NEW YORK AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND
ARCHAEOLOGY FINAL REPORT

VOLUME 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF BURIALS 201 THOUGH 435

WARREN R. PERRY, JEAN HOWSON, AND BARBARA A. BIANCO, EDITORS

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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.
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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\textbullet} & \quad \text{nail} \\
\times \text{\textbullet} & \quad \text{or} \quad \times \quad \text{vertically-oriented nail} \\
/ & \quad \text{or} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{straight pin} \\
\text{Edge of coffin (wood or stain – thickness is a convention, not to scale)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{Edge of grave shaft}
\]

\[
\text{Hypothesized edges}
\]
BURIALS 201 THROUGH 250
Burial 201
Catalog # 1168
Datum Point: 43
Grid coordinates: S59.5/E70.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.25’ asl
TemporalGroup: Late

Burial 201 held the remains of a child between 1 ½ and 3 ½ years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery in Lot 14. The mottled grave fill held only a tobacco pipe stem fragment. The small rectangular coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 3.56’ asl. Nails were recorded at the corners and the sides. The child was buried supine with his or her head to the west, and turned to the left. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, crushed and eroded, the long bones flattened. Several parts of the skeleton had deteriorated to nothing,

Three fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered, including one found during laboratory cleaning of the frontal bone and maxilla. These and the coffin remains were the only artifacts directly associated with Burial 201.

Burial 201 appeared to be isolated from other burials; however, the surrounding area was heavily disturbed, and it is likely that nearby graves had been destroyed. Because of its location north of the fence that once bounded the cemetery, Burial 201 has been designated a Late Group burial.
Burial 202
Series 11
Catalog # 1171
Datum Point: 73
Grid coordinates: S85.5/E70
Elevation of cranium: 3.40’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 202 was of an adolescent (likely female) between 12 and 18 years of age. The grave lay immediately beneath and within the same grave shaft as Burial 121, and the two coffins were aligned. The grave shaft fill was recorded as mottled strong brown sand, grey-brown silty clay, and dark yellow-brown sandy clay. Excavators initially had a difficult time distinguishing the grave shaft outline due to the balk left during excavation of Burial 119 to the south.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.08’, and the bottom was reached at 3.03’. It was four-sided in shape, tapering toward the foot, and a wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as white spruce. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west and her arms at her sides, hands over her pelvis. An iron object was found to the north of the coffin, and labeled in the field as a possible coffin handle; however, its provenience does not support this interpretation. The object was set aside to be x-rayed but was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition. The hands and feet were poorly preserved, and the left foot was missing. The right ribs were almost gone and the skull was crushed and flattened. All of the remains were soft and difficult to remove, with the bone splintering and cracking. Extraneous bone found along the south wall of the woman’s coffin was from Burial 120.

Burial 202 was immediately overlain by and shared a grave shaft with Burial 121, a child of 2 ½ to 4 ½ years. The two burials either were interred at the same time or Burial 121 was later placed deliberately within the Burial 202 grave (though this seems unlikely since no separate grave shaft was discerned). The Burial 202 grave shaft was directly adjacent to the grave shafts of Burial 119 and Burial 120. Long bones from the woman in Burial 120, apparently displaced when Burial 119 was interred, had been placed in a small pile against the south side of the Burial 202 coffin. This indicates that Burial 202 was already in place when Burial 119 was interred.

Because of these stratigraphic relationships and the coffin shape Burial 202 is assigned to the Early Group.
Burial #: 202
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/26/92
Drawing #: 457
Burial 203
Catalog # 1174
Datum Point: 44
Grid coordinates: S59.5/E77
Elevation of Cranium: 4.04’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 203 was of an adolescent, aged twelve to eighteen, whose sex could not be determined from the skeletal remains. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery, at the west side of Lot 15. Its northeastern edge had been damaged by a later privy. The grave shaft fill soil was described as compacted clay, mostly yellow but mottled with blue-green. Brick fragments were noted within the soil, and various other grave fill artifacts were recovered, including mammal bone, a stoneware sherd, an oyster shell fragment, and a few wood fragments.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.96’ asl. Numerous nail fragments were recovered, though only a few are depicted on the field drawing. Excavation of the privy obliterated most of the north coffin wall and damaged the cranium and left arm/shoulder area. The youth had been buried in supine position, head to the west, and legs extended. The arms were crossed over the lower abdomen, with hands resting on opposite sides. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition.

Fourteen buttons were recorded in situ in the field, one at each knee, two alongside the top of each femur, three at each ilium, and two at the right side of the body adjacent to the right elbow. In the laboratory, however, only eight buttons were counted. It is likely several of the buttons had separated, causing over-counting in the field. Although the skeletal remains offered no clear indication of this individual’s sex, the positioning of the buttons are typical of 18th-century knee breeches, typically male attire. The two near the right arm may have been from a shirt. All of the buttons were of identical manufacture, size (13 – 15 mm in diameter), and composition. They were wooden, with copper-alloy shanks, possibly covered in leather. In addition to the buttons, two small copper-alloy straight pin fragments were recovered from the heavy fraction of the stomach area soil sample.

Burial 203 did not overlap with and did not appear aligned with any other burials, although the privy and other disturbances may have destroyed other graves in the immediate area.

Burial 203 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 203
Drawn by: E. S.
Date: 2/23/92
Drawing #: 452
Burial 204
Series 22
Catalog # 1177 and 1176
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E98
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.81’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 204 consisted of the partial remains of an adult (probably a woman), whose age could not be determined. No grave cut outline or coffin was preserved, and only the left ribs, scapula, clavicle and humerus were present. The entire area immediately east of the remains had been excavated by machine for construction of 290 Broadway before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. The remains were apparently immediately below or possibly within a midden deposit (assigned catalog # 1176). The midden, exposed by machine scraping, extended down to an elevation of 3.40’ and contained glass, ceramic fragments, and shell in a matrix of gritty sandy silt with cobbles and pebbles. No artifacts were recovered in association with the human remains, however. Feature 99, a rectangular possible post mold containing wood and nails, lay to the west of the remains such that it would have cut through the skull, providing the remains were in their original position -- however, the remains appeared to excavators to have been dragged by machinery. The precise orientation and position of the remains were therefore not recorded, even though the extant bones appear to have been articulated, with the head to the west.

The Burial 204 remains were first encountered at an elevation of 3.81’, and the lowest recorded elevation was 3.52’.

Because this interment overlay Burials 207 (which is assigned to the Late Group) as well as another grave, Burial 234, Burial 204 has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 204
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 2/23/92
Drawing #: 448

Possible post hole

0'  .5'  1'
North
Burial 205
Catalog # 1178
Datum Point: 62
Grid coordinates: S59.5/E102
Elevation of Cranium: 0.41’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 205 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years old. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, along the western edge of Lot 16. The soil in its shaft was observed to be predominately brown and grey clayey silt, with pockets of sand and charcoal and brick fragments. The field notes allude to the presence of shell in the grave fill; however, no shell was collected or cataloged from this burial. A substantial amount of bone was recovered from the fill, and the grave was apparently dug into a surface containing an animal waste dump identified in this area. Ceramics were also abundant, predominately salt-glazed stoneware sherd, but also numerous sherds of European wares, including white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, Staffordshire slipware, redware, and Chinese export porcelain. Other grave fill artifacts included pipe stems, olive-green bottle glass, and a piece of cloudy quartz that may have been bifacially flaked.

The coffin lid was hexagonal. Its wood was sampled but not analyzed for species. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been laid out in supine position, head to the west, with her legs straight and arms extended downward. Her hands may have been resting on her upper thighs or pelvis. The condition of her skeleton was not noted. Ten copper-alloy straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains. The drawing shows six in situ, one on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical vertebra, three on the ribs, and one on the lumbar vertebra.

Burial 205 appears to have been aligned in a north-south row with Burials 209, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials comprised a broad demographic range, but all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location to the north of the alignment of post holes that marked the former fence line, Burial 205 is assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 205
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/5/92
Drawing #: 484
Burial 206
Series 54
Catalog # 1180
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E93
Elevation of coffin lid: 3.31’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 206 yielded no humans remains. Based on the size of the coffin, it most likely held an infant or small child. The grave shaft outline was rectangular, but was absent on the northern side either because of its truncation by Burial 159’s grave shaft or because the two shared a grave. The grave shaft soil was described as mottled grey, brown, and red clayey silt. There were no grave fill artifacts associated with Burial 206.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 3.31’, the bottom at 2.91’. The coffin was rectangular in shape and small, approximately 2’ by 1’. It was oriented east-west lengthwise. Nails were recovered from the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails at all four corners. The wood was identified as Red Pine. No artifacts were associated with this burial, except for the coffin remains and a single unidentified seed fragment recovered from an unknown context.

Burials 206 and 161, both children’s burials, flanked Burial 159, a woman between 25 and 35 years old, with Burial 206 on the south side and Burial 161 on the north. Field records are somewhat ambiguous regarding the stratigraphic relationship among these burials. When excavators first exposed the burials, in late January 1992, they believed that Burial 159 intruded upon the others. However, the final field drawing for Burial 159, executed in mid-February, shows its grave shaft outline encompassing both of the child burials (which were excavated later). The elevations of all three burials correspond, and they are oriented parallel to one another. 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 place them more precisely, all three burials have been assigned to the Middle Group.

It is also possible that Burials 206 and 161, if prior to Burial 159, were part of a row of infant graves that also included Burial 220 to the south. The three infant burials were spaced evenly, about two feet apart, and were parallel.
Burial 207
Series 22
Catalog # 1181, 1179 and 1176
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S78.5/E95
Elevation of cranium: 3.76’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

The remains in Burial 207 were identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave shaft consisted of yellow and grey silt mottled with small cobbles and large pebbles and flecked with charcoal. To excavators, it appeared to have been originally excavated from a surface covered by a midden deposit (see description of Burial 204). The grave shaft outline was wide with rounded corners, but was not visible on the north side. It contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of glass, and a fragment of a tobacco pipe stem, along with oyster and clam shells. The excavator also noted the presence of prehistoric lithics, including the base of a projectile point, although no such items were accessioned in the laboratory. In addition, the soil matrix from within the cranium contained a small sherd of hand-painted pearlware, presumably from the soil matrix. (Though later midden material may have slumped into the burial some time after its interment, the presence of the ceramic sherd inside the brain case suggests it came from the original matrix and it places the burial in the period after 1780. Nevertheless, the possibility that the sherd was intrusive should not be ruled out.)

Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 3.80’ and the coffin lid was recorded at 3.74’. The bottom of the burial was at 3.70’ in the western portion sloping down to 2.70’ at the eastern end. The coffin survived only as a stain; it was apparently 4-sided and may have tapered toward the foot. A number of nails were recorded around the perimeter, including at the two corners of the coffin head. Their placement supports the identification of this as a four-sided coffin. The woman had been placed in the supine position with her head to the west, her hands over her pelvis.

The cranium had been crushed by the weight of the backhoe, and the rest of the skeleton was also in poor condition. The bones of the central torso were all missing, creating a “void” which had resulted in later, overlying deposits slumping into the grave. The “void” was roughly rectangular in shape, measuring 1.05’ in length and 0.55’ to 0.65’ in width. The soil in this area was indistinguishable from the grave fill of Burial 207. The excavator hypothesized that an infant burial may have lain upon the torso of Burial 207, but this would not explain the absence of the woman’s skeletal elements. It is possible the torso was disturbed at some time in the past.

The northeast corner of Burial 207 was overlain by displaced skeletal remains designated Burial 204, and the grave of Burial 208, an infant burial, appeared to have been dug into the northern portion of Burial 207’s grave shaft. Burial 207 lay slightly above several infant and young-child burials, including the co-interred Burials 234, 224, and 231, Burial 220, and Burial 240.
Though the tapered coffin shape has been considered diagnostic of early burials, Burial 207 appears to be an exception. Because of the presence of pearlware in the soil that had filled the cranial cavity and the fact that the burial clearly post-dated a number of other graves, this burial is assigned to the Late Group (see report Chapter 6 for discussion).
Burial 208
Series 22
Catalog # 1182 and 1176
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S77/E96
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.70’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 208 was the eastern portion of the grave of an infant 6 months to 1 year old. The area had been scraped by the backhoe and this burial lay close to the exposed surface when hand excavations began. The machine probably destroyed the western portion of the burial. The shaft outline, encompassing a dark grey, slightly sandy silt containing material presumed to be redeposited from a surface midden, became visible within the northern part of the shaft outlined for Burial 207 (which lay below and to the south). Ceramic and brick fragments were contained in the Burial 208 grave fill. The presence of creamware and pearlware would date the grave to the later period of the cemetery, after about 1780, though intrusive material cannot be ruled out considering the considerable damage to this area of the site from construction work during excavations.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.0’, and the bottom at 3.45’. The child was apparently interred in a coffin that tapered at the foot, with the head to the west. Nails were recorded in situ, but their placement does not clarify the shape. The bottom coffin wood was identified as cedar. Skeletal remains consisted mainly of fragments of the fragmented lower leg bones. The backhoe had removed the upper torso.

Burial 208 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 207. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 208 is assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 208
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 2/25/92
Drawing #: 454

North
Burial 209
Catalog # 1184
Datum Point: 67
Grid coordinates: S42/E94
Elevation of cranium: 0.43’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 209 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 15. Shaft fill soil was described as brownish-blue silty clay mottled with yellow-green clay, and it contained small amounts mammal bone, stoneware, redware, and an intrusive fragment of linoleum.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.62’ asl, the bottom at -0.22’. It was hexagonal in shape. Concentrations of nails were found at the headboard and footboard, and a sample of coffin wood was taken from the lid, but not analyzed for species. The man had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west and legs extended. His arms were extended downward along his sides, with his hands on his pelvis. The skeleton was somewhat eroded and several bones were broken. No pins or other artifacts were noted within this burial.

Burial 209 appears to have been aligned in a north-south with Burials 205, 179, 180, 171, 190, and 173, and possibly Burials 192 and 193 to the south. These burials all had similar orientations, and were fairly evenly spaced.

Because of its location north of the post-hole alignment (marking a former fence believed to have been demolished circa 1776), Burial 209 is assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 209
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/4/92
Drawing #: 477
Burial 210
Catalog # 1185
Datum Point: 65
Grid coordinates: S46/E116
Elevation of Cranium: 0.22’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 210 was of a man between 35 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. No coffin was detected, but excavators noted that the grave pit was roughly hexagonal in outline. The grave fill was dark-brown clay, and the underlying soil was hard-packed, dark red, coarse sand. The soil surrounding the grave pit was observed to be light yellowish-grey silty clay over red-brown silt clay. The shaft fill contained a fair amount of animal bone. Ten cow bones or bone fragments were recovered, in addition to 124 fragments of bovine horn core (apparently from a single horn, recorded at an elevation of 1.45’ asl). Horse, dog and chicken bones and mammal bones not identified by species were also enumerated. Oyster and clam shell and seeds were collected. The field notes mention ceramic, glass and kiln furniture in the fill, but these do not appear to have been recovered by the excavators. Copper-alloy straight pin fragments, a nail, a copper-alloy hook fastener, part of an iron strap (probably from a barrel), a piece of lead shot, and a graphite pencil lead (intrusive) were also recovered from the grave, but were associated with the fill rather than with the skeletal remains.

The man had been laid out in the supine position with his head to the west. His legs were extended with the left leg turned outward, and his hands were laid over his pelvis. Skeletal preservation was described as excellent, and the cranial vault was intact.

Burial 210 did not overlap with any other burials. It appears to have been in a north-south row with Burials 266, 243, 242, 241, and 217, which held adults of both sexes and various ages who were all designated Late Group. Burial 210 was located north of the fence line, and has likewise been assigned to the Late Group.
**Burial #: 210**

Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 3/3/92  
Drawing #: 472

North
Burial 211
Series 15A
Catalog # 1186
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S77.0/E79.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.93’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 211 was assessed in the field as an adult, probably a man. Associated soil was described as light brown sandy silt mottled with yellow-gold sandy silt. The grave shaft outline was obscured in the southeast corner and along the southern side.

No coffin was present. The burial was given an opening elevation of 3.93’ based on the cranial elevation, and the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was 3.25’. The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, hands resting over the pelvis. An oval, turquoise-blue enameled button or jewelry face was recovered from the right clavicle, immediately adjacent to the chin. This item is 1.1 cm by 1.4 cm, and was originally on a copper alloy back.

Burial 211 lay directly over Burial 256. Extraneous bone was recovered on top of the legs of Burial 211, and it is hypothesized that these belong to Burial 281, which had been disturbed by Burial 256.

The grave shaft of Burial 211 may have overlain that of Burial 251, but the former was excavated one month prior to the latter and records do not mention the stratigraphic relationship. Burial 211 truncated Burial 227 to the east. The grave shaft of Burial 211 abutted the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 200; the burials were at approximately the same elevation, and it is not possible to determine their sequence of interment.

This grave may have been the southernmost interment in a roughly north-south row that included Burials 199, 150, and 223 (which were all of women between 20 and 40 years, buried without coffins). The row spans the line of post holes from a fence that once crossed the site, and the row may have post-dated the 1760s fence. Thus Burial 211 is assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 211
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/5/92
Drawing #: 481
Burial 212
Series 23b
Catalog # 1189
Datum Point: 71
Grid coordinates: 82.5S/55E
Elevation of highest point: 3.75’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 212 was of a child between 4 ½ and 5 ½ years old. The grave was discovered near the rear of Lot 14 directly beneath Burial 196 but offset half a foot to the north. The coffin lid was not present, though a group of nails near what would have been its north side was recorded and removed (these nails may have been from Burial 196). The bottom of the coffin was preserved at an elevation of 3.63’; a wood sample was identified in the laboratory as yew. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and many nails were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter.

The child had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were very incomplete, consisting only of a humerus, left inominate, left femur, and lower leg and foot bones. Burial 212 may have been damaged during the interment of the individual in Burial 196 (an adult aged 20 to 24 years of unknown sex), but Burial 196 may have been deliberately placed atop Burial 212, and the damage to the child’s grave could have occurred subsequently or when the upper grave was disturbed and its coffin opened (see description for Burial 196).

The northwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 212 appears to have overlain the southeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 275, of a probable adult woman, and also truncated the south (head) half of the Early Group Burial 237/264, which was oriented north-south. This stratigraphic evidence placed Burial 212 within the Middle Group.
Burial #: 212
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 3/4/92
Drawing #: 478

North
Burial 213
Series 32
Catalog # 1190
Datum Point: 75
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E85.5
Elevation of Cranium: 3.93’ asl
Temporal Period: Middle

Burial 213 was of a woman between 45 and 55 years old. Her grave was disturbed by a round, brick-lined, 19th-century drain (designated as Feature 100), which cut through her body from the pelvis to the lower legs. The mottled sandy silt of her grave shaft held a chunk of redware kiln furniture, a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, and a kaolin pipe-stem fragment, bored at 5/64". A field drawing also shows fragments of bone in the grave fill.

The woman’s hexagonal coffin was reached at an elevation of 4.22’. The elevation of the coffin bottom was not recorded; it seems to have been laid immediately atop an earlier interment, Burial 247. A wood sample taken from Burial 213 was identified as red cedar. Excavators noted that a sample with possible red paint was taken, but it was not inventoried or analyzed by laboratory staff. Numerous nails were recorded and collected, including some found in vertical positions. Several unidentified iron artifacts, probably coffin hardware, were collected and slated to be x-rayed, but were lost on September 11, 2001.

Skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 3.93’, and skeletal low was 3.49’. The woman had been buried supine, with her head to the west and her hands at her sides. Feature 100, the aforementioned 19th-century drain, had punched completely through her middle body, damaging the right innominate and obliterating both femora and much of her lower legs. The burial also was apparently vandalized during excavation, damaging the left arm. Preservation was assessed as “fair to poor.” Excavators noted an unidentified metal object on the proximal left humerus, which was never received in the lab. They also recovered 2 copper-alloy straight pin fragments from the cranium, one of which, upon examination, was identified as an aglet. The aglet, from the left parietal, had hair attached.

Burial 213’s grave shaft lay entirely within the grave shaft of Burial 247, a probable Early Group interment of a man aged about 40 years. The Burial 213 grave was dug into the already-collapsed coffin of Burial 247, disturbing the man’s skeleton. His disarticulated bones were removed and placed, apparently with some care, at the eastern end of the woman’s coffin, and his residual coffin wood was arranged around them, maintaining an enclosure. The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, though the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial’s bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 213 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of stratigraphy and coffin shape.
Burial #: 213
Drawn by: W. Williams, M. Schur
Date: 3/10/92
Drawing #: 502
Burial 214
Series 15A
Catalog # 1191
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E63.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.84’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 214 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The central part of the grave shaft had been disturbed by a later trash pit measuring 0.15’ by 0.4’. The pit contained six bricks, brick fragments, burnt and unburnt coal, and burnt stone. The bottom of the pit was recorded at an elevation of 5.07’. Cataloged artifacts from the grave fill (presumably including pit fill) include clam and oyster shells, brick fragments, and bottle and window glass fragments.

The coffin lid was at an elevation of 4.35’ in the northeast corner, sloping down to 4.23’ in the northwest corner, and the bottom was at 3.42’ in the center of the burial. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and a wood sample was identified as balsam fir. The man was interred with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his hands over his pelvis. The pelvis, underlying the trash pit, was fragmented. Excavators noted a possible pipe notch on the interior second incisor.

Burial artifacts recorded in situ included a metal button back near the right shoulder, a pin near the right forearm, and a knife handle and a coin near the left forearm. The 21 mm diameter copper alloy button back was from a dome button of two-piece construction, with a broken omega shank. A degraded copper alloy looped button shank fragment, possibly from the same button, was also recovered (the provenience is unclear). Button shank and back fragments were also recovered from the flotation of a soil sample from the head area.

The 2.3 cm. diameter coin was of copper alloy and was identified as a possible George II halfpenny (1727-1760). The knife handle was of bone or antler and iron, 8.5 cm in length. It was noted on field records but was bagged along with coffin nails and was not treated by conservators.

Excavators also noted a possible seed necklace, but this item was not depicted on the in situ drawing and is not discernable in photographs. Eleven seeds and seed fragments were cataloged in the lab, but were not identified. The conservation report lists the function of the seeds as “unknown”. The seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.
An unidentified mass was recovered from the head and upper body portion of the coffin interior. The material appeared as a series of small “tubes” surrounded by what appeared to be rust in the soil matrix. It was pedestalled and removed. The feature may have been the result of natural actions of some kind.

Burial 214 was vandalized prior to its removal. The cranium was smashed, the mandible was broken, and the incisors and canines were scattered from the tooth sockets. The metal button that had been recorded *in situ* was left at the top of the grave cut.

Burial 214 lay directly above Burial 238, which held a man aged 40 to 50 years. Excavators suggested the two shared a grave, though it is unlikely they were interred at the same time, since Burial 214 was offset 2.2’ to the east of Burial 238. Burial 271, the grave of a man aged between 45 and 57 years, was adjacent and perhaps slightly beneath the north edge of Burial 214, but it was excavated one month later and the stratigraphic relationship to Burial 214 cannot be determined with certainty. Based on the apparent stratigraphic sequence of these interments, Burial 214 has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 214
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/6/92
Drawing #: 485

North
Burial 215
Series 15A
Catalog #1193
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S81.5/E72.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.57’ asl (highest point of skeletal remains; but note that there are numerous discrepancies in recorded elevations between field notes and burial drawings)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 215 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The associated soil was described as dark brown mottled with yellow-grey clay, and excavators noted that the child’s grave pit appeared to be inside a larger pit. The burial was very disturbed, but several *in situ* nails were discernable, indicating a probable coffin. The western portion of the coffin outline was unclear, and there was no preservation of the northwest section. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.45’, in the eastern portion of the coffin, as indicated on drawing # 474.

The coffin appears to have been four-sided and, based on skeletal elements recovered, the infant was probably interred with the head to the west. The skeletal remains appeared to have been disturbed, and were in poor condition, highly fragmented and very fragile. Several long bones and a possible portion of the pelvis lay in the east end of the burial, and ribs and a cranial fragment lay in the western section. Two straight pin fragments were recovered and cataloged in the lab, but their locations were not noted in the field.

Burial 215 overlay Burial 295, the grave of a woman aged between 35 and 50 years, in a placement that appears to have been deliberate. Several other child graves, Burials 229, 239, and 246, were clustered in the immediate area.

Based on stratigraphy and in the absence of other temporal evidence, Burial 215 is placed in the Middle Group.
Burial #: 215
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/3/92
Drawing #: 474

North
Burial 216

Series 23B
Catalog # 1194
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: 78.5S/57E
Elevation of cranium: 4.44’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 216 was of an infant less than 2 months old. The grave shaft, containing soil described as sandy clay, had been slightly disturbed in the southeast corner by an unknown cause. Otherwise, both the tiny grave cut and the coffin outline were well preserved. No artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The top of the rectangular coffin was exposed at an elevation of 4.57’, and the bottom at 4.31’. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. Four pins were also recovered from the torso. The infant had been placed with the head to the west. Skeletal remains were in fair to good condition but were disturbed below the lumbar vertebrae and the feet were not present.

The west end of Burial 216 lay 0.24’ above the northeast corner of Burial 237 (a disturbed Early Group burial which was oriented north-south). Otherwise, it appeared to be from the same general period of interment as Burials 238 and 176 to the east, and is placed with them in the Late Middle Group, though it may belong in the default Middle Group.

Burial #: 216
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/5/92
Drawing #: 483
Burial 217
Catalog # 1199
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E122.5
Elevation of Cranium: 1.34’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 217 was of a man between 17 and 19 years old. His grave was located just north of an alignment of post holes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. The soil in the grave shaft was described as sandy clay with an orange tone. It contained a large quantity of animal bones, mainly from large mammals, with 205 cow horn core fragments as well as many cow hoof parts. This grave was evidently dug into the animal waste dump identified in this area of the site. Sheep bones, including numerous caudal vertebral fragments, were also recovered, as well as a few pieces of shell, redware, salt-glazed stoneware (vessel, kiln furniture, and kiln waste fragments), and a fair amount of brick and bottle glass. Tobacco pipe fragments were also present, including stem and bowl sherds and a stem and foot (with a 5/64” bore) that was identified as Dutch, from Gouda, and dated to post-1740. A small pit, probably a post hole (designated in the field as Feature 101), overlay the south side of the grave shaft.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at 1.49’ asl. Some nails were recorded in situ, along the sides and the foot, but none were in place near the head of the coffin. Excavators collected a wood sample, which included a peach pit, from the coffin lid; the sample was not further identified.

The deceased had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west. The legs and arms were extended and the hands rested on the pelvis. The bones were in poor condition when removed: flooding during a rainstorm and vandalism at the time of excavation caused major damage. Strands of hair were recovered during cleaning of the skeleton. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were found with this burial, although six seeds were collected, including one identified as jimson weed. The seeds were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 217 lay near the center of a possible row of graves, including Burials 266, 210, 242, 241, 243, 299, and possibly several more to the south. The individuals in these graves were adults of various ages and both sexes. This row of graves was aligned roughly north – south, and crossed the line of post holes marking the onetime boundary fence.

Because it lay north of the fence post hole alignment, Burial 217 has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 217
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/11/92
Drawing #: 505
**Burial 218**

Series 11  
Catalog # 1198  
Datum Point: 74  
Grid coordinates: S89/E73  
Elevation of cranium: 4.34’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 218 was of a child between 6 months and 3 ½ years old. The grave shaft consisted of grey and brown silty clay mottled with reddish sand. The shaft outline was not visible on the south, obscured by the wall of a temporary excavation shelter. The child’s burial was initially discovered beneath the eastern portion of Burial 119. Bone fragments were found in the grave fill.

