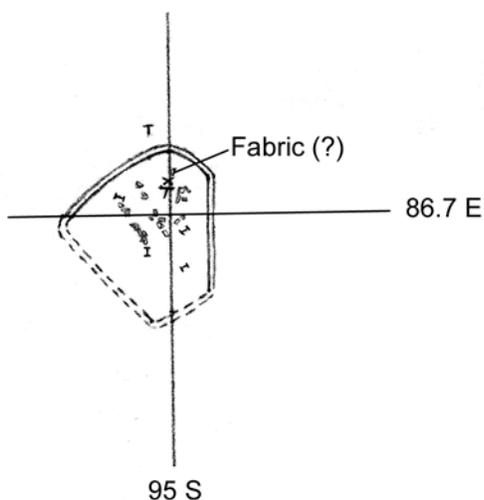
Grid coordinates: S75/E86.7

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.09' asl

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', at which point excavators began uncovering the 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'; 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 one foot east of Burial 114 and one 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 136

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/16/92

Drawing #: 328



Burial 137

Series 18

Catalog # 882

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S63/E75

Elevation of cranium: 3.86' asl

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 post holes that represents a fence that once crossed the cemetery. Its shaft 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 further.

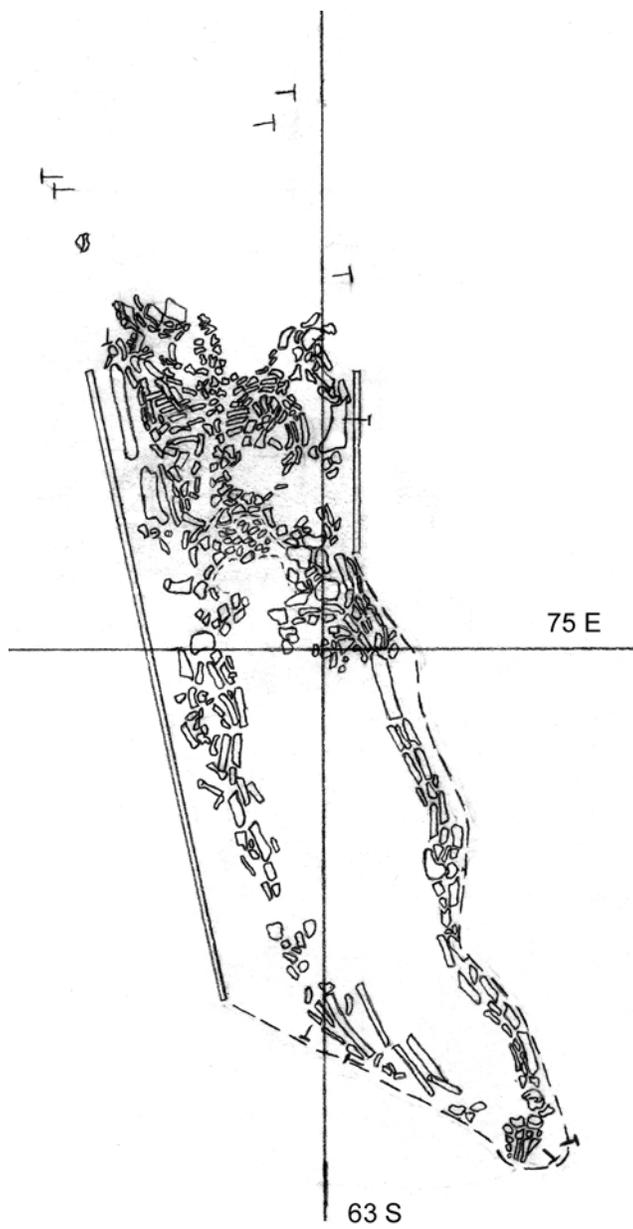
The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 3.76' and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.40'. Only small sections of the north and south coffin sides were preserved. A wood sample was identified as Pine. Due to the heavy disturbance of the burial, the coffin shape is indeterminable. 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. Surviving skeletal elements, though 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, though the exact provenience was not recorded. It was initially assumed that the pig tooth 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, which held another adult for whom neither age nor sex could be determined, buried without a coffin. The pair of graves was spatially separate from other interments, 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 in the original hillside.

Because of its location north of the fence line, this burial is placed in the Late temporal group.



<p>Burial #: 137 Drawn by: M. Schur Date: 1/20/92 Drawing #: 336</p>	<p>→ North</p> <p>0' .5' 1'</p>
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Burial 138

Catalog # 883

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S67.5/E86

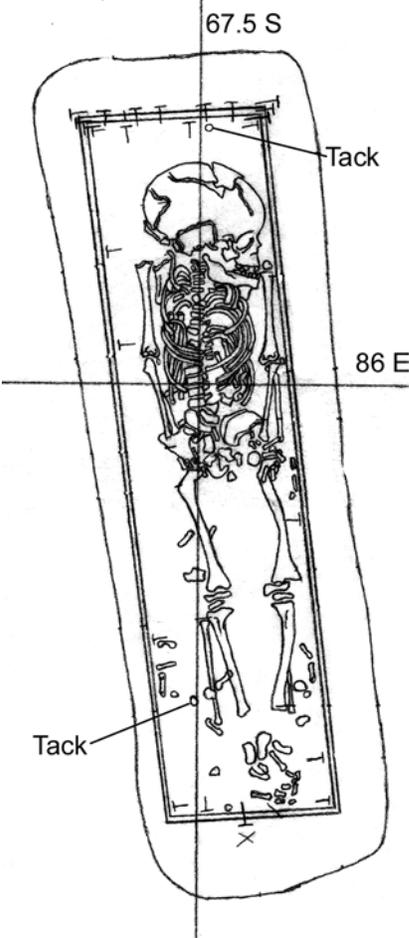
Elevation of cranium: 4.13' asl

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 post holes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery. The shaft outline was clearly delineated, basically rectangular in shape. The soil filling the shaft was described as mottled silty clay. Two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and 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 at 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 be due to rodent activity. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.58' and the bottom at 3.66'. 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 (these two were photographed digitally).

The location north of the former fence line places this burial in the Late Group.



Burial #: 138
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/17/92
Drawing #: 333



There are no Burials 139, 140, or 141 (these numbers were voided)

Burial 142

Series 12

Catalog # 887

Datum Point: 41B (.02' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

Elevation of cranium: 4.03' asl

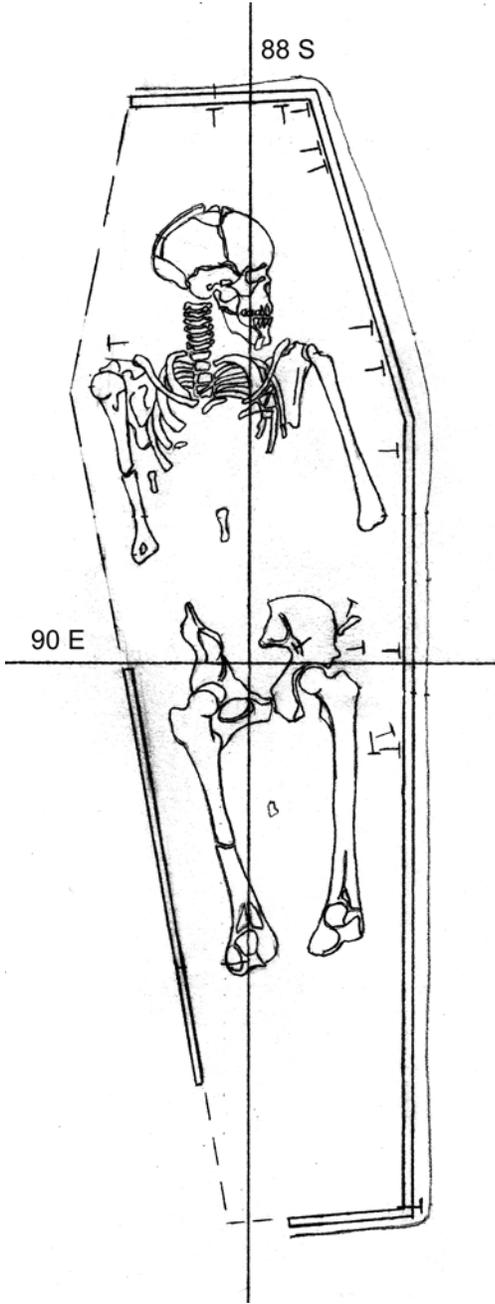
Temporal Group: Middle

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 former Republican Alley, at the rear of former Lot 15. The southern edge of the grave shaft was not visible, due either to the removal of a foundation wall above or to disturbance from the interment of Burial 115, immediately to the south. The only artifacts found in the shaft fill for the burials 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, though 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 post-dated Burial 142, though 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 subsequent to Burial 142, and it was substantially intact, with only the southeast edge of the grave shaft outline indistinct. The burial 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 the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 142

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 344



Burial 144

Series 12

Catalog # 889

Datum Point: 41B (.02' below DP 41)

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

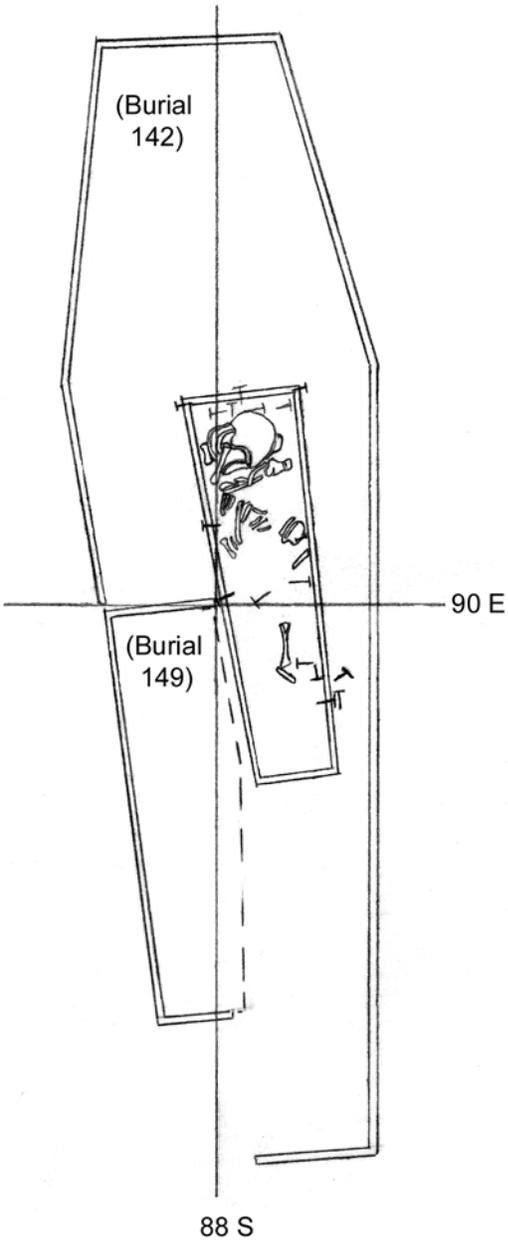
Elevation of cranium: 3.78' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 144 was of an infant under two 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 one 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. 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 location was not recorded. A concentration of hair was also observed on the left side of the skull.

In the absence of evidence that would place the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 144

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 345



Burial 145

Series 15B

Catalog # 890

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E74

Elevation of highest element 4.88' asl (coffin lid – no human remains)

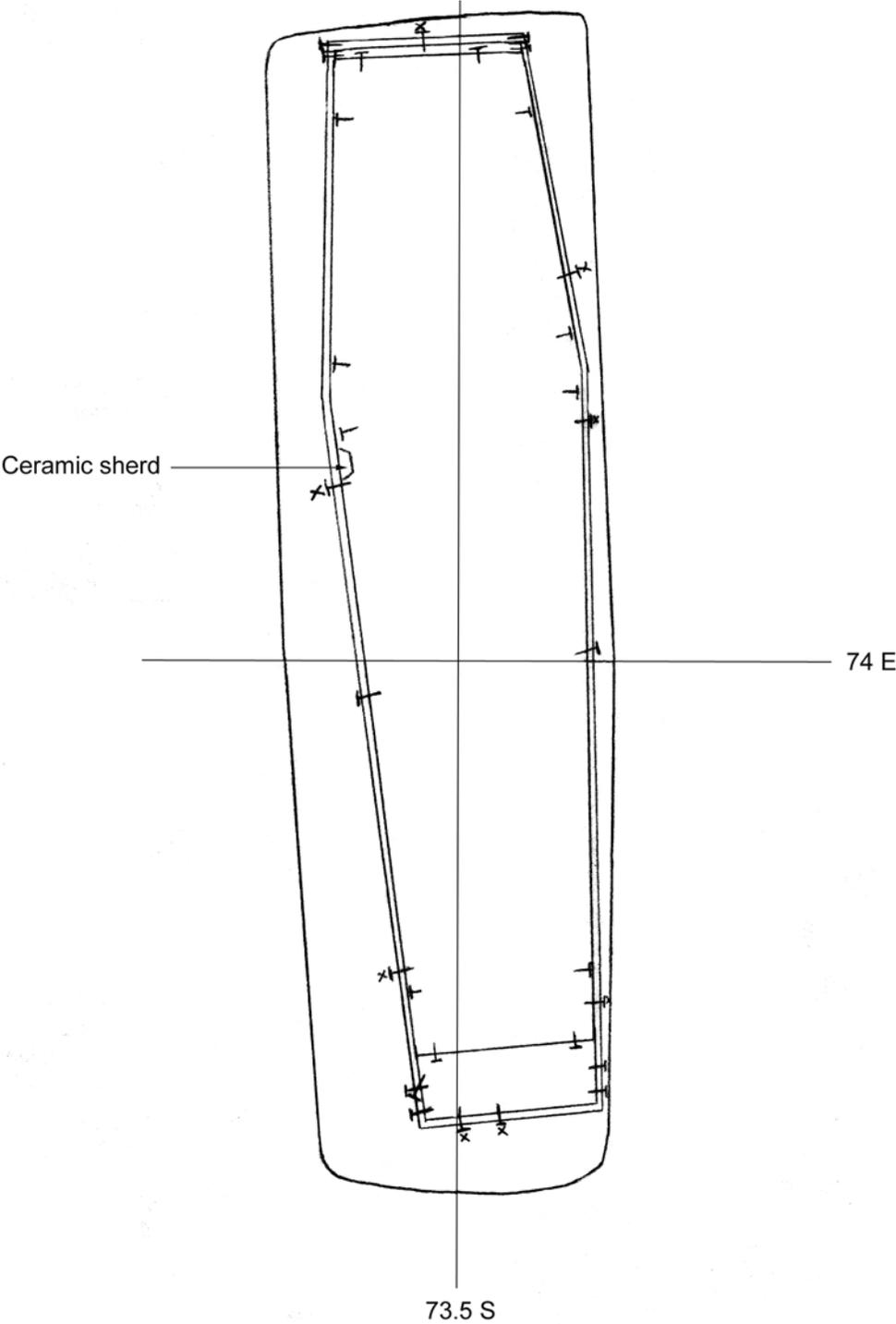
Temporal Group: Late Middle

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. A fragment of bottle glass, one of coal (possibly intrusive), and two of oyster shell, as well as salt-glazed stoneware sherds and a piece of kiln furniture were recovered from the shaft fill. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue painted decoration; while probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel 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' and the bottom was at 3.74' (in the center). It was hexagonal in shape and was in good condition. The foot board 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 post hole, 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 cross-sectioned east-to-west rather than north-south, and it is not possible to tell whether the grave shaft cut into the filled post hole or immediately abutted it. The bottom elevation recorded for the post hole was 3.32' asl, which was below the level of the coffin bottom. Three more post holes were in the immediate vicinity, Features 61, 62, and 202. Aligned roughly with Feature 60, the post holes 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 in fact 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 temporal group because of its position relative to the fence.



Burial #: 145
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/3/92
Drawing #: 364



Burial 146

Series 15B

Catalog # 891

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E74.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.72' asl

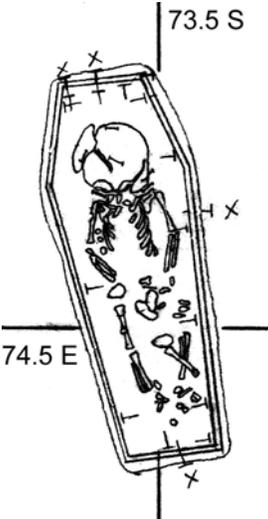
Temporal Group: Late Middle

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 lab. 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, one of coal (possibly intrusive), and two of oyster shell, as well as salt-glazed stoneware sherds and a piece of kiln furniture. Four of the sherds had an unidentified blue painted decoration; while probably from one large jug, they do not appear to represent a whole vessel in the grave.

The infant's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.94'. It was hexagonal in shape. The baby had been laid with the head to the west, in the supine position, 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 cavity; three were also recovered from the area between the tibias. These seeds had not been identified as of 9/11 2001, and they were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center. Hundreds of 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 temporal group.

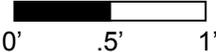


Burial #: 146

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/21/92

Drawing #: 337



Burial 147

Catalog # 892

Datum Point: 58

Grid coordinates: S70.5/E56.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.88' asl

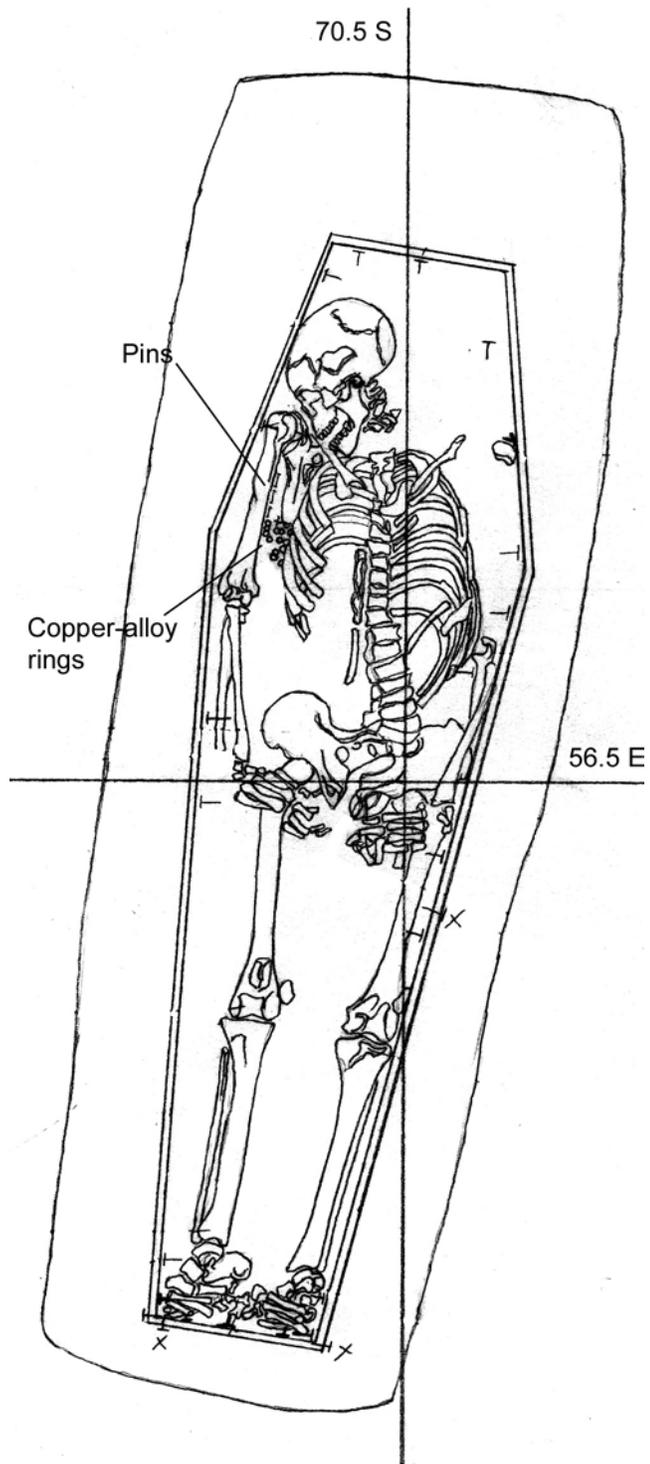
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 147 was of a man between 55 and 65 years old. The grave was located just to the north of the line of post holes marking where a fence once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. The shaft outline appeared to be rectangular in shape. Its fill soil was mottled orange and gray silty sand and clay with intrusions of red sand. The excavator noted that the northeast part of the burial was heavily disturbed by rodents or some sort of burrow. Due to this disturbance, the left humerus and scapula were missing and the coffin edges were difficult to follow. The only material recovered from the grave shaft fill soil were three medium sized mammal bones.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.81' and the bottom at 3.4'. It was hexagonal in shape, the wood identified as White Cedar. Twenty-three nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. The man was 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 temporal grouping.



Burial #: 147
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/25/92
Drawing #: 347



Burial 148

Series 11

Catalog # 893

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E70

Elevation of cranium: 3.27' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

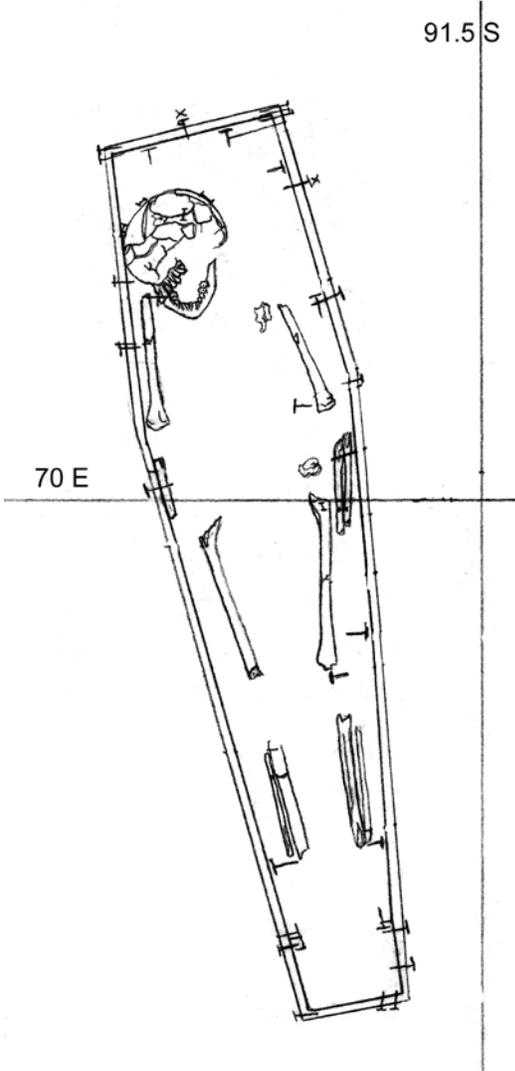
Burial 148 held the remains of a young adult between 12 and 18 years old, of undetermined gender. The grave was located within the footprint of former Republican Alley, to the rear of former Lot 14. Its shaft contained mottled clayey silt. During excavation, skeletal material belonging to an overlying grave, Burial 99 (immediately adjacent, to the northwest) was removed.

The coffin lid was first uncovered at an elevation of 3.66' along the center of the west side, and the coffin bottom was at 2.97'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The coffin was hexagonal, the deceased interred in the supine position with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, with the torso and portions of the long bones and pelvis missing.

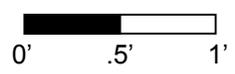
Six pins and pin fragments were recorded in the burial, four on the cranium, one on the left femur and one next to it between the left radius and ulna. Only three pin fragments were recovered, however. (In addition, one pin was noted in field records as being from Burial 99. This pin was not identified 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 without disturbing 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 temporal group.



Burial #: 148
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/4/92
Drawing #: 365



Burial 149

Series 12

Catalog # 894

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S88/E90

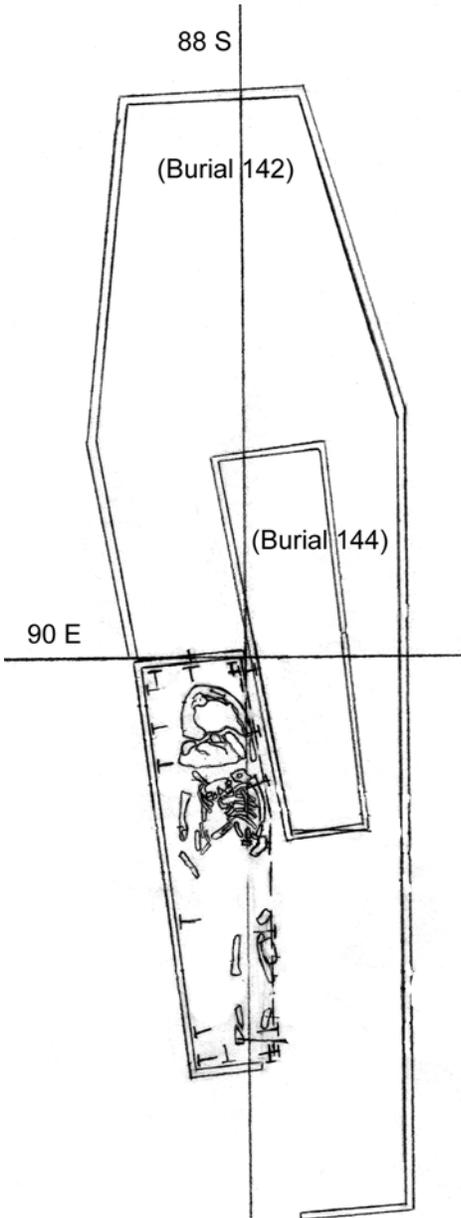
Elevation of cranium: 3.85' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 149 was of an infant between six months and one 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 under two 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 with portions of the long bones 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 the triple burial earlier or later in time, it is assigned to the Middle temporal group.