The child’s coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of 3.39’, was represented by grey clayey stains preserved in a few small areas. The coffin walls were difficult to distinguish, and the shape unclear (four-sided tapering or hexagonal). The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 3.03’. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the bottom at the four corners and along the sides. No other artifacts were found in association with this burial. The remains were in extremely poor condition and consisted only of skull fragments and teeth, but excavators determined that the child had been buried with his or her head to the west.

Burial 218 was immediately overlain by the southeastern portion of Burial 119. It directly overlay Burial 263, which in turn lay above Burial 272, both Early Group burials. Because of these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 218 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 218
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/5/92
Drawing #: 496

North
Burial 219
Series 35
Catalog # 1200
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E122
Skeletal high elevation: 2.2’ (unrecorded bone)
Temporal Group: Late Middle

The child in Burial 219 was between 4 and 5 years old. The grave shaft contained grey-brown clay and sandy, silty loam, from which a single fragment of kiln furniture was collected. The burial had been severely disturbed by construction.

Because of the disturbance, no elevation was recorded for the coffin lid or bottom. It appeared to be straight-sided. Several nail fragments were recorded in situ, the ones on the east and south sides apparently in place, those on the north side displaced. The skeletal high elevation, 2.2’, was recorded at a small, disarticulated bone in a scatter on the child’s disturbed left side, and the skeletal low elevation of 1.71’ was at the right innominate. The right side of the body was more intact, but the bones were not well preserved.

Artifacts directly associated with the child’s burial included copper-alloy straight pins, one recorded in situ at the fragmented cranium and one at the pelvis. A textile fragment was collected from an unrecorded provenience.

Burial 219 was probably the latest interment in a stratigraphic series that also includes Burial 235 and Burials 288 and 292, which may represent a single individual. Burial 235 cut into Early Group Burials 288/292, and in turn was overlain by Burial 219. Burial 288/292 was thus the first interment; then the grave of Burial 235 was dug through these remains, then Burial 219 was placed above Burial 235, without disturbing that burial’s coffin. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219, suggesting that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235 and within a relatively brief interval. The two coffins were not “stacked” directly one atop the other, as intervening soil was present. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 219 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 219
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/6/92
Drawing #: 486

North
Burial 220
Series 22
Catalog # 1205
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S78/E93
No human remains found
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 220 yielded no human skeletal remains, only the remains of an infant-sized coffin. This area of the site was characterized by poor preservation, especially of infant remains. The oval grave cut outline was visible on all sides, and the shaft fill consisted of stony mottled silts. One fragment of brick was found in the fill.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 3.60’ on the east end, and the four-sided coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.65’ in the west, sloping to an elevation of 3.45’ in the east. The bottom was reached at 3.25’ and excavation ceased at 3.20’. Both the coffin lid and bottom were observed as dark gray stains in the soil. Coffin nails were recorded in situ, two each at the head and foot and one along the south side.

Burial 220 may have been part of a row of infant graves that also included Burials 206 and 161 to the north. The three were spaced evenly about two feet apart, and were parallel. Burials 206 and 161, however, may have been placed with reference to an adult burial (Burial 159), rather than with reference to Burial 220. Burial 207, of a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age, partially overlay Burial 220. Because of its stratigraphic position, and absent any evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 220 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 220
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/3/92
Drawing #: 475

North
Burial 221
Series 15A
Catalog #s 1206 and 1432
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S83.5/E77.0
Elevation of cranium: 3.55' asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 221 contained the remains of a man between 30 and 60 years old. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow clay, though shaft fill was later described as mixed sand and clay. An unassociated bone fragment was recovered from the grave fill. Both the grave shaft outline and the coffin outline were difficult to define on the west side of the burial, probably because archaeologists were excavating burials to the west at the same time.

The coffin stain was first defined at elevations of 4.05' to 4.30', and the highest elevation recorded for skeletal remains was 3.97'. A number of nails were recorded at the perimeter and in the central area of the burial. As excavation proceeded, an infant burial, Burial 226, was discovered lying directly over the center of Burial 221. A distinct soil stain marked the infant’s burial. It is possible that Burial 226 had a discrete grave shaft within that of Burial 221, which would indicate a separate, later interment. Alternatively, Burial 226 may have been interred at the same time as Burial 221, and the soil distinction was the result of the decomposition of Burial 226.

Burial 221 sloped downward from east to west, and the lowest recorded elevation for the skeletal remains was 3.26', the bottom of the skull. Little coffin wood remained, but its stain was apparent. The coffin was four-sided in shape, tapering slightly at the foot. A wood sample was collected and identified as pine. The man had been placed with his head to the west, in the supine position with arms at the sides. The skeletal remains were in good condition. Two straight pins were recorded on the cranium and were removed along with the skeletal remains.

The east end of the grave shaft of Burial 229, which held a child, cut into west corner of the grave shaft of Burial 221. Burial 221’s four-sided, tapered coffin shape is the basis for assigning it to the Early Group.
Burial #: 221
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/12/92
Drawing #: 510
Burial 222
Catalog # 1207
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S76.5/E118
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.24’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 222 held the incomplete and disturbed remains of an adult, probably a man. His age could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16, and had been truncated on the west side during construction clearing. The ribs, vertebrae, and cranium were missing. Relatively little material was recovered from the mottled soil of the grave shaft; these remnants included bits of brick, two nail fragments, a piece of clam shell, and a (possibly intrusive) chunk of concrete.

Enough remained of the coffin to determine that it had been hexagonal. Its lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.14’ asl, and nails were recorded along the foot and sides. Excavators noted the presence of iron tacks, which had apparently formed a decorative lid pattern, on the pelvis and right arm of the individual. Vandalism during the excavation further disturbed the human remains and apparently scattered the tacks, although four were recovered (these were in the pelvic region at the time of recordation). The tacks were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center.

The individual had been laid to rest in supine position, head to the west. His or her legs were extended, but arm position could not be determined. The pelvis and both legs were present and relatively complete, but only a few hand and arm bones and a portion of the right scapula were located. In addition to the vandalism that left several bones broken and/or crushed, the burial endured flooding, which resulted in the disarticulation or disappearance of other bones. No pins were recovered or noted within this burial.

There is little basis other than coffin shape for assigning Burial 222 to a temporal group. The tacks on the lid were probably similar to those from the other decorated coffins at the site, and if so they date the burial to circa 1760 or later. The burial therefore has been assigned to the Late Middle Group rather than the main Middle Group.
Burial #: 222
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/10/92
Drawing #: 499
North
Burial 223
Catalog # 1209
Datum Point: 43
Grid coordinates: S66.5/E76.5
Elevation of Cranium: 2.69’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 223 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. Her grave was located just to the north of the alignment of post holes from a fence that once marked the northern extent of the cemetery. Its shaft was filled with mottled light gray, brown, and yellow soil, and contained minimal artifacts: two stoneware sherds, a few cow, sheep, and pig bones, and some oyster shell fragments.

The woman had been buried without a coffin, with her head to the west. She had been laid supine but with a distinct leftward bend at the pelvis. Her head and feet were turned to the left, her left arm was extended, and the left hand rested at the head of her left femur. Her right arm was bent 90 degrees at the elbow, with the hand resting at waist level. The remains were initially assessed as in reasonably good condition; later the grave was vandalized and the skull was damaged. No artifacts were recorded or recovered in direct association with the deceased.

This grave may have been part of a roughly north-south row that included Burials 137/165 to the north and Burials 150, 199, and 211 to the south. Burials 223, 150, and 199 were among the few burials of women without coffins, and their graves were neatly spaced and similar in orientation.

Based on its location to the north of the line of fence post holes, Burial 223 is placed in the Late Group.
Burial #: 223
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/9/92
Drawing #: 497

North
Burial 224
Series 22
Catalog # 1210
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97
Elevation of cranium: 2.39’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 224 contained the remains of a child between 6 and 16 months old. The grave shaft fill consisted of stony (medium to large cobbles and various pebbles) mixed silts, mottled with charcoal and ferric concretions. The eastern part of the grave was disturbed by machine excavation before archaeologists began hand excavations in this part of the site. Construction activity occurring during the project, including installation of an I-beam immediately to the east, caused further damage to the burial.

The child’s coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20’. Remains of two other infant-sized coffins were noted in the immediate area, one immediately below Burial 224 (Burial 231), and one to the south (Burial 234). The headboard of Burial 224’s four-sided coffin had collapsed inward, and the footboard had collapsed with the lower portion of it inward. As excavation continued, the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.20’. Nine nails were recorded in situ, one on the south side and the rest at the head and foot boards.

The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west. The skull was crushed by a mass of nails during construction work during the archaeological excavation; damage to the coffin may have resulted from the movement of heavy machinery over the area. The lower extremities were missing, but this may be attributable to poor preservation.

Stratigraphically related burials included the disturbed Late Group adult grave designated Burial 204, which lay above Burial 224. The grave shafts for Burials 207 and 208, adult and child burials respectively, also overlay Burial 224, with the Burial 208 coffin 0.25’ above that of Burial 224. Burial 224 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 234. This grave has been placed in the default Middle Group. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three infants. The grave cut into one earlier one (Burial 232).
**Burial 225**

Catalog # 1211  
Datum Point:  52A (4.49’ asl)  
Grid coordinates:  S64.5/E95.5  
Elevation of cranium:  1.92’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 225 contained the remains of an infant between 6 and 15 months old. The grave was located in the rear part of Lot 15, and the south side of its shaft had been disturbed by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The shaft was filled with yellow-grey clay that contained scant brick, stoneware, glass sherds, and some shell and bone fragments.

Excavation of the burial began at an average elevation of 2.54’ and the child’s coffin lid and skeletal elements were exposed at approximately 1.99’. The coffin bottom was at 1.36’ along the southern side, where it slumped into underlying Burial 252. The skeleton was twisted laterally, due to its slumping into the underlying burial and possibly also to the later intrusion of Feature 77.

The infant had been placed in a four-sided coffin in the supine position, with the head to the west. Coffin nails and wood screws were recorded *in situ*. The screws were from the southwest corner of the head of the coffin, top and bottom. Straight pin fragments and an associated textile fragment were recovered from this burial. Based on the field drawing and copper stains on the bones, the pins were at the left ischium, left hand, right parietal, and right clavicle; no provenience was recorded for the textile. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition, with the cranium crushed and the long bones broken and eroded.

Burial 252, a child of about 18 months, lay immediately beneath Burial 225, in an apparent shared grave though the upper coffin was offset slightly to the north. Because the graves were north of the fence line, both have been assigned to the Late temporal group.
Burial #: 225
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/12/92
Drawing #: 507

North
Burial 226
Series 15A
Catalog #1212
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S83.0/E77.0
Elevation of cranium: 3.69' asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 226 was of an infant less than 2 months of age. The burial shared the grave shaft of underlying Burial 221, which was of a man between the ages of 25 and 35. Soil described in association with Burial 226 (presumably grave shaft fill) was described as mottled yellow/brown, with patches of solid dark grey soil. This soil was the first indication that another burial was present -- it was noted as a distinction within the Burial 221 matrix. Material recovered from the grave fill included a seed, a seed fragment, and a possible insect casing. The seed was recovered near the head area, above the elevation of the skeletal remains. It was not identified or recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

A coffin stain was recorded and outlined at elevations of 3.80' to 4.00', then fragments of mandible and cranium at an elevation of 3.69'. The coffin appears to have been four-sided in shape, tapering toward the foot. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The lowest elevation recorded for the coffin was 3.56'. The infant had been laid with the head to the west. All soil from this burial was retained for flotation.

Remains of six straight pins were recorded in situ, one near the center of the burial and five near the cranial fragments. Also recorded in situ beneath the mandible fragments were 8 beads, apparently from a necklace. These are fired glass beads that have been identified as of West African origin, most likely produced in what is now southern Ghana. The beads are simple in design, oblate or donut-shaped, 0.4 to 0.46 cm in diameter, and probably opaque yellow originally. They were probably ground to shape after firing, but may have been heat treated after initial firing. The perforations are regular and were likely polished or drilled after the beads were fired.

As noted, Burial 226 shared a grave with Burial 221, a male adult, and it appears that the man and the infant were interred at the same time. Because the tapered coffin in Burial 221 is considered diagnostic of Early Group interment, Burial 226 has also been assigned to the Early Group.
Burial #: 226
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/7/92
Drawing #: 488

North
Burial 227
Series 15A
Catalog # 1213
Datum Point:  82
Grid coordinates:  S77/E84
Elevation of cranium:  4.22’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 227 yielded the remains of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The associated soil consisted of yellow-brown sandy clay silt. The western portion of the burial had been destroyed by a neighboring interment (apparently Burial 256). Skeletal remains were disturbed (destroyed or removed) from the pelvis up; however, the cranium had been put back into the grave and was lying near the femora. Extraneous bone found in the grave shaft of Burial 211 (which overlay Burial 256) may have been from Burial 227.

The displaced cranium was encountered at an elevation of 4.22’, with coffin nails appearing at 4.12’. The bottom of the grave was recorded at an elevation of 4.02’ in the east and 3.62’ in the west. The coffin was four-sided in shape, and numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the bottom. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position.

The grave shaft of Burial 251 appears to have cut into or overlain the southwestern edge of Burial 227. Because of this stratigraphic relationship, coupled with the four-sided, possibly tapered, coffin shape, Burial 227 has been placed in the Early Group.
Burial #: 227
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 3/10/92
Drawing #: 501
Burial 228
Series 23a
Catalog # 1214
Datum Point: 71
Grid coordinates: 86S/55E
Elevation at highest point: 4.28
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 228 held the remains of an adult, probably a man, whose age could not be determined. The burial had been truncated on the west (head) end by the foundation of a later building on Lot 14. Skeletal remains included elements from the distal ends of the femora to the feet. The grave shaft outline, as far as it was visible, suggested that the grave might be shared with a burial to the northeast, possibly Burial 236 or Burial 260 (the latter represented only by a few disarticulated bones).

The coffin lid was preserved only along the north side, at an elevation of 4.15’; the well-preserved bottom, later identified as cedar, was recorded at 3.93’. The coffin was hexagonal in shape with nails recorded in situ at the perimeter. The deceased had been placed with the head to the west. The extant skeletal remains were in fair condition.

The north edge of Burial 228 appears to have abutted or overlaid the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196, and to have truncated another Burial, 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 228 is placed in the Late Group along with Burials 236 and 196.
Burial 229
Series 15A
Catalog # 1215
Datum Point:  73
Grid coordinates:  S83.5/E72
Elevation of cranium:  4.22’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 229 was the grave of a child between 6 and 11 years of age. The associated soil was described as mottled brown clay and sand. The grave fill contained wine bottle fragments, a nail fragment, two ceramic sherds (one of locally-made stoneware), a pipe stem and a pipe bowl fragment marked RI (probably English, 18th century). Recording began at an elevation of 4.44’. No coffin outline was apparent, although numerous nails were identified in the western end of the burial. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.69’, also at the west end. Fragments of foot bones were recorded at 3.79’ at the east end of the coffin. The coffin outline was followed based on nails found in situ. It was probably four-sided in shape.

The child had been placed in the supine position, arms resting at the sides. The remains were in poor condition, with the pelvis and long bones badly eroded. Excavators noted the presence of hair. Tiny fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the burial, but their location is not mentioned in the notes or indicated on the field drawing.

The western end of Burial 229 overlay the eastern end of Burial 239, a child burial, and both overlay Burial 280, an Early Group burial of an adult, possibly female. Burial 229 did not appear to share a grave shaft with Burials 239 or 280. The easternmost end of Burial 229 was above the northwest corner of Burial 221, an Early Group grave of a man buried with an infant (Burial 226). Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 229 was assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.
**Burial 230**

Catalog # 1216  
Datum Point: 66  
Grid coordinates: S45.5/E106  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.73’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 230 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16, underneath Feature 111/120, a filled-in “channel” running approximately twenty-five feet in a north-south direction. The grave shaft outline was not recorded (except for a possible line at the southeast corner), nor was grave fill soil described, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 0.98’, the bottom at 0.29’. Its shape was hexagonal. The south side of the coffin was disturbed, apparently by a wooden post or piling (the latter was drawn but otherwise not recorded). Thirty nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top and bottom, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Nine more nails were cataloged in the laboratory.

The woman was in a supine position with her hands on her pelvis with her head to the west. Skeletal remains were in generally poor condition and very fragile. Pipe wear was noted on the teeth. Straight pin fragments were recovered from the stomach soil sample, and one was recorded *in situ* on the center vertebra.

Two coins were also recovered from this burial. One was recorded *in situ* above the base of the left mastoid process (it is unclear which coin of the two cataloged). The second coin was neither mentioned in field notes nor included on the field drawing, and it is not known where it was found. Copper staining was noted on wood from the coffin lid at the cranium, and also from the temporal bone; this staining may have been from the recorded coin. One of the coins measured 2.2 cm in diameter and had woven textile, not identified, adhering to each side. The other coin measured 2.9 cm in diameter. Neither coin was identifiable.

Because Burial 230 was located north of the fence line, this grave has been designated Late Group.
Burial #: 230
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/11/92
Drawing #: 503
Burial 231
Series 22
Catalog # 1217
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97
No human remains found
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 231 consisted only of a coffin outline and coffin nails lying under Burial 224. The coffin outline appeared to be the size of an infant’s and was four-sided in shape. Its highest recorded elevation was 2.70’ based on coffin nails found along the north side, and excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation 1.85’ in sterile soil.

No skeletal remains were found, which excavators suggested was due to poor preservation. Burial 231 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 224 and 234. No artifacts other than remains of the coffins were found in association with any of the three children.

Lacking any temporal evidence other than stratigraphy, Burial 231 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group, as have Burials 224 and 234.
Burial 232
Series 22
Catalog # 1218 and 1225
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E97
No human remains found
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 232 consisted of the remains of an infant-sized coffin. A grave cut was apparent along the northern and western edges, and part of the southern side. Associated soil consisted of stony, mottled silts, and some brick fragments were recovered from it. The southwest half of the grave appeared to have been truncated by the grave cut for Burials 224, 231 and 234.

The coffin wood did not survive, but coffin nails apparently representing the southeast corner were recorded at an elevation of 2.50’, and a probable bottom at 2.20’ based on coffin nails found along the southern edge. Excavators noted that the soil within the coffin was wet and very sandy with sticky dark grey silt above the sand, indicative of decayed organic material.

Another soil stain representing a presumed grave, partially cut by Burial 232, was identified in the field. Excavation began at an elevation of 2.65’ and ceased at an elevation of 2.20’, with no coffin or human remains found. Excavators suggested that this might have been a poorly preserved infant’s burial with no coffin; it was not assigned a burial number. The southwest half of Burial 232 was probably truncated by the triple grave of infant Burials 224, 231 and 234. Burial 160, another grave of a young child, overlay the northeast part of Burial 232. Burial 232 has been placed in the default Middle Group.
Burial 233
Catalog # 1279
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S73/E127
Elevation of highest element: 1.84’ asl (coffin lid)
Temporal Group: Middle

No skeletal remains were recovered from Burial 233, which consisted only of remains of a small rectangular wooden box, possibly representing the burial of an infant. No cultural materials were recovered from the grave shaft, nor were the soil conditions noted. The coffin was oriented east-west lengthwise, its lid at an elevation of 1.84’ asl. Nails were noted in situ, and recovered by excavators, as were samples of the coffin wood.

It is possible that Burial 233 was not an infant burial, but a coffin fragment from a larger burial. The wood remnants may have been shunted to the east and/or south from Burial 288 or 292, as a result of later interments or several apparent later disturbances in the area.

Burial 233 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.


**Burial 234**

Series 22  
Catalog # 1220  
Datum Point: 79  
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E96.5  
Highest elevation of skeletal remains: 2.30’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 234 contained the remains of an infant of less than 6 months old. The associated soil consisted of yellow-orange silt mottled with stony tan and grey soil. The majority of the northern edge of the grave cut had been removed during prior excavation of other burials to the north.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 2.45’ based on coffin nails found along the western coffin edge, the bottom at an elevation of 2.14’ based on coffin nails found along the north side and in the southeast corner. The western headboard and eastern footboard were preserved as well as part of the coffin bottom in the west. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter.

Excavators noticed what appeared to be a small hexagonal coffin-shaped area cut into the grave fill overlying the child’s burial. This was excavated down to sterile sand in the north and the Burial 234 coffin lid in the south. Excavators found three possible top nails, two of which belonged to Burial 234. Because no bone or wood was found, excavation of this area ceased, and no burial number was assigned.

The infant in Burial 234 had been placed in a four-sided, tapering coffin with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth and grey, shiny, sticky clay presumed by excavators to be decayed tissue. Burial 234 appears to have been in a grave shared by two other infants, Burials 231 and 224, which cut into a prior infant interment designated Burial 232. No artifacts other than coffin remains were found in association with any of the burials. These interments, including Burial 234, have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 235
Series 35
Catalog # 1221
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E123
Elevation of Cranium: 1.44’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 235 was of a woman between 28 and 42 years old. The silty clay of her grave shaft held a heavy concentration of rust, according to the excavators’ notes. Numerous nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill soil, along with a few sherds each of bottle glass, salt-glazed stoneware, and kiln furniture. Excavators also collected fragments of bovine horn core and long bone and an oyster shell fragment. Other cultural material found in the soil included several whole seeds (one recorded in situ on the coffin lid, the others from unknown locations), a bowl fragment from a tobacco pipe, and a textile fiber (possibly intrusive).

The archaeologists exposed the well-defined lid of the hexagonal coffin at 1.99’. They noted “extraneous” bones above the lid, and postulated that they were from Burial 219, a child buried almost directly above. They also noted several small cobbles on the lid, which were roughly mapped but apparently not collected, as none were cataloged in the laboratory. Numerous nails were mapped and collected, including several found in vertical positions attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. A scatter of metal remnants was observed and drawn on the central portion of the coffin lid, though none were recoverable as objects. It is possible the iron remnants were from nails from Burial 219 above. One circular “metal artifact,” 0.1’ in diameter, was depicted at the pelvis either on or above the skeletal remains and was given field number 235.1; it also was not recovered. A straight pin was found on or above the coffin lid, and was recovered in two fragments.

The woman’s remains were virtually complete, and in fair condition despite considerable postmortem breakage. She lay supine with her head to the west and her arms and legs extended. Her left arm was bent slightly with the hand resting on her pelvis.

Burial 235 cut through Burials 288 and 292 (which may represent a single individual) at an angle, and lay at a slightly lower elevation. Burial 219, the grave of a young child, was placed above Burial 235, slightly offset to the north. No grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 219, suggesting that the latter was placed deliberately within the existing grave of Burial 235. The two coffins were not “stacked” directly one atop the other, as intervening soil was present.

It is unlikely that Burial 235 was intentionally associated with Burial(s) 288/292. The detrimental impact on the remains implies that their presence was not known at the time that Burial 235 was interred. Based on this, Burial 235 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 235
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/20/92
Drawing #: 539

North
Burial 236
Series 23a
Catalog # 1222
Datum Point:  71
Grid coordinates:  84.5S/53.5E
Elevation of cranium:  3.86’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 236 was of a child between 4 and 5 years of age. A possible grave shaft outline was visible on the east and west ends, but its fill soil was not described. Extraneous skeletal elements were present in the soil above the coffin, apparently from a burial that had been disturbed (possibly Burial 260).

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 4.08’ and the bottom was at 3.67’. It was hexagonal in shape. The sides had fallen outward and lay flat to the north and south of the burial. Wood samples from the south side were identified as pine, and the bottom as loblolly (soft pine). The child had been placed with the head to the west; the skeletal remains were incomplete, crushed and severely eroded. Excavators recovered one straight pin, but did not record its original location.

The north edge of Burial 228, of an adult male, appears to have abutted or overlain the south edge of Burial 236, but their exact relationship could not be determined through field observation. Although Burial 228 was higher in elevation than Burial 236, it is possible the latter was interred after Burial 228, cutting through the north part of the grave shaft. Burial 236 appeared to overlay the edge of Burial 196, and to have truncated another Burial, 260. Burial 196 also truncated earlier graves. On the basis of overall stratigraphic position, Burial 236 is placed in the Late Group along with Burials 228 and 196.
**Burial 237**
Series 23B  
Catalog #1223  
Datum Point: 71  
Grid coordinates: 80S/55.5E  
Elevation at highest point: 4.11’ asl  
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 237 consisted of partial remains, probably of an adult, but age and sex could not be determined. The burial was oriented north-south, with the head to the south. Burial 212 had truncated it on the south, above the pelvis. Only the east side of the grave shaft outline was discernable; its fill soil was not described, and no artifacts were recovered from it.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.07’, and the lowest recorded elevation was at 4.00’. Coffin nails, including six nailed from the bottom to attach it to the sides (an unusual construction), were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The coffin was four-sided, either rectangular or tapered. A wood sample from the lid was identified in the laboratory as red pine.

Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, and consisted only of partial pelvic bones, radius and ulna fragments, and leg and foot bones.

Burial 237 was immediately adjacent to the east of and parallel to Burial 264, which held only partial right leg bones and coffin wood. It is likely that they represent a single individual. Burial 216, an infant burial, overlay the northeast corner of Burial 237, and as noted, Burial 212, a child’s grave, had truncated the southern half. On the basis of this stratigraphy, along with the possible tapering coffin, Burial 237 is assigned to the Early Group.
**Burial 238**

Series 15A  
Catalog # 1224  
Datum Point: 81  
Grid coordinates: S78.5/E62  
Elevation of cranium: 3.43’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 238 yielded the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years of age. Skeletal fragments were found in the grave fill, suggesting a previous burial in the area had been disturbed during or prior to the interment of Burial 238. Excavators also noticed numerous worm holes in the soil above the Burial 238 cranium.

The coffin lid was first encountered 0.85’ below the top of the recorded grave cut, at an elevation of 3.61’ (northwest corner). The bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.91’, near the center. The man had been interred in a hexagonal coffin with his head to the west, in the supine position, with his hands placed over his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair condition. Hair was observed on the top of the cranium.

Cufflinks were found with the deceased, one pair on the right radius and one pair beneath the left radius; these were numbered in the field as 238.1 (right) and 238.2 (left), and are shown in the photograph at right. The faces were octagonal in shape, 15 mm in diameter, and of copper alloy with cast flat shanks and drilled eyes. The faces had a molded motif around a central circular pattern. In addition a very small (8 mm) single-hole bone button was recovered on the 5th/6th cervical vertebrae.

Burial 238 was immediately beneath Burial 214, a grave of a man of similar age. Excavators suggested the two burials shared a grave; however, since Burial 214 is offset 2.2’ to the east, it is unlikely that the interments occurred at the same time.

Burial 238 cut into the north side of Burial 285. Burial 271 was immediately north/northeast of Burial 238, at approximately the same elevation. The southwest edge of the Burial 271 coffin was slightly disturbed, possibly by Burial 238, in which case the former pre-dates the latter. Based on the apparent chronology of the surrounding interments, Burial 238 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 238
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/25/92
Drawing #: 557

North
Burial 239

Series 15A
Catalog # 1226
Datum Point:  73
Grid coordinates:  S83.5/E70
Elevation of cranium:  3.80’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 239 was of a child between 1 ½ and 3 ½ years of age. The burial was discovered during the excavation of Burial 229. Associated soil was described as brownish silty clay with tan sand mottling, but no grave shaft outline could be defined. Two wine bottle fragments, a fish scale, and four mammal bone fragments were recovered from the shaft fill.

Field notes state that no coffin wood outline was visible, but a wood sample was recovered and a number of coffin nails were found in situ, defining the coffin’s perimeter. The coffin was four-sided, tapering slightly toward the foot. The bottom was recorded at an elevation of 3.54’ at the eastern end.

The child had been placed with the head to the west, in the supine position. The remains were in poor condition, with only the cranium and rib cage preserved and recognizable. A small black organic stain was found on the cervical vertebrae below the mandible and removed with the child’s remains. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium. A metal object was found near the northwest corner of the coffin; excavators thought it might be a coffin handle, but only one such artifact was located, and laboratory examination failed to confirm this identification. Finally, a nail was found inside the coffin near the right side of the child’s head. The nail did not appear to be from the coffin itself.

Burial 239 overlay Burial 280 (later determined to be 274/280), an Early Group adult burial (probably a woman). A wide grave shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215; Burial 295 had truncated Burial 274/280. It is possible that Burials 246, 239 and 215, all of very young children, were interred within or next to an earlier grave, perhaps that of Burial 295. The head end of Burial 229, a child burial, overlay the foot end of Burial 239, indicating that the former predated the latter.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 239 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 239
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/13/92
Drawing #: 514

North
Burial 240

Series 22
Catalog # 1227
Datum Point:  79
Grid coordinates:  S79.5/E95.5
Elevation of cranium:  2.73’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 240 was of a child between 10 and 32 months old. The grave shaft fill soil consisted of stony soil with charcoal mottled with orange-brown and occasional lenses of red sand, and it contained shell fragments and a sherd of bottle glass. Excavators noted a wooden stake beyond the east end of the burial, which they thought might be related to an underlying burial (this turned out to be Burial 254; however, the stake was only recorded on the field drawing for Burial 240).

Excavation of Burial 240 began at an elevation of 3.45’ and the coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.20’, based on coffin nails found in the southwest corner. The bottom of the coffin was at 2.48’, based on coffin nails recorded along the south edge, and excavation of the burial ceased at an elevation of 2.35’.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal, though the head board was bowed outward. The wood was not identified. The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of teeth, rib and cranial fragments. No artifacts other than the coffin remains were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

The bottom of Burial 207, of a probable woman, was 0.50’ above the north edge of Burial 240. Burial 240 cut the south edge of Burial 234, which shared a grave with Burials 224 and 231, all infants. Burial 240 also lay directly over another child burial, Burial 254, and the two were aligned similarly, but Burial 240 had a distinct grave shaft outline of its own, so was clearly a later interment (though it might have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 254). Burial 207 overlay the north edge of both; thus Burials 240 and 254 must have predated the adult interment. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 240 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 240
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/13/92
Drawing #: 512
Burial 241
Series 53
Catalog # 1228
Datum Point: 63
Grid coordinates: S54.5/E121
Elevation of Cranium: -0.18’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 241 was of a woman between 55 and 65 years old. The soil in her grave shaft was described as yellow-brown and silty, mottled with yellow-gold. The grave shaft fill yielded sherds of salt-glazed stoneware vessels, a fragment of kiln furniture and two of brick, a piece of bottle glass, and fragments of Jackfield ware and pearlware, providing a terminus post quem for the grave of circa 1780. A number of cow bone fragments, mainly carpal and phalange fragments, two dog pelvic bones, and a few unidentified medium-mammal bones were also recovered from the shaft fill, along with one piece of oyster shell. The cow bone is typical of waste material associated with tanning, suggesting this burial post-dated a waste dump in this area. Four seeds were collected, although they were not mentioned in field notes and thus it is not clear whether they were from the shaft fill or more closely associated with the deceased. The unidentified seeds were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The woman had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, which was fairly well preserved and was drawn in plan and cross-section. The foot board sloped outward toward the top. An iron object, in four pieces, was labeled as having been found on the coffin lid. This object was identified as a possible nail. It was not mentioned in the field records (very few notes were taken during excavation of this burial). Nails were recorded in situ around the entire perimeter of the coffin bottom, but only three nails were present at the top, oriented vertically to attach the lid to the sides near the foot. The deceased had been placed supine with her head to the west. Her legs were extended and her arms were by her sides, with her left hand across her pelvis and her right hand over her upper leg. Her remains were complete, articulated, and well preserved, with a few recent breaks. The only artifacts directly associated with this burial were fragments of copper-alloy straight pin(s), found on her mid-thoracic vertebrae and right ribcage. The percentage of chestnut grains among the pollen counted from the coffin lid sample suggests a spring interment.

The grave shaft soil for Burial 241 was described as exactly the same as the soil in Burial 185, the grave of a man 20 to 23 years old, except that excavators noted pockets of red sand in Burial 241, but not in the area of Burial 185 that overlapped with Burial 241. The interment of Burial 241 post-dated Burial 185, as it clipped the north side of Burial 185, displacing the arm bones. Burial 241 and Burial 243, a coffinless burial of a man aged about 45, bracketed the earlier Burial 185. The two later burials may have been more or less contemporary. The skeletal high elevation of Burial 243, at 0.1’, was reasonably comparable to the skeletal high of Burial 241, and both were substantially lower than Burial 185 (0.85’ asl). Based on their location north of the former boundary fence, all three of these burials are assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 241
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/7/92
Drawing #: 629
Burial 242
Catalog # 1229
Datum Point: 64
Grid coordinates: S49.5/E119
Elevation of Cranium: -0.3’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 242 was of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow-brown silt mottled with deeper brown. A variety of ceramic types were represented within the grave fill, including stoneware sherds, kiln furniture, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, redware, creamware, and Chinese export porcelain. The earthenwares and porcelain represented domestic wares. The creamware provides an earliest possible date of circa 1760 for the interment. Other cultural material in the grave shaft included pipe-stem fragments, lead-glass stemware, bottle glass, lamp chimney, aqua and dark-aqua window glass, brick fragments, and intrusive fragments of cinderblock and modern earthenware tile. Domesticated animals represented by bone fragments in the grave fill included sheep, pig, cattle, and dog. Shell and turtle carapace, deer, and rodent bones were also present. Eleven whole or partial seeds were collected, but were likely intrusive from rodent disturbance in the pelvic area.

The woman’s coffin was hexagonal, and made at least partly of spruce. Its lid was encountered at 0.05’ asl. Numerous whole and partial nails were recovered, several of which were noted in vertical positions on five sides of the coffin. The woman had been laid to rest in supine position with her head to the west and her legs extended. Her right arm was nearly straight, with her hand on her right innominate, and her left arm was bent at the elbow with her hand over the pubic bone. The bones had preserved well, but had endured some mild disturbance through rodent activity, particularly around the feet.

Two copper coins were found in this burial, one in the woman’s right eye socket, and one on the coffin floor just beneath her left eye. The two coins measured 2.6 cm and 2.7 cm in diameter, but the wear on their surfaces precluded identification. The woman had also been buried with a copper-alloy ring on the middle finger of her right hand. The ring was made of cast metal with three round cobalt blue glass insets on either side of a larger, round, clear glass inset. A nearly identical ring was found with Burial 310, of a woman of similar age. In addition to the coins and ring, copper-alloy straight pin fragments were recovered from the sternum and lumbar bones, the latter with associated fibers and/or hair.

Burial 242 was located in an apparent north-south row with adult Burials 266, 210, 241, and perhaps several other burials that extended southward. Because they lay north of the
former boundary fence, all of these burials, including Burial 242, have been assigned to the Late temporal group.

**Burial #: 242**
Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 3/25/92  
Drawing #: 555
**Burial 243**

Series 53  
Catalog # 1230  
Datum Point: 63  
Grid coordinates: S57.5/E121  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.1’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

The man in Burial 243 was between 40 and 50 years old when he died. He was buried without a coffin. The grave shaft was filled with yellow-brown silty sand, mottled with gold-yellow areas and pockets of red sand. The soil was heavily littered with animal bones, predominately bovine and canine, with fragments of unidentified mammal bones, a deer hoof, and bits of clam and oyster shell. The cow bones included many hoof parts and pieces of horn core from an animal waste dump, perhaps from a tannery in this area. The dog remains were associated with canine bones recovered as grave fill from Burial 185, which lay adjacent to the north. They may represent a deliberate dog burial that had been disturbed by the human interments, or a co-interment with Burial 185; excavation records do not indicate whether the dog bones were articulated when found. The dog remains may simply have been present on the surface or in the soil when the grave for Burial 185 was dug.

A number of ceramics were found in the grave shaft of Burial 243, including salt-glazed stoneware vessel sherds, stoneware kiln furniture, and lead/manganese glazed redware. Other cultural material from the grave fill included a fragment of pipe stem bored at 5/64”, pieces of olive-green bottle glass, and bits of iron nails (not from a coffin). A large sample of fiber or hair, possibly human, was recovered from an unrecorded context within this burial, but this item was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man’s body had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left hand was on his pelvis and his right arm lay at his side. The remains had preserved quite well, despite some breakage. The only artifact that may have been deliberately placed in the grave was a copper-alloy button, recovered from beneath the upper part of the man’s skull. The button was cast, with an applied shank, and measured 27 mm in diameter.

Burial 243 was laid directly above the infant in Burial 305, with the secondary interment of the lower skeleton of Burial 185, a man aged 20 to 23, in between. It appears that when the Burial 243 grave was dug, it truncated Burial 185 and exposed the coffin of Burial 305. Then the displaced bones from Burial 185 were placed atop Burial 305, after which the Burial 243 coffin was laid in the grave. The lack of artifacts in the grave shaft fill soil surrounding Burial 305 indicates that it was in place prior to the dumping that occurred in this part of the site, thus supporting the interpretation that it was the earliest of the graves. The question remains as to whether Burial 243 was placed deliberately above Burial 305. The latter was found centered exactly beneath the former, as though
on purpose. The interment of Burial 243 must have occurred after the remains in Burial 185 had decomposed, an interval of at least two to three years.

Burial 243 may have been contemporary with Burial 241, which held a 55 to 65 year old woman, located just to the north. Their grave fill soils and elevations were similar, and their placement was nearly parallel; both disturbed a previous grave, Burial 185. These graves may be part of a north-south row extending from Burial 266 in the north possibly as far south as Burial 315. There are several other coffin-less burials of men in this area of the site, and Burial 243 may be part of a group of this type of burial. These men may have died during the Revolution, while New York was occupied by the British.
Burial #: 243
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 3/25/92
Drawing #: 556

Button located beneath skull

Feature 102

57.5 S

121 E

0'          .5'          1'

North
Burial 244
Series 31
Catalog # 1231
Datum Point: 61
Grid coordinates: S51.5/E90
Elevation of Cranium: 0.88’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 244 was of a child between 5 and 9 years old. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 15. Soil in the grave shaft was described as yellow, red, and grey mottled clay. No artifacts were noted within the grave fill.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and several nails were recorded in situ along its perimeter. The head area had been disturbed and the coffin’s north side had fallen inward, leaving the right side of the coffin abutting the southern wall of the grave shaft. The lid lay at an elevation of 0.98’. A wood sample taken from an unrecorded location was identified as cedar.

The skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.88’, and the skeletal low was 0.6’. The remains were nearly complete but broken and eroded. Four fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered during the laboratory cleaning of the child’s vertebrae, but no other artifacts were observed or collected from this burial.

The south edge of Burial 244 lay underneath the northwest corner of Burial 164, the grave of a child between 9 and 13 years. The Burial 164 coffin floor was measured at an elevation of 1.29’, which placed it 0.31’ over the lid of Burial 244’s coffin. Although the northwest corner of Burial 164 showed some disturbance, the grave shaft outline was evident on the northern edge, directly above Burial 244. Thus it appears that Burial 244 predated Burial 164. The description of the grave fill for Burial 244 differed markedly from that for Burial 164 (light-brown to yellow-brown sandy silt), and it is possible a layer of fill or eroded soil from the hillside had covered the area in the interval between these interments.

These two child burials, along with the 9-month-old child in Burial 166, were situated between two parallel north-south rows of adult burials, predominately of men. The rows were bounded by Burials 194 and 158 on the west, and Burials 209 and 205 on the east. Skeletal high elevations for the western row ranged from 0.95’ to 2.31’, and for the eastern row, -0.86’ to 1.05’. Other child burials were interspersed within the rows of adult burials. Because all of these burials lay north of the fence line that once bounded the cemetery, they are assigned to the Late Group.
Burial 245
Catalog # 1232
Datum Point: 82
Grid coordinates: S75/E85.5
Elevation of Cranium: 3.55’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 245 was of a child between 2 ½ and 4 ½ years old. The grave was located at the
rear of Lot 15, about two yards to the south of the fence alignment that once marked the
northern boundary of the cemetery. A sherd each of coarse salt-glazed stoneware and
Staffordshire slipware, and clam and oyster shell fragments, were the only materials
retrieved from the compacted, mottled clay loam of the grave shaft.

Excavators located the lid of the small hexagonal coffin at 3.92’ asl. Nails were recorded
in situ around the perimeter. Two wood samples were taken from the coffin bottom but
not analyzed for species. A photograph taken during the excavation shows three small
cobbles just to the west of the head of the coffin, within the grave shaft. If these cobbles
were at the surface, marking the grave, then this would have been a very shallow
interment. It seems more likely that the cobbles were simply present in the fill soil
matrix.

The child had been laid out supine, arms and legs extended, the head to the west. Most of
the bones were poorly preserved, with the extremities missing and the remaining bones
severely compressed. Copper-alloy straight pin fragments were found just east of the
skull.

Because no clear evidence placed it earlier or later, Burial 245 has been assigned to the
default Middle Group.
Burial #: 245
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/16/92
Drawing #: 524
Burial 246
Series 15A
Catalog # 1234
Datum Point: 73
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E70
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.54’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 246 consisted of decomposed fragments of human bone in the remains of a coffin. The remains were identified as those of a child 6 months to almost 3 years old. The grave shaft contained two oyster shells, a pipe stem fragment, and a pipe bowl/foot of probable English manufacture. The four-sided coffin was encountered at an elevation of 3.67’. A small portion of the coffin bottom was preserved, at an elevation of 3.56’, and a wood sample was identified as cedar. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter.

Burial 246 overlay the center of Burial 295 (which held a woman 30 to 50 years old) by half a foot, and may have shared the same grave, though it was not oriented parallel to the woman’s coffin. Burial 246 was due east of Burial 253, north of Burial 239, and just southwest of Burial 215; all three were at approximately the same elevation as Burial 246. A wide grave shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing both Burial 295 and underlying Burial 274/280, which had been disturbed by 295. Burials 246, 239 and 215, all infants or small children, may have been buried in or adjacent to the grave shaft of Burial 295 deliberately.
Burial 247
Series 32
Catalog # 1236
Datum Point: 76
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E90
Elevation of Cranium: 3.69’ asl
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 247 held remains that were identified as a probable man, aged from 35 to almost 50 years old. His grave was dug up when Burial 213 was interred, and his disarticulated bones were replaced at the eastern end of the later grave. It appeared to excavators that his bones were removed and replaced with care, and that remnants of his coffin had been moved to surround the bones, as if to maintain an enclosed effect. Excavators attributed some cultural material to his grave shaft, including: 2 fragments of brick; a sherd of olive-green bottle glass; one piece each of redware and stoneware kiln furniture; and 2 sherds of salt-glazed stoneware. Two seeds were also collected, although their provenience is somewhat unclear. The grave shaft was bisected by a 19th-century brick-lined drain (designated Feature 100), that was dug completely through both overlapped burials. (Burial 247 had already been disturbed before the drain was built).

The Burial 247 coffin appears to have tapered toward the foot, though its overall shape (four-sided or hexagonal) cannot be determined. The coffin was oriented east-west. Excavators noted that Burial 247’s coffin had collapsed outward, and that parts of its coffin outline were at the same level as that of Burial 213. The coffin’s high elevation was 3.87’, and the coffin bottom lay at 3.37’. Nails were observed and collected, and several wood samples were taken. These included two lid samples identified as cedar and pine.

Soft tissue of the individual in Burial 247 was gone by the time Burial 213 was laid to rest, since with the apparent exception of some vertebrae, bones were not articulated. Skeletal elements were in fair to poor condition. No cultural material was directly associated with them.

The Burial 213 and Burial 247 graves were parallel, though the later coffin was offset to the west. Intentional co-interment (albeit after an interval), with deliberate placement of the earlier burial’s bones within the later burial, should be considered. Burial 247 may belong to a concentration of Early Group burials in this part of the cemetery; however, without knowing the coffin shape, a firm assignment to the Early Group, is not possible.
Burial 248
Catalog # 1237
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S71.2/E118.5
Elevation of highest point: 1.14’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 248 was the severely disturbed grave of an adolescent between 14 and 15 years old, whose sex could not be determined. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16, several feet south of the fence line that once crossed the northern part of the cemetery. Construction had truncated this individual’s remains at the distal femurs, leaving only his or her lower legs and feet. No artifacts were found in the mottled clay of the grave shaft.

The coffin lid rested at an elevation of 0.99’ asl. Because it was truncated, its original shape could not be determined. The deceased had been laid out supine with his or her legs straight and head to the west.

Burial 248 was somewhat aligned with Burial 222, the grave of a probable man, which was also truncated by the construction. These two burials were lower in elevation than burials to the east, but this may have been due to the construction damage. In the absence of evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 248 has been designated a Middle Group burial.
Burial 249
Series 15A
Catalog # 1238
Datum Point:  82
Grid coordinates:  S81/E87
Elevation of highest skeletal remains:  4.16’ asl
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 249 yielded the remains of an infant between 8 and 16 months old. The associated soil was described as orange-brown sand, and the outline of the grave shaft was visible except in the eastern portion.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.38’, which is also the elevation recorded for the grave cut in the western portion of the burial. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 4.07’ on the west and 4.22’ on the east. The coffin was four-sided and tapering toward the foot. Two nails were recorded in situ at the top of the head board, and eight around the perimeter at the bottom. The infant had apparently been placed with the head to the west. The remains consisted solely of teeth.

Burial 249 was at the southeast corner of Burial 250, an Early Group burial of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. It is possible Burial 249 was placed here deliberately to associate it with Burial 250. Based on this relationship, Burial 249 has been tentatively assigned to the Early Group, though it is possible the infant burial was placed here after a more lengthy interval following Burial 250.
Burial 250
Series 15A
Catalog # 1239
Datum Point: 82
Grid coordinates: S80.5/E84
Elevation of cranium: 4.07’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 250 yielded the remains of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined. The associated soil was described as mottled clayey silt, and the coffin rested on red/orange sandy subsoil. The grave shaft of Burial 251 had cut into and disturbed the northwest corner of the coffin. The southeast corner of the grave shaft was disturbed by Burial 249, which had to be removed prior to completing the excavation of Burial 250.

A nail presumed to be from the coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 4.37 and a fragment of the lid itself was recovered from an elevation of 3.97’. No elevations were taken for the coffin bottom, but the lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.81’. A linear stain running east/west along the coffin bottom’s midline was described as rust, and excavators also noticed that the coffin bottom appeared unusually thick, possibly due to the presence of decayed remains. Many of the nails recovered in situ were hammered upward through the floor, an unusual construction type within the African Burial Ground sample. The coffin was four-sided, possibly tapered toward the foot, and the deceased had been placed with the head to the west and in the supine position. The remains were in extremely poor condition, with only portions of the cranium and long bones remaining.

A button and a metal mass with a black glass bead were found in the central portion of the coffin interior, possibly near the pelvis. The copper alloy button was 20 mm in diameter and had had a braised shank (though shank loop was missing). It had a small raised “nipple” on the face. The bead was wound, of simple construction, round in shape, and dull-to-shiny opaque black. It was the only example of its type from the cemetery.

Burial 250 was cut into and partially destroyed on the northwest by Burial 251. An infant burial, Burial 249, overlay the foot of the grave of Burial 250, and it is possible this placement was deliberate. Burial 250 is placed in the Early Group due to stratigraphic position and the possible tapered coffin shape.
Burial #: 250
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/20/92
Drawing #: 541

North
BURIALS 251 THROUGH 300
Burial 251
Series 15A
Catalog # 1240
Datum Point: 82
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E79
Elevation of cranium: 3.73’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 251 yielded the remains of an adolescent between 12 and 14 years of age. The associated soil was described as soft mottled clay. The western and northern edges of the grave shaft outline were obscure. Several kiln spacers and sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware were found in the grave fill above the coffin, as was a fragment of glazed brick. Field notes mention faunal remains from the shaft fill, but none were present in the lab.

The coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 4.23’, based on a nail found in the northwest corner, and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.51’ based on nails found along the eastern footboard. It was hexagonal in shape, and the deceased had been placed with the head to the west, in supine position with the hands crossed over the pelvis and the feet crossed at the ankles.

The remains were in poor condition, with the cranium shattered on the right side and the upper face depressed. Excavators noted that the teeth appeared to be encased in a bony substance. Both femora had complete fractures midshaft and the ends of all the longbones were eroded.

A small “paisley-shaped,” metallic artifact was found next to the inside of the left femur. This item was given a field artifact number (251.1) and removed, but was never logged in by laboratory staff.

The Burial 251 grave was stratigraphically associated with a number of others. It overlay the eastern portion of Burial 279, which was approximately half a foot lower in elevation. The grave shaft of Burial 251 cut into the northwest corner of Burial 250, and it also appeared to have overlain the southern edge of the grave shaft of Burial 256, which had in turn cut into Burial 281. The northeast corner of the Burial 251 grave shaft overlay the southwest corner of Burial 227. The grave shaft of Burial 211 may have overlain that of Burial 251, but the former was excavated one month prior to the latter and records do not mention the stratigraphic relationship. Burials 279, 250, and 281 are all Early Group graves, while Burials 227 and 256 have been assigned to the Middle Group, Burial 251 to the Late Middle Group, and Burial 211 to the Late Group.
Burial #: 251
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/21/92
Drawing #: 547
Burial 252
Catalog # 1241
Datum Point: 52A
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E95.5
Elevation of cranium: 1.30’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 252 yielded the remains of a young child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the rear part of Lot 15, and the south side of the shaft had been disturbed by Feature 77, a wood-lined privy from the later development of the lot. The grave shaft fill consisted of yellow-grey clay mottled with a small amount of coarse red sand.

The child’s coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 1.54’, beneath Burial 225, and the coffin bottom lay at 0.96’. The south edge of the coffin lid had been disturbed by Feature 77, but at the bottom the edge was visible. Disturbance to the skeletal remains was minimal. The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and remains of a small metal plate and a metal disc, possibly part of the plate, were recorded on its lid. The plate was not present in the laboratory when Howard University inventoried the burial. The disc was inventoried, but was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. One possible tack and several nails were recorded roughly aligned lengthwise down the center of the lid. Nails were also recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin, at top and bottom. An extraneous radius (not from either Burial 252 or 225) was found just above the coffin lid.

The child had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, hands resting over his or her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, with the right arm and distal ends of the long bones missing. The burial was exposed to seeping water during excavation, and the remains were soft and wet by the time they were removed from the ground.

A bone disc with a vertically oriented straight pin beneath it was recorded in situ on the neck. These items apparently went missing and were never cataloged by conservation staff in the laboratory. Pins were also recorded on the frontal bone of the cranium (with a concentration of hair associated), over the left ear, and under the left mandible, and copper stains were noted on the sacrum and the left phalange. Field notes refer to an impression of cloth over the left orbit, but the conservation staff did not analyze this. It is likely this infant was wrapped in a winding cloth that was pinned in several places.

Burial 252 lay immediately beneath Burial 225, another very young child, whose grave was offset slightly to the north but in an apparent shared grave. Because these burials lay north of the former fence line, both have been designated Late Group.
Burial #: 252
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/19/92
Drawing #: 537

North
Burial 253
Series 15A
Catalog # 1242
Datum Point: 73
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E65.5
Elevation of cranium: 4.02’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 253 yielded the remains of an individual between 13 and 15 years of age, whose sex could not be determined. The associated soil was described as grey sandy clay mottled with tan silt and red sand. One sherd of glass and numerous cow and unidentified mammal bone fragments were recovered from the fill. The grave shaft appeared to be disturbed along the western edge and was obscured along the eastern end, where Burial 239 and Burial 246 had been removed previously.

The hexagonal coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.24’ and was well preserved. Vertical nails recorded in situ around the perimeter appear to have attached the lid to the sides. Only the southwest corner appeared to have been disturbed, possibly by a brick drain (Feature 112/182) located south of the burial. The bottom of the coffin was reached at an elevation of 3.21’. Excavators noted that the coffin slumped downward from west to east, probably due to underlying Burial 295 on the east.

The deceased was interred in supine position, with the head to the west and arms resting at the sides. The remains were in fair condition. The skull was disturbed, with the zygomatic and frontal bone pushed to the north, off of the mandible. The coffin lid rested directly on top of the skeletal remains, with very little soil inside the coffin. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the right ribs.

Burial 253 overlay the western end of Burial 295, the grave of a woman between 30 and 50. Since Burial 295 disturbed Burial 280, Burial 253 also must post-date Burial 280. To the west, the southern edge of the grave shaft for Burial 195 appears to have overlain the northwest part of Burial 253. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 253 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 253
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/18/92
Drawing #: 533

North
Burial 254
Series 22
Catalog # 1243
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E97.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.08’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 254 was of a child between 3 ½ and 5 ½ years old. The grave shaft fill consisted of predominantly yellow/orange mixed silts mottled with red sand lenses with pebbles and small cobbles, and its outline was apparent on all sides. A wooden stake was found within the eastern portion of the grave cut at an elevation of 2.85’; the stake was recorded during excavation of Burial 240, and was apparently not taken to the laboratory after its removal.

The child’s coffin lid was first exposed at elevations of 2.45’ in the west and 3.10’ in the east, the bottom at 1.50’. Its shape could not be determined with certainty. The body was laid out in supine position, head to the west, with the left hand on the pelvis and the right hand at the side. The skeletal remains were incomplete and in poor condition, with extant bones crushed and severely eroded, cranium fractured, and the maxillary teeth scattered.

A silver pendant was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains. It was found near the child’s mandible and may have been worn as an earring or strung around the neck. The piece (Catalog # 1243-B.001) was of cast silver, with a hoop attached to a sphere, from which hung a teardrop-shaped ornament. A tiny fiber was found near the piece, possibly indicating a cord for the pendant, clothing, or a winding sheet. No other artifacts were found in association with this child.

Burial 240, a Middle group child’s grave, directly overlay Burial 254, and the two were aligned similarly. Burial 240 had a distinct grave shaft outline of its own, so it was clearly a later interment, though it may have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 254. Burial 207, of an adult, overlay the north edge of both. Based on stratigraphic position, and absent evidence that might date it more precisely, Burial 245 has been designated a Middle Group burial.
Burial 255
Series 25B
Catalog # 1244 and 2147
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: 79.3/E117.9
Elevation of cranium: 1.81’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 255 consisted only of coffin remains, cranial fragments, and teeth from an infant less than 3 months old. The coffin had been placed directly on top of the Burial 265 coffin, in the same grave shaft. The grave cut outline was visible only on the south side. The shaft fill was grey-brown sandy silt mottled with yellow fine silt. The grave had been disturbed, possibly by machine action, and the eastern end had been shifted southward approximately 0.2’.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 2.17’ based on coffin nails found along the west edge, and the bottom was at 1.73’. The eastern section of the coffin had been displaced to the south, but the shape appears to have been hexagonal. Tooth fragments were found in the western portion of the burial, indicating that the child was buried with the head to the west.

An unidentified metal object was recorded on the coffin lid but was never logged by project conservation staff in the laboratory. One possible straight pin was found in situ near the cranium but was not recovered. Additional coffin nails were found in the area between Burial 255 and Burial 265; these nails were given a separate catalog number (2147) in the lab, because it was unclear which burial they belonged to.

Burial 265, the grave of a child between 6 months and 1 year of age, and Burial 255 appear to have been a co-interment. Both burials have been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 255
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/19/92
Drawing #: 536

North
Burial 256

Series 15A
Catalog # 1245
Datum Point: 82
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E79.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.82’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 256 was of a man between 40 and 60 years of age. The western third of the burial lay in orange sandy soil that resembled subsoil. The eastern two-thirds lay in soft clayey silt, which may be a natural soil matrix redeposited as shaft fill.