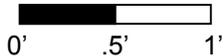


Burial #: 149

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/24/92

Drawing #: 346



Burial 150

Series 16

Catalog # 895

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S /E80

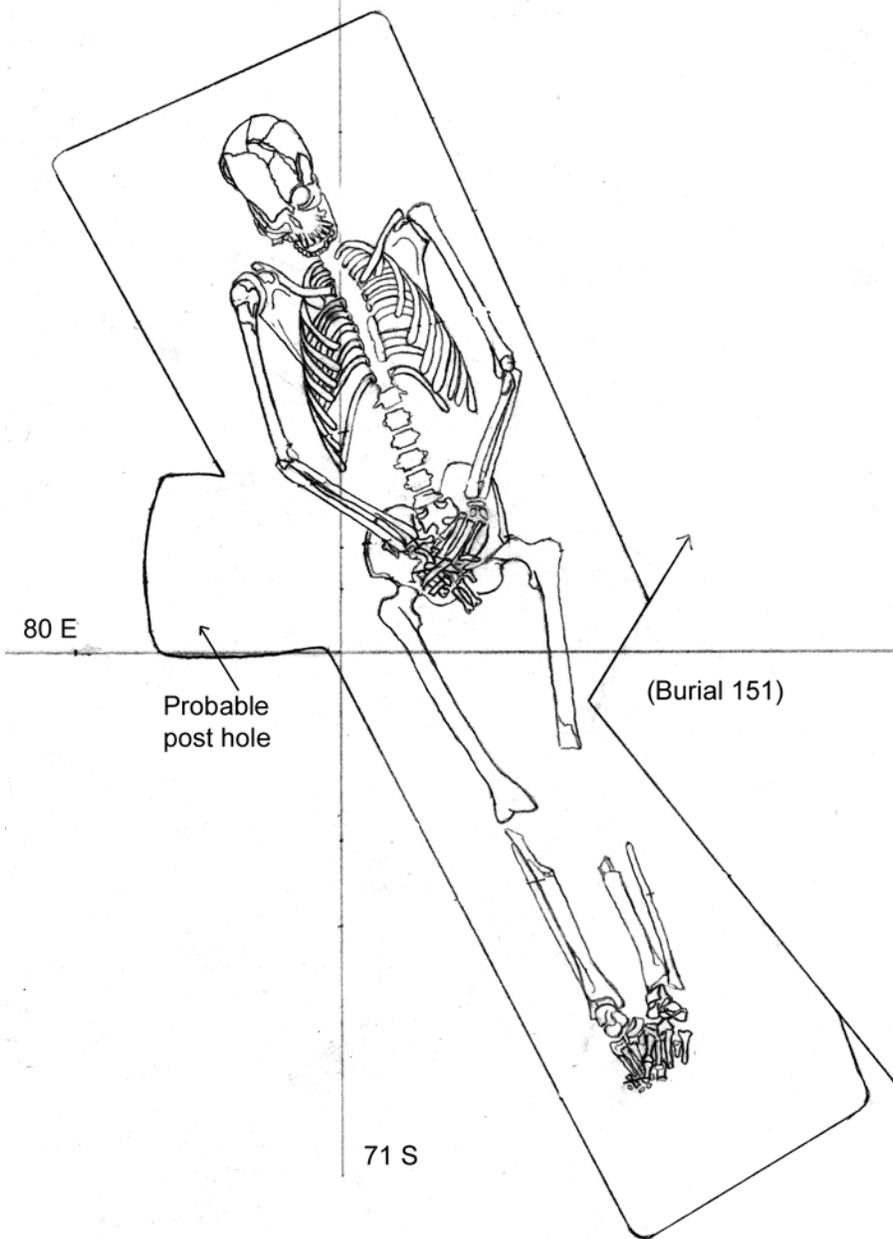
Elevation of cranium: 4.43' asl

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 one 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 grave shaft artifacts. 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' and was the highest point for her skeletal remains. The bottom of the burial was reached at an elevation of 3.88', the lowest elevation recorded for skeletal remains. The woman had been placed in the ground with her head to the west, in the supine position with her hands crossed over her pelvis. 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 do not mention specific proveniences; these items were bagged along with the grave shaft fill, and it is in fact likely that they 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 went up or after it came down (that is, it could not have taken place while the fence was standing). The burial was flanked by other coffin-less burials, Burial 223 to the north and Burials 199 and 211 to the south. The row spans the line of post holes and it is possible the whole group post-dates 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
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/11/92
Drawing #: 401

→ North

0' .5' 1'

BURIALS 151 THROUGH 200

Burial 151

Series 16

Catalog # 896

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S67.5/E83

Elevation of cranium: 3.84' asl

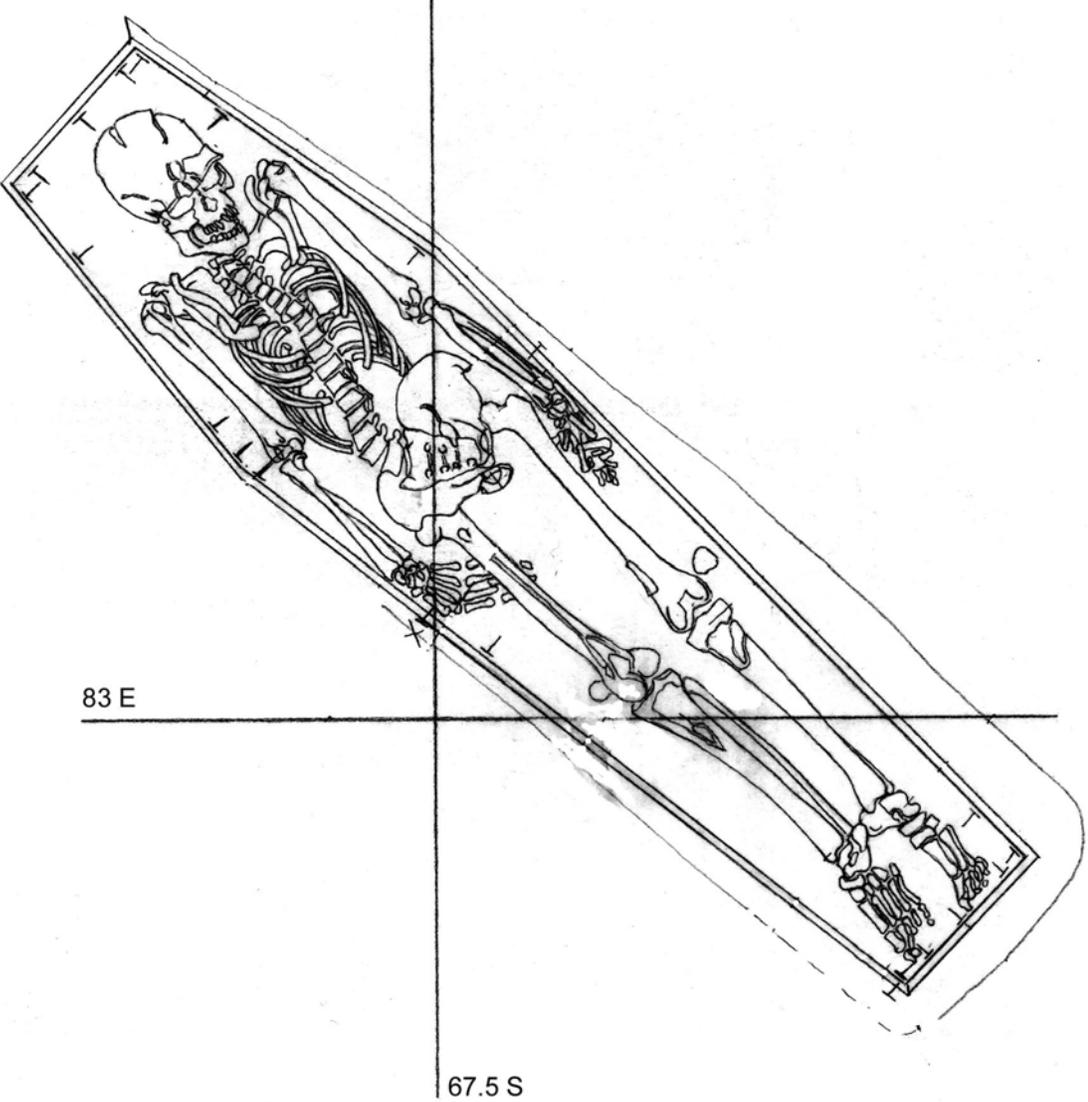
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 151 held a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave lay immediately north of the line of post holes that marked a former northern boundary of the cemetery, and 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, and the southwest portion of the grave shaft 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' in the northwest corner, and its bottom was recorded at 3.03' 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 lay in the supine position with his arms resting at his sides, with his right hand palm up, the left palm down. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, though 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.

The only artifacts other than the coffin remains were one straight pin recorded *in situ* 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, and which had no coffin. Due to its location north of the fence line, Burial 151 has been assigned to the Late Group, and because it post-dates another Late Group burial that had no coffin, it is presumed to be among the very latest interments within the excavated site.



Burial #: 151
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/26/92
Drawing #: 348

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 152

Catalog # 897

Datum Point: 48

Grid coordinates: S55.5/E67

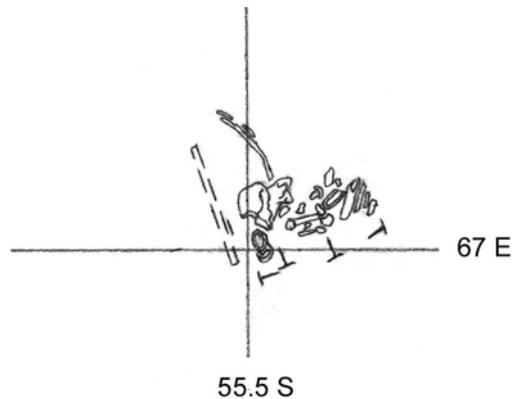
Elevation of highest point of skeletal remains: 1.9' asl

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, with some left foot bone fragments. No grave shaft outline was apparent. The fill soil was described as compact grey clay, and no artifacts were recovered from within it.

The elevation of the highest point of this burial was recorded at 1.9' and the bottom at 1.72'. A coffin was present but the shape could not be determined. Five nails were recorded *in situ*, with at least four additional nails inventoried in the laboratory. The orientation of the burial is 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, due to its location north of the fence line.



Burial #: 152

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/23/92

Drawing #: 342



Burial 153

Catalog # 898

Datum Point: 49

Grid coordinates: S54.5/E74

Elevation of cranium: 1.48' asl

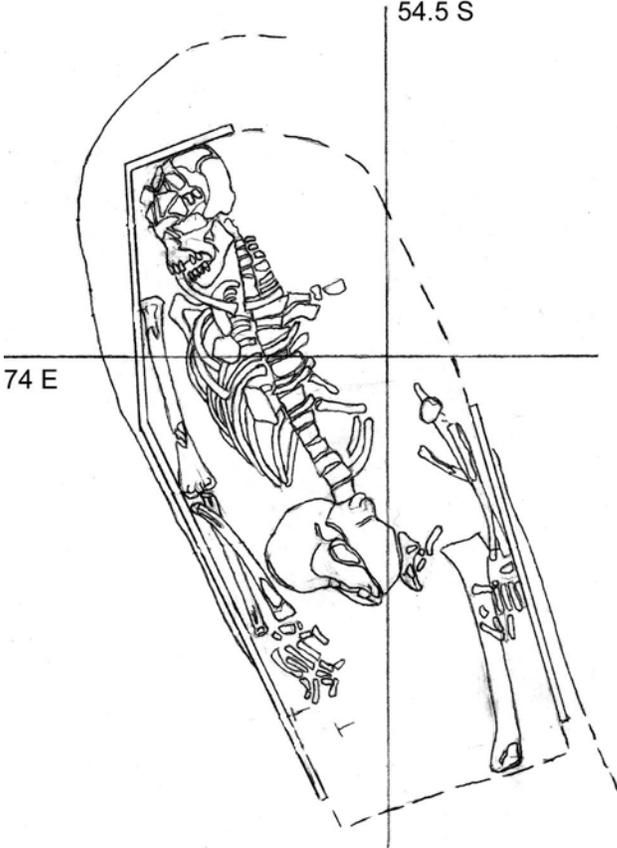
Temporal Group: Late

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 later large wood-lined privy shaft on Lot 15, designated Feature 53. 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, and its fill soil 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', the bottom at 1.17'. 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). The northwest corner of the coffin was missing due to an unidentified disturbance.

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 with the skull crushed and no bone complete. Four straight pins were recorded *in situ* in the opening plan, near the location of the right hand.

It is likely that the remains designated Burial 157 (consisting of a redeposited right femur, lower leg, and foot bones on the east side of Feature 56) belong to the same individual as Burial 153. Burial 153 has been designated Late Group because of its location north of the fence line.



Burial #: 153

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/8/92

Drawing #: 393



Burial 154

Series 13

Catalog # 899 and 2148

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E75

Elevation of cranium: 3.34' asl

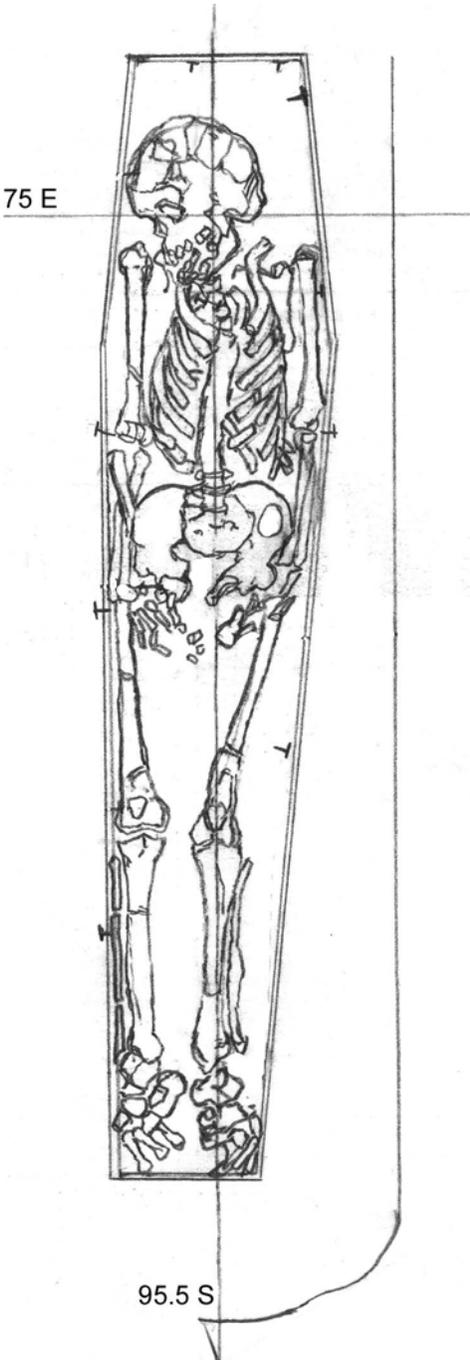
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 154, located on the south edge of 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 water worn rock inclusions. The grave cut was apparent only along the north side and along the northeast corner. A deposit of rubble from a construction/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' in the southwest corner of the burial. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.98'. The woman was interred in an apparently hexagonal coffin, 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 tibiae, 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', 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 lain end-to-end, with the head of Burial 116 at the foot of Burial 133. All three burials were assigned to the Middle temporal group, due to coffin shape and absent any evidence that would place them later.

A separate catalog number, #2148, was assigned in the lab to material collected in the area where Burial 116 and Burial 154 overlapped. These artifacts included nail and bone fragments.



Burial #: 154

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 1/27/92

Drawing #: 352



Burial 155

Series 11

Catalog # 900

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E75

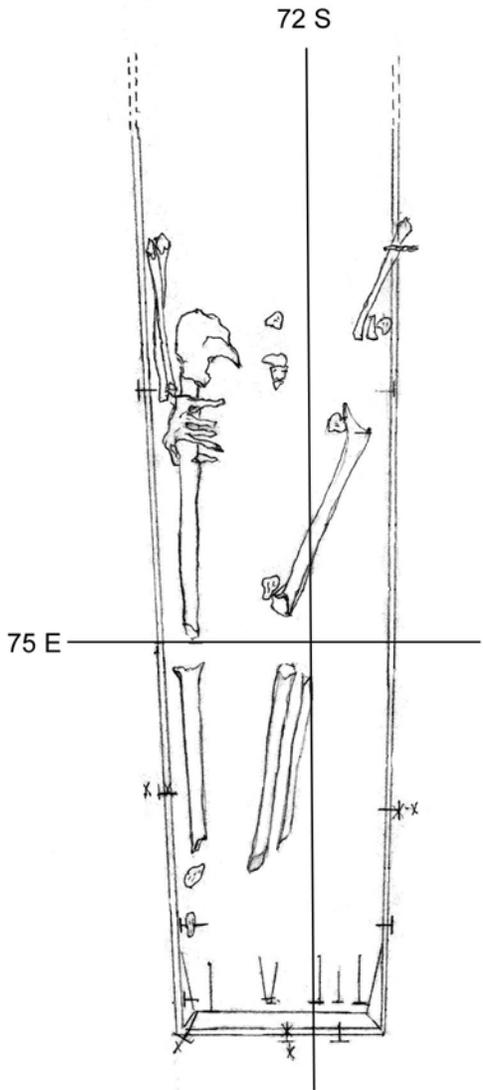
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 3.49' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 155, which was located in 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', 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'. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter, with an unusual concentration along the bottom of the foot board. The individual was interred with the head to the west in the supine position, with 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' 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 #: 155

Drawn by: L. C.

Date: 2/4/92

Drawing #: 379



Burial 156

Series 33

Catalog # 901

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S66.5/E115

Skeletal high elevation: 2.35' asl (hand scatter)

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 post holes marking a fence that once crossed the cemetery southwest to northeast. Skeletal remains were disarticulated and many bones were missing, due to later disturbances. The grave shaft was filled with grey-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' asl, 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 laid out supine with her head to the west. The skeletal high elevation, 2.35' asl, was at the scattered hand bones, and the skeletal low point, 2.09' asl, was at the foot and rib area. Despite the disturbance, the bones were well preserved.

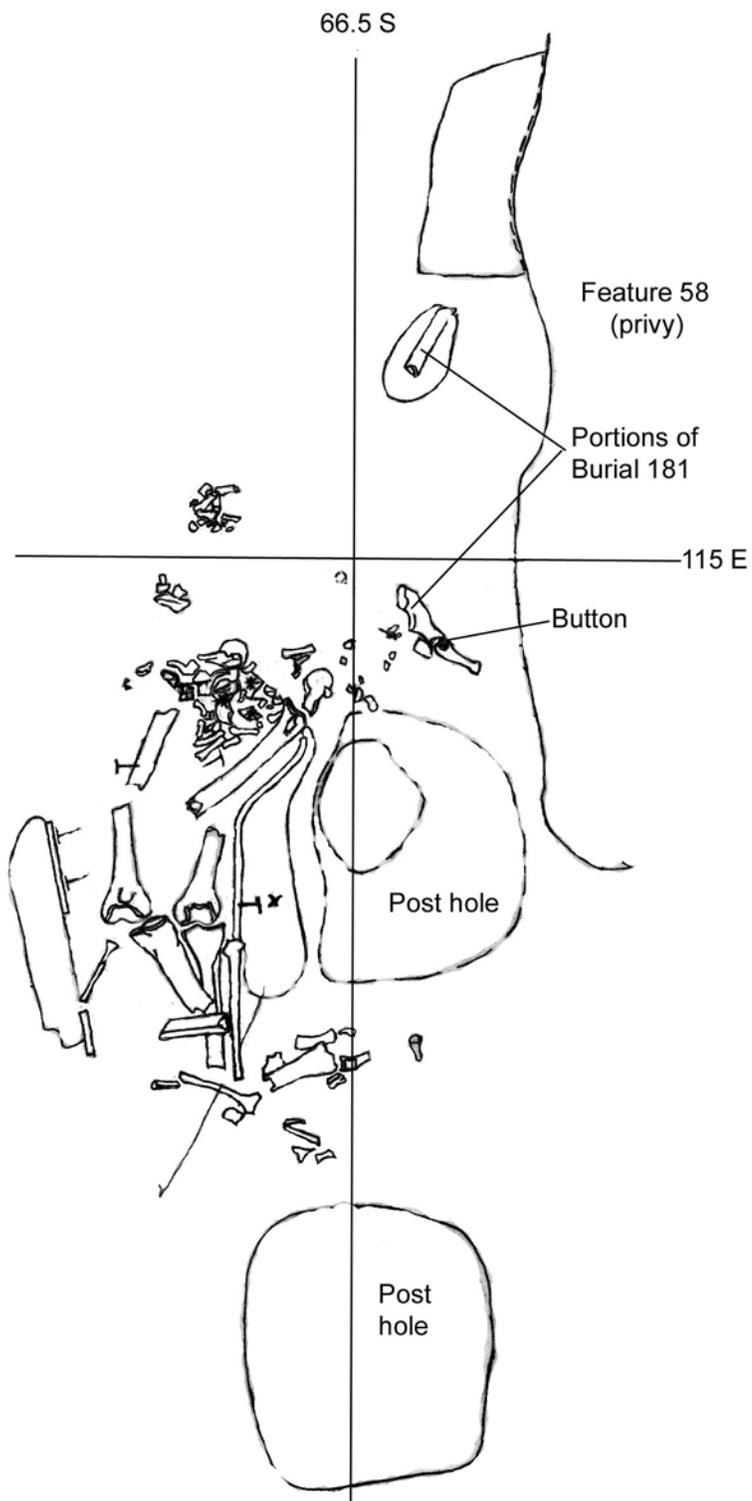
Excavators recovered fibers from a cluster of rib fragments at the west end of the remains, and a possible eyelash from an unclear provenience.

A large area to the west and southwest of Burial 156 was severely disturbed by 20th-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 post holes in the immediate vicinity. These include Feature 75 just to the east (its bottom at 1.99' asl); 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'), and 119 (1.84'). The post holes probably represent one or more fences that once crossed

the site from southwest to northeast. If they disturbed Burial 156 the interment pre-dates at least one iteration of the fence.

The post holes in this area may be from a late iteration 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, circa 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 (*ibid.*). This implies that even if it was disturbed by fence posts, Burial 156 may date to the period in 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.

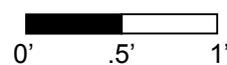


Burial #: 156

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/6/92

Drawing #: 380



Burial 157

Catalog # 902

Datum Point: 49

Grid coordinates: S53.5/E81.5

Elevation of highest point of the skeletal remains: 1.87' asl

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 disarticulated, and no grave shaft outline or coffin was visible. The soil was described as mottled brown, green, and grey silt. No grave fill artifacts 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' and the lowest point at 1.72'. 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 the rest of the lower extremities. 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 in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 158

Catalog # 903

Datum Point: 50

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E95

Elevation of cranium: 2.17' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 158 was of a man between 25 and 30 years old. The soil from the grave shaft fill was described as compact, fairly stony mixed/mottled silts (grey, "blue", 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, delftware 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.