The man's coffin lid was well preserved but had collapsed over the eastern half of the skeletal remains. It was recorded at an elevation of 3.17’ at the west end, 2.72’ at the center, and 2.10’ at the east end. A left humerus, radius, and femur were recovered in the shaft fill over the west end of the coffin lid; these probably belong to Burial 281, which lay below and had been truncated by Burial 256. The bottom of the coffin was not mentioned in field records, but the lowest elevation recorded was 2.38’. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the man had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west and hands over the pelvis. The remains were in very fragile condition. A circular copper stain was observed on the 6th vertebra, but was not recoverable.

Burial 256 truncated Burial 281. Burial 251 overlay the south side of the Burial 256 grave shaft by 0.14’, and Burial 211, a grave of another probable man, lay above Burial 256. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 256 has been designated a Middle Group burial.
Burial #: 256
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/31/92
Drawing #: 578
Burial 257
Series 34
Catalog # 1246
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S72/E64.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.21’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 257 was of a man between 30 and 40 years of age, whose grave was located along the fence-post line that crosses the cemetery and marks its presumed onetime northern extent. This interment apparently disturbed an underlying burial, Burial 175 (the remains of a man in his mid-20s), and the man’s bones were redeposited above the Burial 257 coffin. It is also possible that Burial 175 represents a deliberate secondary burial, in which case the deceased may have had some relationship to the man in Burial 275.

The grave shaft outline was rectangular on the west and north sides, the south side irregular and the east end tapered to a point. Its fill soil was described as mottled yellowish and bluish clay. Grave fill artifacts collected from Burial 257 consisted of four large unidentified mammal bones and one cow bone. However, numerous other items were recovered during excavation of Burial 175 that were actually from the Burial 257 grave shaft. These included clay pipe stems, four pearlware sherds (providing a terminus post quem of circa 1780), one redware sherd, ten nail fragments, four oyster shell fragments, and one cow bone.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 3.3’ in the southeast, 3.24’ in the north, the bottom at 2.85’. The coffin shape could not be determined with certainty. Based on the tapered head and foot ends, it could have been hexagonal or possibly octagonal. Nails were recorded in situ at the perimeter of the coffin bottom. The excavators noted that two nails found underneath Burial 257 may have belonged to an original coffin from Burial 175, but these nails were not catalogued in the laboratory separately from Burial 257’s nails. While the excavator took down the coffin walls 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 also found underneath the burial; these may have been from Burial 175.

The man was buried in supine position with his hands on his pelvis and his head to the west. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. The burial was frequently flooded and silted over during excavation, requiring re-excavation. Two buttons were recovered during grave fill screening, including one that was originally found in the sacrum area. A third button was recovered during laboratory cleaning.
of the left acetabulum. The three buttons (possibly button backs) were of bone, 12 to 13 mm in diameter. Three straight pins were recorded in situ, two on the chest area and one next to the left side of the skull.

Burials 257 and 175 were along the alignment of fence post holes that crossed the cemetery. One post hole (Feature 67) was directly west of the burials; another (Feature 105) abutted them on the southeast and may have been cut into by one or both of the burials. Dating Burial 175 was problematic, as the artifacts in the shaft fill did not provide a TPQ for this grave; it was designated Middle Group in the absence of clear evidence to place it earlier or later. Burial 257 apparently post-dated the fence, and the associated grave fill artifacts corroborated this chronology: thus Burial 257 has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial 258
Series 11B
Catalog # 1247
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S85.5/E78
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.21’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 258 was of an infant less than 6 months old, comprising only deteriorated pockets of bone and a single tooth. The grave shaft fill was dark yellow-brown clay mottled with grey, evident as an oblong stain in grey clay to the north and west and sterile red sand to the east. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. The southern edge of the grave shaft had been previously excavated during the removal of Burial 198.

After delineating the grave (at an elevation of 4.4’), excavators scraped down approximately one foot to reach the coffin lid at an elevation of 3.62’. The bottom was at 3.05’. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including vertical nails attaching both the lid and bottom boards to the sides. Their locations provide the best evidence for the coffin’s shape, four-sided and tapering slightly toward the foot. Based on the location of the tooth, the child had been laid with the head to the west. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 198 lay just to the south of Burial 258, at a lower elevation. Based on field drawings, it appeared that the grave shaft for Burial 198 cut into the upper part of the grave shaft for Burial 258. This indicates that Burial 258 was an earlier burial. It may have been contemporary with Burial 126/143, the grave of two children interred in the same coffin, or with Burial 261, a grave identified only by a coffin fragment, that was truncated by Burial 198. Burial 258 was oriented similarly to all three of these nearby burials. Based on the stratigraphic relationships among these burials, and without any definitive evidence to place it otherwise, Burial 258 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #:  258
Drawn by:  W. Williams
Date:    3/16/92
Drawing #:    523

North
Burial 259
Series 46  
Catalog # 1249  
Datum Point: 66  
Grid coordinates: S40.5/E102  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.47’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 259 was of a probable woman between 17 and 19 years of age. The grave was located in the northern area of the excavated cemetery, in the central part of Lot 16. The shaft outline was ovoid and obscured on the south side by a later interment (Burial 278). No grave fill artifacts were recorded, but a coin was recovered during excavation. It was not listed in the field records, but conservation staff reported that it was from construction fill. The coin was identified as a George II or III halfpenny. Because it was not directly associated with the remains, it was retained in the collection rather than reburied.

The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 0.74’, the bottom at 0.06’. The coffin was hexagonal or bowed at the sides, and nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. Wood samples from unidentified locations were identified as pine and cedar. The deceased was laid out in supine position, head to the west, with the left arm extended and the right arm crossed over the abdomen with the hand on the left innominate. The skeletal remains were in fair to good condition.

Although the skeletal remains appeared to be female, the deceased had apparently been laid out in men’s clothing. Eighteen buttons were recorded in situ with the skeletal remains, some whole and others represented only by shanks. Four buttons with a ridged face design were aligned at the end of each femur, just above the knee, and three similar buttons were found in the pelvic area. They clearly were from breeches. The buttons were of cast copper alloy with tin plating and cone shanks, 18 mm in diameter. Two smooth-faced buttons were found on the ribs, two shanks on the vertebrae, and three shanks on the pelvis. Fabric was associated with both the pelvic-area and knee buttons. Wool was identified in the laboratory with the breeches buttons. Conservators also identified linen fragments, but did not record which buttons these fragments were associated with. The two buttons on the ribs, possibly with leather covers may have been from a shirt. Several straight pin fragments were also recovered from unrecorded locations.

The south edge of the grave shaft of Burial 259 overlay the northern edge of Burial 278, the grave of a man in his 40s or 50s. Their location north of the fence line places both of these burials in the Late Group.
Burial 260
Series 23a
Catalog # 1250
Datum Point: 71
Grid coordinates: 84.5S/53.5E
Elevation of highest point: 3.89
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 260 consisted only of disarticulated bones of an individual of undetermined age and sex. The bones were found adjacent to Burial 236, most beneath the fallen south side of the child’s coffin. Elevations recorded for the skeletal elements were from 3.89’ to 3.68’.

Burial 260 has been assigned by default to the Middle 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 261
Series 11B
Catalog # 1251
Datum Point: 75
Grid coordinates: S87.5/E80
No skeletal remains present
Temporal Group: Early

No human remains were found in association with Burial 261, which consisted only of the north side of a coffin. The grave lay beneath Burial 126/143, which had been excavated two months prior to the discovery of Burial 261. Soil in the grave shaft of Burial 261 was described as mottled yellow brown silty clay. The coffin remnant lay immediately beneath Burial 126/143, but was offset slightly to the north, and was not discovered until the balk formed by the northern edge of the Burial 126/143 grave shaft was removed. Backfill had been deposited over the empty grave pit of Burial 126/143, and excavators removed this in order to fully expose the coffin line of Burial 261; however, only the northern coffin wall was preserved. The coffin shape could not be determined, although several coffin nails were found in situ. Excavation of Burial 261 ended at an elevation of 3.23’.

Burial 126/143, which held two children interred in the same coffin, truncated the majority of Burial 261. The excavators of Burial 261 believed that all three individuals were interred in the same grave shaft, and in fact the coffins seem to have been oriented exactly parallel to each other. It was evident that Burial 261 pre-dated Burial 126/143, and there appeared to have been no effort to preserve the former when the second burial took place. Burial 198, the grave of a subadult, lay immediately north of Burial 261, apparently overlying its northwest end. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 261 has been assigned to the Early group.
Burial #: 261
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/17/92
Drawing #: 528
**Burial 262**  
Catalog # 1256  
Datum Point: 64  
Grid coordinates: S38.5/E120  
Elevation of Cranium: -0.31 asl  
Temporal Group: Late

An adolescent between 15 and 17 years old identified as a probable male, was laid to rest in Burial 262. The grave was located in the far northern area of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. The deceased had been buried directly in the mottled yellow and bluish clay without a coffin. Some nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, as were 5 unidentified iron remnants, but no nails were found in a context that would have indicated the presence of a coffin. [No animal bone was cataloged from this grave, despite its location within the animal waste dump area identified in this part of the site. Although it is possible the interment occurred prior to the waste dumping, it is also possible that the material from this grave shaft was mislabeled in the laboratory. It may be included with catalog #1262-UNK, an unknown context associated with Burial 266.]

The deceased had been laid supine with head to the west. The legs were extended and the wrists were crossed, right over left, on the pelvis. Field notes refer to a piece of decorative glass associated with this burial, but was apparently not recovered, as it is not mentioned in laboratory records. No pins were noted with this burial.

This grave did not overlap with any other burials. It was located to the south of Burial 276, the coffinless grave of a woman between 20 and 24 years old, and immediately east of Burial 266, which held a woman between 25 and 35 years. Because of their locations north of the boundary fence, all of these burials, including Burial 262, have been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 262
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/1/92
Drawing #: 585
Burial 263  
Series 11  
Catalog # 1257  
Datum Point: 74  
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E74  
Elevation of skeletal remains:  
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 263 appeared to be the burial of an infant. The grave shaft consisted of yellow-brown soil mottled with grey. A temporary excavation shelter obscured the southern side of the grave cut and an apparent post hole was also identified along the southern side of the grave shaft.

The coffin outline was identified while excavating Burial 218, a Middle period grave of a very young child, which lay above. One tooth was found at an elevation of 3.30’ and recorded as miscellaneous bone associated with the child’s burial; however, excavators noted that it might have belonged to another interment in this densely used location. The four-sided coffin lid was identified at an elevation of 3.05’, based on heavy dark staining in the soil and a series of nails along the east and north walls. The coffin bottom was identified at an elevation of 2.80’. No skeletal remains were found during excavation other than the tooth noted above, nor were artifacts other than the nails recovered from this burial.

Excavators noted that Burial 263 was within a larger grave, which also held another infant burial (Burial 272) directly below. Burials 218, of another young child, and Burial 119, of a 35 to 45 year old man, were immediately above Burial 263. Based on stratigraphy, Burials 263 and 272 have been assigned to the Early Group.
**Burial #: 263**
Drawn by: B.Mc.
Date: 3/20/92
Drawing #: 1093

North
Burial 264
Series 23B
Catalog # 1259
Datum Point: 71
Grid coordinates: 80S/55E
Elevation at highest point: 4.07
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 264 consisted of right lower leg bones and part of a coffin bottom preserved *in situ*. The deceased was probably adult, but age and sex could not be determined. The burial was oriented north-south, with the head to the south. Burial 237, which held partial remains of another adult, was immediately adjacent to the east and parallel. It seems likely the two burials represent a single individual.

Burial 212, a child burial, had truncated Burial 264 on the south.

Based on general stratigraphy and preservation, Burial 237/264 is assigned to the Early Group.
Burial #:  264
Drawn by:  M. Schur
Date:    3/18/92
Drawing #:    532
Burial 265
Series 25B
Catalog # 1261 and 2147
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S82/E120
Elevation of cranium: 1.74’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 265 contained cranial and tooth fragments of an infant between 6 and 12 months old. The grave shaft outline was visible only on the south side, and fill consisted of grey-brown sandy silt mottled with yellow fine silt. The coffin lay directly beneath that of Burial 255, a Middle group infant burial, and shared the same grave shaft. The grave had been disturbed, probably by machine during construction activity in this area, and the eastern end had been shifted southward approximately 0.2’.

The child’s coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 2.03’ during the excavation of Burial 255, which had collapsed onto it. The lid was broken in two parts, but appeared to be hexagonal in shape. The bottom was at 1.57. A wood sample was identified as cedar. Nails were recorded in situ, and additional coffin nails were found in the area between Burial 265 and Burial 255. These nails were given a separate catalog number (# 2147) since it was unclear which burial they belonged to. Based on the position of cranial fragments, the child had been placed with the head to the west. One possible pin was noted near the temporal, but was not recovered.

As stated above, Burial 265 was in the same grave as Burial 255. Because of the backhoe disturbance, their relationship to any burials to the east cannot be reconstructed. Based on the stratigraphic relationships and absent any evidence to place them more precisely, Burials 255 and 265 have been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 266
Catalog # 1262
Datum Point: 64A (0.95’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S38.5/E113.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.59’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 266 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years. The grave was located in the northern area of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. Its shaft contained a great deal of shell and animal bone, including mussel, clam, oyster and coral fragments, and cow, sheep, turkey, turtle, and unidentified medium to large mammal bones. Nine tobacco pipe stem fragments and a pipe bowl fragment, an English gunflint, a cast copper-alloy buckle (most likely from a shoe), and various fragments of building materials (aqua window glass, brick, mortar, and nails) were also collected. Ceramics in the fill included locally produced salt-glazed stoneware, English white salt-glazed stoneware, Delft, creamware, Nottingham ware, redware, and Staffordshire slipware. This assemblage provides a terminus post quem of circa 1760.

The coffin was hexagonal and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. The woman had been laid out supine with arms and legs extended and her hands resting on her pelvis. Skeletal remains were somewhat fragmented, with slight erosion on the ends of the long bones. A single copper-alloy straight pin fragment was noted, but the location was not recorded and the pin apparently could not be recovered. No other artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 266 lay at the northern end of a possible north-south row that included Burials 210, 217, 241, 242, and 243, adults of both sexes and various ages. Because it contained creamware in the shaft fill, and lay north of the former boundary fence, Burial 266 was assigned to the Late group.
Burial #: 266
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/3/92
Drawing #: 607
Burial 267
Series 22
Catalog # 1263
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E94
Elevation of cranium: 4.09’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 267 was of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The grave shaft (recorded at an elevation of 4.23’ in the west) fill soil consisted of stony, mottled silts with some occasional charcoal flecking and organic stains. The southern grave cut was obscured due to the presence of other burials in this area. The northern grave cut was apparent and partially overlain by Burials 240 and 254, which had been excavated previously. The grave was in an area that had been scraped by machine, and the Burial 267 cranium was found during the shovel cleaning of the area.

The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 4.15’ along the south side, sloping downward to an elevation of 3.55’ in the southeast corner. The coffin sides were bent outward at the top. The coffin bottom was at 4.00’ in the west, sloping down to 3.20’ in the east. It was hexagonal in shape.

The deceased had been placed in the supine position with the head to the west, arms at his or her sides. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. The cranium had been crushed and fragmented by the weight of the backhoe, the pelvis and torso were largely absent, and the vertebral column was observed as a stain in the soil, but was irretrievable. Disarticulated human remains were found in the grave fill and were later assigned to Burials 269 and 291.

Burial 267 appeared to excavators to have cut into the south edge of the grave of Burial 254, a child burial. It also cut into the northeast edge of Burial 293. Remains from two other individuals were found in the grave shaft of Burial 267; these were probably from burials that were disturbed during the interment. These remains were assigned to Burials 269 and 291 (an adult and a young child respectively). Burial 269 was subsequently identified as elements belonging to Burial 293. In summary, Burial 267 postdates Burials 254, 269/293, and 291. Based on stratigraphic relationships, Burial 267 has been assigned to the Late Middle group.
Burial #: 267
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 3/25/92
Drawing #: 554

Cranial fragment of Burial 293/269
Burial 268
Series 28
Catalog # 1264
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E125.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.4’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 268 yielded remains of an infant less than 6 months of age. The grave shaft outline was much larger than the coffin, and as excavation proceeded, the outline of an underlying coffin appeared. This held the remains of a child aged about 6 ½ years, dated to the Middle phase, and designated Burial 286. The shaft fill consisted of reddish brown sand mottled with grey-brown clay. Two large-mammal vertebrae, two sherds of grey salt-glazed stoneware, and three kiln spacers were recovered from the soil in Burial 268, and four sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of English refined white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered in the shaft fill surrounding Burial 286. The southwest corner of the Burial 268 grave shaft was cut into by the southeast corner of the coffin of a third burial, Burial 283 (another Middle group infant or very young child).

The Burial 268 coffin was either hexagonal or four-sided and tapered toward the foot. Notes indicate it was hexagonal, but the drawing suggests its sides may have been straight boards that had bowed out slightly as they decayed. It was first revealed at an elevation of 0.8’, and its bottom was recorded at 0.22’. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A wood sample was identified as pine. The skeletal remains were very poorly preserved, consisting of portions of ribs, cranium, scapulae, two teeth, left femur fragments and the outline of the right femur. The infant had been placed with the head to the west.

Field notes mention some shroud pins in the torso area, some of which were recovered and some left in place. The head of a single pin and one or two additional pin fragments were inventoried in the laboratory.

Burial 268 was directly above and in the same grave as Burial 286. As noted, the coffin of Burial 283 cut into this grave shaft. Burial 306, of a man aged 28 to 44 which was overlain by Burials 283 and 300, lay just to the south of Burials 268 and 286. The relationship between these graves was not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but excavators believed that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burials 268 and 286. Based on these relationships, and in the absence of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 268 has been designated a Middle Group interment.
Burial #: 268
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/26/92
Drawing #: 562

North
Burial 270
Series 27
Catalog # 1266
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates:
Elevation of cranium: 1.44’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 270 was of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave was located at the far rear of lots 16/17, just to the north of the large 19th-century disturbance associated with # 22 Reade Street. There are no field records of the excavation of the grave shaft, and it is possible the coffin was exposed by machine. Drawings indicate “extraneous” bones were lying atop the coffin lid; these may belong to Burial 359, which had been truncated by Burial 270.

The coffin shape cannot be reconstructed with certainty. It tapered toward the foot, but may have been either four-sided or hexagonal; the draft site map depicted it as hexagonal. The lid was noted at approximately 1.8’ asl, and the bottom at 1.10’. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ around the extant perimeter. Several wood samples were recovered from the coffin, and a lid sample was identified as cedar. No artifacts other than coffin wood and nails were recovered from this burial.

The man had been laid in supine position with his arms at his sides and his hands on his upper thighs. His head was to the west. The skeletal remains were in good condition, although some crushing of the cranium from recent compression was noted.

As noted, Burial 270 truncated the western half of Burial 359, which was discernable only as coffin fragments. Based on field drawings, Burial 315, the grave of a woman in her thirties, appears to have cut into the north edge of the Burial 270 grave shaft; however, upon examination of the burial photographs, this relationship was not clear. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation, and both have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 271
Series 15A
Catalog # 1267
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S76.5/E65
Elevation of cranium: 3.70’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 271 was of a man between 45 and 57 years of age. Associated soil was described as rocky and mottled. Excavation records mention sherds of delft and salt-glazed stoneware in the grave fill, along with shell, brick, and faunal remains including cow, sheep, and other medium mammal bone fragments. The ceramics from the grave fill may have been mislabeled or lost, as they were never received in the laboratory.

The coffin lid was reached at an elevation of 3.72’ in the southwest corner, sloping downward to 3.42’ in the center and eastern portions of the lid. The coffin bottom was at 2.94’, recorded in the northeast corner. It was hexagonal in shape. The man had been placed with his head to the west in the supine position with his hands over his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair condition, with the majority of the right arm missing and the cranium fragmented.

Two 1.4 cm copper-alloy domed buttons were recovered from the screen during excavation. One was of solid cast one-piece construction, the other of two-piece construction with a cast shank. Because the buttons were found in the screen, it could not be determined whether they were directly associated with the man’s remains. The buttons were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The southwest edge of the Burial 271 coffin was slightly disturbed, possibly by adjacent Burial 238, a Late Middle grave of a man in his forties, which would indicate that Burial 271 predated that grave. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation. Burial 312, a Middle group infant grave, lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, also at approximately the same elevation. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, and absent any evidence to the contrary, Burial 271 has been assigned to the Middle group.
Burial #: 271
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/2/92
Drawing #: 600
Burial 272
Series 11
Catalog # 1268
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E70
Elevation of cranium: 2.80’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 272 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. The grave was identified during excavation of Burial 263 and was given an opening elevation of 3.15’. As excavation continued, a portion of the coffin lid was identified covering the child's mandibular molars, at an elevation of 2.80’. Traces of coffin wood were also present in the middle of the burial, but the coffin bottom was not recorded. The wood sample that was recovered was identified as cedar. Excavators noted that several nails were found in situ with very little rusting and appeared to be in their “original state”. A post hole cut into the south side of the grave shaft; it was not given a feature designation and there is no record of its contents.

The infant was interred in a four-sided coffin with the head to the west. The remains were in poor condition, consisting only of mandible fragments and teeth.

Burial 272 was directly overlain by Burial 263, another infant burial, in an apparent shared grave. Burial 218, of a very young child, overlay both of them, and Burial 119, a Late Middle adult burial, overlay all three. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burials 263 and 272 have been assigned to the Early Group.
Burial #: 272
Drawn by: B.Mc.
Date: 3/23/92
Drawing #: 1097

North
Burial 273
Series 23B
Catalog #1269
Datum Point: 71
Grid coordinates: 84.5S/55E
Elevation at high point: 4.27
Temporal Group: Undetermined

Burial 273 consisted of a few disarticulated skeletal elements recovered from a disturbed context alongside a foundation wall. Age and sex could not be determined. The bones lay immediately above Burial 275, a grave that held a partial coffin and leg bones. Because Burial 273 had suffered extensive disturbance, no temporal assignment could be made.

The field drawing did not represent remains \textit{in situ} within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
Burial 274/280
Series 15A
Catalog #s 1278, 2256, 1289
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E70
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.55’ asl for cranial fragments removed as Burial 274; 2.80’ asl for long bones designated Burial 280.
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 274/280 yielded the remains of an adult inconclusively identified as female, excavated as two separate burials but subsequently considered as a single disturbed interment. Burial 274 was identified first. It consisted of cranial and some long bone fragments recovered from within the balk between Burials 295 and 282. The cranium and a radius were exposed at an elevation of 4.44’. Excavation was halted in order to scrape down the entire area, and Burial 295 to the south was uncovered and removed. As excavation continued the left (north) side of the burial appeared to lie in the grave cut of Burial 282 to the north. Scattered nails were found, the lowest at an elevation of 2.78’. No coffin was found associated with Burial 274. The remains appeared to have been disturbed by the interment of a later burial, possibly Burial 295.

The portion of the remains designated Burial 280 was originally exposed after the excavation of Burial 253 to the south, when the south grave cut and coffin line became visible. Excavators noted that the burial was highly disturbed. They pursued the six-foot coffin line and found three nails along the west end before the coffin line disappeared. Two more nails were recorded in the eastern section. The opening elevation for the coffin was recorded as 3.50’, with only a small portion of the coffin lid recovered. A disarticulated right mastoid process and left femur, along with a tobacco pipe stem fragment and a fragment of wine bottle glass, were recorded at approximately 3.40’; these were apparently from the disturbed fill soil, and the artifacts may not be associated with the burial. The coffin bottom was identified at an elevation of 2.70’ in the east central portion.

The coffin was four-sided in shape, and the individual had been placed in supine position with the head to the west.

Burials 239 and 229 overlay Burial 274. Burial 295 truncated Burial 274/280 along the north side. Based on stratigraphy and coffin shape, Burial 274/280 has been placed in the Early Group.
Burial #: 274
Drawn by: J.B., L.S., B.Mc.
Date: 3/31/92
Drawing #: 593

North
Burial #: 280
Drawn by: J.B., B.Mc.
Date: 4/7/92
Drawing #: 636
Burial 275  
Series 23B  
Catalog #1272  
Datum Point: 78  
Grid coordinates: 84.5S/55E  
Elevation at highest point of skeletal remains: 3.62’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 275 consisted only of coffin remains and leg bones of an adult of unknown age, possibly a woman. The grave was located along the west side of Lot 14 and had been truncated by a foundation wall, leaving only the eastern part of the coffin. Large stones from the wall were removed from atop the burial during excavation. The grave shaft outline was visible, but the soil within it was not described and no cultural material was recorded or recovered from the fill. Disarticulated bones designated Burial 273 lay immediately above Burial 275.

The coffin’s outline was first exposed at an elevation of 3.62’, and the bottom was noted at 2.96’. Its shape was not determined, although numerous nails were recorded in situ and recovered. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, with the foot bones missing.

The grave shaft of Burial 212, a Middle group child of 4 ½ to 5 ½ years, appeared to have overlain the southeast corner of Burial 275’s grave shaft.

Because no clear evidence placed it earlier or later, Burial 275 has been assigned by default to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 275
Drawn by: L.C.
Date: 3/24/92
Drawing #: 564
**Burial 276**  
Catalog # 1273  
Datum Point: 64  
Grid coordinates: S35.5/E118.5  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.05’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 276 held the remains of a woman between 20 and 24 years old. The grave was located in the far northern part of the cemetery, in the center of Lot 16. The woman had been buried directly in the mottled brown sandy silt, without a coffin. The soil in the grave shaft contained a scattering of charcoal, brick, and stone cobbles. A substantial number of whole and partial animal bones were recovered, including 129 pieces identified as cow bone (ranging from phalanges to horn core), along with pig and sheep bones and bones of unidentified mammals. Shell and seeds were also present in the fill. Ceramics included locally produced stoneware and kiln furniture, undecorated redware with lead-manganese glazes in light brown or black, white-salt glazed stoneware, polychrome Delft, and Staffordshire slipware. The grave fill also yielded 2 partial hand-wrought nails, tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments, and window and bottle glass.

The woman had been laid in supine position with her head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended and her hands rested on her pelvis. No pins or other artifacts were definitively associated with the burial; however, the field notes refer to a possible coin recovered from slightly above the body, approximately rib level on the woman’s right side. No further mention is made of a coin, but a button was cataloged in the laboratory. It was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Burial 313 and Burial 252 flanked Burial 276 to the north and south respectively. These graves held an adult male and an adolescent, probably male, who had been buried without a coffin. Because the grave lay to the north of the former boundary fence, Burial 276, along with the two adjacent burials, was assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 276
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/3/92
Drawing #: 606

North
**Burial 277**

Catalog # 1274  
Datum Point: 78  
Grid coordinates: S77/E52  
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 4.01’ asl (distal tibia)  
Temporal Group: Middle

The remains of the individual in Burial 277 were so severely disturbed that age and sex could not be determined, although he or she was probably a child. The burial was truncated on the west by a foundation wall along the west side of Lot 14, leaving only the lower portions of the legs.

No cultural material was noted in this burial save for nails and coffin fragments. The coffin lid lay at 4.08’ asl; it was too severely truncated for its shape to be determined, but the remaining areas of wood were intact enough to yield samples for analysis. The lid was determined to be eastern white pine, and the coffin bottom was made of cedar. Nails were mapped in the field, but were either not collected by the excavators or were mislabeled when brought to the laboratory. The deceased had been laid supine with his or her head to the west.

Nearby burials that were similarly disturbed included Burials 287, Burial 275, and Burial 228. All of these burials appeared to have been at a similar angle and evenly spaced in relationship to Burial 277, which has been designated a Middle Group interment.
Burial 278
Series 46
Catalog # 1275
Datum Point: 66
Grid coordinates: S42/E103
Elevation of Cranium: -0.34’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 278 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located along the western edge of Lot 16, underneath Feature 111/120, a filled-in “channel” running approximately 25 feet in a north-south direction. The grave shaft outline was rectangular in shape. Shaft fill soil was described as mottled silt clay with sand, gravel, and cobbles; it contained two clay pipe stem fragments, a roughly circular lead disc (hand cut and flattened, measuring 1 ¾” in diameter), fourteen salt glazed stoneware sherds, three sherds of delft, three of redware, one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, an oyster shell fragment, a skull fragment from a large mammal, a bovine lumbar vertebrae fragment, and a few pieces of nails. A copper alloy button measuring 16 mm in diameter was cataloged in the laboratory, but its provenience was not recorded. Conservators’ notes indicate that the button back exhibited gold plating and was associated with fabric. No textile fragments were in the collection examined by the Howard University Archaeology Team. The button was photographed, but neither the 35 mm slide nor the item itself was recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

No coffin was associated with this burial, nor were any artifacts recovered or noted in association with the remains. The highest elevation was recorded at the cranium at –0.34’, and the lowest at –0.72’. The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis and his head to the west. Excavators noted that the skeleton was well articulated and preservation was good.

The north edge of Burial 278 lay beneath the south edge of Burial 259, and Burial 230 was approximately 3.5’ to the southeast and slightly higher in elevation. Both Burials 259 and 230 probably post-dated Burial 278. Because all of these graves were located north of the former boundary fence, they were assigned to the Late temporal group.
Burial #: 278
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 3/26/92
Drawing #: 559

North
Burial 279
Series 15A
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E76.5
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.32’ asl
Temporary Group: Early

Burial 279 held the remains of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The grave was truncated on the west end, with the head of the coffin and cranium missing. It is likely that the damage occurred during the interment of Burial 295, which lay at a lower elevation just to the west.

Although a sample of the coffin lid was taken, its elevation was not recorded, nor was the coffin bottom mentioned. The highest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.32’, on the left tibia, and the lowest 2.75 on the right tibia. The coffin was four-sided in shape, and the deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west, arms at the sides.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition. The pelvis and metatarsals were missing, with the remaining bones badly eroded. As noted, the cranium was missing due to the truncation of the burial. A cranium and some long bones were recovered from a disturbed context to the east (labeled Burial 274), but these remains are probably associated with Burial 280 rather than 279.

Burial 295 had apparently truncated Burial 279, and 251 overlay the eastern portion of the grave. Because of its stratigraphic position, and because the coffin was probably four-sided and tapered, this grave is assigned to the Early Group.
Burial 280
See burial 274
Burial 281
Series 15A
Catalog # 1290
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E75
Elevation of cranium: 3.78’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 281 yielded remains identified as a probable man, whose age could not be determined. The associated soil was described as grey, densely packed clay and red sand. A pipe stem fragment (6/64” bore) was recovered from the grave shaft. No grave shaft outline was recorded, due to the density of adjacent and overlying burials. The grave had been truncated and only the west end of the coffin, the skull, and right shoulder and arm bones remained in situ.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 4.01’, based on coffin nails found along the southwestern edge, and the bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.51’ based on the lowest elevation of skeletal remains. The man had been interred in a four-sided coffin with his head to the west and his arms at his sides.

Remains consisted only of the cranium and right humerus, ulna, scapula and clavicle. The man’s upper and lower incisors were filed into a “bow-tie” or hourglass shape. Two straight pins were recorded in situ on the cranium; one had a patch of hair and skin adhered to it.

The majority of Burial 281 had been truncated by Burial 256, which was in turn overlain by Burial 251 and Burial 211. Based on the four-sided coffin shape and the stratigraphic relationship to these burials, Burial 281 has been designated an Early Group interment.
Burial #: 281
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/5/92
Drawing #: 620
Burial 282
Series 15A
Catalog # 1301
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E71.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.35’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 282 was of a man between 32 ½ and 42 ½ years of age. The grave shaft fill consisted of two separate and distinct soil types, yellow-grey clay and coarse red sand, but notes do not indicate where each was observed. The grave cut was visible along the northern and western sides, but was obscured along the eastern side and in the southeast corner by excavation balks.

The four-sided coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 3.50’, and the coffin floor was reached at 2.64’. The man had been laid in supine position with the head to the west and hands resting over the pelvis. The coffin appeared rectangular, but may have tapered slightly toward the foot. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, including several vertical nails attaching the lid. Numerous whole and fragmented seeds were recovered from the area surrounding the distal right tibia; these were not mentioned in field notes and were apparently destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The south side of the Burial 282 grave shaft was partially overlain by disturbed elements of Burial 274/280, an Early Group burial of a probable woman. This indicates that Burial 282 pre-dates Burial 295, which is the interment that caused the disturbance to Burial 274/280. Based on these relationships and the coffin shape, Burial 282 has been assigned to the Early temporal group.
Burial #: 282
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/8/92
Drawing #: 635

North
Burial 283
Series 28
Catalog # 1302
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S76/E123
Elevation of cranium: 0.83’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 283 was of a child between 4 and 8 months old. The grave shaft contained with yellow-brown sandy loam mottled with grey and black sandy loam, which excavators thought may have been from decayed wood. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft.

Excavation revealed the hexagonal coffin lid, visible only as stain in the soil, at 1.13’ asl. It was largely indistinguishable from the coffin floor, onto which it had collapsed. Coffin nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter. A wood sample was identified in the laboratory as red pine.

The infant had been laid in the coffin with the head to the west. Cranial fragments, teeth, and a few post-cranial bones of the upper torso were preserved, but no limb elements. Excavators noted that the burial slumped toward the south; this was probably due to the underlying burial (Burial 306). A straight pin was recorded on the upper torso, and a tuft of hair was recorded near the cranial fragments.

Burial 283 lay immediately above the northeast edge of Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. Burial 300, an infant burial, lay just to the southeast of Burial 283, also above Burial 306. Burial 283 apparently cut into, and thus post-dates, the grave containing Burials 268 and 286, an infant and young child. Lacking clear evidence of earlier or later interment, the entire cluster of Burials has been assigned to the Middle Group. It is possible, however, that either or both of the children’s graves (Burials 300 and 283) that overlay the others belong with a later temporal group; there is no way to determine the interval between the lower and upper interments.
Burial #:  283
Drawn by:  W. Williams
Date:    3/31/92
Drawing #:    580
Burial 284
Series 25A
Catalog #: 1303 and #1476(?)
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E114
Elevation of cranium: 2.09’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 284 was the grave of a man between 21 and 28 years of age. Associated soil was described as mottled yellow and brown silty clay and reddish sand. Small pieces of glass and other modern debris were found in the overlying fill, along with 2 fragments of long bones from an unidentified large mammal. The grave was disturbed during mechanical removal of a deep layer of modern and historic overburden, resulting in the torso being shifted about a foot to the north.

The coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 2.04’ and the bottom was reached at 1.38’ in the center. The bottom was intact except along the north side, which had been bent outward and broken in the center. Excavators noted that below the coffin bottom, the mottled grave pit fill appeared to have well-defined margins oriented differently than the man’s burial. This area was explored but no cultural material was found.

The field drawing indicates a straight-sided coffin, but the actual shape is questionable due to the severe disturbance to the grave. The man had been placed in supine position with his head to the west and his right hand over his pelvis. The skull was severely fragmented.

One coffin nail (catalog number 1476) that was found with Burial 307 may actually belong to this burial. No other artifacts, except grave fill debris and coffin remains, were found in association with this burial.

Burials 255 and 265, the graves of two co-interred infants, lay adjacent to the southeast corner of Burial 284 at a slightly lower elevation. A relative sequence for Burials 255/265 and Burial 284 was not determined. The grave shaft of Burial 284 truncated an underlying grave, Burial 307.

Based on stratigraphy, and because the coffin shape is considered “undetermined,” Burial 284 is assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 284
Drawn by: L.C.
Date: 4/11/92
Drawing #: 652

(Grave shaft of underlying Burial 307)
Burial 285
Series 15A
Catalog # 1304
Datum Point: 73
Grid coordinates: S80.5/E64
Elevation of cranium: 3.57’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 285 yielded the remains of a woman between 20 and 30 years of age. The associated soil was described as mottled silty clay with sand. A piece of kiln furniture (an angled spacer) and a sherd of wine bottle glass were recovered from the shaft fill. The north side of the grave appeared to have been cut into during the placement of Burial 238, which disturbed the coffin wall. The eastern portion of the grave cut could not be discerned during excavation.

The woman’s coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.74’ based on coffin nails found on the southern side, where it was relatively intact. The cranium was at 3.57’, and the coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 3.01’ (recorded near the center). The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including several positioned vertically, which had attached the lid to the sides, head and foot. The woman had been laid in supine position, with her head to the west, arms at her sides, and hands over her pelvis. A bit of hair was recovered adhering to wood within a soil pedestal during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Burial 238 cut the north side of Burial 285. In turn, Burial 238 was overlain by Burial 195 (on the south side) and Burial 214 (on the north side). Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 285 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 285
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/1/92
Drawing #: 591

North
Burial 286
Series 28
Catalog # 1308
Datum Point: 98 (3.9’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S75/126E
Elevation of cranium: 0.65’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 286 was of a child between 4 ½ and 8 ½ years of age. The grave lay within the same shaft as Burial 268, an infant who lay immediately above. The fill for Burial 286 was not described, but that of 268 was described as reddish brown sand mottled with grey-brown clay. Two sherds of grey salt-glazed stoneware and three kiln spacers were found in the fill associated with Burial 268, and four sherds of locally-produced salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered from the fill surrounding Burial 286.

The coffin lid stain, recorded at approximately 0.4’ asl, was very distinct. The coffin bottom was recorded at 0.27’. The grave cut for Burial 306 to the south cut into the south side of the grave, obscuring the southern side of the coffin, and the north side was also misshapen; excavators were not able to determine the shape with certainty. However, the locations of the in situ nails at the head of the coffin suggested a hexagonal coffin (i.e. it tapered at the head). In addition to coffin nails around the perimeter, two vertically oriented screws were recorded in situ along the north side. (These were placed on either side of the where the coffin “shoulder” would have been and thus also suggest a hexagonal shape, since they may have been used to hold the bent side board in place.)

The child had been laid in a supine position with the head to the west and the arms at the sides, hands resting on the pelvis. No artifacts were found within the coffin. The entire skeleton had been flattened, and though most elements were present the bones were described as “mushy” and fragile when they were removed.

Burial 268 was directly above and in the same grave as Burial 286. The coffin of Burial 283 cut into this grave’s shaft. Along with Burial 300, another infant grave, Burial 283 overlay Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. The relationship between Burial 306 and Burials 268/286 was not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but excavators believed that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burials 268 and 286. This apparent cluster of adult-with-child burials has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 287
Series 17
Catalog # 1310
Datum Point: 78
Grid coordinates: S73.5/E53
Elevation of Cranium: 3.63’ asl (no cranium/high at proximal L tibia)
Temporal Group: Middle

The man in Burial 287 was between 18 and 20 years old at death. The grave was located along the south side of a post-hole alignment from a fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. A foundation wall along the west side of Lot 14 had truncated its western end. Mottled tan, brown, and orange silty clay filled the grave shaft, sparsely littered with ceramics (2 fragments of kiln furniture and 1 salt-glazed stoneware sherd), shell (a few fragments of oyster and hard-shell clam), and a pipe stem fragment (bored at 5/64”). Field notes also mention glass, but none was collected.

The coffin appeared to be hexagonal (one “shoulder” was recorded on the south side). The lid lay at an elevation of 4.27’ asl. Several nails were drawn in situ along the coffin sides and at the foot. Enough remained of his skeleton to indicate that the young man had been laid out supine, head to the west. His legs and arms were extended, his hands resting on the pelvis. The remains were flooded during excavation and had not preserved well. The left foot was missing, which excavators attributed to disturbance by an adjacent burial (Burial 197). It is also possible that the later pit feature, Feature 106, which cut into the southwest corner of Burial 197, detached the left foot; however, no human bone was noted in the pit fill.

The north-south wall that bisected Burial 287 also cut across Burials 277, 275, 228, 162, 188, and 125. Construction on Lot 13 would have destroyed scores of burials to the immediate west.

Burial 287 was overlain slightly by Burial 197. To the east lay Burial 310, a 44- to 52-year old woman’s grave, Burial 176 (of a man in his early 20s) and Burials 145 and 146 (an empty coffin and an infant burial). These burials, and probably Burial 287 as well, had been placed just along the south side of the fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. Therefore, the burial would date to the time the fence was standing, prior to the British occupation.

Based on stratigraphy relative to other burials and its location, Burial 287 is assigned to the Middle Group.
**Burial 288**  
Series 35  
Catalog # 1312  
Datum Point: 54  
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E120  
Skeletal High Elevation: 1.61’ (right femur)  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 288 consisted only of two partial femurs, which lay parallel in hard-packed sandy clay. Age and sex for this individual could not be determined, although he or she was probably an adult. No cultural material was noted in association with this burial.

Although the bones, found without coffin remains and apparently isolated, appear to have been redeposited, the position of the femurs (in correct placement for supine burial with the head to the west) suggests they were still articulated. If the bones were in fact undisturbed from their original place of interment, this burial had no coffin. The right femur was at an elevation of 1.61’, the left at 1.55’.

Burial 288 was impacted by the later interment of Burial 235 to the east and/or Burial 248 to the northwest. The shafts of both burials appear to have cut into the clay soil that surrounded the femurs. Another disturbed burial in close proximity was Burial 292 (consisting only of a possible coffin line and a bone fragment, located at the northeast corner of Burial 235. Burials 288 and 292 may represent the same individual, whose grave was extensively disturbed by Burial 235. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 288 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 288
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/27/92
Drawing #: 570

North
Burial 289
Series 26
Catalog # 1321
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: 81S/125E
Elevation of cranium: 1.73 asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 289 contained the remains of a child between 5 and 9 years of age. The grave cut outline was visible surrounding the coffin, and the shaft fill matrix was described as reddish coarse sand (redeposited subsoil). One piece of kiln furniture was recovered from the fill.

The coffin was first exposed at an elevation of 1.67’ on the south, tilting down to 1.29’ on the north. It was four-sided, tapered slightly toward the foot. No elevations were recorded for the coffin bottom, but the lowest elevation of skeletal remains was 0.99’. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. The remains were in fair to poor condition, with most bone eroded, crushed or broken. Two pins were recorded in situ, one near the neck and one at the right hip. A quartz crystal was recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Burial 289 lay directly above the southwest portion of Burial 332, which held a man whose coffin lid was embellished with the initials “HW” and the number “38.” The grave shaft outline indicates that this was a separate grave, though the child may have been deliberately placed above the man. Burial 289 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group along with Burial 332.
Burial 290
Series 25C
Catalog # 1324
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S84/E114
Elevation of cranium: 2.32’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 290 held the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 16 near Republican Alley. This area had been subjected to backhoe operations and there was much damage to burials. Only the north edge of the Burial 290 grave shaft outline was discernable. The fill was described as grey-brown sandy silt mottled with yellow-grey silt. No artifacts were noted in the grave shaft.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was first encountered at an elevation of 3.21’. The eastern end of the coffin lid had been truncated (probably by the backhoe). Coffin nails were recorded in situ. A wood sample was identified as black walnut; this was the only example of a hardwood coffin found at this site.

The man had been placed in the supine position with his head to the west and his hands over his pelvis. Portions of the feet were missing and the right arm was fragmented and disarticulated; also, heavy machinery operating in the area had caused compression fractures prior to excavation. One straight pin was found on the man’s cranium, and field notes refer to hair recovered during excavation.

The west end of Burial 290 overlay the east (foot) end of Burial 308, an Early period grave of an individual of undetermined age and sex.

Based on its overall stratigraphic position, Burial 290 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 290
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/6/92
Drawing #: 628
Burial 291
Series 22
Catalog # 1335 and 1265
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E94
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.89’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 291 consisted of the disturbed remains, consisting of teeth and a mandible, of a child between 3 and 5 years of age. The remains were found disarticulated in the southwest corner of the grave shaft of Burial 267, and were commingled with skeletal elements of another individual, Burial 269. It is not possible to determine whether the child was interred in a coffin.

The paucity of evidence for earlier or later assignment has, by default, consigned Burial 291 to the Middle temporal group.
Burial 292
Series 35
Catalog # 1139
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S72.5/123.5E
Elevation of highest element: 1.93’ asl (bone fragment)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 292 contained only one fragment of an adult long bone. The remains were surrounded with silty clay, scattered with pockets of sand. Excavators did not note any cultural material within the grave shaft, although an “above the lid” soil sample contained several seeds. A single seed was analyzed for species and identified as raspberry. Fragments of coffin wood were also recovered in the soil sample.

A probable coffin line was observed at an approximate elevation of 1.93’. Nail fragments were recovered from the burial, though only one was recorded in situ, near the presumed coffin line. The presence of a coffin cannot be confirmed, due to the ephemeral remains and minimal recording in the field.

The archaeological and forensic teams raised the possibility that Burial 292 may have been part of Burial 235 (a 28- to 42-year-old woman). However, the remains in Burial 235 were complete, lacking no long bones; thus the two burials must represent discrete individuals. Burial 233, a coffin fragment assumed to have been a deteriorated infant burial, may have been instead the foot of an adult-size coffin. This raises the possibility that Burials 233 and 292 were portions of the same interment, bisected during the placement of Burial 235. Burial 288, which held a pair of articulated adult femora dated to the Middle phase, may also have been of the same individual. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in the area, Burial 292 has been placed in the Middle Group.

The field drawing does not provide information on the burial context and therefore has not been reproduced.
Burial 293/269
Series 22
Catalog # 1350, 1265 and 1335
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E94
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.55’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 293 was the grave of an adult, probably male, whose age could not be determined. The grave shaft consisted of flaky, dry, very stony silt mottled with orange-brown silt. The bottom of the grave fill consisted of tan semi-laminate silt. Feature 113 (a grave-shaped, east-west oriented pit) and Feature 103 (a 19th century pit feature) cut into the western end of the grave. Excavators noted that the soil in Feature 113 was typical of grave fills, and postulated that this was an infant or child’s grave with no evidence of a coffin or skeletal remains. The feature was not assigned a burial number. A tobacco pipe bowl fragment was recovered from the grave fill of Burial 293; it may have actually been associated with Feature 103.

Excavation of Burial 293 began at an elevation of 4.10’, recorded in the southwest area. The coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 3.95’, and the bottom was reached at 3.25’. The northwest corner and most of the north side of the coffin were missing as a result of the interment of Burial 267. Many nails were recorded in situ along the perimeter of the extant portion of the coffin.

The man had been placed in a hexagonal coffin in supine position with his head to the west. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of fragmented long bones and hand bones. Excavators suggested that a cranium, upper limb bones and parts of a pelvis found disarticulated in the grave fill of Burial 267 (designated Burial 269 and given the catalog number 1265) were from Burial 293. Laboratory analysis confirmed this deduction.

Burial 267 disturbed Burial 293 along the north side, and some bones from the latter were redeposited in the grave shaft of Burial 267. Skeletal fragments of a young child found in the Burial 293 grave shaft were designated Burial 291 and assigned to the Middle group. Based on its elevation and orientation, Burial 296 probably overlay or cut into the south edge of the Burial 293 grave shaft. Burial 293 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 293 (part)
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 3/29/92
Drawing #: 573
Burial #: 293
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 4/3/92
Drawing #: 604
Burial 294
Series 12
Catalog # 1352
Datum Point: 76 [the location of Datum Point 76 is unknown; using an elevation of 4.29 given for DP 76, depths taken for this burial yield elevations which are impossible based on relationships to other burials; it is assumed that elevations for this burial are not calculable]
Grid coordinates: S88/E86.5
Elevation of cranium: ?
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 294 yielded the remains of a child between 6 and 12 months of age. The grave shaft fill was described as silty clay mottled with gravel, cut into the substrate. The southeastern portion of the grave cut was obscured, and the remains consisted only of only cranial fragments and teeth. The infant had been placed in a hexagonal coffin, supine with the head to the west. Five brass shroud pins were recorded in situ in the area of the head and torso.

Burial 294 was mapped as partially underlying the western end of Burial 142, but it was recorded at a higher elevation. It was excavated 2 months later than Burial 142, and 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. Burial 294 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.
Burial 295
Series 15A
Catalog # 1366
Datum Point: 74
Grid coordinates: S82/E70
Elevation of cranium: 2.59’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 295 yielded the remains of a woman between 30 and 50 years of age. The grave shaft fill was described as yellow-brown soil mottled with grey silty sand; no artifacts were recovered from the fill soil associated with this burial.

The coffin lid was first distinguished at an elevation of 3.10’, based on coffin nails found along the southern coffin wall. Excavators noted, illustrated, and sampled several small strips of wood found lying down the middle of the coffin lid. The coffin bottom was reached at an elevation of 2.09’ at a point near the center of the coffin. Some coffin wood was preserved along the walls and a dark wood strip was found running down the center of the coffin bottom, similar to the strips found in the coffin lid. Excavators speculated that this may have been a different wood than that of the rest of the coffin, although none of the wood samples from this burial were identified as to species. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin at the top and bottom.

The woman had been laid in a hexagonal coffin in supine position with her head to the west and her hands resting over her pelvis. Her remains were in poor condition, with the skull crushed and only some teeth present. Most of the remains other than the long bones had decomposed and had left organic stains in the soil. The foot bones were missing, with only a gray stain remaining. Fragments of "extraneous" human bone were found outside the southwest corner of the coffin, probably from the underlying Burial 280.

Three pins with hair adhering were recorded on the cranium. A possible pin was recorded on the field drawing of the coffin lid, above the right lower leg bones, but this pin was not cataloged in the lab.

Burial 295 was overlain by Burial 215 by 0.46’, by Burial 246 by 0.46’, and on the west end by Burial 253 by 0.11’. Burial 295 truncated Burial 280 along the latter's north side. A wide grave shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215. Burials 246, 239 and 215 may have been interred within the grave shaft of the underlying, earlier burials, including Burial 295. It appears that Burial 280 was disturbed when Burial 295 was interred, suggesting that Burial 295 may post-date Burial 280 by a number of years, or at least that Burial 280 was un-marked and unknown to those interring Burial 295. Burial 295 also appears to have truncated the west end of Burial 279. Based on stratigraphy and lacking any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 295 is assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 296
Series 22
Catalog # 1370
Datum Point: 79
Grid coordinates: S84/E98
No human remains found
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 296 consisted only of the remains of an infant-sized coffin and a tooth bud that was recovered from the soil. An age of 0.5 to 2.9 years for the child was assigned based on the tooth bud. The grave shaft was filled with stony, compact, brown loamy silt with mottles of charcoal flecks. “Feature 103” (a small semi-circular feature dating to the nineteenth century) truncated the western portion of the grave.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 4.35’ along the eastern grave cut and the coffin lid was exposed at an elevation of 4.25’ in the southeast corner. The bottom was at 3.90’. The coffin tapered at the toe, but due to the disturbance caused by Feature 103 its overall shape is unclear.

Based on its elevation and orientation, excavators presumed that Burial 296 would have overlain or cut into the south edge of the grave shaft for Burial 293, the disturbed remains of a probable male adult.

Burial 296 has also been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 296
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/1/92
Drawing #: 589
Burial 297
Catalog # 1379
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S62.5/E117.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.04’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 297 was of a man between 30 and 40 years, whose remains consisted only of legs below the femora. The grave was located just to the north of the alignment of post holes marking a fence that once crossed the site. It was truncated on the west by Feature 58, a privy in the rear of Lot 16, and human remains believed to be from Burial 297 were found within this feature and its trench soil. Thirty-eight pieces of cow bone, mostly metacarpals or metatarsals, were recovered from the grave fill, which was dug into an animal waste dump identified in this area of the site. The grave fill also held six small sherds of Whieldon ware, probably from a single partial vessel, as well as a few sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and coal. The Whieldon ceramics provide a *terminus post quem* of circa 1740.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.55’ asl. It tapered toward the foot, and was probably hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded with the extant portion of the coffin, and samples of coffin wood, including a piece of branch that lay above the lid, were collected but not identified by species. The man had been laid out in supine position with his head to the west and his legs extended. Fragments of coal were found during cleaning of the skeletal remains; these may have been intrusive from the privy excavation. No pins or other artifacts, other than the coffin remains, were associated with this burial.

Burial 297 lay to the west of an apparent row of burials stretching north-south across the cemetery, but it was not clearly aligned with any other grave. The areas to the east and north were heavily disturbed, however, and surrounding interments may have been present at one time. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 297 has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 297
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/3/92
Drawing #: 611
Burial 298
Catalog # 1389
Datum Point: 54
Grid coordinates: S66.5/E123
Elevation of Cranium: 1.99’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 298 held the partial remains of a child between 8 and 16 months old. A small pit, probably a post hole (designated in the field as Feature 101), had cut through this burial on its northern side and obliterated most of the remains. The only skeletal elements recovered were broken skull fragments and a loose scattering of teeth. The mottled, silty clay of the grave shaft held no cultural material.

The outline of a coffin was reached at an elevation of 2.04’ asl. A few nail fragments were recorded, apparently in situ, but no other artifacts were noted or collected from this burial. The child’s remains were so minimal that burial position could not be discerned.

The ground to the east and south of Burial 298 was pitted with post holes. It is unclear how the burial was related to these stratigraphically. Two Late Group burials, Burial 217, the grave of a man between 17 and 19 years, and Burial 299, the grave of a 40- to 50-year-old man, bracket the child’s grave to the north and south. These two adult burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the excavated area. Burial 298 may have been in place prior to the fence, while the flanking burials appear to post-date the removal of the fence. Burial 298 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 299
Catalog # 1418 (field notes indicate Cat.# 1480 in error)
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S68.5/E123.5
Elevation of Cranium: 1.32’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 299 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years old. The grave was located along a fence-post alignment marking a fence that once marked the northern boundary of the cemetery. The soil in the grave shaft was described as brown and tan mottled silty clay with red sandy patches. It contained a small amount of animal bone and shell, a few sherds of stoneware, and one piece of bottle glass.

The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation ranging from 0.82’ (in the center) to 1.47’ (at the west end). The sides of the coffin were also clearly defined, and numerous nails were recorded in situ, including at least 10 vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Several of the nail fragments had bits of wood attached, including one on which the wood appeared to have been burnt. Head and shank portions of very small nails or tacks were also found with this burial, but they had been bagged along with the coffin hardware and it is not possible to determine whether they represent coffin decoration of some kind.

The man was buried in supine position with his head to the west. His right arm was extended with the hand over the right femur, and the left arm was bent about 45 degrees, with the left hand over the right innominate. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, nearly complete but almost all bones broken. Pins with hair were noted at the cranium, adhering to lid wood, but these items apparently were not recovered.

As noted, Burial 299 was located along the projected line of a fence that once crossed the cemetery. Burial 299 had several post holes (Features 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119) immediately adjacent to it. Features 119 (at the head of the burial) and Features 115 and 116 (on the north side) appeared to have been cut into by the burial. (There is also a possibility that Feature 119 (bottom at 1.69’ asl), based on its location, may have held a grave post marking Burial 299 rather than a fence post.) Features 115 and 116 (each with a bottom elevation of 1.24’ asl) may represent a phase of the fence line, even though they are a bit further south than the property boundary established in 1784. In this case Burial 299 was interred after at least one phase of the fence had come down, since it cut into the post holes. The post holes could not be dated, however: the only artifacts recovered from them were a piece of stoneware from Feature 116 (which excavators thought was from the grave shaft), and an animal bone fragment and two corroded nails from Feature 119.