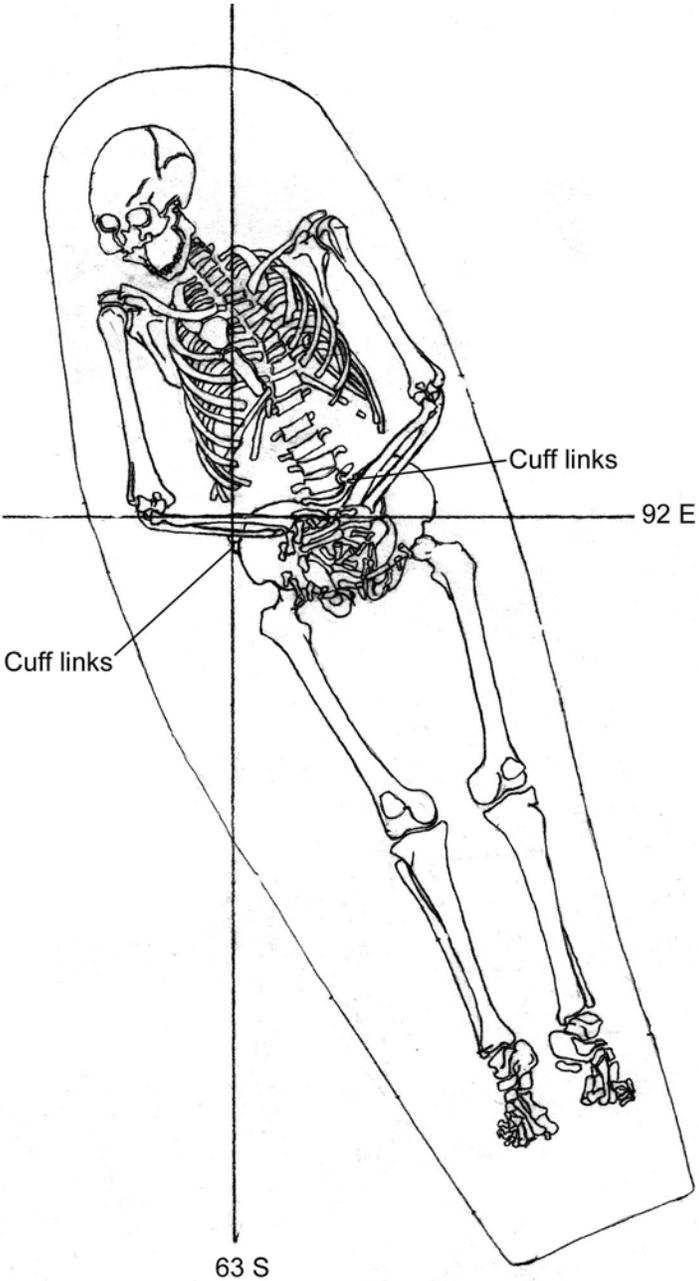
The deceased had been buried without a coffin, with his head to the west. He was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were described as relatively well preserved, possibly because of the absence of a coffin and the presence of sand at the bottom of the grave, which allowed for good drainage.

Excavators recovered two identical pairs of round gilt copper-alloy cufflinks, one resting on the ventral side of the last lumbar and left alla of the sternum and the other next to his right illium and under the radius (i.e. one near each wrist or forearm, implying that the man was buried wearing a shirt). The faces measured 17 mm in diameter, and the shanks were U-shaped.



According to the field notes, the left cufflink 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' above the sand at the bottom of the grave (not depicted in the drawing). It was identified as English based on the bowl shape and maker's mark. 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.

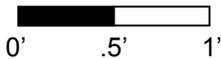


Burial #: 158

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 1/29/92

Drawing #: 358



Burial 159

Series 54

Catalog # 905

Datum Point: 51 (4.66' asl)

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E90

Elevation of cranium: 3.43' asl

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, and bulging out 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, though no remains survived). The grave shaft soil was described as greyish brown clayey silt mottled with brown sandy silt. A single chert flake was the only artifact recovered from the grave fill, though field notes indicate there were two.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid, first recorded at an elevation of 3.36' asl, 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, although identification was not conclusive due to the degraded state of the wood and the presence of degraded pine resin. X-ray florescence was then performed, producing evidence of 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 be distorted due to the proximity of corroded pins.)

One coffin wood sample was identified as cedar and one as red pine (both presumed to be from the lid). The sides and bottom of the coffin appeared during excavation as only a very homogeneous grey silty clay stain. Nails were recorded *in situ*, two at the top, two half-way down the head board, and fifteen around the perimeter at the bottom. However, only two 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 were recoverable; they may have been lost or mislabeled when removed from the burial, as were the nails. The pins were located as follows: one at the top of the cranium, one at the back of the skull, one alongside the cervical vertebrae, one on top of the thoracic vertebrae, two on the right ribs and three on the left, one on top of the left ilium, and one on top of the sacrum.

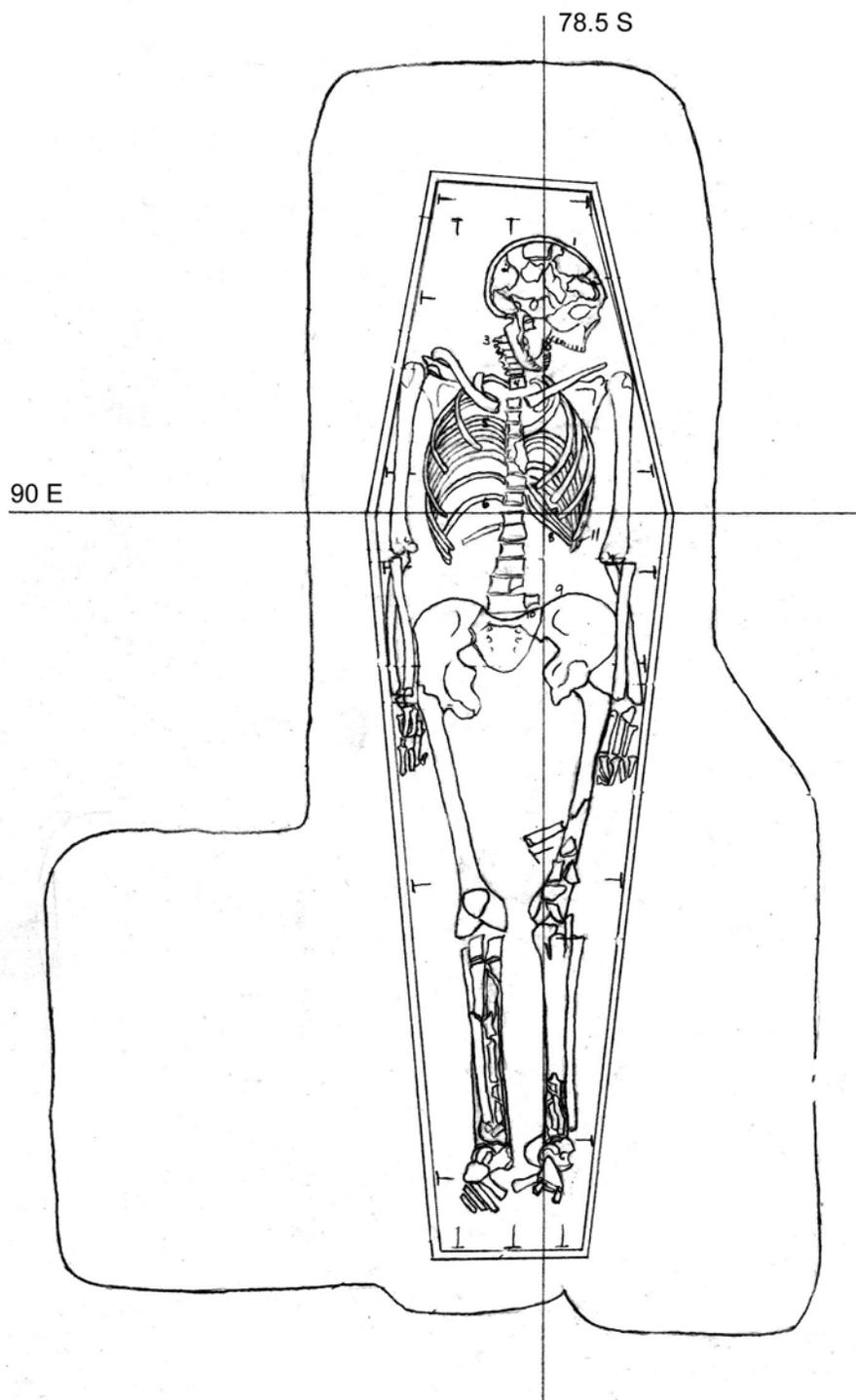
The woman had been laid with her head to the west, in a supine position with her arms resting at her sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, with most bones broken or eroded, but fairly complete. Excavators noted that the left femur had been broken with

a shovel. The bones had dried out during the excavation, 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 two feet apart and parallel.

In the absence of material evidence to place the interment more precisely, Burial 159 was assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial #: 159
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/13/92
Drawing #: 415



Burial 160

Series 22

Catalog # 906

Datum Point: 52

Grid coordinates: S73/E98.5

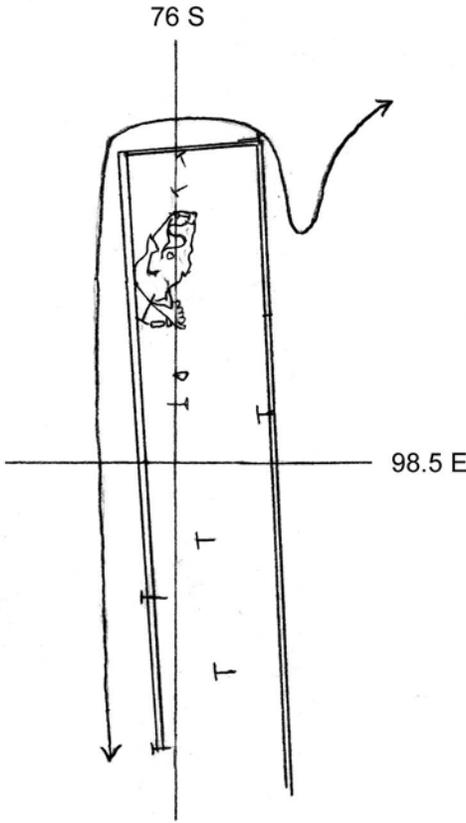
Elevation of cranium: 3.10' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 160 was of a child between 3 ½ and 5 ½ years old. Associated soil was described as yellow-grey silt/clay, from which no artifacts were recovered. The northern edge of the grave shaft was poorly defined due to the adjacent Burial 163, and the eastern end of the burial 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', and the bottom was at 2.87'. 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 cranium fragments with some teeth present. One shroud pin was found and recorded *in situ* on the cranium (two shank fragments were recovered).

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'. Burial 160 has been designated Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it otherwise.



Burial #: 160

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/26/92

Drawing #: 349



Burial 161

Series 54

Catalog # 908

Datum Point: 52a

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E90

Elevation of highest element: 3.27' asl (nail)

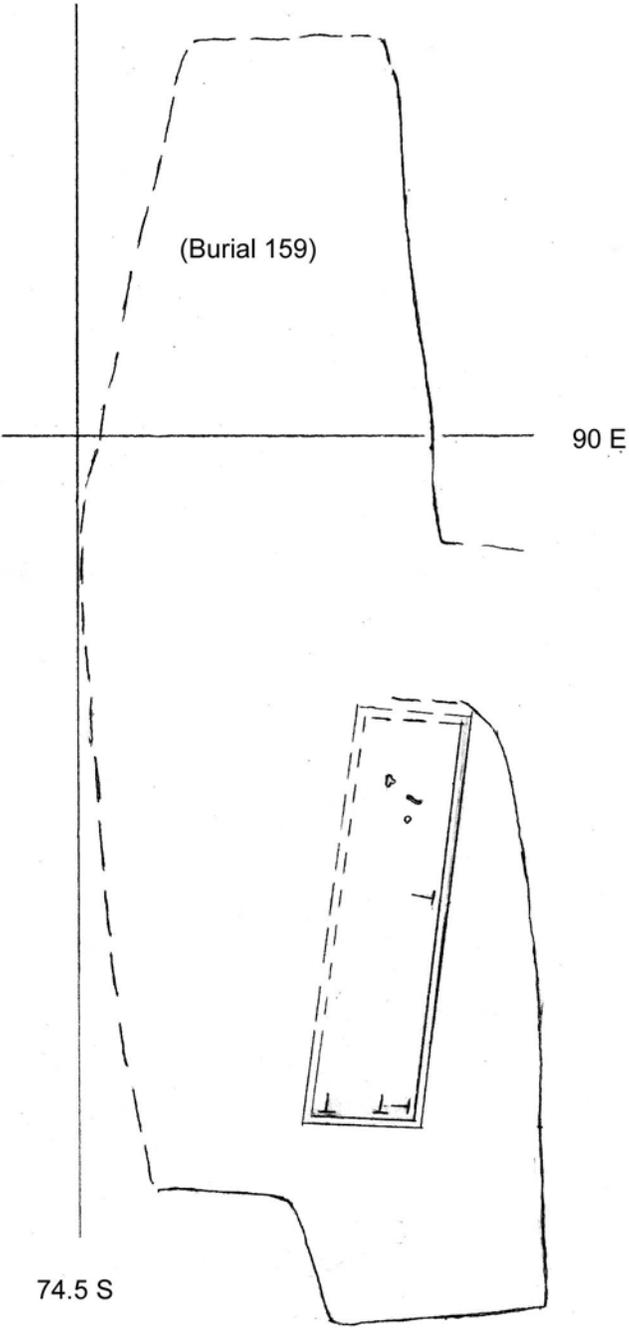
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 161 was represented by minimal remains, including only 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 remains of the coffin (2.2' in length, and about 0.5' wide).

The coffin was rectangular in shape based on surviving wood stains and nail locations. 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. 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 were 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 two feet apart, and were parallel.



Burial #: 161
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/23/92
Drawing #: 447

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 162

Catalog # 909

Datum Point: 59

Grid coordinates: S55/E51.5

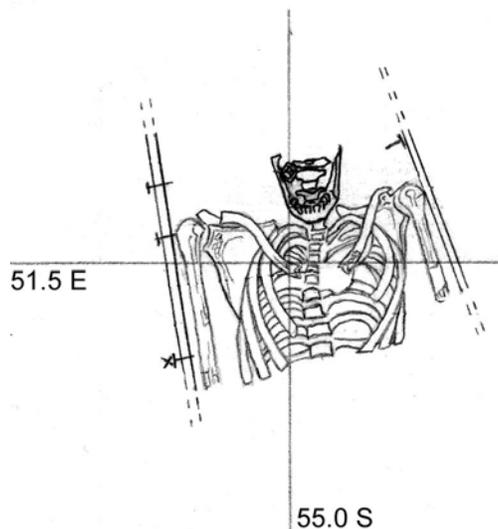
Elevation of cranium: 2.31' asl

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 19th century disturbance at the middle of the lot. The human skeletal remains consisted only of the mandible, upper torso, and humeri. One fragment each of iron nail, shell, and unidentified animal bone were found in the coffin lid soil sample, but these items were probably present in the grave fill matrix.

Coffin shape could not be determined. The elevation of the top was recorded at 2.51' and the bottom at 1.99'. 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. Due to its location north of the former fence line, Burial 162 has been designated Late Group.



Burial #: 162

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 1/27/92

Drawing #: 351



Burial 163

Series 22

Catalog # 910

Datum Point: 52

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E99

Elevation of cranium: 2.18' asl

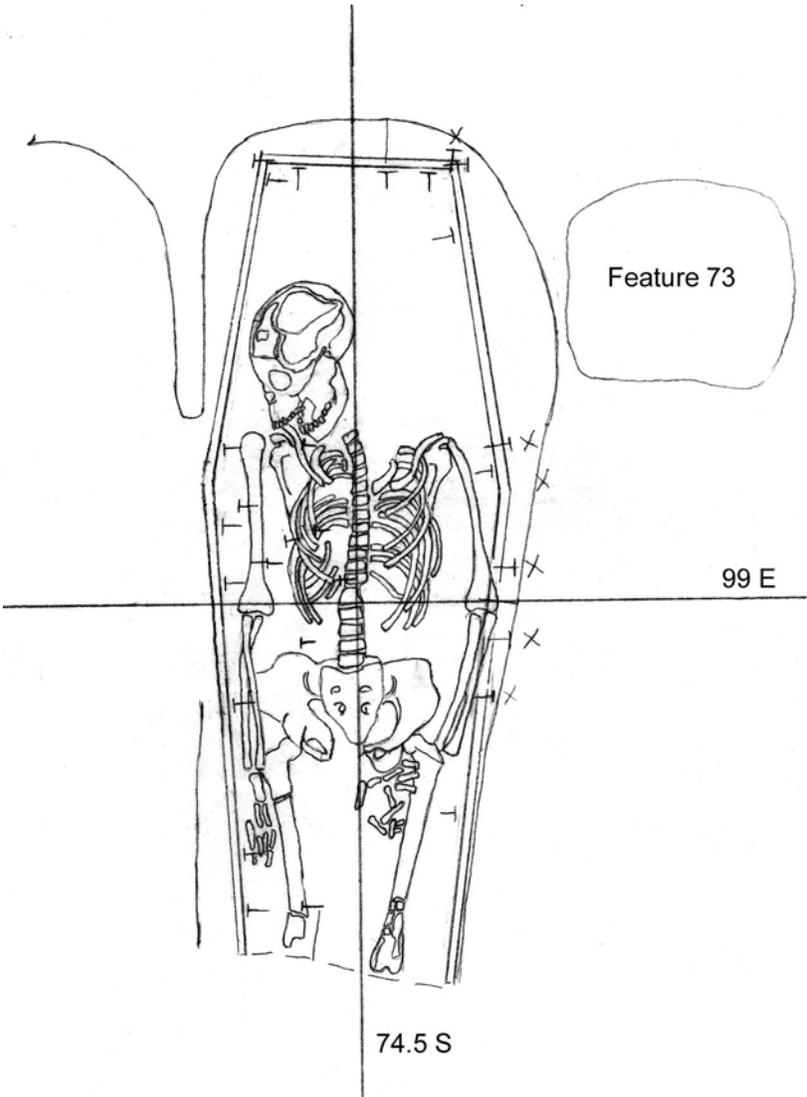
Temporal Group: Middle

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-grey silt/clay; no artifacts were recovered from the soil.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.03' and the bottom was reached at 1.84'. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including a line of five vertically-oriented nails on the north side attaching 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, 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 north end of the Burial 163 grave shaft. This feature was very shallow, squared, and about 1.4' 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 post hole. 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 were assigned to the Middle temporal group, absent any evidence that would place them otherwise.



Burial #: 163
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/25/92
Drawing #: 375

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 164

Series 31

Catalog # 916

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S52.5/E91

Elevation of Cranium: 1.47' (metatarsals)

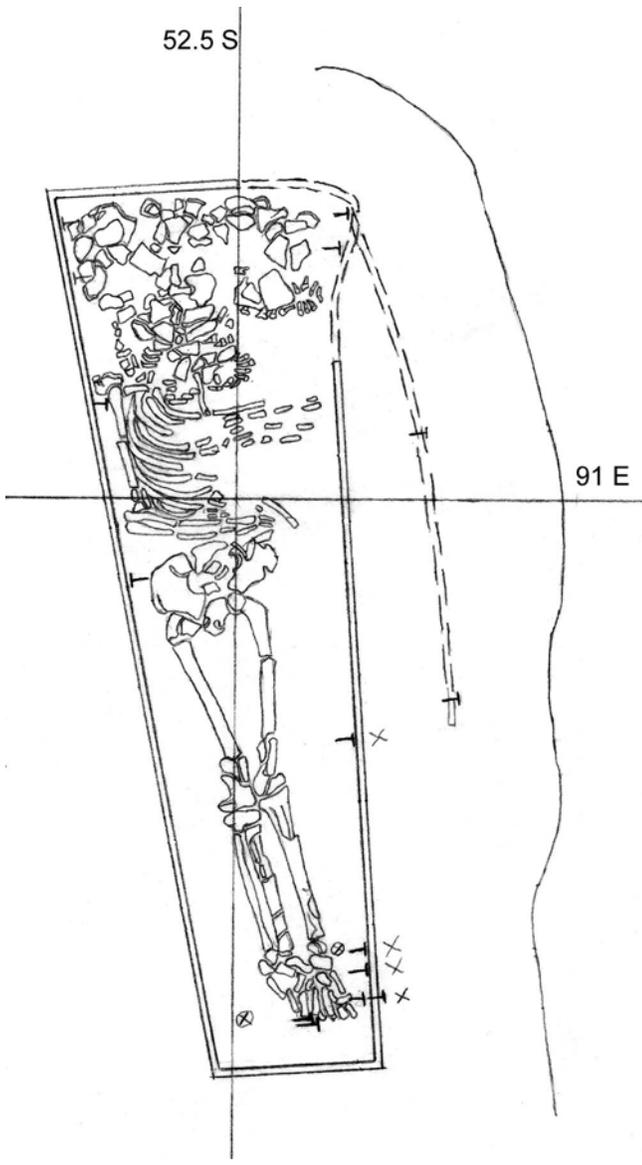
Temporal Group: Late

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 19th-century construction. The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 1.74', and the coffin bottom was at 1.29'. Numerous coffin nails were found, including at least one in vertical position on the lid. Skeletal high elevation, at the metatarsals, was 1.47', and the skeletal low was 1.31'. The skeleton was badly fractured and flattened, with the upper body and left side disarticulated and/or missing. It was nonetheless clear that the child had been laid out supine, legs extended and head to the west. The right arm was crossed over the torso, and 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' 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/grey/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 further 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 onetime fence, Burial 164 has been designated Late Group.



Burial #: 164
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/8/92
Drawing #: 394

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 165

Series 18

Catalog # 919

Datum Point: 42

Grid coordinates: S62.5/E73

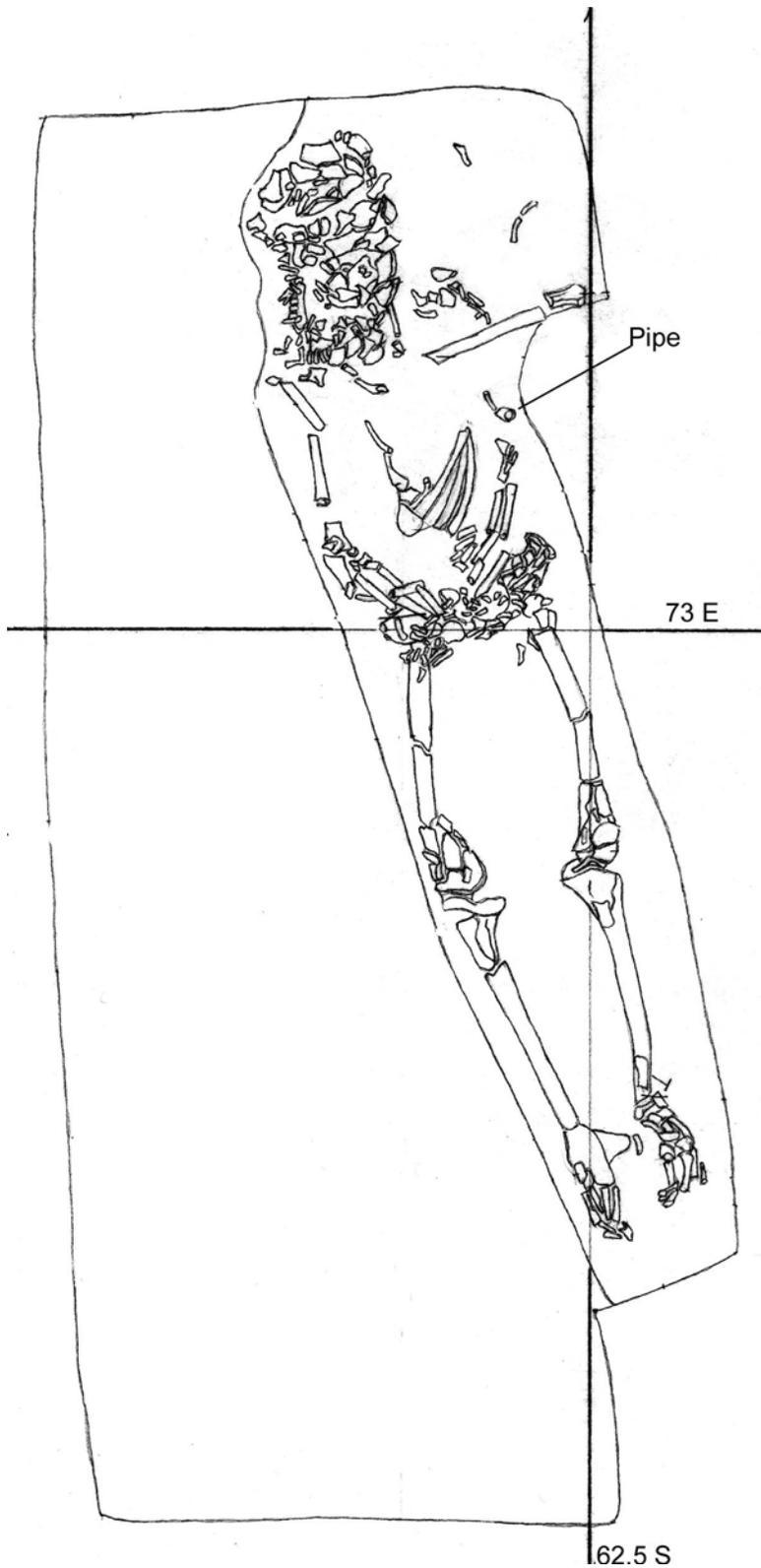
Depth measurements for Burial 165 were taken from Datum Point 42A, for which no elevation was recorded.

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 grey 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 west end. To the east along the southern edge a section of a coffin board and a two nails were found, but these were intrusive from Burial 137 above. As the remains were exposed, it became apparent that the western part of Burial 165 had been severely disturbed. This was interpreted in the field as being due to 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, hands crossed over the pelvis. The skeletal remains were crushed and displaced above the pelvis. A patella 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" bore diameter, and the bowl was plain and footless. One nail was noted near the left ankle, but this is likely to be intrusive from Burial 137.

Burial 165 was beneath Burial 137, a coffined adult of undetermined sex who was between 25 and 35 years old at death. This overlying burial was offset slightly to the south. The later interment may have been placed deliberately with reference to the first, and 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 post holes marking a fence that once crossed the site, and it probably post-dated the 1760s fence. Based on this positioning, Burial 165 was assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 165

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/17/92

Drawing #: 434



Burial 166

Catalog # 920

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S55.5/E92.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.1' asl

Temporal Group: Late

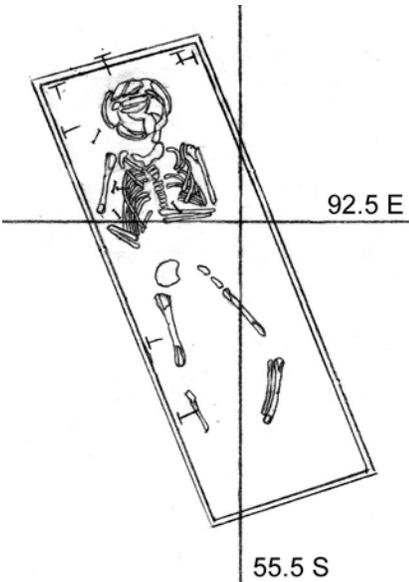
Burial 166 was of an infant between 6 and 12 months old. The grave shaft soil was described as sandy clay with tan, rust and grey mottles with some charcoal and brick particles; however, no grave shaft outline was recorded on the field drawings. Only a bovine metatarsus and an unidentified seed were recovered from the fill.

The coffin of Burial 166 was rectangular. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.18' and its bottom at 1.91'. 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.

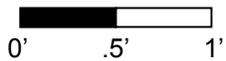
The infant had been laid in the coffin with the head to the west in the supine position. The arms were flexed and laid across the torso. Field records indicated that the skeletal remains were water damaged, and that bones were broken, the ends of shafts and border of bones missing and eroded. The skull was smashed and no wrist or ankle bones were present.

Eight straight pins were recorded *in situ*; 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 two weeks prior to Burial 191); however, both burials have been designated Late Group, based on their positioning north of the graveyard's earlier boundary fence.



Burial #: 166
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 1/31/92
Drawing #: 359



Burial 167

Catalog # 923

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E65

Elevation of cranium: 2.56' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

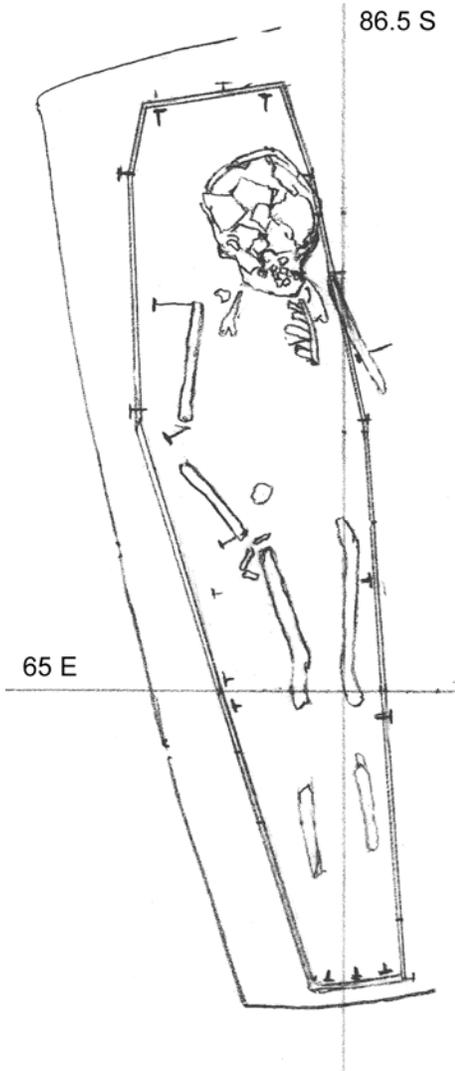
Burial 167, located at the north edge of Republican Alley, yielded the remains of a child between 8 ½ and 10 ½ years old. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey sand and silty sand, from which no artifacts were recovered. A brick-lined storm drain, Feature 182, overlay the northeast part of the grave by just inches, and a stone foundation (the back of a building that faced Duane Street) also lay 1.85' 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' 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', 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 laid out 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 (due to the presence of the later drain), causing 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 lab. 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 19th-century construction. Burial 167 lay lower than other burials in the vicinity, probably reflecting the original topography (the later placement of a drain here attests to this). This burial has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

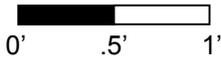


Burial #: 167

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 2/1/92

Drawing #: 360



Burial 168

Series 11

Catalog # 924

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E68.5

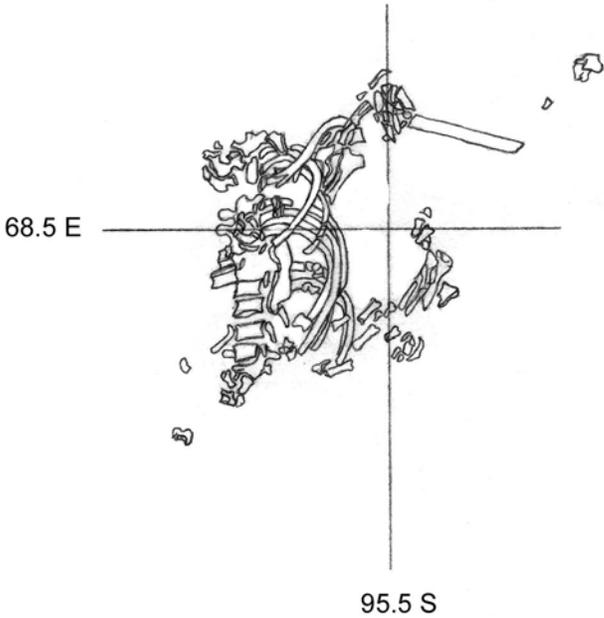
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.87' asl

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 grey silt. The field notes indicated that he had no coffin, though given the severely disturbed condition of the burial it cannot be stated with certainty that no coffin had been buried.

Skeletal remains were recorded at elevations of 4.58' to 4.87'. 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, Burial 168 comprised only the left side of the torso; no cranial remains or remains below the lumbar region were extant. 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 .29' 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 post-dates Burial 182, but may pre-date Burial 170. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 168 was assigned to the Late Middle group.

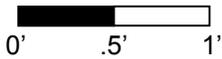


Burial #: 168

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/2/92

Drawing #: 362



Burial 169

Series 11B

Catalog # 926

Datum Point: 41

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E81

Elevation of cranium: 2.67' asl

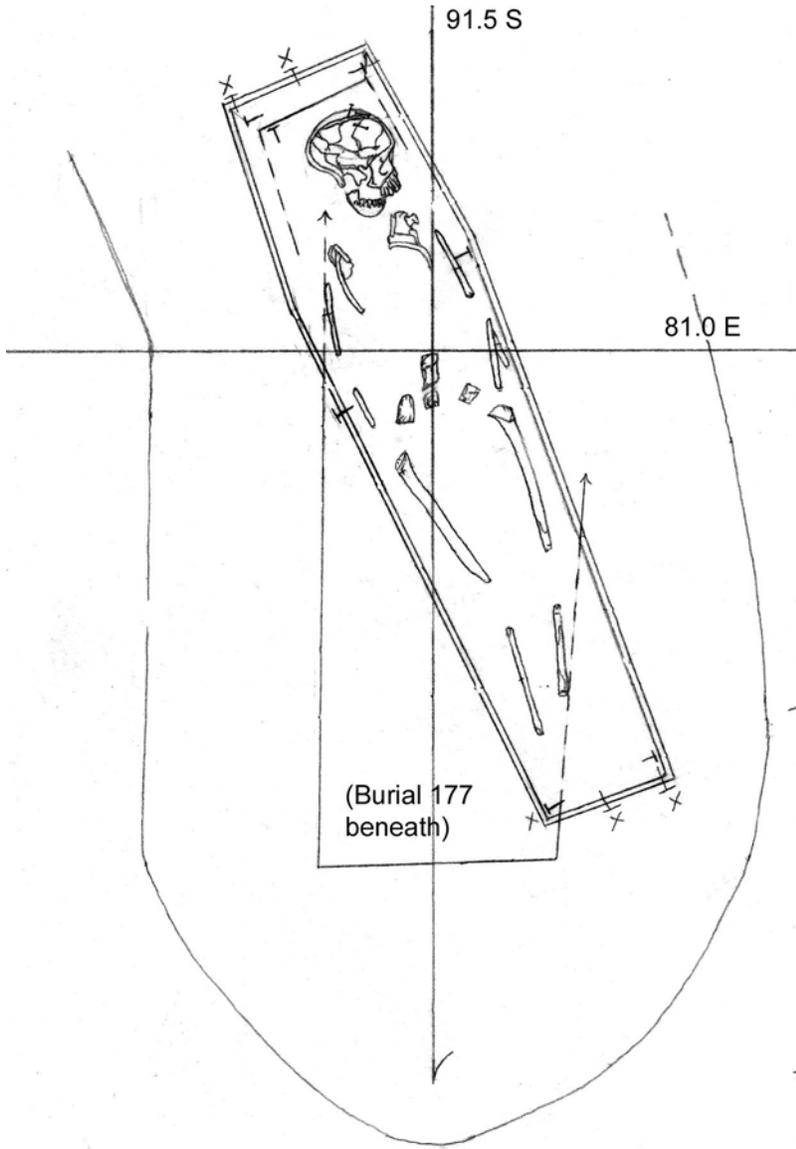
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 169, located in Republican Alley, was of a child between 5 ½ and 9 ½ years of age. Excavation records noted an opening elevation for the grave "pit" of 3.92' and the "pit fill" is described as mottled grey/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'. It was poorly preserved with coffin walls slumping 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', slumping into Burial 177 below. The remains were in poor condition. The child was interred with the head to the west, in the supine position, arms at the sides. The cranium and right humerus were recovered separately, but the remaining post-cranial 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, although 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 between 30 and 60 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. The child's coffin had slumped into the adult grave beneath. 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 #: 169

Drawn by: W. Williams and M. Schur

Date: 2/5/92

Drawing #: 370



Burial 170

Series 11

Catalog # 928

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S96/E65

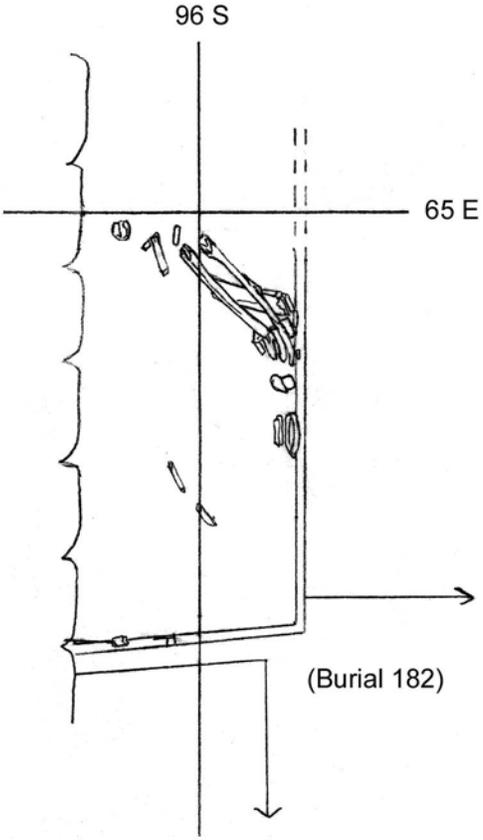
Elevation of highest skeletal material: 4.33' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 170 was a severely disturbed burial located along the south side of Republican Alley. It yielded only bone fragments belonging to 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 undeterminable shape was first recorded at an elevation of 4.33'. 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'. The only artifact recorded in association with Burial 170 was a single nail recovered from atop 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 post-dates 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' higher in elevation. Based on these relationships, Burial 170 is designated Late Group.



Burial #: 170

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/7/92

Drawing #: 385



Burial 171

Catalog # 931

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S53.5/E99.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.05' asl

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. Its shaft fill matrix was reported to be grey-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: mammal bones included 120 unidentified fragments and 85 cow bones, many of which were metatarsals/metacarpals and phalanges.

The coffin was hexagonal, with nails 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' asl, and the coffin bottom was 0.84' asl at the head, 0.65' asl at the feet.

The body was laid supine with hands over the pelvis, 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.

Artifacts included several straight pins. One was recorded on the lumbar vertebra, several among the right ribs, and one on the sternum, the latter 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 were recoverable.

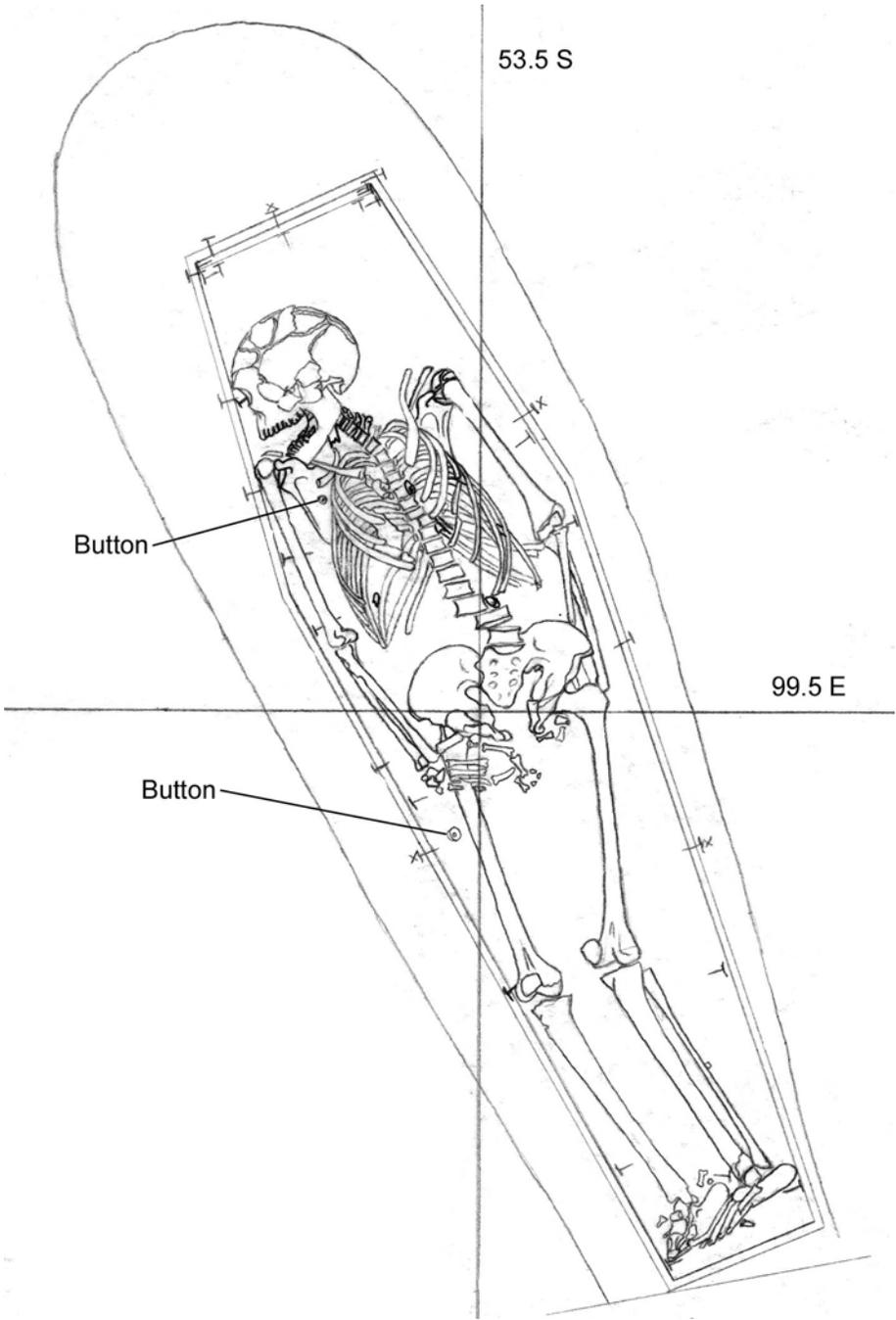
A center drilled, turned bone button measuring 22 mm in diameter was found alongside the right femur. A similar button, 10 mm in diameter, was found on the right scapula.

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. Since construction destroyed burials further 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 post holes marking the former fence, Burial 171 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 171
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/12/92
Drawing #: 408

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 172

Catalog # 935

Datum Point: 67

Grid coordinates: S40.5/E88

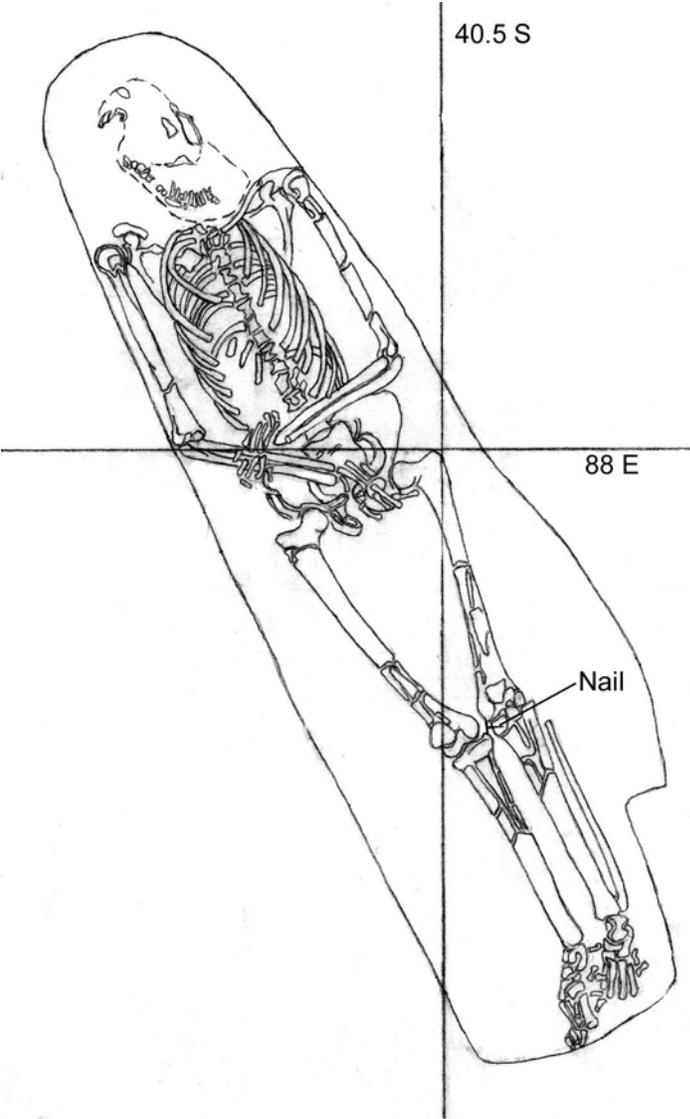
Elevation of cranium: 1.61' asl

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 fragment of wood 1" long by 1/2" wide were also found in the grave fill, but they were not from a coffin.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, with her head to the west and resting in a supine position. The left forearm was flexed at a right angle and the right forearm was flexed at a 45° angle. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, the skull and face crushed and the teeth loose. The skull was described as an amorphous mass. The lower skeleton was wet due to leakage within the excavation shelter. No artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial.

Because this grave was located north of the onetime boundary fence, Burial 172 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.

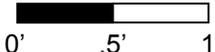


Burial #: 172

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/9/92

Drawing #: 396



Burial 173

Catalog #: 936

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S57/E101

Elevation of Cranium: 0.55' asl

Temporal Group: Late

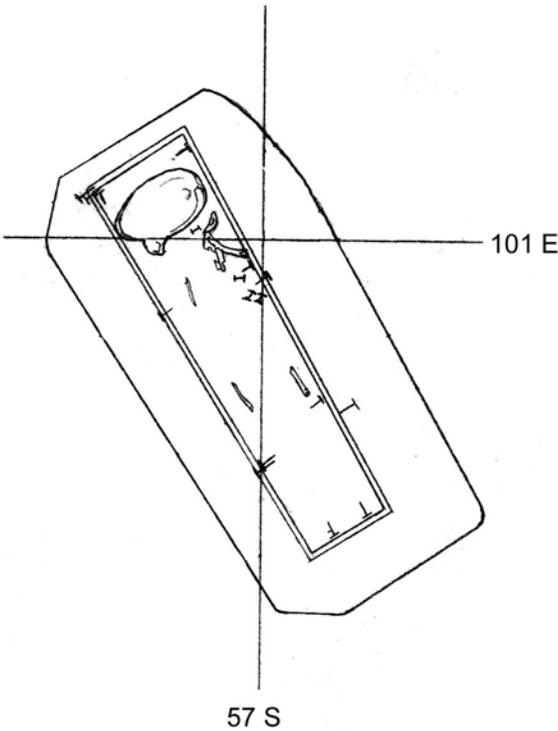
Burial 173 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the east edge of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was observed to be mottled tan, grey and orange-brown clayey silt, flecked with charcoal and brick fragments, with large rocks scattered throughout. The fill contained 4 sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of pipe stem, and 3 oyster valve fragments. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered: a longbone from a small mammal, and a portion of a cow's ulna.

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. Skeletal high elevation was at the cranium, at 0.55' asl, and the skeletal low was 0.45' asl, 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 was laid out with his or her head toward the west, in an extended position.

Excavators recorded 4 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 4mm 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 are more closely spaced). Since construction destroyed burials further 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 #: 173

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/4/92

Drawing #: 366



Burial 174

Series 19

Catalog # 940

Datum Point: 50

Grid coordinates: S60.5/E90

Elevation of Cranium: 2.31' asl

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 it appeared to be rectangular in shape. The grave fill soil was described as mottled silty clay with small amounts of sand, and 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.

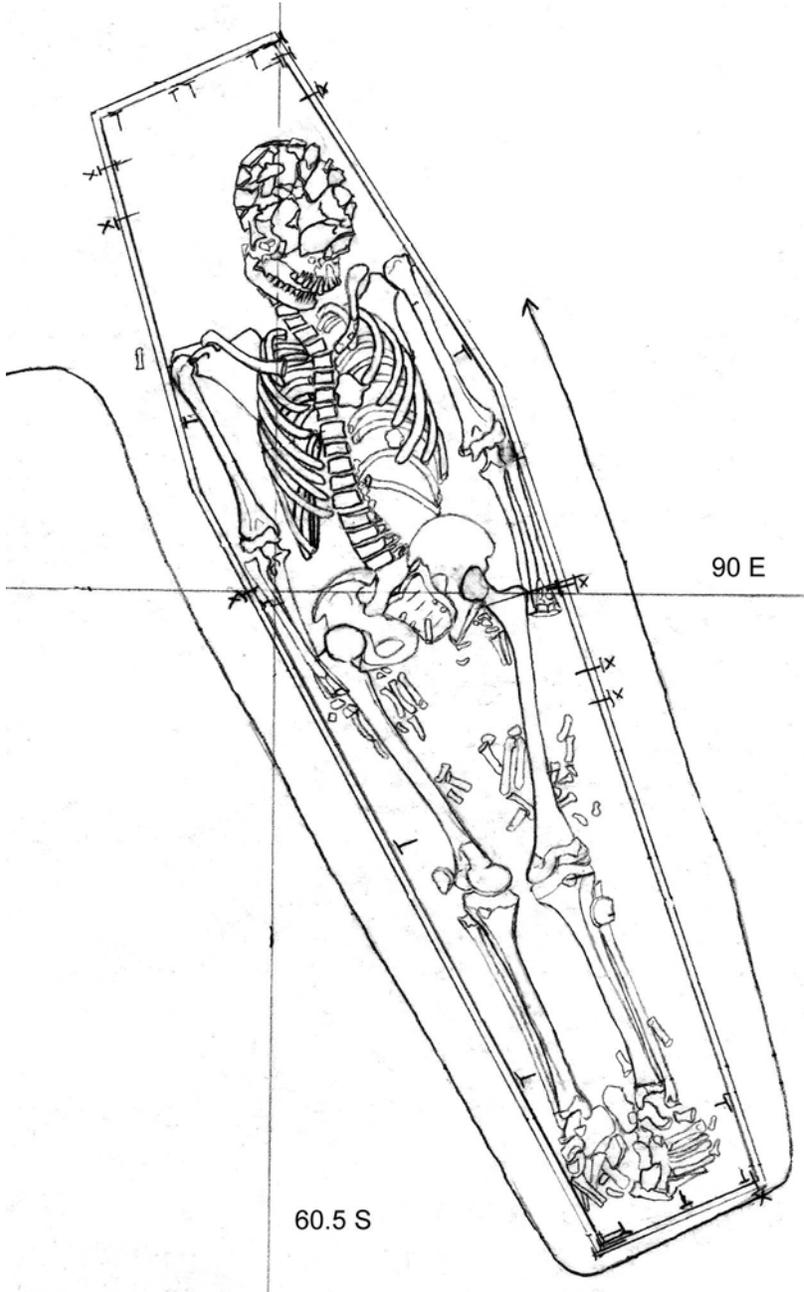
The man's coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.76', recorded in the southeast corner. Hexagonal in shape, it was well preserved, with cracks in the boards visible. Nails were recorded in situ, including eight vertical top nails attaching the lid to the sides. Fragments of a tack and 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', 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 with his head to the west, in the supine position, with arms at his sides. The cranium 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. The skull was crushed and distorted and the hand bones were scattered along the medial sides of the femora.