Burial 299 may have been part of a row of graves stretching from north to south across the excavated site, with Burial 266 at the north end. If so the row spanned the fence alignment. Burial 299 is placed in the Late Group, along with burials to the north of the fence, because, like them, it apparently post-dates the fence’s removal.
Burial #: 299
Drawn by: W. Williams; M. Schur
Date: 4/7/92
Drawing #: 632
Burial 300
Series 28
Catalog # 1430
Datum Point: 54 (3.94’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S76/E125.5
Elevation of cranium: 0.82’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 300 yielded the remains of subadult of undetermined age, though the tiny size of the coffin indicated that the deceased was an infant. The grave fill consisted of mottled clay and contained five sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware as well as one granite cobble.

The coffin, encountered at an elevation of 0.95’, appeared oddly shaped, but this may have been due to its slumpage as it decayed; it was probably hexagonal. The bottom was reached at approximately 0.72’ asl. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. Only cranial, vertebral, and rib fragments were identifiable once the remains were excavated. Toward the foot of the coffin, three “intrusive” bones were noted; these may have been from Burial 306, which lay beneath Burial 300.

The infant had been laid with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the cranium, but was not recovered.

Burial 300 was located directly above Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. Along with Burial 283 and the shared grave containing Burials 268 and 286, these graves appear to form a cluster, which as a whole has been assigned to the Middle Group. It is possible, however, that either or both of the children’s graves (Burials 300 and 283) that overlay Burial 306 belong with a later temporal group; there is no way to determine the interval between the lower and upper interments.
Burial #: 300
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/7/92
Drawing #: 633

North
BURIALS 301 THROUGH 350
**Burial 301**

Series 24  
Catalog # 1451  
Datum Point: 77  
Grid coordinates: S86/S100.5  
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.15’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 301 was located in Republican Alley at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. It consisted of fragmented adult-sized long bones in a highly disturbed grave shaft immediately north of Burial 316. Remains of a second individual were identified and designated as Burial 301A; the latter may be part of Burial 316. The grave shaft soil was described as moderately stony, compact tan and orange mixed silts. The burial appeared to have been disturbed by the interment of Burial 316 and by construction activity.

The remains were first exposed at an elevation of 4.15’, in an area that had been scraped by backhoe. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 4.10’ and excavation ceased at an elevation of 3.90’. Excavators found no evidence of a coffin with this burial.

Burial 301 may have been displaced during the interment of Burial 316. Its relationship to Burial 302, which also held disarticulated adult remains, could not be determined with certainty. Burial 301 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 301
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/6/92
Drawing #: 624

North
**Burial 302**

Series 24  
Catalog # 1461  
Datum Point: 77  
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E99.5  
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.96’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 302 consisted of fragmentary, disarticulated remains, identified as a probable woman of undetermined age. The grave fill contained several fragments of medium mammal bones and an equine molar. Soil characteristics were not clearly designated; the notes refer to mottled tan silts with red sand lenses as the grave fill for another burial (probably Burial 316) that overlay Burial 302.

The grave shaft outline of Burial 302 was visible along the north side only. Burial 316, a Late Middle period grave of a woman between 18 and 20, truncated the rest of the grave. The western end of the Burial 302 coffin wall was observed just to the west of the Burial 316 coffin. The skeletal remains of Burial 302 were in the grave fill of the later burial, some stacked on the north side of the coffin, some scattered by a backhoe during construction. Nails found in the grave fill of Burial 316 may have been from Burial 302.

The adjacent Burials 301 and 301A contained disarticulated remains that also appeared to have been disturbed by Burial 316; Burial 302 may be the same individual as Burial 301A. Burial 302 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 302
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/9/92
Drawing #: 639
**Burial 303**
Catalog # 1459  
Datum Point: 96  
Coordinates: 1) S82.5/E110 and 2) S74.5/E75  
Elevation of highest skeletal material:  
Temporal Group: Middle

Two different sets of disarticulated remains appear to have been designated Burial 303 in the field:

1) Field records indicate that disarticulated bones found after backhoe disturbance on April 6, 1992 were designated Burial 303 and photographed in the field. Excavators noted a single fragment each of oyster and clam shell in the Burial 303 grave fill.

2) Fragmentary remains found in “discarded fill in Burial 145” were designated as Burial 303. The field sheet filed for these remains is dated April 13, 1992, though Burial 145 was excavated in February 1992. Apparently, excavation spoils were discarded in the empty pit of Burial 145, and human remains were later noticed in the soil.

It is not clear which provenience corresponds to the bones examined in the laboratory. The skeletal analysis indicated an infant between 6 and 12 months old.

According to the field notes, a straight pin and a nail were recovered along with the redeposited bones found in the grave pit of Burial 145. These were not cataloged in the laboratory; however, during cleaning of the Burial 303 skeletal remains (again, it is unclear from which provenience), fragments of nails and hair were recovered.

Burial 303 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group by default.

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 304
Catalog # 1460
Datum Point: 96
Grid coordinates: S81.5/E109
Elevation of Cranium: 1.97’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 304 held the remains of a child of between 3 and 5 years. The grave was located at the extreme rear of Lot 16, and areas to its north and east were disturbed during construction activity for the 290 Broadway building. Grave shaft soil was described as grey, yellow, and brown mottled sandy silt, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin was four-sided, tapering toward the foot. Nails were observed in the field, and their locations plotted, but were not cataloged in the laboratory; they were probably mislabeled. The child had been laid out with the head was to the west. No artifacts were found in direct association with the remains.

No other graves were in immediate proximity to Burial 304; however, other graves may have existed at one time, but were destroyed by construction in the area. In the absence of temporal evidence, Burial 304 has been designated a Middle Group burial by default.
Burial 305
Series 53
Catalog # 1469
Datum Point: 63
Grid coordinates: S57/E122
Elevation of Cranium: -1.11’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 305 held the remains of an infant or newborn, less than 4 months old. The grave was discovered “in the sand” immediately beneath Burial 243, which held a man aged 40 to 50, and the redeposited remains of Burial 185, a disturbed burial that held a man of 21 to 23 years. A complete grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 305, however, indicating a distinct grave was dug for this child, and the bones from Burial 185 were laid within the outline of the Burial 305 grave. No cultural material was observed or recovered from the grave shaft fill surrounding the Burial 305 coffin.

The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation of -1.06’. Nails and tacks, both whole and partial, were noted on all sides of the coffin. The child was positioned with his or her head to the west. Many of the bones had completely decomposed by the time of excavation, and the elements that remained were crushed and eroded. Fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered from around the child’s head during the laboratory cleaning of the bones, and stains from pins were noted on the field records.

The lack of artifacts in the grave shaft fill soil surrounding Burial 305 indicated that it was in place prior to the dumping of tannery waste in this part of the site. This in turn suggests that it was the earliest of the three interments. Burial 185 appeared to have been next in the sequence, because the grave was truncated by the placement of Burial 243, which was situated, perhaps intentionally, directly above Burial 305.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 305 has been designated a Late Group burial.
Burial #: 305
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/8/92
Drawing #: 637
Burial 306
Series 28
Catalog # 1474
Datum Point: 84 (3.49’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S76.5/120E
Elevation of cranium: 0.9’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 306 was of a man between 28 and 44 years of age. The grave shaft fill was described as mottled silty clay with reddish sand, and contained a single sherd of locally produced grey salt-glazed stoneware. It appeared to excavators that the grave shaft cut into that of Burial 286 to the north.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, its lid clearly visible at approximately 0.5’ asl. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at -0.47’bsl. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, including five attaching the bottom of the head board to its floor. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as spruce. The man had been laid supine, with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. The cranium was recorded at an elevation of .09’ asl. The remains were in good condition when first exposed, but were severely damaged due to flooding after excavation. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 306 was located immediately to the south of Burials 268 and 286, a shared grave holding an infant and child. The stratigraphic relationship between the two graves is not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but the excavators inferred that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burial 286. Burials 283 and 300, both of which held infants, overlay Burial 306. This entire cluster, apparently anchored by Burial 306, has been assigned to the Middle group. (There is no clear evidence to place any of the child burials later in time, but it is possible one or more of them was added to the cluster after a longer interval).
Burial #:  306
Drawn by:  M. Schur
Date:    4/10/92
Drawing #:    649

North
Burial 307
Series 25A
Catalog # 1476
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E115.5
Elevation of cranium: 2.02’ asl
Note: Documentation for Burial 307 was prepared after excavation was completed.
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 307 contained only a cranium and a right shoulder and arm. The remains were identified as those of a probable male between 45 and 55 years old. The grave shaft fill consisted of brown clay mottled with yellow and grey clay. Burial 284, a Middle group grave of a man between 21 and 28 years old, had truncated Burial 307.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 2.19’, based on the location of a nail found next to the cranium. However, Burial 307 did not appear to have included a coffin, and the nail may have been from Burial 284. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 1.63’. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west.

Because of its stratigraphic position, especially its truncation by a later burial, Burial 307 has been assigned, with some reservation, to the Early temporal group.
Burial #: 307
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/12/92
Drawing #: 657
Burial 308
Series 25C
Catalog # 1477
Datum Point: 96
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E109
Elevation of cranium: 1.31’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 308 contained the poorly preserved remains of a person whose age and sex could not be determined, but who appeared to be a subadult. The grave shaft was indiscernible, save for a vague outline on the north edge. The fill was described as sandy mottled soil containing some unidentifiable bone fragments.

The coffin lid, represented by a nail in the northwest corner, was exposed at an elevation of 1.33’. The southern part of the coffin had been disturbed and the southwest corner and portions of the west edge and southern side were missing. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 1.06’ based on a coffin nail on the south side. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the extant coffin. The wood and nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

The deceased had been placed in a four-sided coffin in supine position with the head to the west. The right arm appeared to have been flexed at 90º and the left hand appeared to be on the left ilium. Skeletal remains were extremely fragile and in very poor condition, with surface bone loss, high fragmentation, and severe erosion, and many elements missing.

The west end of Burial 290 lapped slightly over the east end of Burial 308. Based on the coffin shape, Burial 308 has been assigned to the Early Group.
Burial 309
Catalog # 1478
Datum Point: 84a (2.09’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S62/E143.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.89’ asl (right femur)
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 309 contained the partial remains of a man between 20 and 25 years of age. Only the torso, arms, and upper legs were present, but these were articulated. The remains were oriented with the upper body to the south (e.g. the head would have been oriented southward), in supine position, with the hands on the upper legs. The long bones were broken and compacted, and the right innominate was displaced.

Associated soil was described as compacted silty clay, yellow-tan mottled with grey, orange and brown, and scattered with brick and charcoal (not sampled by excavators), overlain with reddish sand. Modern debris was recovered from this sand layer. A seed fragment from an unknown context was cataloged in the laboratory, but presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

No coffin was recorded, nor was a grave shaft clearly identified. It is likely that these remains were moved at some time prior to complete soft-tissue decomposition, and the cranium and lower leg elements were displaced at that time. The remains in nearby Burial 322, a grave that held tibiae and smaller disarticulated bones, actually may have been elements of Burial 309, despite their identification as female remains. Similarly, Burial 330, a burial of a man between 28 and 58 years, was located two feet to the northwest and consisted only of cranial elements. These may represent the same individual as Burial 309; however, because this part of the site was never fully excavated, the missing skeletal elements may have been redeposited elsewhere, perhaps closer. Because Burial 309 was located north of the former boundary fence, it has been assigned to the Late temporal group.
Burial #: 309
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/8/92
Drawing #: 792
Burial 310
Series 17
Catalog # 1486
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E60
Elevation of cranium: 2.49’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 310 was of a woman between 44 and 52 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 14, along the south side of a row of post holes that delineate the fence or fences that crossed the cemetery at the patent boundary. The shaft fill consisted of grey-green sandy silt mottled with reddish brown sand, with pockets of pebbles and cobbles. Excavators noted oyster and clam shell, bottle glass, nails, a mammal bone, and a salt-glazed stoneware fragment in the grave fill, and an intrusive window glass fragment.

The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.22’, recorded along the south edge. The bottom was at 1.99’. It was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was tentatively identified as red pine. The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west. Her left arm rested at her side but her right arm was crooked as though cradling something.

Seven small iron tacks were found and recorded in situ between the tibiae. Three were whole tacks, measuring .5 to .6 inches long with .25-inch heads. The remaining heavily rusted tack fragments were slated for x-rays, but were destroyed on September 11, 2001. A copper alloy and glass (“paste”) finger ring was recovered from the left hand during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains (the precise finger location was not recorded). The ring was cast as a single unit, comprising a 1.8 cm diameter band with a 6mm casing that once held a round ornament, presumably of glass. Each side of the central casing held three blue glass insets measuring 3 mm each. This ring was virtually identical to one found with Burial 242, which held a woman in her 40s.

The Burial 310 grave shaft was overlain on the east by Burial 176, of a man 20 to 24 years old, and on the west by Burial 197, of a woman between 45 and 55. The latter graves were excavated some six weeks before Burial 310 and were at least a foot higher in elevation. Burials 176, 145/146 (an empty coffin buried directly beneath an infant coffin), and Burial 310 were aligned parallel to and immediately to the south of a line of post holes, which implies that the graves were placed with reference to a standing fence.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 310 is placed in the Middle Group.
Burial #: 310
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/12/92
Drawing #: 655

North
**Burial 311**

Series 24  
Catalog # 1499  
Datum Point:  77  
Grid coordinates:  S88.5/E99.5  
Elevation of cranium:  3.29’ asl (elevation of mandible)  
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 311 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. Associated soil was described as moderately stony mixed silts with red sand lenses. The grave lay within the shaft of Burial 316, a woman aged 18 to 20. Because a grave shaft outline was visible for Burial 311, the infant burial must have occurred later than, rather than simultaneously with, the woman’s burial.

Burial 311 was initially exposed during the excavation of Burial 302, a disturbed Middle group burial that also lay within the grave shaft of Burial 316. The coffin lid, identified by the presence of nails, was first encountered at an elevation of 3.80’ in the east, sloping to 3.35’ in the west, and the coffin bottom lay at an elevation of 3.10’. A thick layer of greasy, rotted wood was noted at the west end of the coffin, and excavators noted that two coffins appeared to coincide at this point. In actuality, the edges of three coffins, those of Burials 316, 302, and 311, may have overlapped there. Elements of Burial 316 were visible during excavation of Burial 311.

The infant had been placed head to the west, in a tapered four-sided coffin. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of cranial fragments, fragments from the upper torso, and one arm bone, all found in the northwest quadrant of the coffin. Rodent activity and/or slumpage into the lower burial had disturbed the remains. Five pins were recorded *in situ*: four at the cervical vertebrae and one on the coffin floor.

Because of their stratigraphic position, especially their disturbance of underlying graves (Burials 301 and 302), Burials 311 and 316 are assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial 312
Series 17
Catalog # 1508
Datum Point: 81
Grid coordinates: S75/E67
Elevation of cranium: 3.31’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 312 was of a very young infant or neonate. The grave cut outline was discernable on all sides, and the soil was described as yellow-grey clay mottled with coarse red sand. A clam shell fragment, a sherd of bottle glass, and a chert gunflint were recovered from the grave fill; field notes mention that the shell and gunflint were in the southwest corner of the grave cut. Several whole seeds were recovered but lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The tiny rectangular coffin was uncovered at an elevation of approximately 3.7’. Nails were found in situ around its perimeter at both top and bottom. The infant had been placed supine with the head to the east, a position quite unusual in the African Burial Ground. The unconventional placement could have been accidental; because the coffin was rectangular and the infant so small, the coffin head and foot may not have been easily distinguishable. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.24’.

The majority of the burial was pedestaled and removed as a single unit. Fourteen straight pins were recorded in situ throughout the burial, although only a few fragments were recoverable.

Burial 312 lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, a grave of a man in his mid-40s to mid-50s, at approximately the same elevation. It was immediately south of Burial 176, but the latter had been excavated and removed several weeks prior to Burial 312, and no indication of the interface was recorded. The relationships among the three burials are impossible to reconstruct from field records. Burial 312 is placed in the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 313
Catalog # 1516
Datum Point: 64
Grid coordinates: S31.5/E114.5
Elevation of Cranium: -1.5’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 313 held the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years. This was the northernmost grave excavated at the cemetery. The soil in its shaft was heavily littered with animal bone, predominately cattle phalanges, metacarpus/metatarsus, or hooves, but also other large mammal, sheep, and pig bones; apparently the grave was dug into the animal waste dump identified in this part of the site. Ceramics were also abundant within the grave fill. A large number of sherds of undecorated redware, including roofing tile, may have come from the nearby Campbell pottery works. Other ceramics included stoneware and stoneware kiln furniture, creamware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt-glace stoneware with scratch-blue decoration, and Chinese export porcelain. The fill also contained an iron spike, a clamshell, mortar and slag, aqua glass from a medicine bottle, olive-green bottle glass and five tobacco pipe fragments.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -1.06’. Two coffin wood samples were taken: one from the lid, including a possible paint stain, collected from the pelvic/femoral area, and one from the coffin bottom, which was identified as eastern white pine. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter. The field notes also refer to streaks of rust coloration directly beneath the deteriorated coffin lid. Excavators noted that some of the unidentified iron hardware recovered may have been tacks; they were set aside to be X-rayed, but were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been laid out supine with his head toward the west. His legs were extended and his forearms were crossed, left over right, with his hands on his pelvis. His head was turned slightly to the right. Within the coffin, the cranial-area soil was noted to be very loose and sandy, with sticky clay directly surrounding the skull. Despite some minor displacement, due possibly to rodent intrusion, the skeletal remains were in good condition and complete except for the pubis.

The excavators recorded the presence of a single copper-alloy straight pin on the cranium and another on the sacrum. Laboratory cleaning of the mandible and cervical vertebrae yielded the head of a similar pin, and partial pins were recovered from unspecified locations, including three curved pin shanks identified as a possible small ring. Three bone buttons were found at the top of the man’s head. Two buttons measured...
2.2 cm in diameter, and the third was 1.3 cm across.

Field records that had been incompletely erased indicate that two silver coins were found at the end of the excavation, beneath and to the left side of the man’s head. It is not clear whether the coins were actually found and stolen, or the notes were an ill-conceived “joke” perpetrated by the excavator. These coins were not brought to the laboratory nor cataloged, and their presence was not indicated on the field drawing.

Burial 313 did not overlap with any other burials. The area to the west was fully excavated, and no burials were present. The areas to the north and east, however, were not fully excavated, and therefore the proximity of additional burials is not known. Because it was located north of the former boundary fence, Burial 313 was assigned to the Late Group.
Burial 314

Series 55
Catalog # 1517
Datum Point: 83 (3.89’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S82/E134
Elevation of Cranium: 0.71’
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 314 was of a man between 40 and 50 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly discernable on the north and east sides, and a shovel cut was visible on the north. The south edge of the grave shaft was depicted on the drawings as irregular, but it was obscured by the excavation balk and cannot be seen in any photographs. A disturbance to the southwest corner of the shaft was noted. The shaft fill soil was not described.

A number of skeletal elements were found in the Burial 314 grave shaft and recorded in situ. These were probably from Burial 350, which lay immediately beneath Burial 314. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft fill, but it contained a few animal bones, including sheep hoof fragments and a horse radius fragment. The field notes mention ceramic from the burial, but none was cataloged.

The coffin lid was exposed and photographed prior to exposing the skeletal remains. Wood was sampled but not identified. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at top and bottom, including three bottom nails at the left “shoulder” of the coffin. The man had been laid with his head to the west, supine, with his hands at his sides. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, but complete. Other than the coffin itself, no artifacts were recovered in direct association with the remains.

Burial 350, as noted, lay beneath Burial 314. It had apparently been disturbed by the later interment, and skeletal elements believed to be from Burial 350 were found above and beneath Burial 314. Bones thought to be from Burial 350 were also found in Burial 338, a woman’s grave, which lay adjacent to the south of Burial 314, parallel, and at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some six weeks subsequent to Burial 314, and no stratigraphic relationship between the graves was recorded. A grave shaft outline was not distinguishable between the two, and it is possible they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility.

Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 314
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/1/92
Drawing #: 704

North

[Diagram of a burial, indicating coordinates and scale]
Burial 315
Series 27
Catalog # 1519
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S83/E127
Elevation of cranium: 1.41’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 315 was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. There are no field records of the excavation of the grave shaft, but fragments of “extraneous” human bone were recorded above the coffin. The grave shaft outline was observed only along the north side.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape. The fairly well-preserved lid was recorded at 1.79’ asl, the bottom at 0.86’. The entire burial slumped downward markedly on the right side, suggesting an underlying burial. Several coffin nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, including three vertical nails that had joined the lid to the head board. Wood samples from the lid and bottom were identified as cedar.

The woman had been laid supine, with her head to the west and her arms flexed and crossed on her chest, right wrist over left. This arm position was unique among the excavated graves at the African Burial Ground. Skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, with most bone present but fragile and cracked. A shroud pin was recorded in situ on the cranium. No other artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial, though a fiber (possibly intrusive) was found attached to bone during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Based on field drawings, Burial 315 appears to have cut into the north edge of the grave shaft of Burial 270, but photographs do not corroborate this impression. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation. Burial 289 (half a foot lower in elevation) was immediately to the northwest, but the grave shaft did not intersect with that of Burial 270.

Burial 336, which held an infant between 6 and 12 months old, lay directly beneath Burial 315 with the head approximately one foot further west, in what appeared to be a deliberate co-interment. Because the infant was beneath the adult and was offset, the burials probably did not take place at the same time. Burial 315 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 316
Series 24
Catalog # 1521
Datum Point: 96
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E99.5
Elevation of cranium: 3.02’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 316 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. The southeast portion of the burial, including the entire right leg, was destroyed by the backhoe during construction activity. The grave shaft fill consisted of clay mottled with reddish sand, and no artifacts were recovered therein; however, excavators found fragments of disarticulated human bone, probably from an adult female. These remains were designated Burial 302. An infant grave, Burial 311, lay just above the western portion of Burial 316; the placement of the two graves together appears to have been deliberate, although temporally spaced, since the infant’s grave shaft was distinctly outlined within the woman’s grave.

The woman’s coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 3.58’ based on coffin nails found along the western edge. It was hexagonal in shape, and a lid sample was identified as cedar. The coffin bottom, as indicated by nails found along the northern edge, lay at an elevation of 2.55’.

Nails were recorded in situ around the extant perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west, arms at her sides. Four pins were recorded in situ, including one on the skull and three along the thoracic vertebrae. Excavators noted that the pin on her skull had preserved a sample of her hair.

Because of its disturbance to earlier graves, Burial 316 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial 317
Series 61
Catalog # 1530
Datum Point: 89 (4.01’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E250
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.21’ asl (femur)
Temporal Group: Late Middle

The individual in Burial 317 was probably male, between 19 and 39 years old. His grave was located in the far southeast corner of the excavated site, along the north edge of the former Republican Alley, in an area that was heavily disturbed by construction activity during the field project. The extant skeletal remains consisted of portions of the innominate, femurs, left radius and ulna and some hand fragments.

Four bottom nails, recorded at an elevation of 2.01’ asl, indicated the presence of a coffin of undetermined shape. The shaft fill was described only as mottled soil on sandy subsoil. Assuming that the remains were found in their original orientation, the deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. No artifacts other than the nails were recovered in association with this burial.

Some two months after the removal of Burial 317, an intact grave, Burial 384 (a woman aged 25 to 45 years), was identified lying below and a foot deeper in elevation. Burial 317 overlay the southeast part of the earlier grave. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 317 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 317
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/20/92
Drawing #: 673

North

0'  .5'  1'
Burial 318
Series 58
Catalog # 1535
Datum Point: 96 (3.86’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E144
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.95’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 318 consisted of right lower leg and foot bone fragments from a subadult between 7 ½ and 14 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly visible at the level where the bones were exposed, but it does not appear to have been delineated or excavated above that level. A small rectangular post hole, designated Feature 137, was delineated overlying the northern edge of the grave shaft. There is no record of the excavation of this post hole.

No evidence of a coffin was noted, although two nail heads were recovered. These were the only artifacts associated with this burial.

The coffin lid of Burial 321, of a child between 1 and 2 years, lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318. Separate grave shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, and Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the preexisting grave of Burial 321. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other excavated graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive, since the area to their north was not fully excavated. The burials have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
Burial 319
Series 62
Catalog # 1541
Datum Point: 89
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E249
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.25’ asl (pelvis)
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 319 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The burial, located in the southeastern corner of the excavated site at the rear of Lot 22, had been severely disturbed by construction. Remains were limited to parts of the arms, the pelvic girdle, and femurs, with many scattered and unidentifiable fragments. Bone fragments were recovered from the surrounding disturbed soil; they may be from this individual or from Burials 317 (of a possible man aged 19 to 39) or 320 (of a child between 2 and 4 years).

The grave shaft and coffin remains were identified at an elevation of 2.25’. A stain along the north side and several dislocated nails indicated the presence of a coffin, although the remnants were too vague to identify its shape. Assuming that the arms lay in their original position, the woman was laid out with her head to the west. Seven pins or pin fragments were found among the bones.

Burial 319 lay 1.25 feet directly above Burial 361. An infant grave, designated Burial 334, lay between them, under the southeast corner of Burial 319. The aforementioned Burial 320 lay immediately to the southeast of Burial 319, in close proximity to Burial 334. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in this area, Burial 319 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #:  319
Drawn by:  W. Williams
Date:    4/24/92
Drawing #:  684

North
**Burial 320**

Series 62  
Catalog # 1554  
Datum Point: 89  
Grid coordinates: S90/E251  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.73’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 320 was of a child between 2 and 4 years. The grave, located in the southeastern area of the excavated site at the rear of Lot 22, was disturbed during clearing, and the skull was exposed before archaeological excavation began. The only coffin remains were nails, a small wood fragment recovered during cleaning of the bones, and a bit of wood staining on some of the bone. One or two of the nails recorded with this burial may have been associated with the adjacent Burial 334.

The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved. The right arm and thoracic area were missing, the skull was crushed, and no facial bone was present. Bone fragments recovered from the surrounding soil may have been from this individual or from two other highly disturbed burials in the area (Burials 317 and 319).

One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the vertebral column and recovered. Remains of one other pin were recovered during cleaning of the femurs.

Burial 320 was roughly aligned (albeit half a foot deeper) with Burial 319, which held an adult woman. Burial 334, an infant burial, lay at approximately the same elevation as Burial 320, immediately beneath Burial 319. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or may even have shared a grave, and Burial 319 probably post-dated both. Burial 361 lay 1.25’ beneath Burial 319, and certainly pre-dates all three of the others. Based on these relationships, Burial 320 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 320
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 4/28/92
Drawing #: 693
Burial 321
Series 58
Catalog # 1525
Datum Point: 97
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E143
Elevation of Cranium: 0.39’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 321 was of a child between 1 and 2 years, whose grave was located at the back of Lot 17. The fill soil was not described, but in photographs it appeared to be mottled clayey soil, in which the outline of the rectangular shaft was clearly visible. A piece of kiln furniture and stoneware sherds were recovered from the fill. A bag labeled “seeds from rodent hole,” which contained 15 seeds and seed fragments, was cataloged in the laboratory, but the bag was lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The coffin lid was exposed at 0.43’ asl, the bottom at 0.15’. It was hexagonal in shape, with many nails recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter. The foot board appeared to have sloped outward toward the top. Excavators noted the presence of three screws in addition to the nails, one attaching the right side to the foot board and two attaching the left side to the bottom board, but only one screw was identified in the laboratory. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, with the right arm, innominates, lower leg, hand and foot bones missing, and the cranium crushed.

Eleven or more copper-alloy straight pins or pin fragments were recorded in situ, although only three were recovered. The pins were found mainly on the upper left ribs and the mandible, with a single pin adjacent to the right femur. Excavators noted that the pins were surrounded with a black substance that appeared to have promoted bone preservation, so that the left ribs were present but the right ribs absent.