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. 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 also 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 the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 174, like all of the above-listed burials, has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 174
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/9/92
Drawing #: 395

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 175

Series 34

Catalog #941

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S72/E64.5

Elevation of vertebra: 4.44' asl

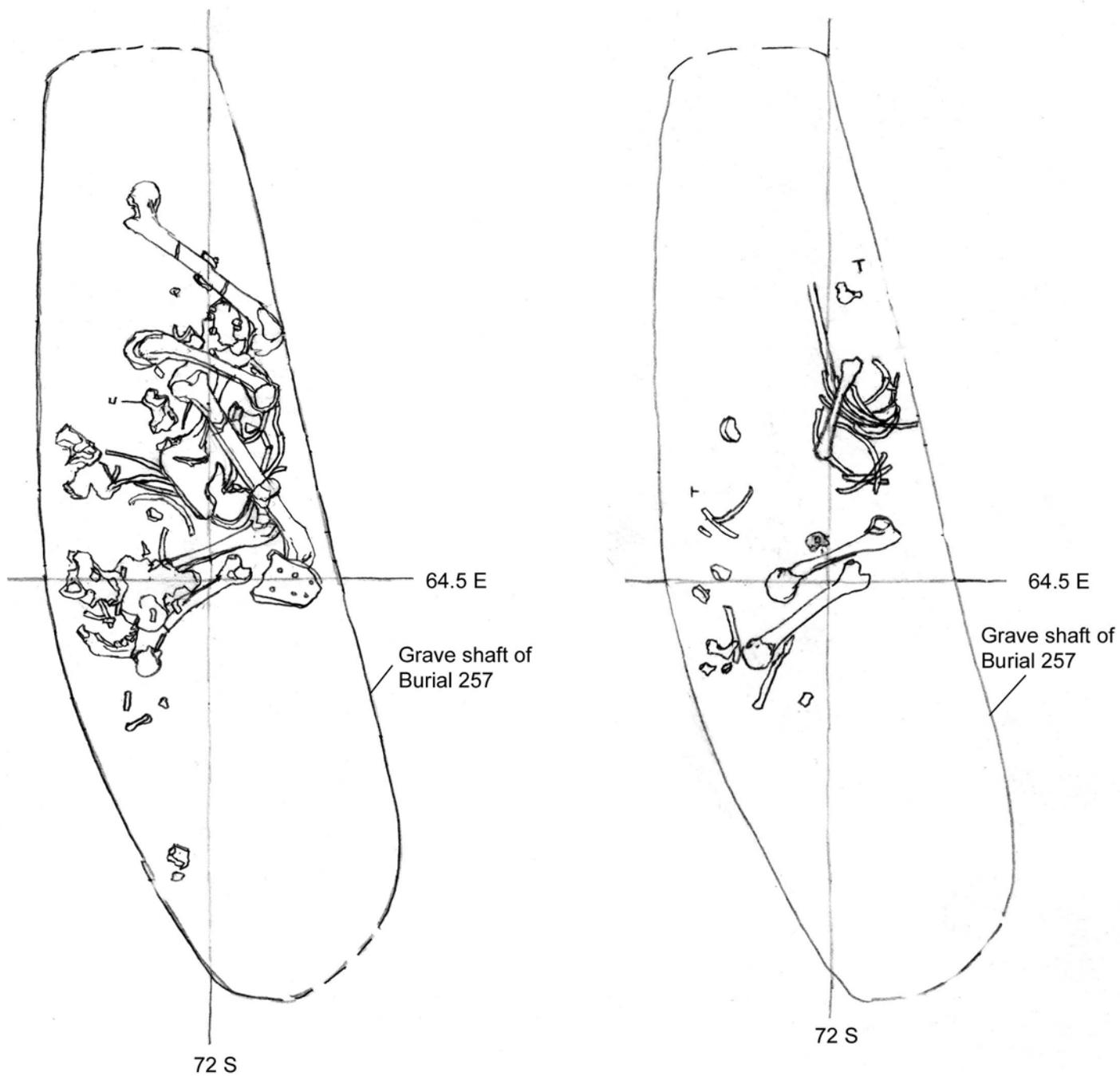
Temporal Group: Middle

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 grave shaft fill soil was mottled bluish yellow and light brown. It contained two clay pipe stems, four pearlware sherds (providing a *terminus post quem* of circa 1780, but only for the later burial), one redware sherd, ten nail fragments, four oyster shell fragments, and one 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. While the excavator took down the coffin walls of Burial 257 on all sides, one nail was found 6" west of the western coffin line. Another nail was found about 4-6" 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 though disarticulated. A straight pin was associated with Burial 175 but the provenience was not recorded.

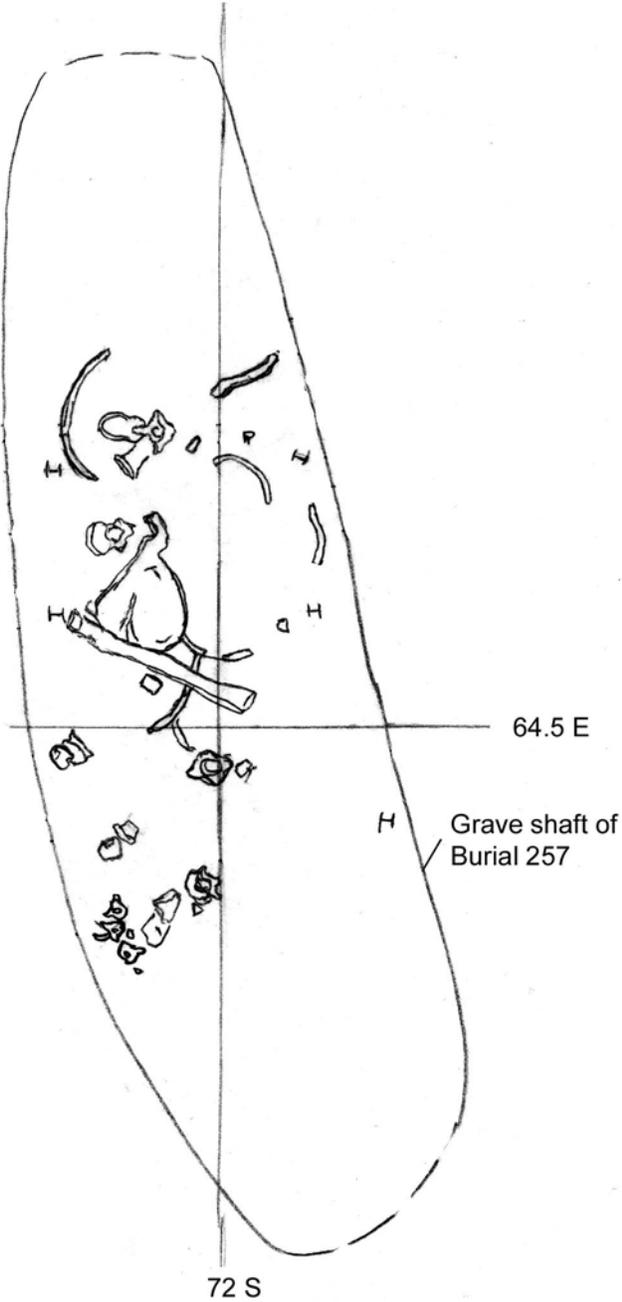
Burials 257 and 175 were along the alignment of the fence line that crossed the cemetery and once marked its northern extent. One post hole from the fence (Feature 67) was directly west of the burials, another (Feature 105) abutted them on the southeast and may have been cut into by one or both of the burials. Burial 257 apparently post-dated the fence, and thus has been assigned to the Late Group. The artifacts in the shaft fill, which corroborate Burial 275's dating, do not provide a TPQ 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.



Burial #: 175 (in sequence)
Drawn by: E. S.
Date: 3/10/92
Drawing #: 1205, 1206

→ North

0' .5' 1'



Burial #: 175 (in sequence)

Drawn by: E. S.

Date: 3/12/92

Drawing #: 1207



Burial 176

Series 17

Catalog # 942 and 1479

Datum Point: 58 (Datum 80A indicated on burial form and drawing # 459)

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E66

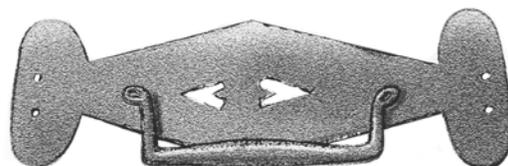
Elevation of cranium: 3.10' asl

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 post holes that mark one or more fences that crossed the cemetery from southwest to northeast along the patent boundary. Soil in the grave shaft consisted of dark grey-brown fine silt mottled with yellow silt, and a few rock inclusions. The grave shaft outline was apparent along the east and northeast edges at the start of excavation, at an elevation of 4.46'. The west end of the burial had been disturbed, probably by the erection of the temporary shelter that was in use during the archaeological excavation.

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was at elevations of 4.46' to 4.06'. It was decorated with tacks along the perimeter, spaced 2 inches apart. 60 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 # 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.

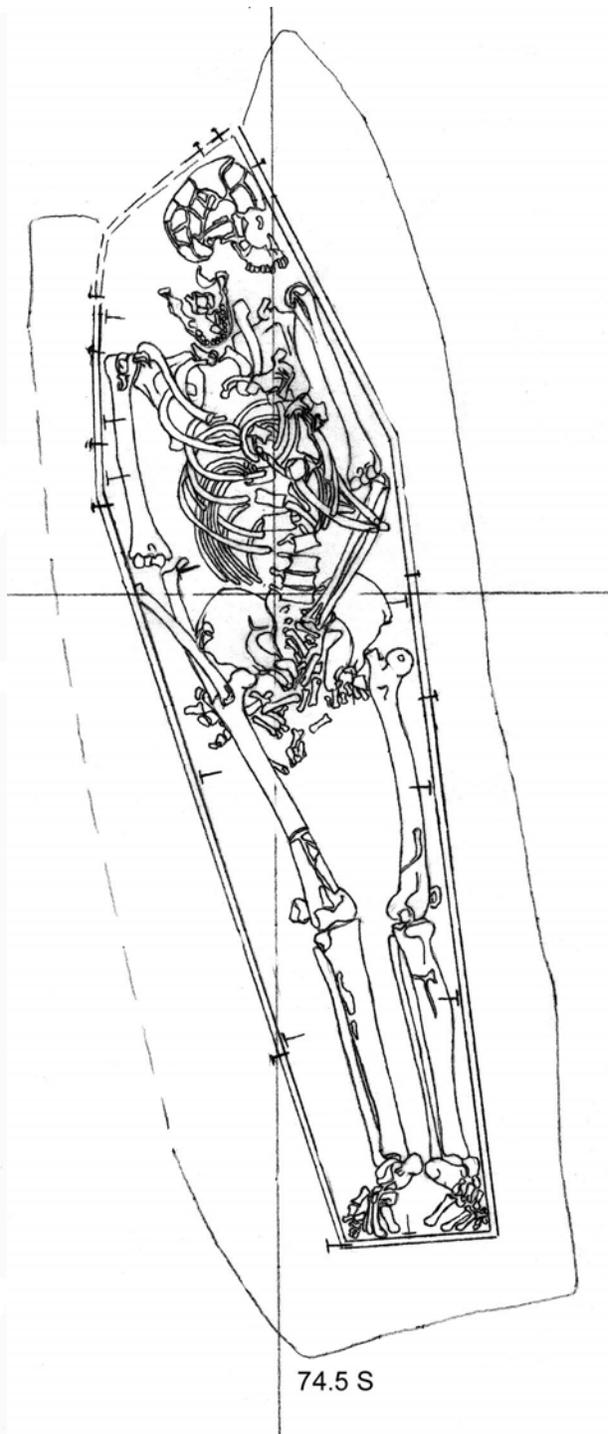
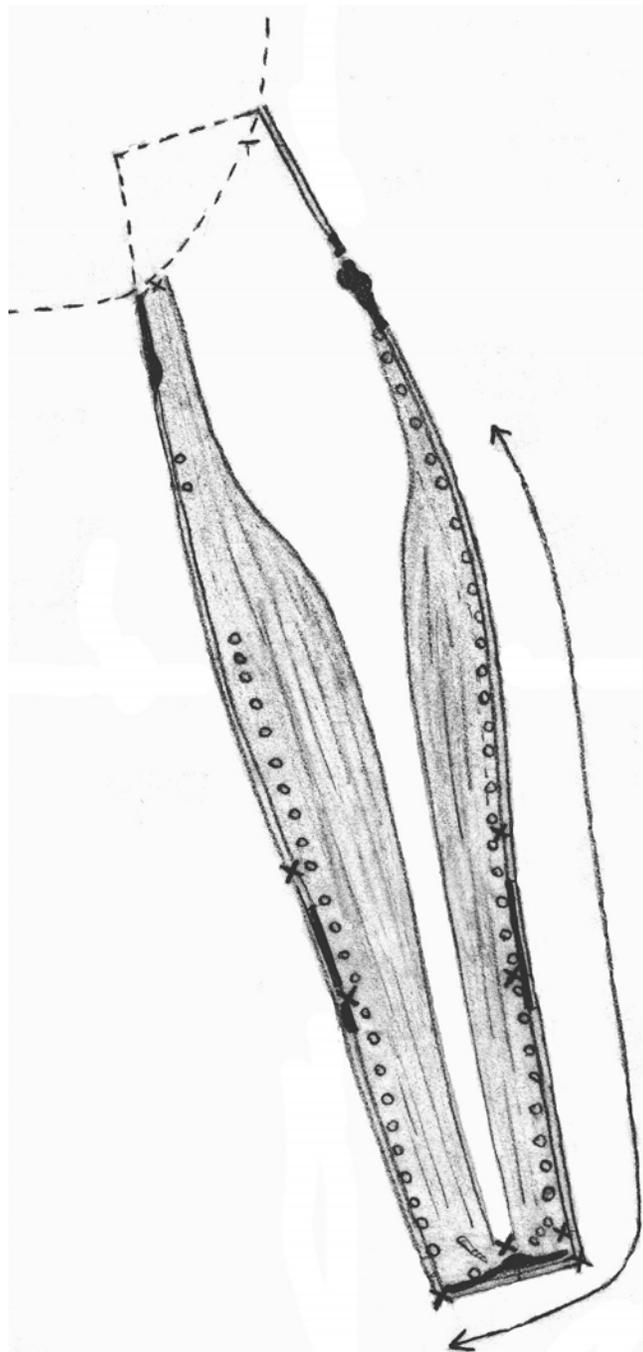
Pieces of the heavily rusted coffin handles were x-rayed, revealing details of their manufacture, shape and decoration. They were hand-wrought, with dual cutouts decorating the center of each back plate (see reconstruction at right, drawn by Cheryl LaRoche and Robert Schultz). (A single example of the same type of handle was also identified from Burial 90.)



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'. The man had been placed with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his pelvis. The only artifact other than the coffin 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, since 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), while Burial 312 and other interments to the south were within another shelter (Structure C). It is likely 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, post holes (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 post holes. Burials 310 to the west and 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 in fact 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.



Burial #: 176

Drawn by: SP; M. Schur

Date: 2/8/92, 3/3/92

Drawing #: 1062; 459



Burial 177

Series 11B

Catalog # 946

Datum Point: 40 (Provenience sheet indicates #41, but drawing indicates #40; elevations from drawing appear to be accurate.)

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 2.23' asl

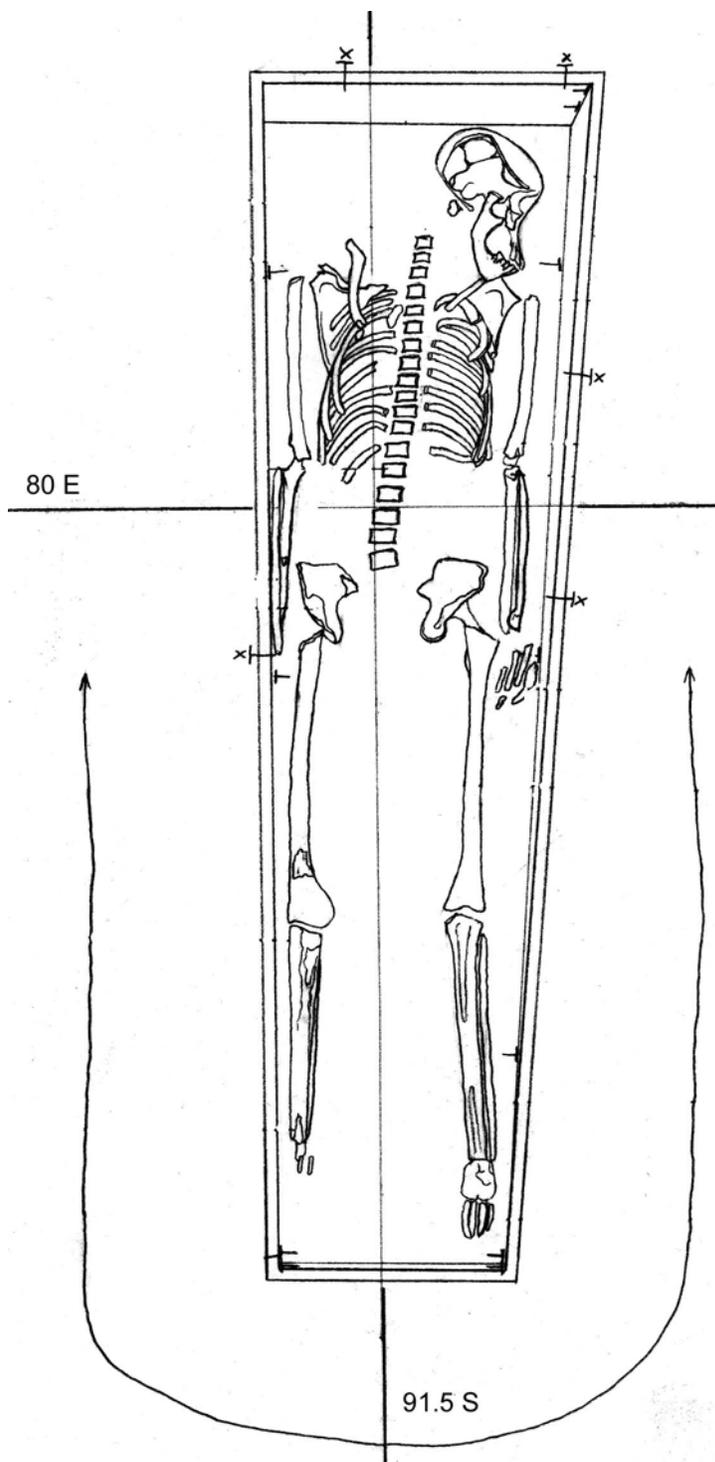
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 177, located in 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'. Soil was described as mottled grey and yellowish-red coarse sand with silt. The grave shaft was large, but the western edge was not recorded. Three overlying interments (Burials 123, 128, and 169) had apparently disturbed the grave shaft.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 2.50', with the western edge and portions of the north and south walls obscured. The bottom was at 1.84'. 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, arms at sides. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, with portions of the pelvis 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 ½ to 9 ½ years, lay directly upon the coffin in Burial 177, and the majority of the grave shaft of Burial 169 was dug into that of Burial 177. Burial 128 on the southeast and by Burial 123 on the northwest also overlay the grave shaft of Burial 177. Burial 128 lay approximately 1.40' above, and Burial 123 was approximately 1.38' higher in elevation. Based on the tapered, four-sided coffin, and on the stratigraphic relationship to the abovementioned burials, Burial 177 has been designated an Early Group burial.



Burial #: 177

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/11/92

Drawing #: 399



Burial 178

Catalog # 948

Datum Point: 43

Grid coordinates: S62/E57

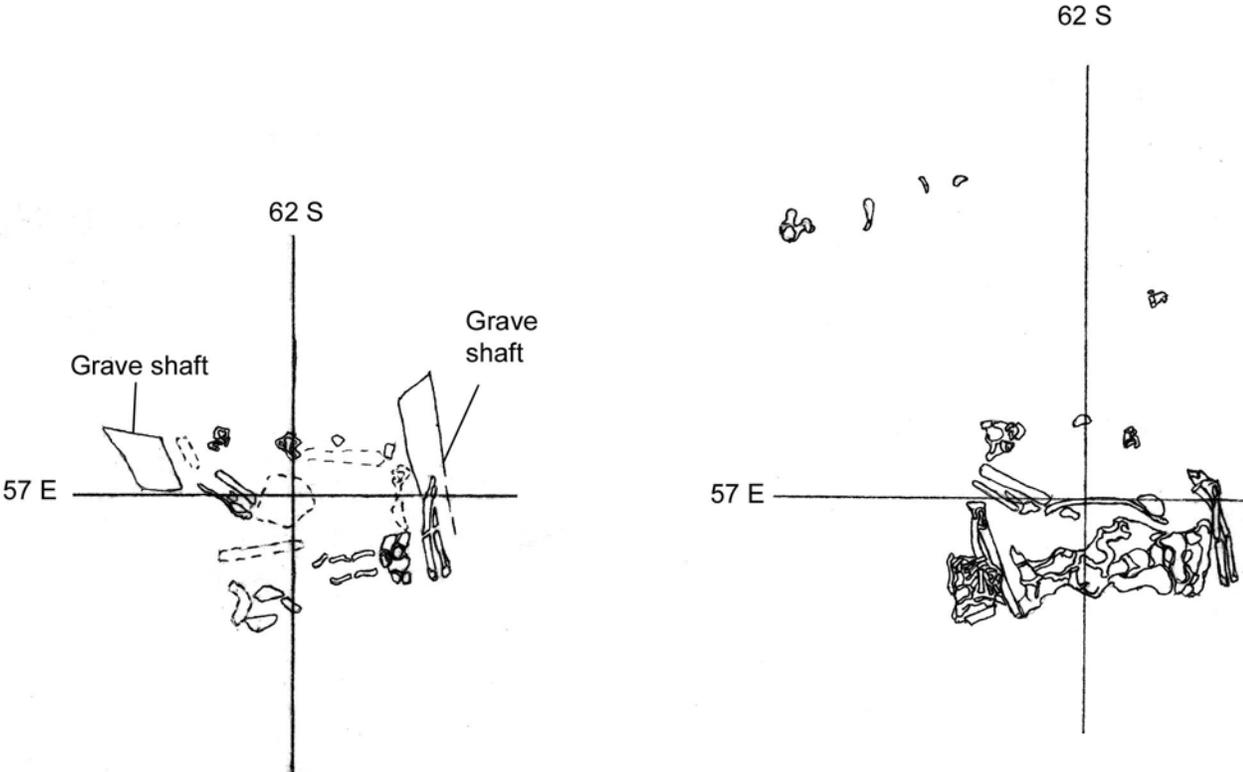
Elevation of cranium: 4' asl

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 a mottled yellow, grey, and red clay, silt and sand. The excavator recorded that brick, mortar and broken stone were found below the skeletal remains. None of these artifacts were 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'.

Burial 125, a heavily disturbed grave with few skeletal elements, was approximately 5' southeast 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 designated a Late Group burial.