The Burial 321 coffin lid lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318, a subadult grave. Separate grave shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, implying that Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 321 at a later date. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive since the area to their north was not fully excavated. These graves have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 321
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 4/24/92
Drawing #: 683
Burial 322
Catalog # 1560
Datum Point: 99
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E140
Elevation of Cranium: 2.47’ asl (not cranium)
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 322 consisted of disturbed skeletal remains, including left and right tibiae, vertebral fragments, and other miscellaneous bone, identified as those of a woman of unknown age. The remains were scattered among glass, ceramics, brick and kiln furniture, and were partially within the area covered by Feature 126/127, a shallow, irregular pit dating to the 1780s or later, which also overlay Burials 325 and 348. The pit probably dated to the lot’s development after the closing of the African Burial Ground, and may have disturbed Burial 322.

Burial 322 may represent the same individual as Burial 309, which had been disturbed and was missing the lower legs but was identified as male. Burial 330, containing only adult male cranial remains in a disturbed context, may have also been part of a single, heavily disturbed burial. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 322 has been assigned to the Late Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
Burial 323
Series 45
Catalog # 1565
Datum Point: 85
Grid coordinates: S45/E128.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.33’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 323 was the grave of a man between 19 and 30 years of age who appeared to have had post-mortem surgery to remove the top of the skull. This is a signature of autopsy, and the man may have been subjected to this in a coroner’s inquest or, alternatively, his corpse may have been used by medical students practicing dissection. The position of the body, with the head to the east rather than the west, and the absence of a coffin, suggest inauspicious circumstances, perhaps interment by a coroner rather than kin.

The grave shaft was first identified at an elevation of 0.08’ asl. The shaft outline was ovoid in shape with the south side disturbed due to a possible unidentified non-burial feature that lay above. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts in the fill included nine nail fragments, numerous cow bones, a large mammal long bone, thirty large mammal ribs, a sherd each of salt-glazed stoneware and Chinese export porcelain, two creamware sherds (one of which was recovered during the cleaning of the skeleton), one refined redware sherd with a white slip decoration, a possible kiln furniture fragment, a fragment each of window glass (possibly intrusive) and bottle glass, an unidentified bone fragment which may have been burnt, and a probable fruit pit (recovered in the field but not cataloged in the laboratory). Four unidentified iron fragments were slated to be x-rayed, but these were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Some of the grave fill artifacts may have originated in the fill of the underlying Burial 354. The terminus post quem provided by these artifacts is 1760. Dissection of stolen cadavers is well documented for the 1780s, and the burial may date to that decade, after the end of the war.

The skeleton slumped downward to the northeast, indicating that the grave floor was uneven. The bottom elevation at the west end was 0.09’, and at the east was –0.99’. The man was in supine position with his arms flexed on the chest, holding the detached top portion of the cranium. Skeletal preservation was assessed as good to fair. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burial 323 overlay the south side of Burial 354 by approximately 0.09’. Burial 323 did not disturb the underlying grave. Several other coffinless burials were located in this area of the cemetery. Burial 337, a grave of a man aged 40 to 50 years, was about 10 feet to the north, and Burial 327, holding a man aged 35 to 45, was about 5 feet to the south. Burial 323, though a secondary interment, may have been deliberately placed in this “row.”
Burial #: 323
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/13/92
Drawing #: 729
Burial 324
Series 56
Catalog # 1567
Datum Point: 84 (3.49’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S69/E132
Elevation of Cranium: 1.83’
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 324 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. Her grave was at the rear of Lot 17 on the south side of the projected fence line or patent boundary that traverses the cemetery from west to east. The grave shaft outline was visible at the east and northeast and at the head, but was obscured along the south and north sides due to later burials. The south side of the grave also showed disturbance in the form of a small area lightly peppered with brick and ash. The fill soil in the grave shaft was described as very pale grey silt with yellow-brown and grey-brown silt mottling. The only artifacts recovered from the shaft fill were two sherds of stoneware, although skull fragments above the coffin were depicted on one map (Drawing #714).

The coffin was first recorded at elevations of 1.61’ (at the east end) to 1.89’ (at the west end). No top coffin nails were located, but numerous bottom nails were recorded in situ. The bottom elevations for the coffin ranged from 1.09’ (east) to 1.53’ (west).

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the woman had been laid supine with her head to the west. Her arms were flexed at 90-degree angles and placed across her abdomen. Skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, crushed and eroded but complete. The bones were further damaged by dry conditions during excavation, which caused them to crack. Possible kidney stones were recorded adjacent to the right side of the thoracic vertebrae, and possible gall stones were recorded below the seventh left rib. It is not known whether the possible stones were recovered, although soil samples were taken from several areas, including the coffin lid, stomach, thoracic area, sacrum, and a control sample from above the coffin lid. Excavators collected several bags of seeds, including 31 whole seeds from the feet and legs. The seeds were tentatively identified as jimson weed, but laboratory analysis was not completed before the seeds were destroyed on September 11, 2001. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

Burial 324 was flanked by Burial 352, the grave of a man of undetermined age, and Burial 373, of a woman between 45 and 60 years. The shafts of these two graves disturbed that of Burial 324, indicating that they postdated it. The field drawing for Burial 324 depicts the coffin outline as complete, but the south side of the Burial 352 coffin abutted the north side of Burial 324; thus the coffin wood line recorded may have been from either. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from the Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may follow a contour in the hillside. At least two
phases of interments occurred within the row: a phase that included Burials 324 and 400, and a subsequent phase that included Burials 352 and 373. The later graves may have “filled in” spaces between existing graves. Burials 352 and 373 are parallel, while Burial 324 is skewed northward, and the parallel burials may have been contemporary, the other not. The lower elevation of the later two burials suggests that the cemetery surface had eroded during the interim between the two sets of interments. Burials located immediately to the east of these graves show a similar pattern of earlier and later interments. Based on these observations, Burial 324 and 400 are assigned to the Middle Group, Burials 352 and 373 to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 324
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/14/92
Drawing #: 730

North
Burial 325
Catalog # 1577
Datum Point: 99 (3.45’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S66/E137.5
Elevation of Cranium: .89’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 325 was of a man between 25 and 35 years. His grave was located in Lot 17, immediately along or just north of the projected line of the post holes from a fence that once crossed the site from southwest to northeast. The shaft was roughly rectangular and filled with soil described as heavily mottled brown and grey sand and silt. Artifacts recovered from the shaft included animal bone, ceramics, kiln furniture and a wine bottle sherd. A stone, which excavators believed to be a grave marker, was noted atop the head of the coffin. The stone was apparently not collected, since it was not cataloged in the laboratory; it may have been deemed intrusive from the shallow pit feature that postdated burials in this area.

The coffin lid was recorded at approximately 1.0’ asl, and the bottom at 0.76’. It was hexagonal in shape, and vertical nails attached the lid to the side boards. Excavators noted three nails of “lead base alloy” were found “in three corners” of the coffin, although they were not indicated on the burial drawing. Only one possible nail of unidentified metal was cataloged in the laboratory. It was set aside to be x-rayed but was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been placed supine with his head to the west and arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, extensively fractured and compressed, and most bones were eroded. A gilt spun copper-alloy button, 22 mm in diameter, was found on the left upper sacrum, and its copper-alloy loop shank was found on the lower right sacrum. These were drawn in situ prior to removal. Field notes indicated that organic material was associated with these items, but it was not recovered. One copper-alloy straight pin, on the left side of the cranium, was noted but not collected.

A disturbed area containing scattered bones, which were later designated Burial 322, overlay Burial 325. Feature 126/127, an irregular, shallow pit containing brick, glass, ceramic and bone, also overlay the south edge of Burial 325. This pit dated to the 1780s or later, probably to the lot’s development after the closing of the African Burial Ground.

Because of its location, Burial 325 is placed in the Late Group.
Burial 326

Series 57
Catalog # 1584
Datum Point: 98 (3.9’ asl) and 99 (3.45’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E135
Elevation of Cranium: 1.55’ asl (patella: 1.76’ asl)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 326 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been scraped to coffin level by backhoes. The grave shaft outline was delineated along the southwest, east, and part of the north side. The fill was described as grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown, red-brown, and grey sandy silt. Artifacts recovered from the grave shaft included a few sherds of redware and stoneware, pieces of tobacco pipes (a stem and a bowl), a sherd of glass, nails, and a few animal bone fragments. Some of this material may have been intrusive, since the grave was exposed by machine excavation.

Backhoe scars were visible on the western half of the coffin lid, which was recorded at elevations of 1.24’ to 1.74’. The coffin was hexagonal-shaped, with a small strip of iron on the lid. The iron piece could have been hardware or a decorative item, but was not further identified. Only one nail was recorded in situ at the top (at the northeast corner), but many nails were recorded around the bottom perimeter attaching the sides, foot, and head boards to the coffin floor. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and complete. The skull had been compressed and exhibited many post-mortem fractures, and the bones had suffered damage from dry conditions during excavation. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west and his hands resting on his pelvis.

Four copper-alloy buttons were recovered from this burial. They were all found in the pelvic area and between the tops of the femurs, including one under the right hand. Because of their position, they were interpreted as trouser buttons. All four buttons were of hollow dome two-part construction, and bore no decoration. Two buttons measured 19 mm in diameter, and two measured 23 mm. One button had a small fragment of unidentified organic material (identified in the field as a fragment of cloth as well as a bit of possible hair) adhering to it. The button found under the hand had adhered to a finger bone, and excavators removed bone and button together, in hopes that contact with the metal may have preserved tissue.
The excavators recovered a minute possible bead from within the coffin, and assigned it catalog number 326.5, but conservators did not catalog this item in the laboratory. Subsequently an intrusive steel ball bearing 1 mm in diameter was identified in the collection.

Two “extra” nails were found in the coffin, located between each arm and the rib cage, pointing inward. While these may be coffin nails that had become displaced, they may alternatively have been put in the coffin as grave goods. They were included with coffin hardware and were therefore not examined separately; they were reburied with the skeletal remains.

Mesial tooth filing was noted during laboratory examination. Sr isotope analysis of the dentin was not clearly indicative of natality. It is worth noting that Burial 367, which consisted of the re-deposited cranial remains of a woman found two feet to the northwest of Burial 326, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. It seems likely these two individuals were originally interred in proximity to one another. In the case of Burial 367, isotope and lead analysis pointed to African birth.

Infant Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. It is likely it was placed in the grave deliberately, either at the same time as Burial 326 or subsequently. If the infant had been buried later, it seems more likely that the coffin would have been placed atop that of the adult rather than alongside it. A simultaneous burial seems the most likely scenario.

Notes (recorded for Burial 374) state that the west sides of Burials 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347. There was also an overlapping grave on the east side of Burial 326: the southwest corner of Burial 392 appears to have cut into the northeast corner of the grave of Burial 326.

In the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time, Burial 326 is assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 326
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 5/29/92
Drawing #: 769

North
Burial 327

Series 47
Catalog # 1585
Datum Point: 82
Grid coordinates: S48.5/E129
Elevation of Cranium: 2.94’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 327 was the grave of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. It was located in the center of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated site. Excavators accidentally scraped the cranium, some long bones, and left innominate prior to identifying the burial, which was at an unusually high elevation. The left and right ulna and radius, right clavicle, and the left innominate were displaced to the right side of the torso area, possibly by construction activity. The grave shaft outline was straight along the north and east sides. Its fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map was not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 3.77’ and the bottom at 2.22’. No evidence of a coffin was present. The man was in supine position with his head to the west and his right hand resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, eroded and crushed, and no artifacts were found in association with the deceased.

The south edge of Burial 327 lay about 1.5’ above the north edge of Burial 342. Both burials appear to have been interred prior to the episode of animal waste dumping that occurred in this part of the site, though they simply may have been outside the irregularly distributed deposit. Both burials also appear to have been part of a row that extended north-south across the excavated site. The high elevation of Burial 327 relative to surrounding burials suggests that a foot or two of fill had been deposited in the area prior to the interment. This fill, which would have covered over other graves, may have been related to the initial development of an adjacent lot (Lot 16) in the early 1790s, suggesting that Burial 327 was one of the last at the African Burial Ground. In this case the absence of a coffin, which in our analysis generally has been associated with burial during the British occupation, may have some other explanation.
Burial #: 327
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 5/2/92
Drawing #: 706

North
Burial 328
Series 36
Catalog #1589
Datum Point: 92
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E241
Elevation of Cranium: 0.92’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 328, located at the far rear of Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the disturbed remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. Backhoes had scraped down to the tops of coffins, damaging graves and compromising the archaeological record. Field notes indicate that the grave shaft outline was not fully discernable because it was under an excavation balk. The grave shaft fill contained several fragments of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of white salt-glazed scratch blue stoneware, and a large piece of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel with a blue spiral design (photographed in situ). Field notes stated that a fragment of kiln furniture and one of ceramic were found directly on the coffin lid, but these too may have been from the fill matrix, having filtered down from the ground surface. A coin was recorded northwest of the burial and excavators believed that it might have been associated with this grave. It was identified as a copper alloy George II halfpenny, with a young head. The coin was cataloged and inventoried with the 290 Broadway non-burial assemblage (Catalog #1590), and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Several bone fragments, possibly carpals and metacarpals, were found in the grave fill soil.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.4’ and the bottom at 0.5’. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, at both top and bottom, with at least ten vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. The deceased was buried in a hexagonal coffin with her head to the west, in supine position with her hands at her sides. Samples of coffin wood from the lid, side, and an unspecified location were all identified as cedar.

The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition with longbones eroded and portions of the feet and distal tibia removed by backhoe. The skeletal remains had slumped down on the right side, damaging the ribs. (This could have been due to the underlying Burial 380, but many other burials in the vicinity had inclined to the right, suggesting that the area sloped down to the south.) Calcified cysts of several sizes were recorded in situ on and around the sacrum and left thoracic area. Three pins were noted in the burial: one directly on the cranium and two on the cervical vertebrae. A fragment of kiln furniture was also found in the burial, resting directly on the lumbar vertebrae.

Burial 328 overlay Burial 380, a man aged 40 and 60, with no intervening soil. They were not aligned, however, and were separate interments, though possibly deliberately placed together. Burial 328 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 329
Series 53
Catalog # 1603
Datum Point: 63
Grid coordinates: S56/E128.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.21’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 329 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. He had been buried without a coffin; although nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, their positions did not suggest a coffin, nor was any wood found in proximity. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. The southwest corner of the grave shaft showed some disturbance in its upper portion; this may have been from a post hole, although no feature number was assigned. Material recovered from the grave shaft included a small amount of mammal bone, including cow hoof parts, but the volume was far less than in nearby grave shafts. A piece of oyster shell, aqua and olive-green bottle glass, a pipe-bowl fragment, and a few pieces of stoneware kiln furniture and salt-glazed vessel were also present in the shaft fill. The grave fill held human bones that were not from this individual; these remains were designated Burial 329.1.

The man had been buried supine, with his head to the west. His arms and legs were extended, hands on the upper legs. The elevation of the cranium was -0.21’, and the skeletal low was -0.56’. Preservation was poor, with the bones fractured and eroded, but virtually all elements were present. No artifacts were associated with this burial.

Burial 329 lay directly to the east of Burials 243 and 185. The remains in the Burial 329 grave shaft (Burial 329.1) may have been the missing elements from the disturbed Burial 185. Burial 329 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 369, another coffinless burial of a man. Both graves were at the same elevation, though offset by about two feet. Based on the location north of the line of post holes from a former fence, Burial 329 has been assigned to the Late group.
Burial #: 329
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/3/92
Drawing #: 778

North
Burial 329.1
Series 53 Catalog # 1603
Datum Point: 63
Grid coordinates: 130E/56.5S
Elevation of highest element: 1.35’ asl (redeposited fibula)
Temporal Group: Late

The grave shaft fill from Burial 329 contained three extraneous fragmented long bones, which were designated Burial 329.1. The bones, 2 tibiae and a right fibula, were of an adult of undetermined sex and age. Burial 329 was situated adjacent to the east end of Burial 243 and the truncated Burial 185. The remains in Burial 185 were severely disturbed, with the lower body having been removed and replaced in a secondary interment beneath Burial 243, and the fibulae and tibiae were missing. Burial 329.1 may represent some of the missing skeletal elements of Burial 185, redeposited in the Burial 329 grave shaft. Based on the location, Burial 329.1 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.
Burial 330
Catalog # 1605
Datum Point: 63
Grid coordinates: S58.5/E140
Elevation of Cranium: 0.72’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 330 consisted of the displaced cranium and mandible of a man between 28 and 58 years old. It was found within an area that had been disturbed in the past, and no grave shaft or coffin was noted. The surrounding soil yielded stoneware sherds, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail fragment, and a small amount of clam and oyster shell and cow and sheep bone.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 331, another cranium of an adult between 30 and 35, lay to the west of Burial 330, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20 to 25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s.

Because of their location north of the fence line, all of these burials, including Burial 330, were assigned to the Late Group.
Burial 331
Catalog # 1606
Datum Point: 106
Grid coordinates: S58/E137
Elevation of Cranium: 0.52’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 331 consisted of a redeposited cranium and mandible fragment in a disturbed area of the site (within historic Lot 17). It was identified as belonging to an individual aged 30 to 35 years. Ceramics (stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, creamware), nails, and cow bones were recovered from the surrounding soil. Human skeletal fragments were also recovered from the overlying soil and placed with Burial 331.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 330, another cranium of man aged 28 to 58, lay to the east of Burial 331, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20 to 25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s. Burial 331 lay above Burial 346, an intact grave of a woman aged between 50 and 70. All of these burials were assigned to the Late Group based on their location.
Burial 332
Series 26
Catalog # 1608, 1863
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: 80.5S/126E
Elevation of cranium: 0.98’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 332 contained the remains of a probable man aged between 35 to 40 years. His coffin lid was decorated with a pattern of tinned iron tacks forming the letters “HW” and the number “38”.

No information on the condition of the grave shaft or fill soil was recorded. After the burial was excavated, the grave shaft appeared to extend eastward about a foot further than originally thought. One cow incisor and one ceramic sherd were noted within this area of grave fill, although the sherd was not cataloged in the laboratory.

The coffin lid was well preserved and was drawn and photographed in situ. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. It had split lengthwise, leaving a gap down the center and disturbing the lettering. Elevations recorded on the lid ranged from 0.98’ along the south edge to 0.41’ on the lettering where the wood had slumped inward. The bottom of the coffin was at elevations of 0.24’ at the foot and 0.33’ at the head. The decorated portion of the lid was stabilized by conservators and removed in its entirety.

The man had been placed supine with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting on the pelvis. A shroud pin and a lock of hair were recorded under the right side of the cranium. During cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae, a curved copper-alloy object was recovered, adhered to a fragment of coffin wood; it may have been part of an earring or a curved pin.

Burial 289, of a child aged 5 to 9 years, overlay the southwest part of Burial 332. The grave shaft outline indicates that the child was buried separately, although probably deliberately placed above Burial 332. Burial 332 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group because of the iron tacks decorating the coffin.
Burial #: 332
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 5/18/92
Drawing #: 741
Burial 333
Catalog # 1613
Datum Point: 94
Grid coordinates: S81.5/E230.5
Elevation of Cranium: 1.14’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 333 held the remains of a man aged 45 to 55 years. The grave was located in the southeast area of the excavated site. The soil in the grave shaft was described as pinkish-grey silty sand, with yellow clay mottling and streaks of orange sand. The grave had been dug into a ceramic dump (designated as Feature 39) that spread over this area of the cemetery from a nearby kiln operation. The shaft outline was first recorded during the excavation of Units 32 and 33 in April 1992, and at that time was designated as Stratum IV, Level 1, Catalog #1594. After excavation, this grave was assigned catalog numbers 1613 and 1618 as well. In the laboratory, some grave fill ceramics that had been bagged with catalog numbers 1594, 1613, and 1618 were consolidated and given catalog #2257.

The grave shaft was heavily laden with ceramic waste. Sherds from salt-glazed stoneware vessels totaled 1,238, in addition to 1,353 pieces of kiln furniture and 609 pieces of fired waste material. Field notes refer to sherds recovered from under the coffin floor, which may have fallen into the grave while it was being dug. They were not cataloged separately and thus are indistinguishable from the grave fill artifacts. The grave fill held a variety of other cultural material, including: 2 sherds of glass; nails and unidentified iron conglomerations; several pieces of brick; a single sherd of creamware (providing a terminus post quem of circa 1760); and 5 fragments of oyster shell and a piece of coral identified as *Acropora palmate* (originating in the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico). The same type of coral was recovered from the grave shaft of Burial 353, which also lay within the ceramic dump. The coral may have been present on the ground surface or within the ceramic waste deposit at the time of the interment.

The man was buried in a rectangular coffin, the lid of which was identified at an elevation of 1.67’ asl. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as loblolly pine. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recorded in situ, including several positioned vertically. The man’s body was positioned with his head to the west, supine, with his head and feet turned to the right. His right arm lay alongside his body with the elbow slightly flexed. His left arm lay straight with the wrist turned inward, so that his left hand rested on his pelvis. The skeleton was in fair condition overall, with some breakage and erosion. Excavators noted a pipe notch on the lower left canine tooth.

Six bone buttons were found in association with Burial 333, positioned on and around his pelvic
region. The buttons measured 1.1 cm (3 buttons), 1.3 cm (2 buttons), and 2.0 cm (1 button) in diameter. All were center-drilled and resembled buttons used on historic undergarments. An iron handle from a pocketknife was recovered, but its provenience was not recorded. No pins were noted in association with this burial.

Burial 333 did not overlap any other excavated burials, although it could not be determined whether additional burials lay underneath, since this area of the site was not fully excavated. The nearest burial, Burial 353, lay about one foot to the south. It is possible Burials 333 and an aligned burial located seven feet to the north, Burial 357, were contemporary interments.

As noted, the grave shaft of Burial 333 contained a sherd of creamware, which provided a TPQ of 1760 and places this burial in the Late Middle Group. The coffin of Burial 333 was four-sided, but rectangular, unlike the tapered coffins that are believed to be from the early cohort. The rectangular coffin shape does not appear to be temporally diagnostic.
Burial #: 333
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/23/92
Drawing #: 892

North
Burial 334
Series 62
Catalog # 1615
Datum Point: 89
Grid coordinates: S89/E251
Elevation of Cranium: 1.63’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 334 was the grave of a subadult, and the very small skeletal remains and coffin size suggested that the deceased was an infant. The grave was located in the far southeastern part of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22, which had been heavily disturbed. The grave shaft outline was not recorded, nor was the fill soil described, but oyster shell fragments were recovered from the shaft fill. The coffin was clearly visible and nails were recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter.

Most of the remains had eroded away, leaving only cranial elements, a few traces of ribs, and a few possible stains from other post-cranial elements. A straight pin was noted in situ on the skull and recovered. The skull position indicated that the infant had been laid out supine with the head to the west.

Burial 334 lay immediately beneath the southeast part of Burial 319, a grave of a woman of unknown age. It was at approximately the same elevation as the nearby Burial 320, of a child aged 2 to 4 years. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or even shared a grave, and Burial 319 postdated both. Burial 361 lay beneath 319 as well, but pre-dated the others. Based on the stratigraphic relationships among these graves, Burial 334 has been designated a Middle Group burial.
**Burials 335 and 356**

Catalog # 1616 and 1751  
Datum Point: 92  
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E248  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.36’ asl and -0.01’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burials 335/356, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the co-interred remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old (Burial 335) and a newborn infant (Burial 356). The grave shaft outline was straight-sided, wide at the head and tapering toward the foot. (Note: the eastern edge of the grave shaft was recorded within Excavation Unit 49, as Stratum IV, levels 1 and 2, and was given catalog numbers 1972 and 1980.) The grave fill soil was described as sandy and loose, and contained only two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and two of kiln furniture. This burial appeared to have placed outside the stoneware dump in the area to the west.

The coffin lid and walls were described as an organic stain with traces of wood throughout. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.4’ at the southwest end and 0.85’ at the northeast end. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters, with nine vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A tack was recovered in association with this burial (the bag was labeled as Burial 356, but a specific provenience was not recorded). The field drawing depicts a large space between the woman’s cranium and the headboard of the coffin. The apparent shift in the woman’s position was explained as downward slippage of the skeletal remains, causing the feet, which lay at an elevation of 0.24’, to press against the coffin’s footboard. This is consistent with the field notes, which indicated that the area sloped sharply from west to east and east to south.

The woman and infant were buried together in a hexagonal coffin. The woman lay supine, her head to the west. Cradled on her flexed right arm lay the remains of the infant. The woman’s right hand rested on her right innominate and the left hand rested on her left femur. The infant’s remains were incomplete, with only traces of the cranial vault, recorded at an elevation of –0.01’, incomplete long bones, ribs and vertebral fragments remaining. Seven straight pins were found with the woman’s skeleton: three under the mandible, one on the cranium, two on the left ribs, and one adjacent to the lumbar vertebrae. The infant was buried with at least seventeen straight pins, noted throughout the remains. Excavators also observed remnants of what they identified as the infant’s shroud, and the project conservator took samples; however, no such samples were identified or cataloged in the laboratory.

Burials 335 and 356 were probably a mother and child, who died during or soon after the infant’s birth. The grave has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 335
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 5/23/92
Drawing #: 755

North
Burial 336
Series 27
Catalog # 1625
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S83/E125.5
Elevation of cranial remains: 0.60’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 336 was the grave of a child between 6 and 12 months old. The only remains preserved were some teeth found within the vestiges of a coffin.

The coffin lid was observed at 1.09’ asl, and the bottom was reached at 0.69’. Several nails were recorded, at both the head and foot. Two of the top nails were probably from the bottom corner of the overlying burial, Burial 315; however, these nails were bagged in the field together with nails from Burial 336, and could not be differentiated in the lab. The coffin shape was indistinct, but was probably hexagonal, and samples of the wood were collected but not identified. A single straight pin was recorded in situ near the center of the coffin interior, but was not recovered. The field drawing indicated that a fragment of animal bone was present along with the child’s remains, but the laboratory did not identify any faunal remains.

Burial 315, of a woman aged 30 to 40 years, lay directly above Burial 336, but offset by about one foot. The placement of the woman’s grave appeared to have been deliberate, although not simultaneous (in general, infants were placed above adults in shared graves). The infant’s burial may have been marked, and the woman’s grave placed in reference to the grave marker. Both graves are assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 336
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/5/92
Drawing #: 711
Burial 337
Catalog # 1628
Datum Point: 85
Grid coordinates: S37/E130
Elevation of Cranium: -0.67’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

A man aged 40 to 50 years was laid to rest in Burial 337. His grave was located in the northernmost excavated area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 17. The soil that surrounded his remains was described as light yellow-brown, dry, compacted silty clay. It was strewn with fragments of animal bone, predominately from unidentified medium or large mammals, sheep, and cow. The cow remains included many pieces of hoof, phalange and metatarsus, suggesting waste material from the dump identified in this part of the site. Oyster and clam shell fragments were recovered from the grave fill, as were a broad variety of ceramic wares. Excavators collected 9 sherds of Delftware, 2 sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, 5 pieces of coarse salt-glazed stoneware, 1 sherd of undecorated creamware from a large bowl, a sherd of redware, a sherd from a Staffordshire slipware plate, and a whole stoneware kiln-furniture spacer. The grave fill also yielded fragments of hand-wrought nails, an unidentifiable iron mass, brick fragments, bits of intrusive mortar and plastic, and smoking pipe fragments.

The man was buried without a coffin. He was laid in supine position, with his head to the west and his legs extended. His right arm was crossed over his torso, with the elbow bent at nearly a right angle and his hand on his left hip. His left arm extended almost straight downward, with the forearm crossed over the right wrist and the left hand on the pelvis.

During excavation, this burial was flooded with water and several bones were damaged or lost. The condition of the bones prior to this unfortunate incident was described as generally good, although it was noted that there was some soft bone, and that the surrounding soil was of the same color and texture as the remaining bone. No pins were found with this burial.