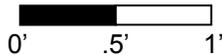


Burial #: 178

Drawn by: M Schur

Date: 2/5/92 (left), 2/13/92 (right)

Drawing #: 374, 416



Burial 179

Catalog # 949

Datum Point: 66

Grid coordinates: S46.5/E98

Elevation of cranium: -0.3' asl

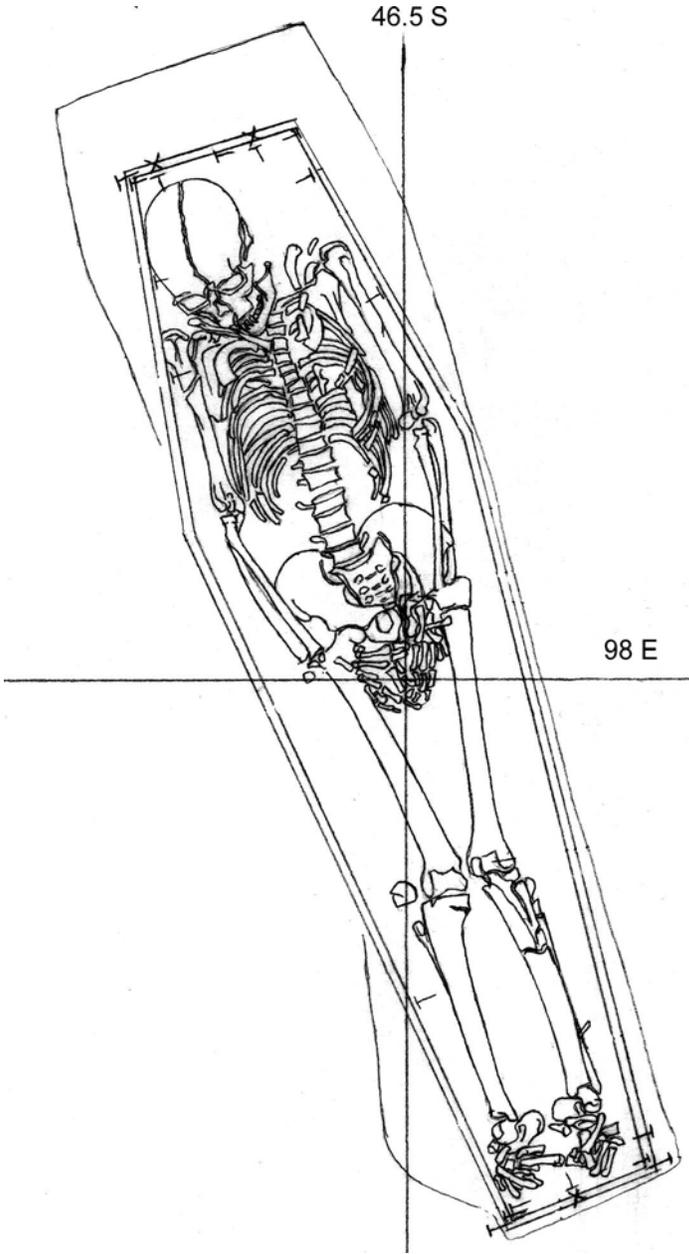
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 179 was of a man between 25 and 35 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 soil directly over the coffin was described as coarse, red, silty sand. The grave fill contained relatively few artifacts, including one brick fragment, one sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and 10 fragments of oyster shell.

The hexagonal coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.21' asl, and the floor of the coffin was at -0.70'. The man had been buried in supine position, with his head to the west. His hands rested 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 onetime boundary fence, Burial 179, along with other burials in this possible row, has been assigned to the Late Group.

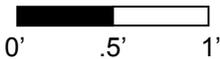


Burial #: 179

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/19/92

Drawing #: 438



Burial 180

Catalog # 960

Datum Point: 66

Grid coordinates: S50/E97.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.12' asl

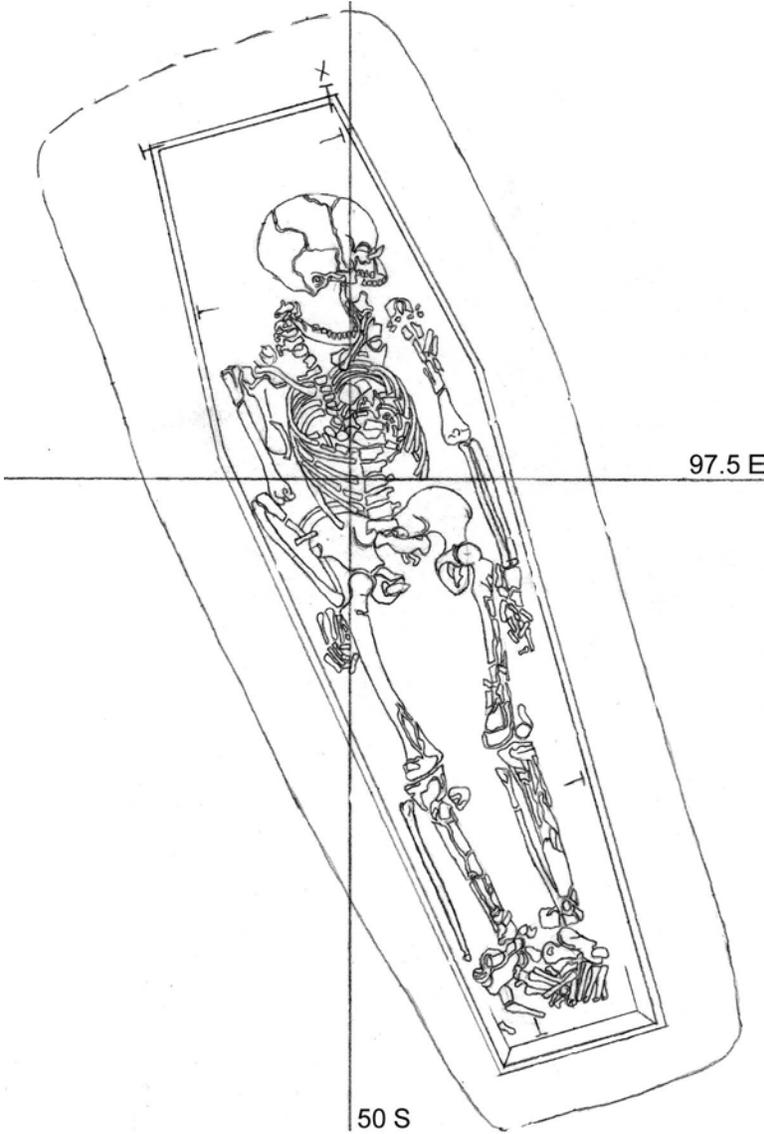
Temporal Group: Late

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 6 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, 2 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' asl, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.29' asl. 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, with the skull 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.

Artifacts associated with this burial included fragments from copper-alloy straight pins, which were found on the cervical vertebrae and the left innominate 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 (which may have been intrusive).

This grave was sited in what appeared to be 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 onetime boundary fence, Burial 180 has been assigned to the Late Group.

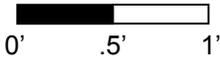


Burial #: 180

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/12/92

Drawing #: 414



Burial 181

Series 33

Catalog # 967

Datum Point: 54

Grid coordinates: S66/E115

Skeletal high elevation: 2.23' (pelvis)

Temporal Group: Late

A young man, aged 20 to 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, due to 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, was visible in the southern profile of the feature, and was itself recorded in profile. The surviving grave shaft outline was recorded as roughly "scalloped" along the southern side.

The grave fill soil contained several pieces of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, earthenware, and 2 sherds of redware. Sherds of olive-green bottle glass and some window glass were 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 laid out in an extended supine position, with his head to the west. The skeletal high elevation, at the pelvis, was 2.23' and the low point, the scapula, was at 0.14'. The bones were disarranged and these elevations reflect the disruption of 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 one 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, though three were 25 mm in diameter and one was smaller, 16 mm. All of them appeared to have been decorated

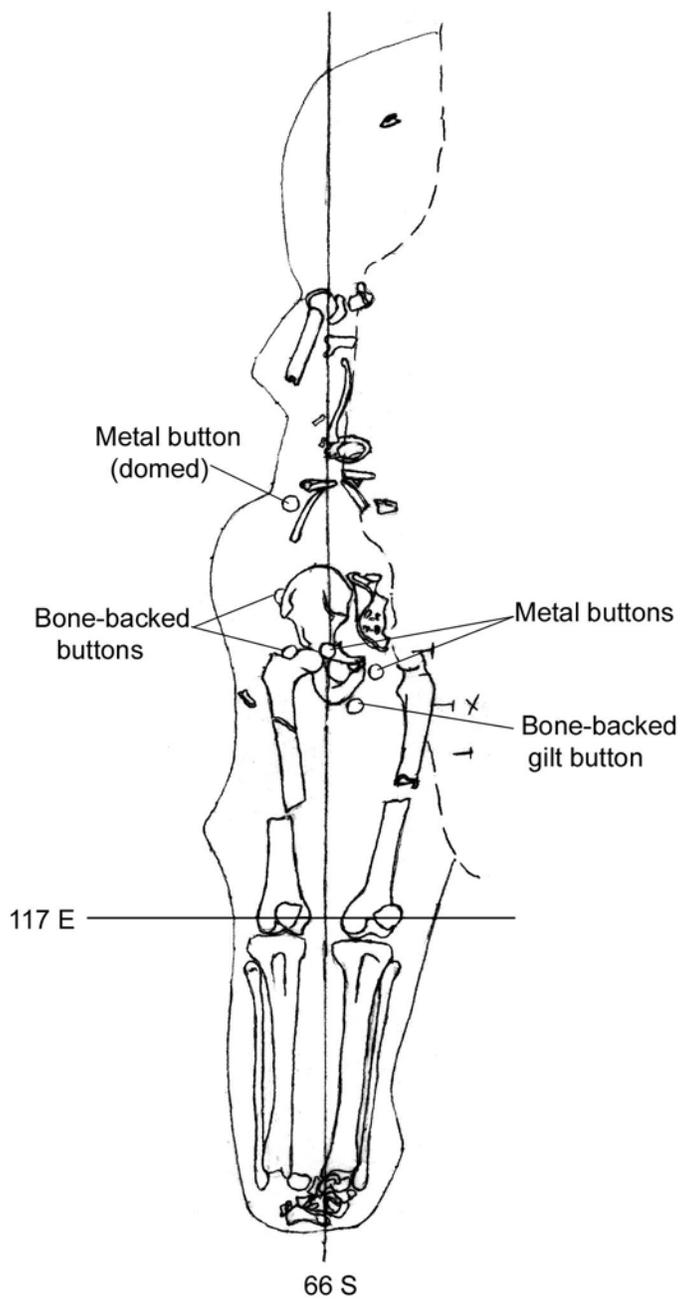


with impressed designs, and at least one had a gilt finish. [According to the laboratory records, copper-alloy cufflinks attributed to this burial were treated by the conservator, but subsequently were listed as missing. No cufflinks were mentioned in the field notes, and none were found in the laboratory when the Howard University archaeological team began their work.]

The damage suffered by Burial 181 was due mostly to 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.

Post holes in the immediate vicinity did not appear to have disturbed Burial 181, though the burial was located just along or immediately north of the 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. There are no notes for Feature 88 and no recorded elevations, however, 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 post hole, Feature 75, was located immediately adjacent to the east end of the burial. Its bottom elevation was 1.99’ asl, only about 0.2’ lower than the feet. Because the evidence suggests that Burial 181 post-dates the boundary fence, this grave has been assigned to the Late Group.

Some of the post holes in this area may be from a late iteration 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, circa 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 (and their privies oriented to that line -- *ibid.*)



Burial #: 181

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/19/92

Drawing #: 441



Burial 182

Series 11

Catalog # 970

Datum Point: 40

Grid coordinates: S94/E69

Elevation of cranium: 3.81' asl

Temporal Group: Early

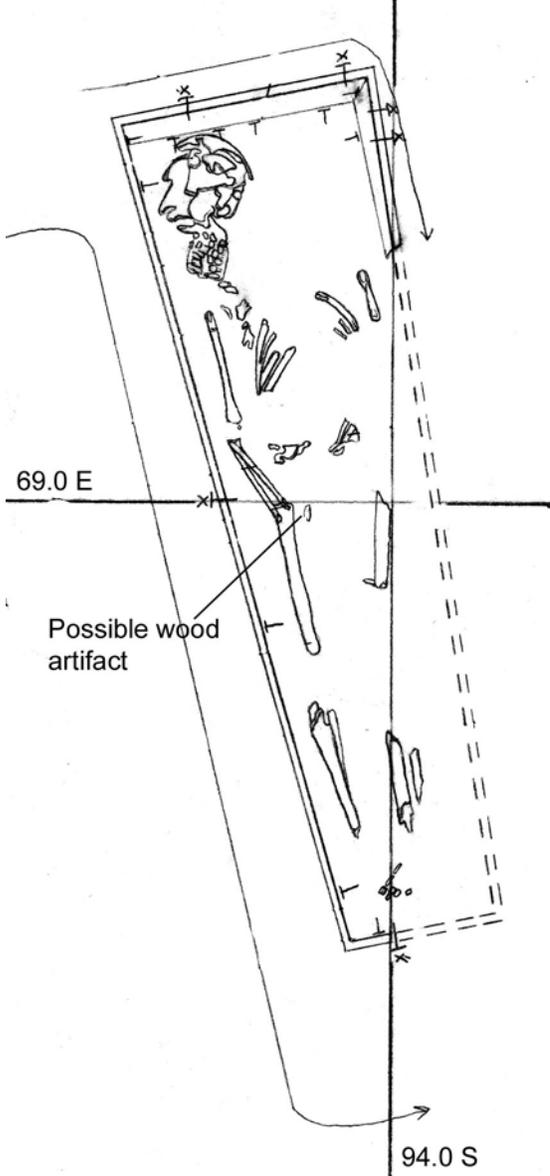
Burial 182, near the south edge of Republican Alley, held the remains of a child between 7½ and 12½ years of age. The grave shaft was filled with mottled clayey silt. Its northern edge was obliterated and the coffin partially disturbed by another burial.

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', near the northwest corner. The lowest elevation of the coffin bottom was 3.43', 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 found to be cedar.

The deceased had been laid in a four-sided coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west and arms at the sides. The remains were in poor condition with the majority 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 182 was cut into along the northern side by Burial 148. It 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 designate Burial 182 as Early Group.

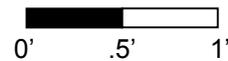


Burial #: 182

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/10/92

Drawing #: 398



Burial 183

Catalog # 971

Datum Point: 60

Grid coordinates: S50/E113.5

Elevation of cranium: .33' asl

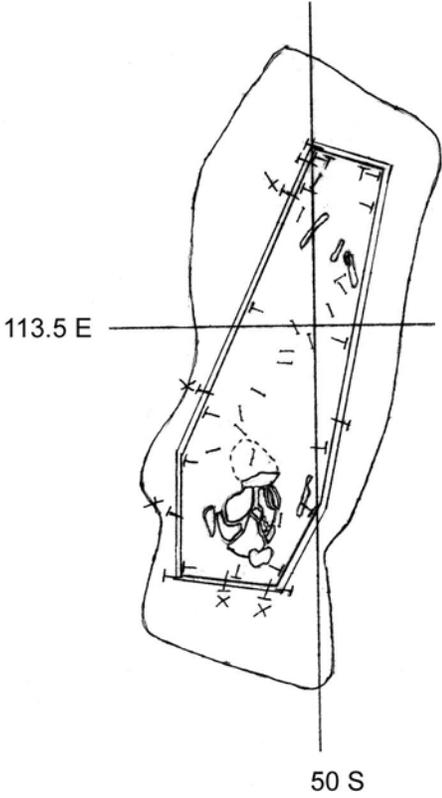
Temporal Group: Late

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 described as mottled light grey, 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 crushed, and only fragments of the right humerus, right femur and right tibia remaining. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of .81' and its bottom at 0.17'. 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, 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, and 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 the full length of the remains.

Burial 183 was relatively isolated, though 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 other burials were originally located closer to this infant. Because of its location north of the fence line, Burial 183 is considered a Late Group interment.



Burial #: 183
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/15/92
Drawing #: 429

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 184

Catalog #: 972

Datum Point: 60

Grid coordinates: S52/E108.5

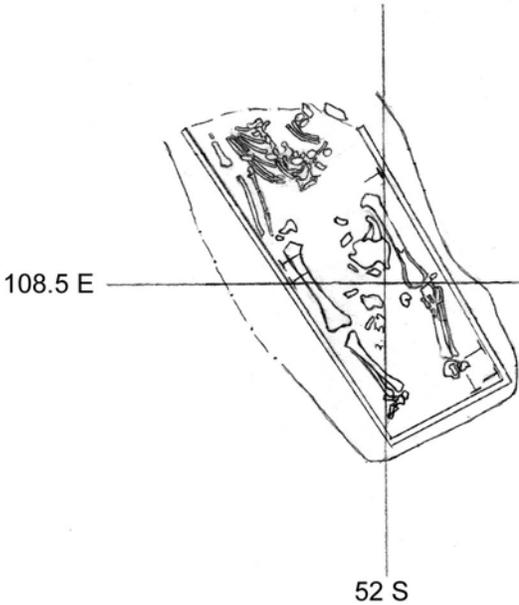
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 184 held the remains of a child between 1 and 1½ years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, within Lot 16, and had been disturbed, the western portion truncated. The soil in the grave shaft was described as light brown-grey sandy clay and it contained a piece of stoneware kiln furniture, fragments of shell, and 7 pieces of cow bone, all whole or partial phalanges save for one sacrum fragment. This grave was apparently 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' asl. 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 laid out supine, head to the west, with the arms along the sides and legs extended. No pins or other artifacts other than 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.

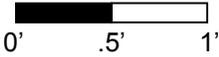


Burial #: 184

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/16/92

Drawing #: 432



Burial 185

Series 53

Catalog # 982

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S54.5/E122

Elevation of cranium: 0.85' asl

Temporal Group: Late

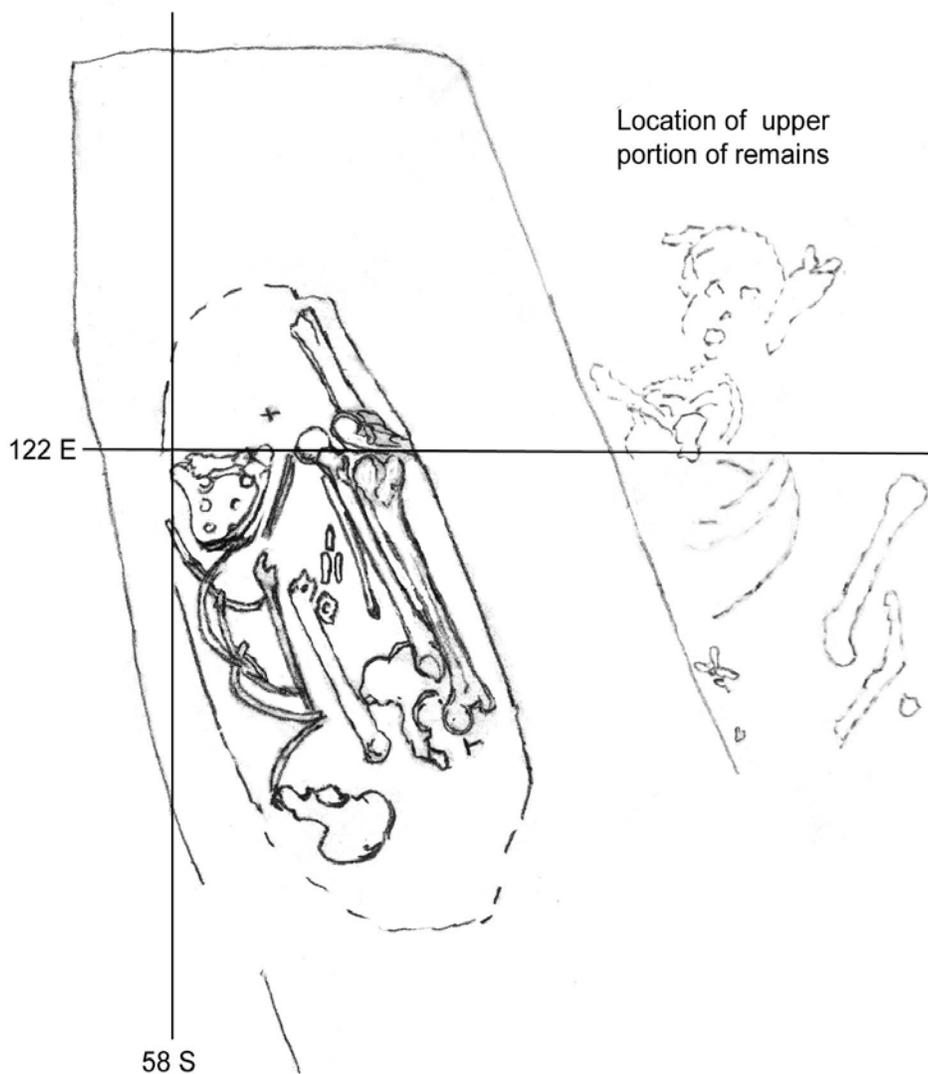
Burial 185 held the partially displaced, coffinless remains of a man between 21 and 23 years of age. The upper body skeleton was apparently in its original place, but the lower body skeleton was disarticulated and the bones had been placed immediately to the south, beneath Burial 243 and directly atop 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 tannery waste dumping episode 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.

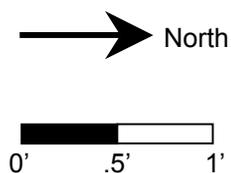
Because of the disturbed nature of this burial, high and low elevations were different for the upper and lower body. The high elevation of the upper body was 0.8' asl, at the dislocated left humerus, and the low elevation was 0.5' asl, at the dislocated scapula fragment. Assuming that the upper body represents the original placement of the remains, the man had been laid in the grave supine, with his head to the west. His leg and arm positions could not be determined. A spike of possible wrought iron was recovered about one 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.

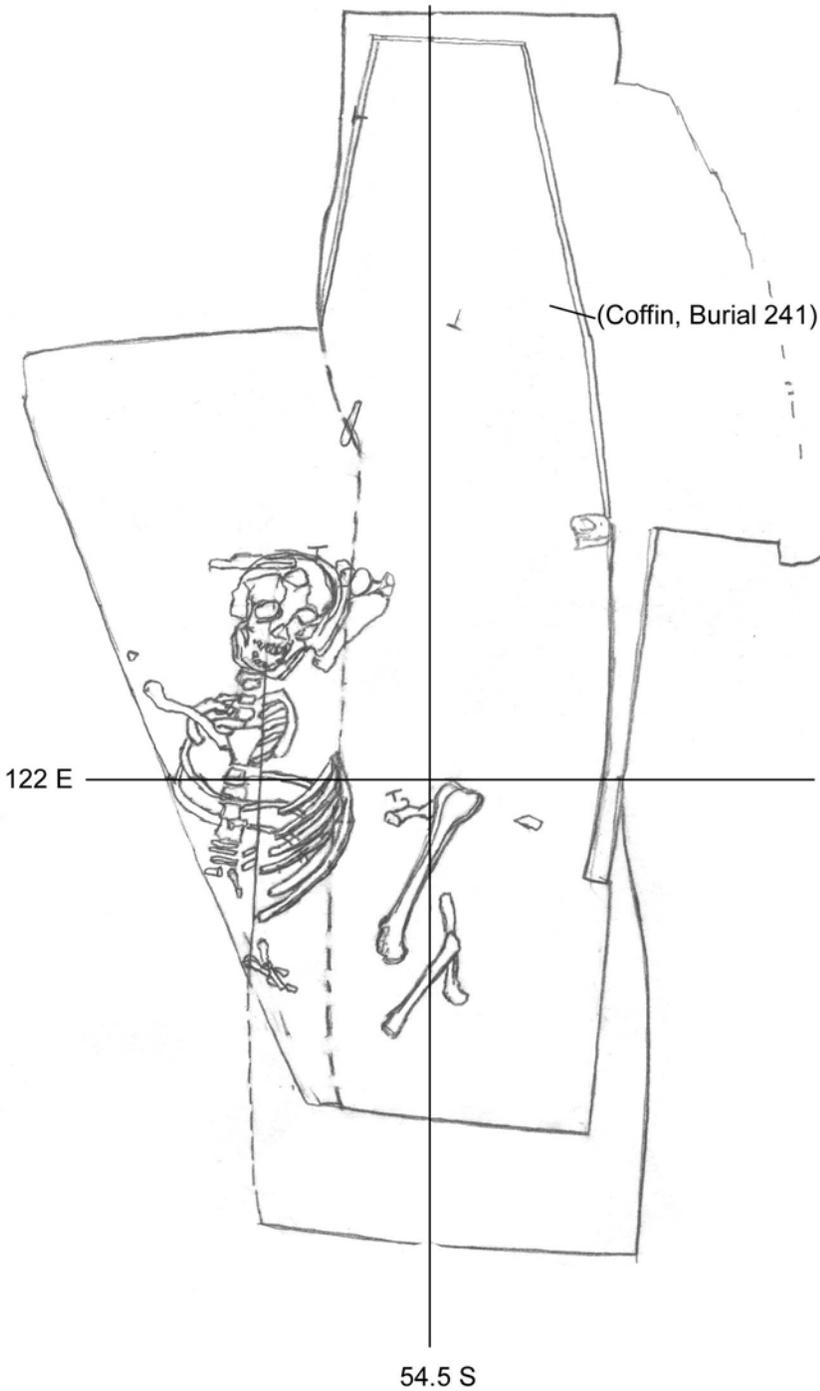
The grave shaft of Burial 243, another coffinless man aged between 40 and 50 years, truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305, an infant less than 4 months old. This later interment occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least two to three years. The 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 pre-dates Burial 329. Burial 185 and all of the abovementioned interments have been designated Late Group, due to their location north of the boundary fence line.



Burial #: 185
Drawn by: ES
Date: 4/5/92
Drawing #: 616





Burial #: 185
Drawn by: ES
Date: 4/1/92
Drawing #: 596?

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 186

Catalog # 987

Datum Point: 65

Grid coordinates: S47.5/E110

Elevation of cranium: 0.09' asl

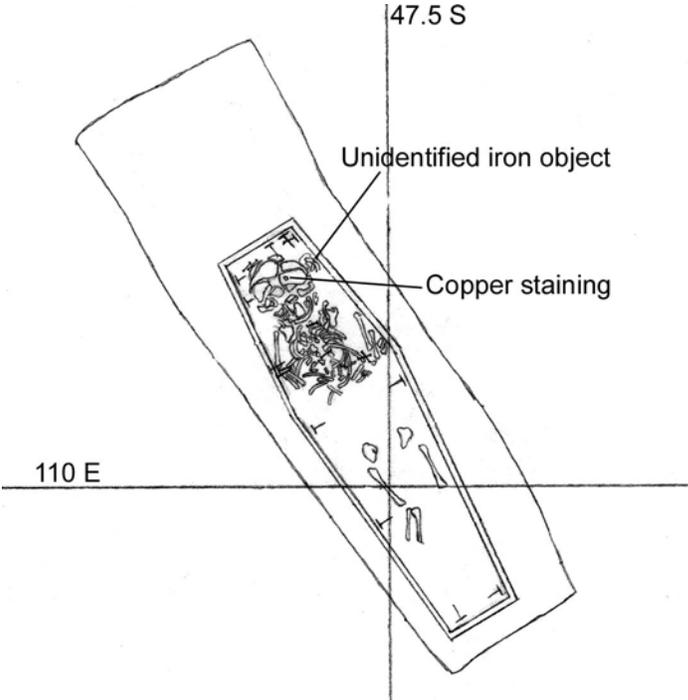
Temporal Group: Late

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. Its shaft fill 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' asl. A sample of the coffin lid was collected, but not analyzed for species. Another wood sample, a twig or peg-like 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 notated 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, although the original presence of other burials nearby cannot be ruled out, considering the substantial disturbance caused by later construction in the area. Because the grave was located north of the former graveyard boundary fence, Burial 186 is assigned to the Late Group.

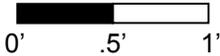


Burial #: 186

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/15/92

Drawing #: 426



Burial 187

Catalog # 988

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S52.5/E119.5

Elevation of cranium: .94' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 187 yielded the remains of a child of undetermined sex, between 1 ½ 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.

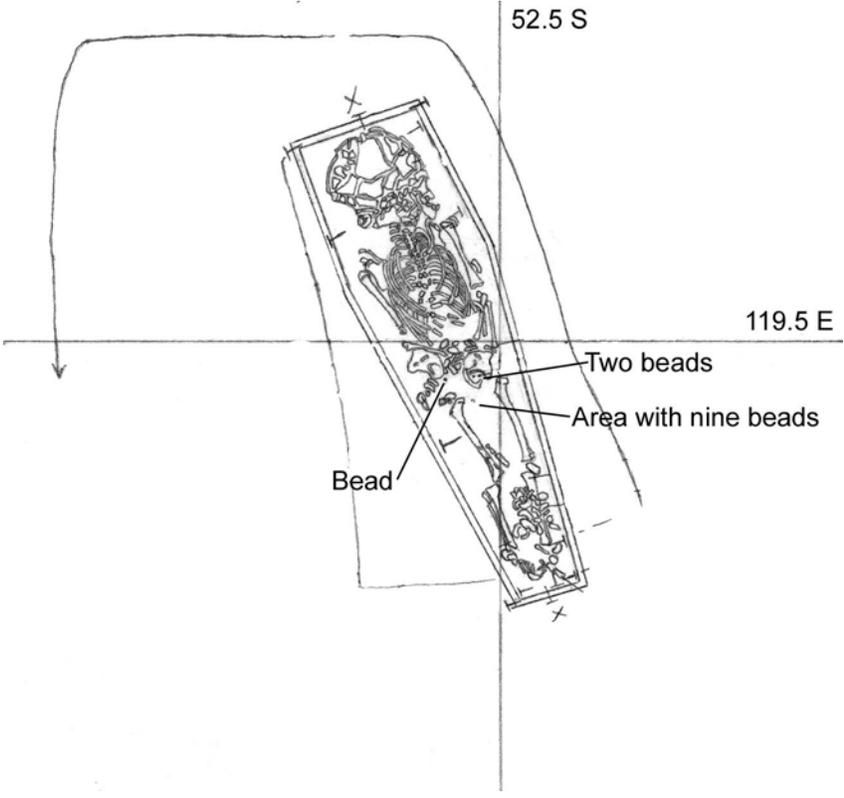
According to field records, Burial 241 disturbed the south edge of Burial 187 (note: Burial 241 was mislabeled as Burial 185 in the field drawings). Field records also indicate a possible post hole, designated Feature 87, at the east end of Burial 187. This feature was bisected during excavation, and when the profile outline disappeared, excavators concluded that it was not a post hole.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.18' and the bottom at .61'. 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, head facing 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 and the lumbar and pelvic regions, as well as the hands, were disturbed.

Burial 187 contained twenty-two 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.



Burial 187 has been assigned to the Late Group, due to the location north of the onetime 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.

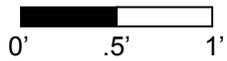


Burial #: 187

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/14/92

Drawing #: 424



Burial 188

Catalog # 1010

Datum Point: 45

Grid coordinates: S58.5/E52.5

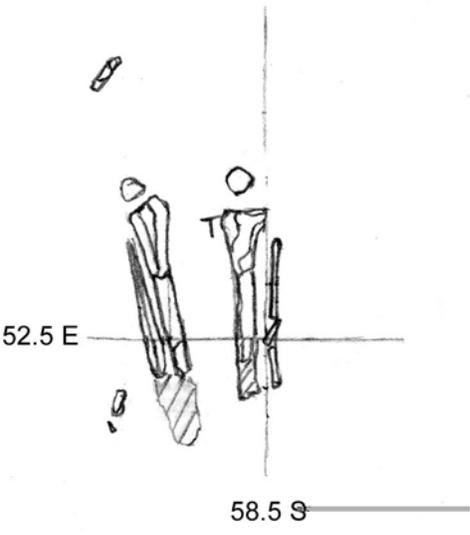
Elevation of highest point of skeleton: 3.85' asl

Temporal Group: Late

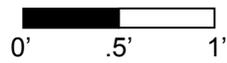
Burial 188 held only the tibiae, fibulae, and patellae of an adult aged 26 to 32 years, whose sex could not be determined. The burial was truncated on the east and west ends, by a 19th century foundation (the west side of a structure on Lot 14). The balk held one more skeletal element, a damaged rib fragment. Grave fill soil was described as brownish-grey 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, though additional nails with wood attached were cataloged in the laboratory. The lowest elevation was recorded at a skeletal remain at 3.43'. The remains were well preserved albeit 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 foundation) to the north. Because this burial lay north of the fence line, it has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 188
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 2/13/92
Drawing #: 413



Burial 189

Series 11

Catalog # 1015

Datum Point: 38

Grid coordinates: S95.5/E70

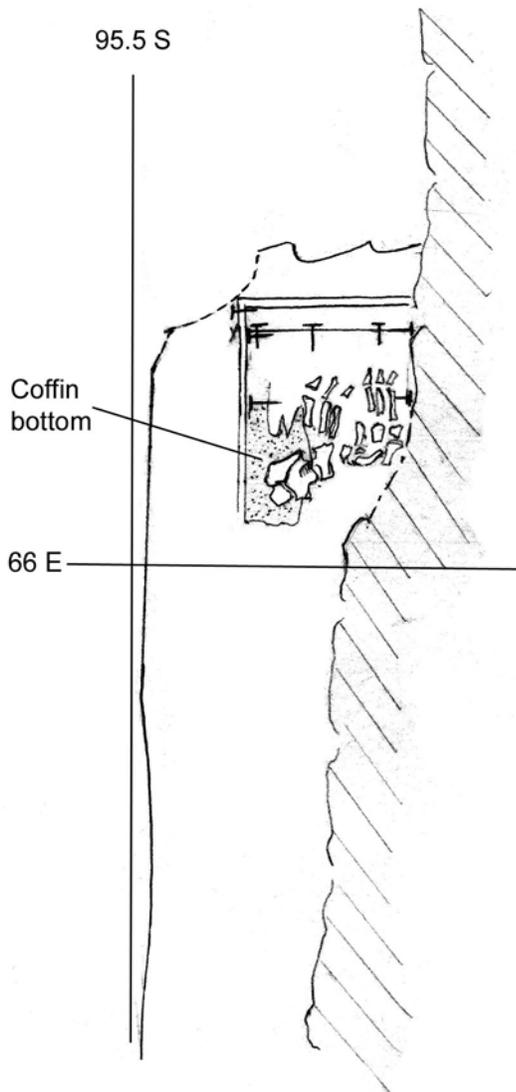
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.42' asl

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 19th-century foundation wall that ran along the south side of 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', and its bottom elevation was 3.29'. 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, for which field records offer no provenience.

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 one 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 surviving 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.

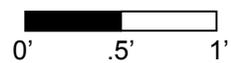


Burial #: 189

Drawn by: L.C.

Date: 2/12/92

Drawing #: 407



Burial 190

Catalog # 1017

Datum Point: 62

Grid coordinates: S55/E100.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.57' asl

Temporal Group: Late

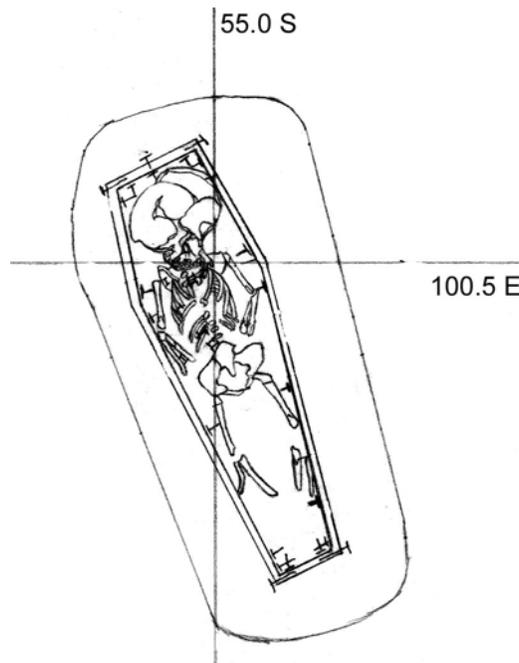
Burial 190 held the remains of an infant between 3 and 10 months old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated site, at the western edge of Lot 16. Soil in the grave shaft was described as pebbly yellow and grey mottled silt, with charcoal and organic material (possibly deteriorated bone) strewn throughout. 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 post hole, designated as Feature 81, was recorded cutting into the south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 190. This post hole 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' asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* on all sides and corners of the coffin, but no wood samples were taken. The child's skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.57' asl, and the skeletal low point, at the left ischium, was 0.32' asl. He or she was buried in supine position, with head to the west, legs and arms extended but slightly flexed. The bones of the hands and feet had deteriorated or 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 9 copper-alloy straight pins in this burial. Not all could be recovered intact, due to their fusing to bone. The field drawing shows 4 pins on the clavicles, 4 more extending down the right ribs, and 1 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, as opposed to the grave fill matrix. Per field notes, 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 is 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 the possible row had similar orientations and were fairly evenly spaced. Since construction destroyed burials further 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.

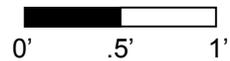


Burial #: 190

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/17/92

Drawing #: 436



Burial 191

Catalog # 1081

Datum Point: 61

Grid coordinates: S56.5/E87

Elevation of cranium: 1.83' asl

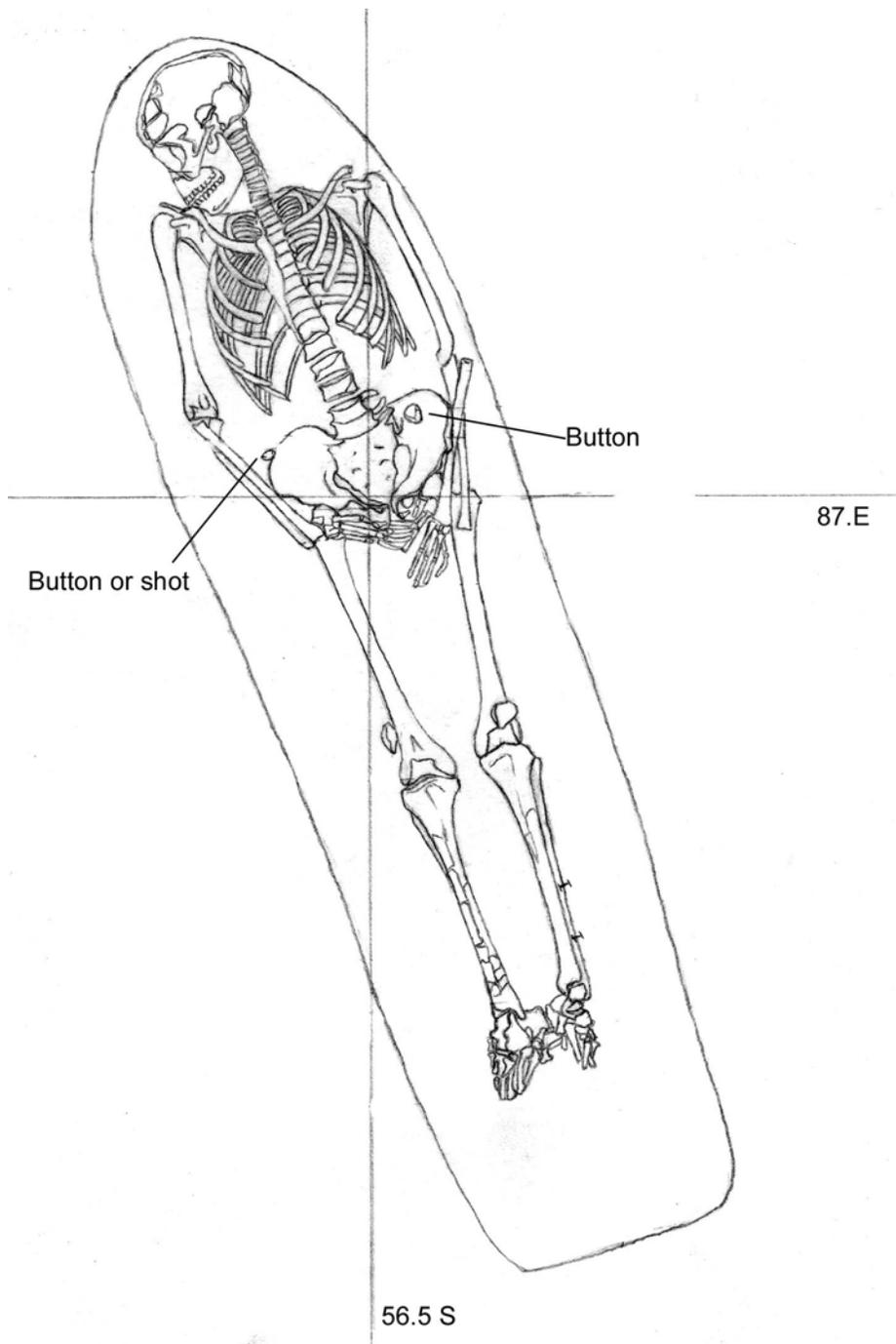
Temporal Group: Late

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. Its fill soil 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 delftware, a nail and fragments of olive green bottle glass were found in the grave fill. No coffin wood or stain was noted. Two features, 95 and 96, were located at pit definition, at elevations of 2.06' and 2.13' respectively. After they were profiled it was determined that they were natural rather than cultural.

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, and his 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, cast in one piece with an applied loop shank. A 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, since 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

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 3/2/92

Drawing #: 470



Burial 192

Catalog # 1088

Datum Point: 52A

Grid coordinates: S67.0/E101.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.61' asl

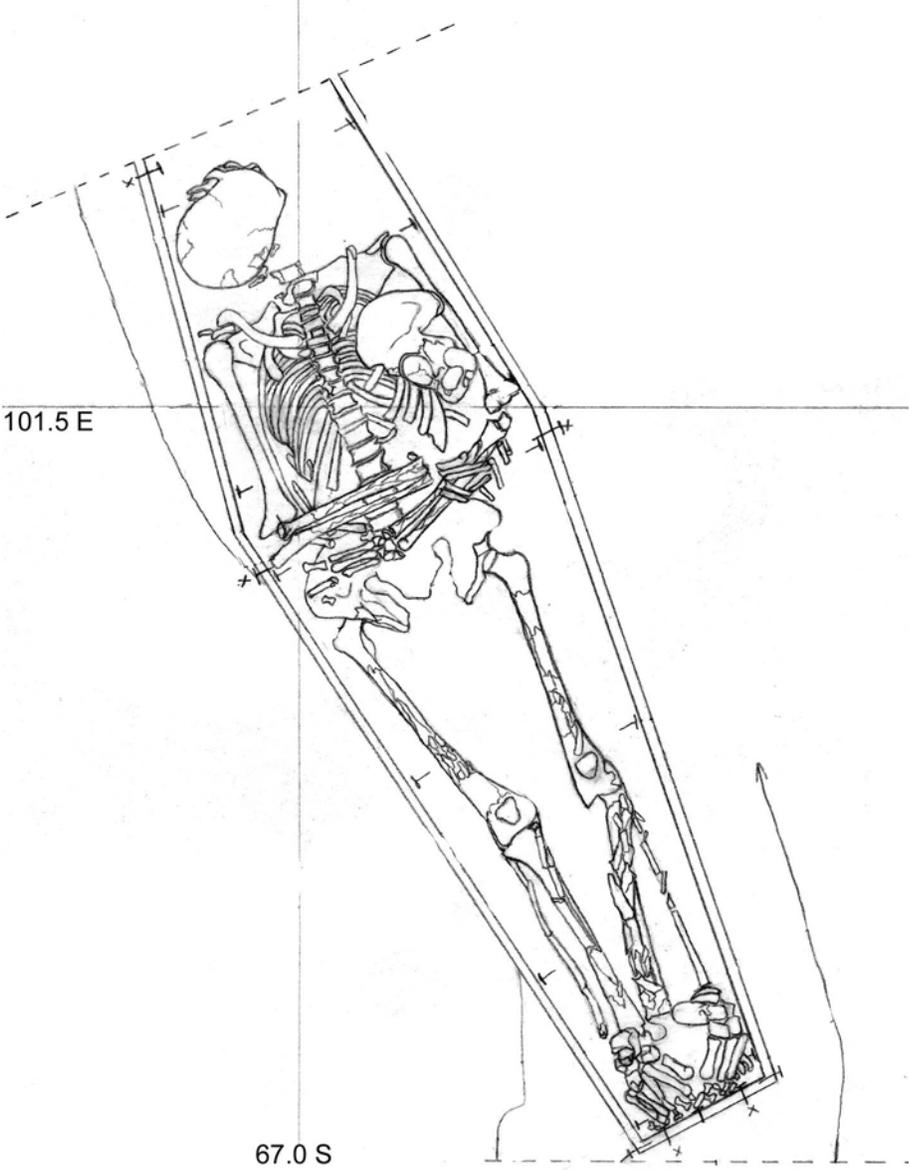
Temporal Group: Late

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', recorded along the northern edge. The bottom was reached at 2.15', measured at the coffin foot board. 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 attaching the lid to the foot board.

The woman was in the supine position, with her head to the west and with her arms crossed over 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 the later burial's 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 #: 192
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/23/92
Drawing #: 449

→ North

0' .5' 1'

Burial 193

Catalog # 1089

Datum Point: 52A

Grid coordinates: S65.5/E101.5

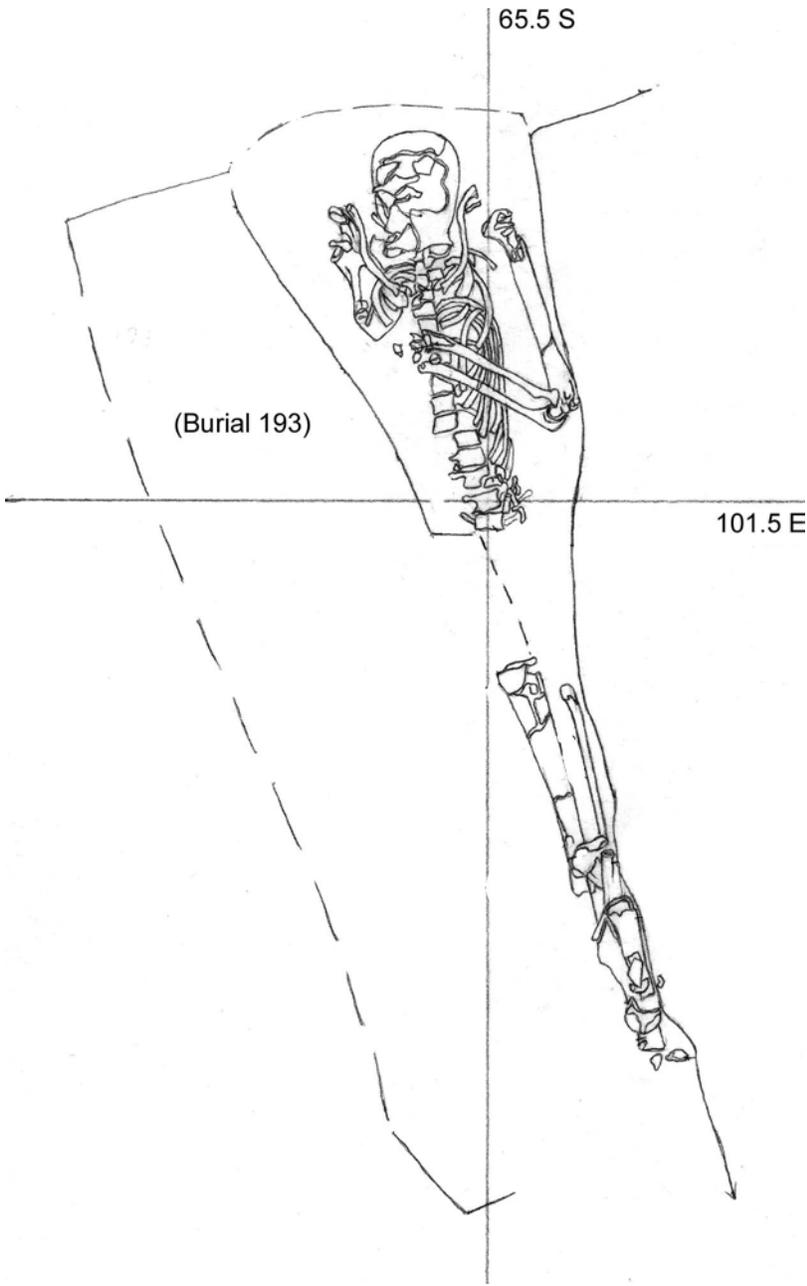
Elevation of cranium: 2.83' asl

Temporal Group: Late

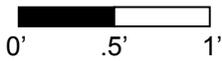
Burial 193 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 48 years of age. The grave was located in the rear part of Lots 15 and 16, along or immediately to the north of the projected line of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The shaft outline was only visible along the north side. Fill soil 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), and 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', and the lowest recorded skeletal elevation was 2.34'. 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 #: 193
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/29/92
Drawing #: 461



Burial 194

Catalog # 1109

Datum Point: 68

Grid coordinates: S51/E85

Elevation of cranium: 0.95' asl

Temporal Group: Late

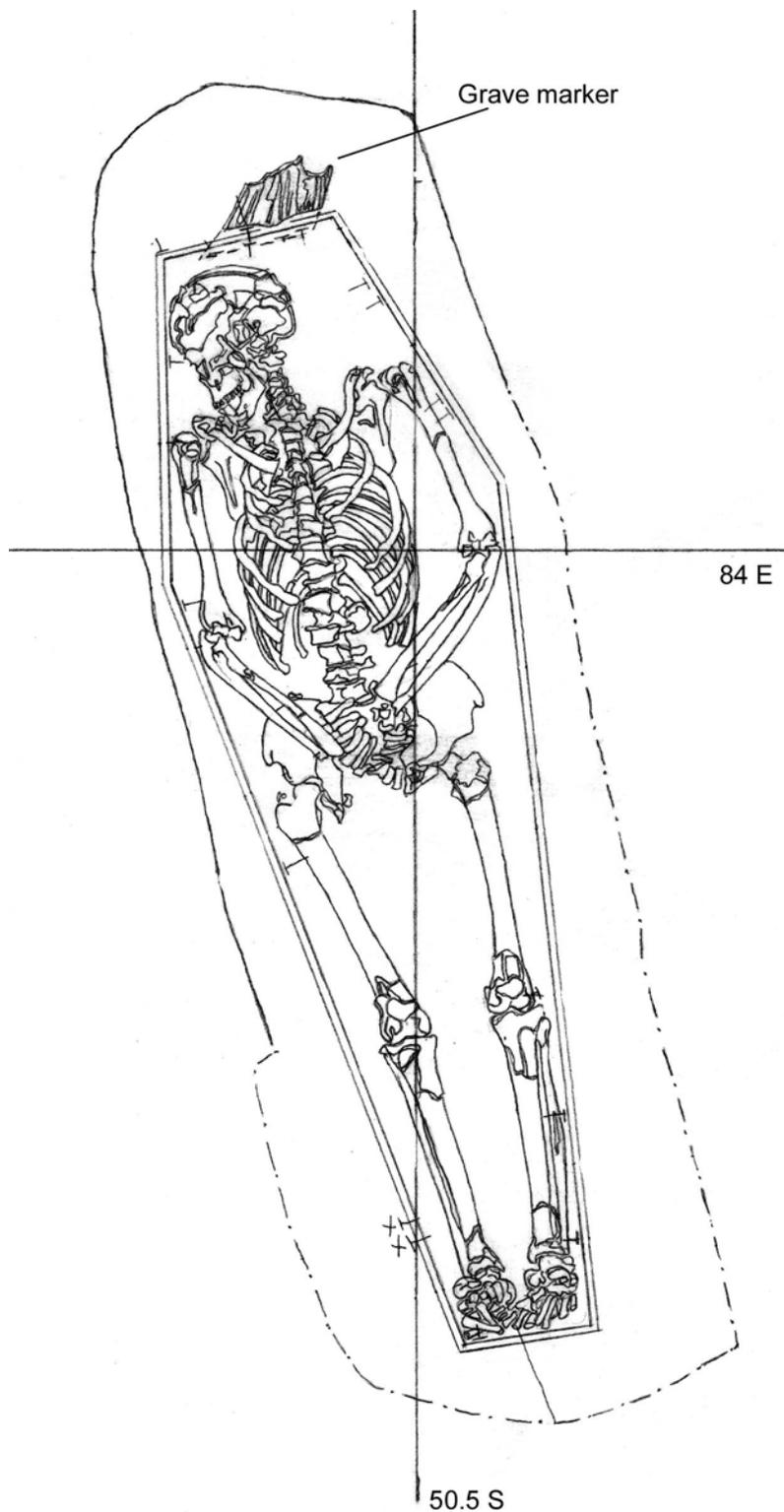
Burial 194 was of a man between 30 and 40 years old. The soil in his grave shaft was described as mottled, gravelly sand, with sherds of stoneware, slipware, and redware. Excavators collected 28 bone fragments from unidentified large mammal(s), a single metatarsal from a sheep, and a whole lower oyster 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 5 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' long strip from the coffin bottom; a species analysis of the sample from an unspecified location revealed that the coffin was made at least partially 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

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/8/92

Drawing #: 490



Burial 195

Series 15A

Catalog # 1151 and 1292

Datum Point: 80

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E63

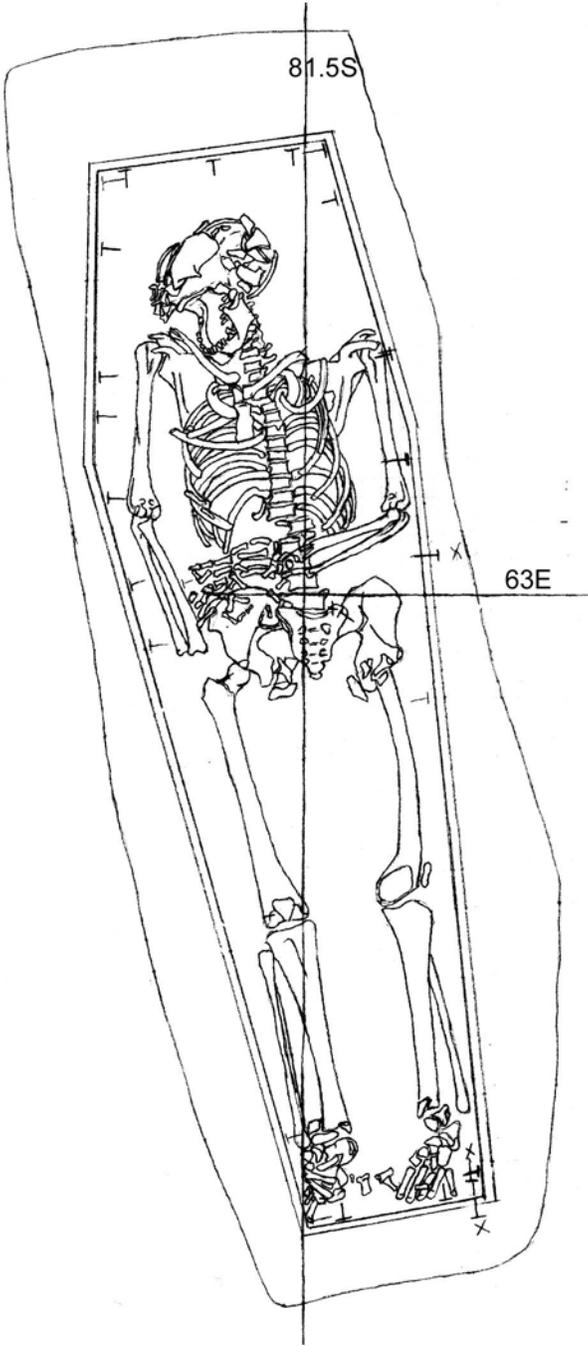
Elevations cannot be determined for Burial 195 due to an apparent error in vertical recordation.

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 195 yielded remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. The grave cut outline was visible on all sides, with fill soil 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 with her head to the west, 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 #1292 in the lab.

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 appears to have overlain the northwest corner of Burial 253. Based on its stratigraphic position, Burial 195 is assigned to the Late Group.

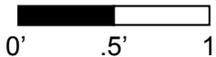


Burial #: 195

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/22/92

Drawing #: 446



Burial 196

Series 23B

Catalog # 1150

Datum Point: 71

Grid coordinates: 83.0S/56E

Elevation of cranium: 3.70' asl

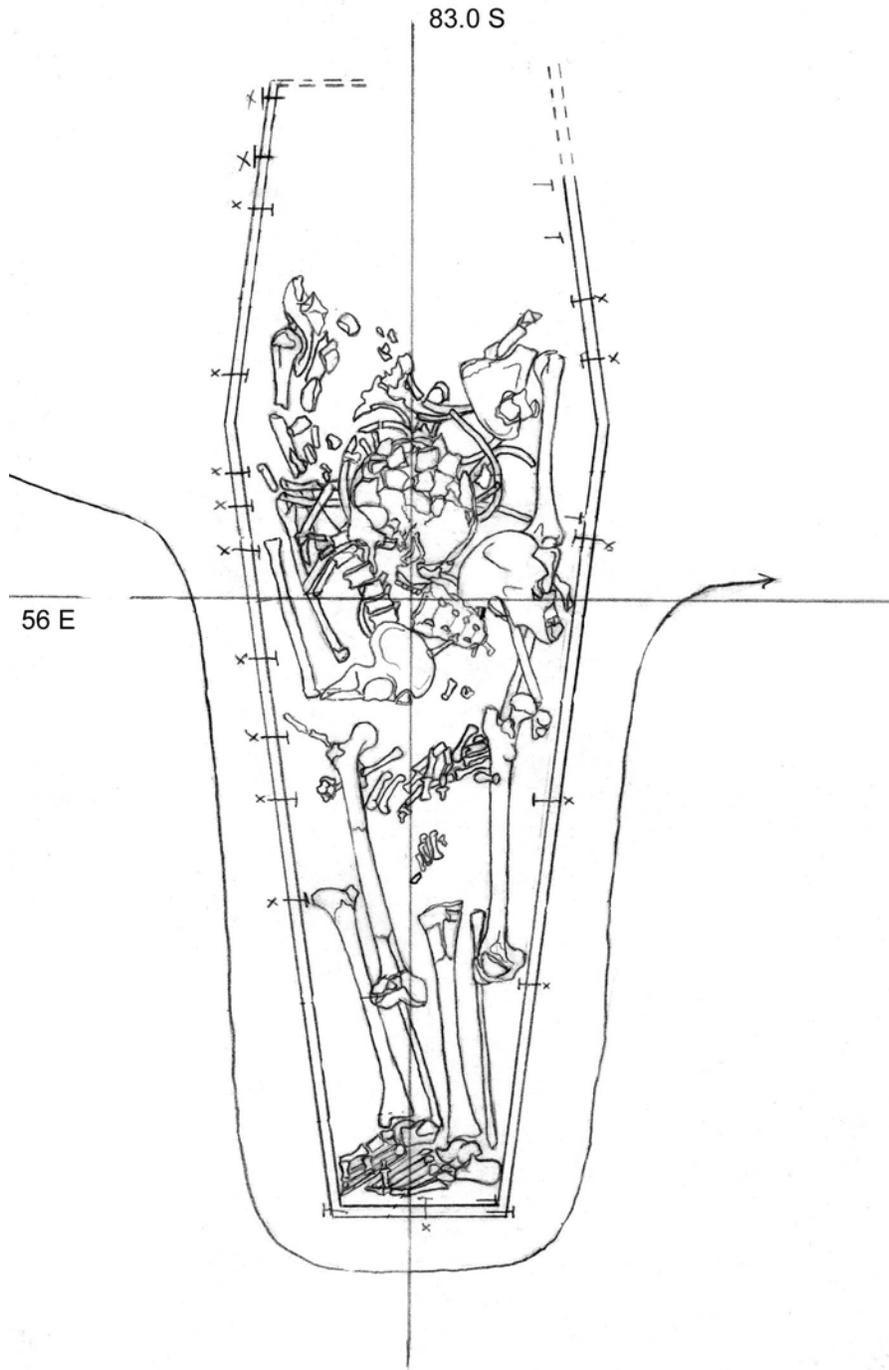
Temporal Group: Late

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, though all present within the eastern part of the coffin. The femora 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, while the soil underlying the coffin was red sand. The highest elevation recorded for the well-preserved coffin lid was 4.35'. A clam shell was recovered from approximately one inch above the lid, but is thought to be 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', 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, though 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 (though it may have been displaced from its original position).

Burial 196 lay directly above Burial 212 and appears to have disturbed the lower interment. Because of its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 196 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial #: 196

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 2/24/92

Drawing #: 453



Burial 197

Series 17

Catalog # 1152

Datum Point: 78

Grid coordinates: S76/E57.5

Elevation of cranium: 4.02' asl

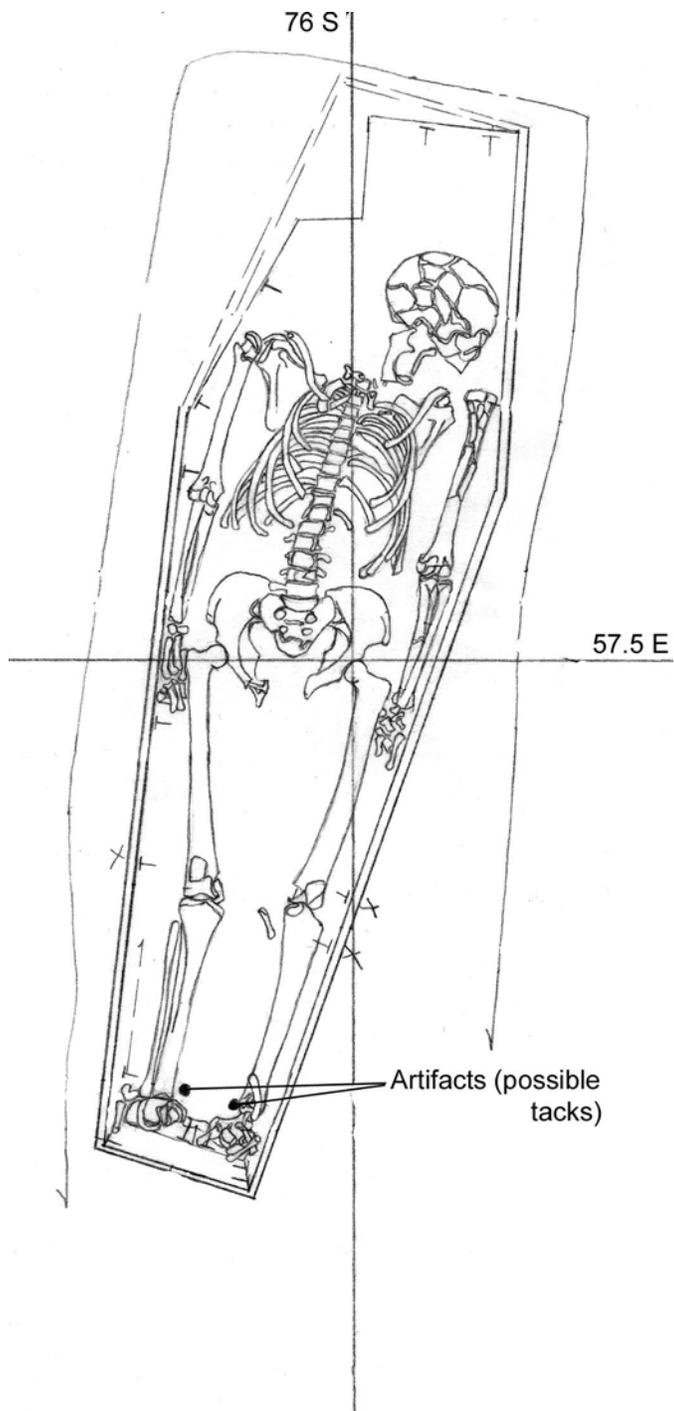
Temporal Group: Late

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'. The grave cut appeared rectangular, with a disturbance in the southwest corner. Three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and a clam and an oyster shell fragment were found in the grave shaft fill.

The woman's hexagonal coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.02'. 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' 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 laid 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 lab 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 #: 197

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/26/92

Drawing #: 458



Burial 198

Series 11B

Catalog # 1155

Datum Point: 74

Grid coordinates: S86.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 3.61' asl

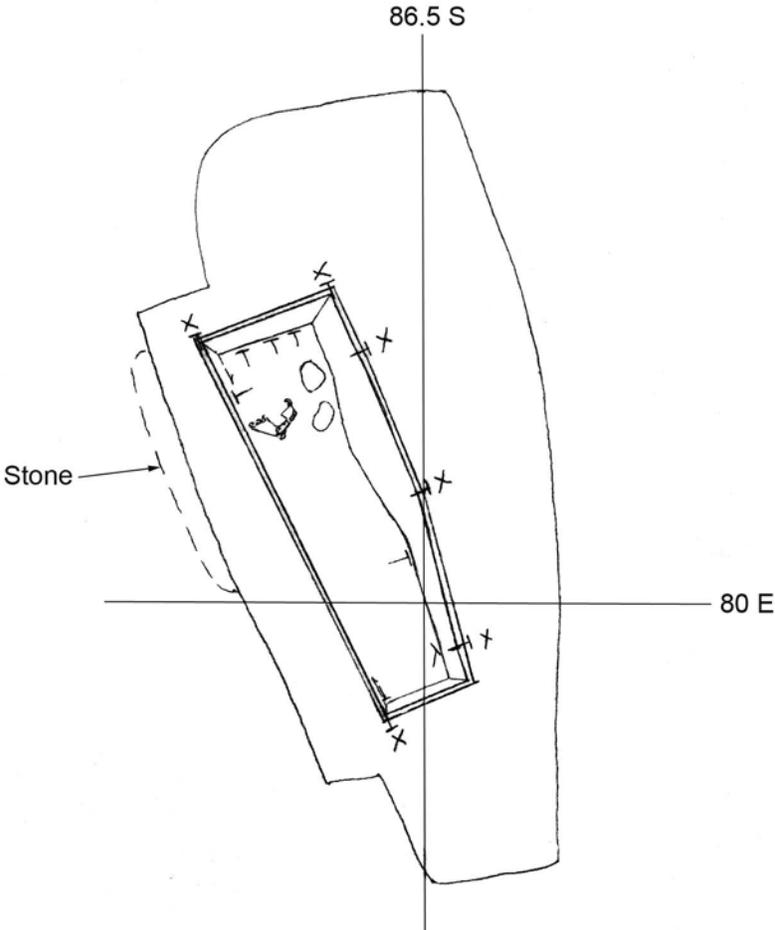
Temporal Group: Late Middle

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' in the northwest corner. Excavators noticed that the southern side had collapsed into the coffin, possibly caused by a large stone from an overlying 19th-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' 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, with the skull crushed and the post-cranial remains thoroughly eroded and crushed.

Burial 198 lay immediately to the north of Burial 261, an Early Group burial, and Burial 126/143. The grave shaft appeared to excavators to have cut into that of Burial 126/143. 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.

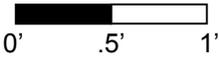


Burial #: 198

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 2/28/92

Drawing #: 460



Burial 199

Series 15B

Catalog # 1160

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E80

Elevation of cranium: 3.39' asl

Temporal Group: Late

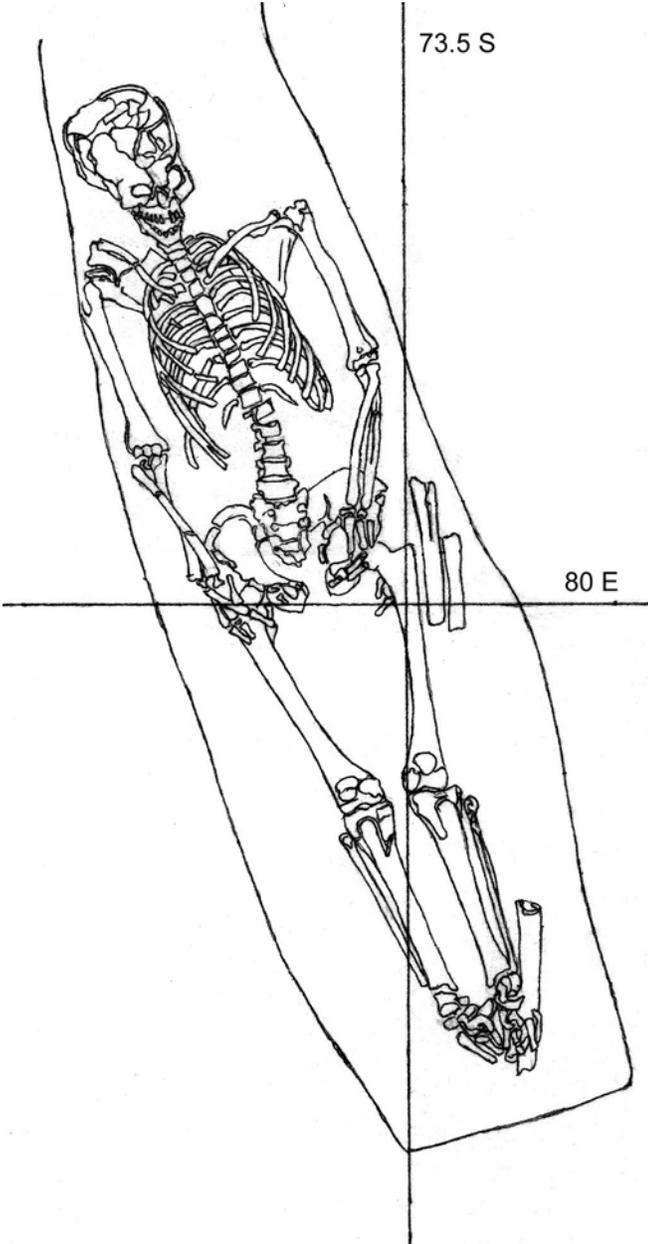
Burial 199 yielded remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. A plan view drawn prior to the excavation labeled the soil within the grave outline as dark brown sandy silt clay mottled with light yellowish-brown clay. The southwest corner of the grave cut was overlain or disturbed by a 20th-century 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 right foot and two others near the right 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', at the cranium, and the lowest was 2.73' at the eastern end beneath the lower legs. She had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, 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 postcranial 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 that included Burials 150 and 223, women aged in their twenties or early thirties, and Burial 211, an adult of unascertained sex. The row spans the line of post holes 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.

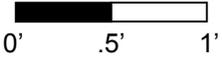


Burial #: 199

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 3/4/92

Drawing #: 482



Burial 200

Series 15B

Catalog # 1165

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E77

Elevation of cranium: 3.57' asl

Temporal Group: Early

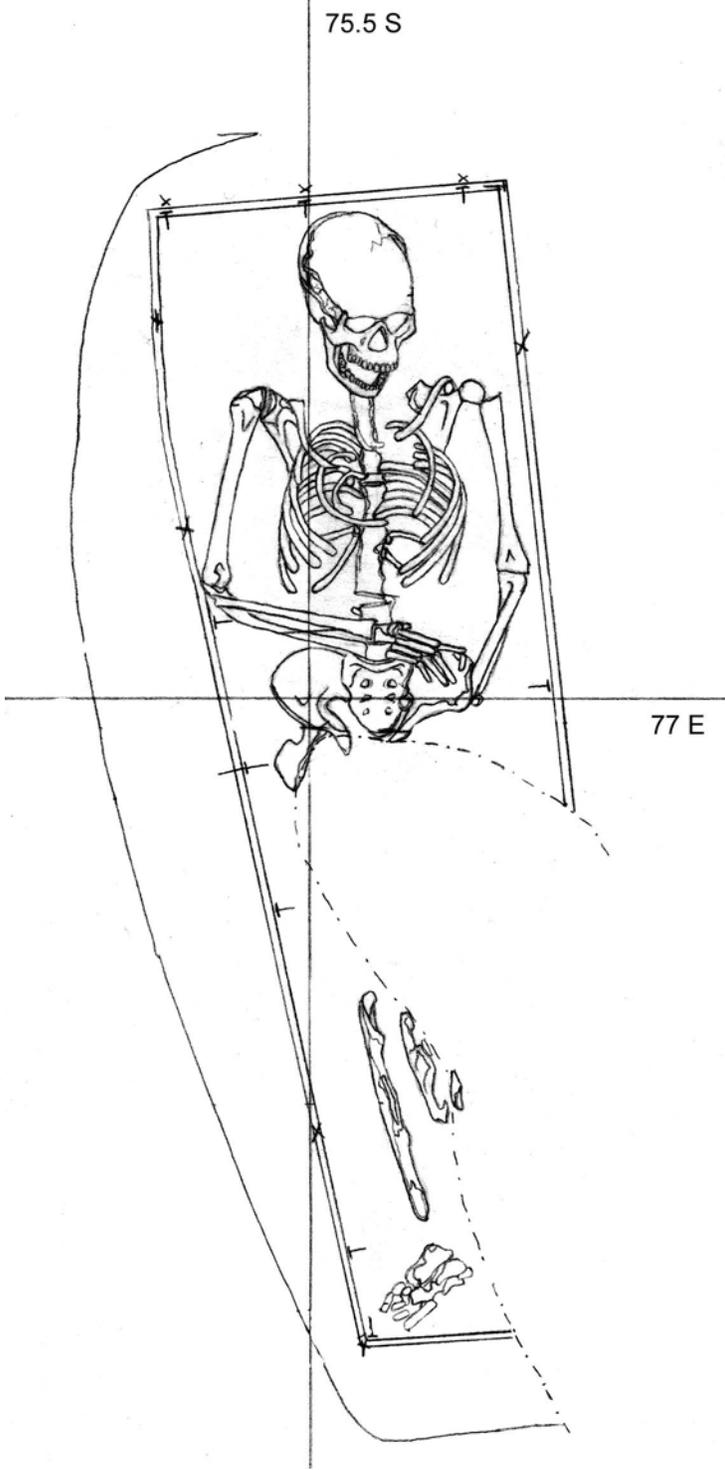
Burial 200 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. Burial 199 had truncated the northeastern portion of this burial. The site plan drawn prior to excavation indicated that a faint grave cut was apparent along the north and south, filled with dark brown sandy silt clay mottled with light yellow-brown 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 20th-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', based on a coffin nail recorded in the northwest corner. The bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.13', 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, while 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.

Due to displacement by Burial 199, the man's lower extremities were missing below his pelvis, except for portions of his fibulae and left 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 pre-dates 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 temporal 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.



Burial #: 200
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/16/92
Drawing #: 521

→ North

0' .5' 1'