The westernmost portion of Burial 337 overlapped the southeastern quadrant of Feature 141, a pit that apparently predated the burial. The pit contained ash, animal bone, shell, and sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware, and Jackfield ware, with an overall terminus post quem for the fill of circa 1740. Its contents generally suggest a trash pit, but it may have been a pit dug for some other purpose that was later filled with household-type refuse. An alternative hypothesis, that Feature 141 represents a fire pit that was used during funeral ceremonies, is worth considering, but less likely given the probable fill date. The assemblage from the pit fill points to the middle of the 18th century, prior to the time burials were likely to have been conducted in this area (in the 1780s or 90s based on the analysis presented in Chapters 4 and 9). The presence of caudal bones from at least five juvenile sheep suggests that the pit may have been used at
some point in time to dispose of the trimmed tails of animals brought to the common to graze.

Several other coffinless burials (Burials 210, 262, 323, and 364, men ranging in age from late teens through mid-40s, and Burial 276, a woman in her early 20s) were located in relative proximity and at similar elevations, although no burials appeared to be in alignment with this one. Based on the location of the grave, north of the former boundary fence, Burial 337 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.
Burial #: 337
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/3/92
Drawing #: 784
**Burial 338**

Series 55
Catalog # 1630
Datum Point: 83 (3.89’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E133.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.69’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 338 held the remains of a woman aged 33 to 65 years in a grave at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was not visible on the north and barely discernable on the south, east, and west. Grave shaft soil was not described in field notes. Excavators collected a lithic fragment from the fill; it was not cataloged in the laboratory and may have been deemed non-cultural. The grave shaft also contained skeletal elements not associated with this burial; they were believed to be from Burial 350, a very disturbed grave of a probable adult, which was located immediately to the north beneath Burial 314. Burial 350 may have extended beneath Burial 338.

The coffin, first recorded at an elevation of 1.18’, was hexagonal in shape. Many nails were recorded around its perimeter, including numerous vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, her left hand crossed over her right, both resting on her pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, with the face severely eroded. Excavators noted a single shroud pin, with hair attached, on the cranium, but neither hair nor pin was recovered. The field records refer to seeds recovered from the inside of the coffin, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 314 lay immediately to the north of Burial 338, at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some six weeks after Burial 314, and the relationship was not recorded. The lack of discrete grave shaft outlines for each burial raises the possibility that they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility. Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.
**Burial 339**

Catalog # 1650  
Datum Point: 83  
Grid coordinates: 
Elevation of highest skeletal elements: 1.39’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 339 consisted of bone fragments from a subadult of undetermined age, found at the foot end of a partially preserved coffin. The field records and photographs indicate that the grave shaft was filled with clayey soil that was slightly paler than the surrounding soil. Excavators noted no relationship between this burial and nearby Burials 270 and 336, Middle period interments of an adult male and an infant less than 1 year old.

The coffin lid lay at an elevation of 1.52’ asl, the bottom at 1.3’. Three nails were recorded *in situ*: two at the top and one at the bottom. Because the coffin was truncated mid-length, its shape could not be determined; the extant portion tapered toward the foot, indicating that it was either hexagonal or trapezoidal. Four whole and two partial seeds, provisionally identified as jimson weed, were recovered from inside the coffin. They were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Burial 339 was probably disturbed by backhoe operation during the excavation, as were other burials to the west. In the absence of temporal evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 339 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 340
Catalog # 1651
Datum Point: 88
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E236.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.27’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 340 was of a woman between 39.3 and 64.4 years old. One of the most notable individuals at the African Burial Ground, she had been interred wearing a strand of beads and cowrie shells at her hips and a bracelet of beads on the right wrist.

The soil within the grave was described as brown sandy loam, heavily mottled with yellow clay. The field notes state that the concentration of yellow clay was greater in her grave than in those adjacent; the clay was probably redeposited subsoil. The character of the soil and the absence of ceramic debris in the grave shaft (also in direct contrast to nearby burials) support our assignment of this burial to the Early period of Burial Ground use. No cultural material of any kind was observed in her grave fill, with the possible exception of some brick fragments (not collected). Excavators made frequent reference to the presence of another, later burial lying to the north and lower than Burial 340, which had apparently caused the woman’s remains to slump downward on the left side; however, no abutting burial was excavated.

The woman’s tapered, four-sided coffin had a bottom of red cedar and sides and lid of eastern white pine. The lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.81’ asl. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recovered, including several in vertical positions. Some vertical nails appeared to have been from the coffin bottom.

The deceased was laid to rest with her body supine, head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended and her hands lay on her pelvis. Skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.27’ asl, and the skeletal low elevation was -0.2’. The preservation of her remains was notably poor, but dentition had preserved well and yielded valuable information. The woman’s incisors were modified to hourglass and “peg” shapes, considered to be diagnostic of African birth and childhood.

Eleven straight pins were recorded in situ: eight on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical area, and two lower on the torso. One of the pins, recovered from the right side of the torso, was noticeably larger than the others (4.3 cm long and .2 cm thick) and had a ball-shaped head (.3 cm in diameter). None of the pins survived whole at the time of the artifact inventory.

Most of the beads were recorded in situ, and most were in a clearly linear arrangement, though some had been displaced from their original locations. Eight were found during examination and water screening of the soil removed from around the right hand and pelvis, and two beads were recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the
Howard University laboratory. A total of 112 glass beads were ultimately recovered. The waist strand also included nine cowrie shells, also drawn in situ, of which only seven were cataloged in the laboratory (possibly two were misidentified in the field or did not survive removal).

Most of the beads were simple drawn glass beads. Of the waist beads, 58 were blue, 1 was plain black, 6 were light gold, and 3 were colorless or transparent amber. Several beads were of more intricate design, including a large black bead with gold wavy lines, a large black bead with white glass lines, and a faceted bead made of red amber. The waist-bead strand appeared to have circled once around the woman’s body, though most of the beads were recovered from her sides. The shells were interspersed with the beads.

Excavators originally believed that some of the beads (a line of tiny, alternating blue-green and pale yellow beads) were worn at the woman’s right wrist, but later decided that all beads were probably from the strand at her waist, because no hand or wrist bones underlay in situ beads. Yet the interpretation of the distinct strand of alternating blue-green and yellow beads as a bracelet is compatible with its location beneath extant hand/wrist bones. Fifteen yellow beads and 26 blue-green beads were recovered; of this number, 15 were found aligned in an alternating pattern (the others were apparently disturbed). The interpretation of these as a bracelet or as part of the waist bead strand must remain unresolved.

An apparently unused kaolin pipe bowl and joining stem were recovered from beneath the woman’s pelvis. The stem portion was bored at 6/64” diameter. The pipe appeared to have been placed beneath the woman at the time of burial. Based on the tapered four-sided coffin shape and the dearth of ceramic debris in the grave shaft, Burial 340 has been designated an Early group interment.
Burial #: 340
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/29/92
Drawing #: 740

North
**Burial 341**

Series 37  
Catalog # 1652  
Datum Point: 94  
Grid coordinates: S87.5/E229.5  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.26’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 341, located at the far rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave cut, which was shared with Burial 397, was recorded as rectangular in shape. The grave shaft contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, along with a few fragments of redware, fragments of brick, a nail shank, a mammal bone and oyster shell fragments (the latter not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). Two possible ochre deposits were also recorded *in situ*, one at the head of the coffin and one by the middle of the right femur, but there was no indication that they were sampled for identification.

The northern side of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of 1.69’ and the southern side at 1.99’. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter of the coffin, with six vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A screw was later identified in the laboratory among the coffin nails, but its original location is not known. Samples of the coffin wood, which were described as powdery, were taken but not identified; they were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Field records indicate that the northern side of the coffin had collapsed over the skeletal remains. The man had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine, with his head to the west and hands crossed at the pelvis, left over right. His left humerus and ulna were slightly disarticulated.

A single pair of cuff links was recorded *in situ* on the distal end of the left radius. They were cast of copper alloy, octagonal in shape with a modified egg and dart design. Each end was cast as a single unit comprised of face and shank; the shank portion was then drilled to accommodate the link. The faces measured 18 mm in diameter. A straight pin was also recorded *in situ* on the third thoracic vertebrae.

Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, a Middle group grave of a woman aged 30 to 40 years. The burials were precisely aligned with each other, indicating that they probably shared a grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north: these were Middle group graves of an adult aged 34 to 62 and a man between 24 and 34, respectively. Based on these relationships, Burial 341 is considered a Middle group burial.
Burial 342
Series 47
Catalog # 1660
Datum Point: 85
Grid coordinates: S50/E129
Elevation of Cranium: -0.73’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 342 held remains identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated area. Two post holes (Features 145 and 146) were recorded on the south side of Burial 342. The shaft outline was ovoid at the west end and rectangular at the east end, with straight sides. Excavators noted that the top of the grave shaft had been removed during construction activity. The fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. It contained three salt-glazed stoneware sherds. The excavators noted kiln furniture, but none was cataloged in the laboratory. No animal bone or shell was recovered from the grave shaft fill.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of –0.41’, the bottom at –1.52’.

A straight pin with hair was recovered from the skull and another from the sacrum, beneath the left radius. A copper-alloy aglet broken into two pieces was recovered from the burial but its location was not recorded. It is possible one of the pins identified in the field was actually the aglet.

The north edge of Burial 342 was approximately 1.5’ beneath the south edge of Burial 327, a Late group grave of a man between 35 and 45 years old. Both burials were probably interred before the animal waste dumping in this part of the site; alternatively, they may have been beyond the area of the deposit. The graves may have been part of a north-south row that extended from Burial 337 at the north to Burial 338 at the south; these burials were predominately of men, and spanned several temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former cemetery boundary fence, Burial 342 has been assigned to the Late group.
Burial 343
Catalog # 1663
Datum Point: 106
Grid coordinates: S60/E130
Elevation of Cranium: -0.02’
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 343 held the remains of a man between 19 and 23 years. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the rear of Lot 17, immediately to the north of the projected alignment of a fence that once crossed the site. The soil in the grave shaft was reported to be distinctly different between the north and south sides. On the north, the soil was black and silty, and on the south the soil was sandy. A fragment of pipe stem, bored at 5/64”, was recovered from the grave fill, as were two bits of salt-glazed stoneware, and three of redware. The most numerous items in the grave fill were animal bones, including rooster foot bones, chicken and other avian bone fragments, sheep, cow (phalanges and metacarpus), and other large mammal bones.

The man’s coffin was hexagonal. Its lid was poorly preserved, and an elevation was not obtained. The coffin’s north side did not preserve well, but excavators noted several nails in vertical position on the floor, although only two nail fragments were recovered and cataloged. The man had been laid out supine, with his head to the west and legs straight. His arms were extended downward, hands over the pelvis. The skeleton itself was fragile, exacerbated by flooding during excavation. Similar to the discrepancies in grave soil and coffin preservation between north and south sides, excavators noted differential preservation between the north side and the south side of the human remains, with the north (left) side of the body the more intact. The coffin was very wide relative to the skeletal remains.

Excavators noted a copper-alloy button and a straight pin, along with possible cloth, located on the left side of the cervical vertebrae. The button was given field number 343.1, boxed along with the cloth, and sent to conservators. However, the conservation staff never cataloged the item, and it was not present in the collection at the time of the Howard University inventory. Three copper-alloy straight pin fragments are the only burial artifacts cataloged.

Burial 343 may have been located in a north-south row with Burials 354, 342, 369, and 329. The row may extend further south, encompassing Burials 400, 352, 324, 373, 326, 376, 314, 338, and/or the burials that overlap them. Most of these graves were of adult men, encompassing a range of temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 343 has been assigned to the Late group.
Burial 344
Catalog # 1664
Datum Point: 91
Grid coordinates: S87.5/E255
Elevation of Cranium: 0.84’ asl (not cranium)
Temporal Group: Middle

The disturbed, disarticulated and fragmentary remains found in Burial 344 were those of a probable man between 25 and 35 years of age. The area was heavily disturbed by construction of reinforced concrete retaining walls for the 290 Broadway buildings, which took place while archaeological excavation was ongoing. It is not known how many burials were destroyed by this construction; some had probably already been disturbed by historic period construction.

Bricks and modern nails were observed in this disturbed area, along with some human skeletal remains. As the recent disturbance thinned out, the skeletal material that was found below was excavated as Burial 344. The skeletal remains from the overlying matrix were also included with Burial 344. Excavators noted that the bones had apparently been preserved in excellent condition until the time of the disturbance. Some wood staining and nails were present but no coffin outline was discernible, due to the disturbance around this burial. In light of the minimal evidence preserved, Burial 344 has been assigned by default to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 344a
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/14/92
Drawing #: 734
**Burial #: 344b**

Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 5/20/92
Drawing #: 751
Burial 345
Catalog # 1688
Datum Point: 103
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E254
Elevation of Cranium: 0.52’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 345, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the shattered cranium of an adult, age and sex unknown. The cranium was found in a severely disturbed area that had been machine excavated to the east and west. The soil was described as silty and mixed with demolition debris. When excavators removed the layer of modern disturbance, they exposed a surface that had been disturbed by prior building and demolition episodes. This layer contained crushed and fragmented debris. Both levels contained sparse amounts of stoneware, glass, pipe stems and button fragments. The soil that surrounded the cranium was disturbed and contained small fragments of brick, but no burial-related artifacts were recovered in association with Burial 345.

No grave shaft outline or coffin were noted during excavation of Burial 345; however, excavators working on Burial 375, a Middle period grave of a 16- to 18-year old woman, believed they had found another grave shaft outline to its east, which could imply that Burial 375 disturbed Burial 345. Based on the dearth of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 345 has been designated a Middle group interment.
Burial #: 345
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/14/92
Drawing #: 735

North

| 0' | .5' | 1' |
Burial 346
Catalog # 1695
Datum Point: 106 (2.18’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S57.5/E138.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.25’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 346 was of a woman aged 50 to 70 years. Her grave was located along (or possibly immediately to the north of) the projected line of the fence that once ran southwest-to-northeast across the site. The grave shaft was exposed at 0.33’ asl, beneath an area that contained disturbed skeletal remains and modern debris. The shaft outline was visible in the western half of the grave and along the north side, but was not clear in the southeast. Fill soil was described as light brownish loamy clay with reddish-orange sand and greyish-brown clay mottling. Tobacco pipe and stoneware fragments and a few pieces of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

The coffin lid, exposed at 0.16’ asl, was evident only as patches of grey stain, but the coffin outline was visible on all sides. It was hexagonal in shape, and numerous nails were recorded around its perimeter, including several vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition but complete. They appeared to have been recently compressed, due to heavy machinery having been parked above prior to clearing the area.

Four straight pins were recorded in situ: three on the skull and one adjacent to the sacrum. Excavators noted a “substantial amount of hair” preserved with the pins.

Burial 331, a Late group interment represented by a displaced cranium and mandible, overlay Burial 346. Relationships to other unknown burials cannot be ruled out, since this area of the site was not fully excavated. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 346 has been assigned to the Late group.
Burial #: 346
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/20/92
Drawing #: 750

North
**Burial 347**

Series 57  
Catalog # 1698  
Datum Point: 98  
Grid coordinates: S73.5/E130  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.97’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 347 held the fragmentary remains of an infant aged 6 to 12 months. The grave had been scraped slightly by the backhoe during clearing of the area and its east end was not clearly visible, but the rest of the shaft was clearly delineated and was oval shaped. The shaft fill soil was described as brown sand with grey, yellow, and brown silt mottling. Artifacts recovered from the fill included thirteen salt-glazed stoneware sherds, two pieces of kiln waste, two oyster fragments, limestone, and two unidentifiable large mammal skeletal fragments. There were four seed fragments from an unknown location. The seeds and the mammal fragments were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The coffin shape was hexagonal. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.14’ and the bottom was recorded at 0.82’. The excavator noted that the coffin appeared to have collapsed and that the lid had fallen directly onto the bottom of the coffin, making it difficult to distinguish between lid and bottom. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The only remains that had preserved were some loose teeth, cranial fragments, and one long bone fragment. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, but postcranial body position could not be determined.

Burial 347 may have been cut on the east edge by interment of an adjacent burial. Three Middle group graves lay to the east: Burial 326 (a man aged 45 to 55), 349 (an infant under 6 months), and 374 (an infant less than 3 months). The field notes for Burial 374 assert that Burial 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347, but other excavation records neither dispute nor corroborate this statement. Burial 347 has been assigned to the Middle group.
Burial #: 347
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/27/92
Drawing #: 761
Burial 348
Catalog # 1702
Datum Point: 99
Grid coordinates: S66/E138
Elevation of Cranium: 1.62’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 348 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The soil in the grave shaft was described as very hard, dark grey-brown silt with yellowish mottling. It contained 5 bone fragments from unidentified medium and large mammals; a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware and another of unidentified ceramic; and one tiny sherd from a pipe bowl. The soil matrix also held bits of brick and ceramic and numerous nail fragments, as well as seeds from an unspecified provenience.

The lid had collapsed to one side of the tiny hexagonal coffin. It was measured at an elevation of 1.53’ asl to 1.76’ asl, and wood samples but not identified by species. Coffin nails were recorded at the corners and along the south side. The coffin lid also held a single vertical nail covered by a broken clam shell, in the region of the child’s neck or upper chest. Based on the positioning and the symbolic meaning of water-related materials in many African cultures, this artifact may have been a deliberate inclusion rather than randomly discarded debris. The shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 1.62’ asl, and the skeletal low, at the distal left femur, was 1.35’ asl. The child was buried supine with his or her head to the west, legs extended, hands on the pelvis. The skeleton was poorly preserved and the extremities were missing. A single copper-alloy pin fragment was recovered during cleaning of the pelvic bones in the laboratory.

Burial 348 did not overlap with and was not directly adjacent to any other excavated burials. It was located south of Burial 325, a Late group grave of a man aged 25 to 35, and north of a complex grouping that included Burials 391, 426, 392, 390, and 416, adult burials that ranged from Early to Late Middle periods. Because this portion of the cemetery was not fully excavated, closer graves may exist at lower elevations. Feature 126/127, a shallow irregular pit containing refuse dating to 1780 or later, overlay Burial 348, which indicates that the grave was in place prior to that date. Based on this stratigraphic evidence, Burial 348 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 348
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 5/30/92
Drawing #: 770
Burial 349

Series 57  
Catalog # 1704  
Datum Point: 98  
Grid coordinates: S72/E132  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.64’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 349 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The burial was located in the rear of Lot 17, in an area of the site that had been scraped by backhoe down to the level of the coffins. The backhoe bucket teeth had removed portions of the burial and scattered the remains, and the only recognizable elements were a femoral shaft and clavicle. Portions of the grave shaft outline survived, as well as part of coffin, though the shape could not be determined. A number of the coffin nails were also recorded in situ. Nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

Burial 349 lay above another Middle group infant burial, Burial 374, which in turn appears to have shared the grave of Burial 326, a Middle group grave of a man about 50 years old. Although the excavator believed that Burial 347, also a Middle group infant grave, had cut into Burial 349, the drawings and photographs do not confirm this. The west end of Burial 349 may have overlain the east end of Burial 347. In the absence of material evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 349 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial 350

Series 55
Catalog # 1708
Datum Point: 83
Grid coordinates: S82/E134
Elevation of highest undisturbed remains: 1.18’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 350 consisted of very disturbed skeletal remains, probably of an adult. At least one, and perhaps two, Late Middle burials (Burial 314 and Burial 338) had impacted this grave. Skeletal elements from Burial 350 were found in the grave shafts of each of these later burials. The only skeletal elements from Burial 350 that appeared to remain in their original position were the left femur and a right tibia, fibula, and foot bones.

The undisturbed remains were at elevations of 0.24’ to 1.14’ asl. No clear-cut evidence for a coffin was found in direct association with the bones; a short coffin line and a few nails were recorded three feet to the southwest of the leg bones, and excavators suggested these may have been from the Burial 350 coffin. This remnant is not quite in line with the skeletal remains (if the latter are in their original position). Nails cataloged from Burial 350 are from this presumed coffin, and one nail was found next to the right foot. No other artifacts were identified in association with the remains.

Burial 314, a Late Middle interment of a man in his 40s, lay above Burial 350. The man’s grave was adjacent and parallel to Burial 338, a Late Middle woman’s grave. Both interments appeared to have impacted the remains in Burial 350, as they contained remains believed to be from this lower and earlier grave. Based on the stratigraphic relationships outlined here, Burial 350 has been assigned to the Middle group.
Burial #: 350
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 5/12/92
Drawing #: 1135
**Burial 351**

Catalog # 1716  
Datum Point: 97  
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E145  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.39’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 351 was of a man between 50 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the southeast corner of Lot 17, and had been truncated below the knees by a stone wall. Its shaft outline was rectangular, but the soil fill was not described. No artifacts were recovered from the fill, though a small fragment of kiln waste, presumed to be from the soil matrix, was removed during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

The man’s coffin was hexagonal in shape. Its southern edge had been disturbed, probably during 19th-century trenching behind 22 Reade Street. Excavators could not identify a coffin lid, but located a grey stain that was assumed to be the lid. The elevation of the highest part of the coffin was recorded at 0.89’, its bottom at -0.02’. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The coffin wood was poorly preserved and was not identified.

The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. Two copper-alloy straight pins were recorded *in situ*: one on the thoracic vertebrae above the sternum and one on the cheekbone.

Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 351 was assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial #: 351
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 5/27/92
Drawing #: 760

North
Burial 352
Series 56
Catalog # 1719
Datum Point: 84
Grid coordinates: S67.5/E131
Elevation of Cranium: 1.47’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 352 was of a man of undetermined age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, probably just to the south of the projected fence line that once traversed the cemetery from west to east. Excavators noted that the grave shaft had been impacted by machinery, and recording began at the level of the coffin outline. A small patch of dark brown sand containing brick, green bottle glass, and kiln furniture overlay the foot of the grave. A fragment of oyster shell was also recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was readily visible and was recorded in situ. It had slumped toward the center, with elevations of 0.99’ at the center to approximately 1.69’ at the corners. Nails were recorded attaching the lid and sides around the perimeter. Artifacts were also recorded lying atop the coffin lid, including a whole oyster shell, an unidentified iron object measuring 0.8’ by 0.3’, and two unidentified small metal objects. The coffin lid drawing depicts three nails in situ, but apparently only two were recovered. All of these artifacts, save for the nails, were destroyed in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The coffin bottom was recorded at elevations of 0.94’ to 1.2’ asl. Bottom nails were recorded on the field drawing after removal of the skeletal remains. An unusual pattern of vertical nails was depicted in the eastern part of the coffin bottom, which excavators thought might represent a lateral board placed to provide support to the bottom. Numerous nail fragments were also recovered during cleaning of pedestalled skeletal remains, and the final minimum nail count for the burial was 65.

While removing the coffin bottom, excavators encountered what they thought was the lid of an underlying burial. This coffin was designated as Burial 401 in the field. However, the vertical (point up) orientation of nails in this second coffin indicated it was a coffin bottom, and excavation revealed that the soil beneath was sterile. No human remains were associated with the coffin remnants, and the artifacts were reassigned to Burial 352. At least 38 more nails were recovered from the second coffin, bringing the minimum nail count for Burial 352/401 to 103. This count is substantially higher than other coffins at the African Burial Ground. It is possible that a second coffin was present, and that only its floor survived due to encroachment from later burials. In this case, re-deposited skeletal remains should have been present in the intruding burial shaft(s). However, in this part of the site, archaeological excavation began only after the soils overlying the coffins had been removed by machine; in other words, the grave shafts were removed along with
material that may have been present in them. Another possibility is that the Burial 352 coffin had a double bottom.

Field notes state that all soil from the thoracic area was removed for flotation due to the possible presence of seeds and for what excavators thought might be possible calcified lung lining. The soil sample was subjected to pollen extraction but did not yield analyzable pollen. It was also floated for macro-botanical remains, but not analyzed. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded in situ on the right clavicle.

Burial 352 appears to have disturbed the south edge of the coffin of Burial 400 as well as the north edge of Burial 324. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. Within the row, there are at least two phases of interments, an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, possibly “filling in” between the existing graves, including Burials 352 and 373. The fact that the burials presumed to be later are deeper suggests that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on these relationships, Burial 352 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 352
Drawn by: W. Williams, J.S.
Date: 6/19/92
Drawing #: 824
**Burial 353**
Catalog # 1723  
Datum Point: 94  
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E230  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.13’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 353, located at the rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 24 to 34 years old. The grave cut outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a rounded, slightly peaked head, and a straight line at the foot. The grave shaft fill soil was not described, but it contained thousands of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a sherd of redware, a sherd of an Iberian storage jug, mammal bones, fragments of oyster shells, many fragments of brick, a fragment of olive green glass and a fragment of an unidentified metal. Three small pieces of coral, identified as *A. palmata* (originating in the Caribbean or Gulf of Mexico), were also recovered from the fill, but were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Coral fragments of the same variety were recovered from the grave fill in Burial 333, just to the north of Burial 353 and also dug into the ceramic dump; the coral may have been present on the ground surface or in the ceramic waste dump when the individuals were buried. The soil around the bottom of the grave shaft was noticeably devoid of the industrial waste strewn through the redeposited grave fill.

The hexagonal coffin outline was well defined, with the lid, sides and bottom present, albeit mostly as a heavy black powder. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.72’. The coffin was drawn in cross-section and plan view. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, including fourteen vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides and several nails at each shoulder joint of the hexagonal coffin, which may have been placed to keep the sides from spreading apart. Excavators also recorded and photographed three possible tacks from the coffin lid, which may have been used as coffin decoration. (The latter were not sent for conservation but were bagged and processed with coffin nails in the laboratory. They were apparently set aside for x-rays and lost on September 11, 2001.)

The deceased had been buried with his head to the west, resting in supine position with his hands at his sides. It appears that the skeletal remains slumped down towards the east: the field drawing shows a large space between the headboard and the cranium, and the feet crushed against the footboard. A bottom nail at the footboard was recorded at an elevation of 0.6’. Three straight pins were recorded, cataloged and inventoried, two from the cranium (one of which was depicted at the right mastoid) and one under the mandible. A fragmentary bone button was also recorded *in situ*, located next to the left sciatic notch. Buttons of this type were commonly used on eighteenth-century undergarments.

Burial 353 appeared to be isolated from other burials, but because this area of the site was not fully excavated it is impossible to know whether other interments lay below it. The
grave was clearly dug after the stoneware dump (designated in the field as Feature 139) was in place, but no other temporally diagnostic material was noted in the grave or the grave fill soil. Burial 353 was located immediately to the southwest of Burial 333. Like Burial 353, Burial 333 was dug through the ceramic waste dump, but its shaft fill also contained sherds of creamware, offering a *terminus post quem* of 1760. Because of the similarities in their grave fill artifacts, these two burials may have been contemporaneous. Alternatively, Burial 353 may have been aligned with and contemporaneous with Burials 341 and 366. Burials 353 and 366 had identical coffins and grave shafts and were parallel. Unfortunately, both burials lacked dateable items in direct association. We have assigned Burial 353 to the default Middle Group.
Burial 354
Series 45
Catalog # 1742
Datum Point: 85
Grid coordinates: S44.5/E129.5
Elevation of Cranium: -1.16’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 354 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery on the west side of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was rectangular with slightly bowed sides. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts contained in the fill consisted of a possible redware sherd, two cow phalanges, and a creamware sherd, designating a *terminus post quem* of about 1760.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of –0.57’, the bottom at –1.74’. It was hexagonal in shape, and the headboard and footboard sloped outward. The coffin was preserved in excellent condition. The excavators recorded that the head and footboard had a vertical wood grain, the sides were horizontal, and the lid wood grain ran along the long axis of the coffin. The crosscuts in the side boards (to enable the angling of the boards) were visible at both shoulders, and a shoulder angle fragment was recovered intact from the left side of the coffin. Samples were taken from several locations and identified by species. The lid was made of fir; bottom wood on the south side was white spruce; and unspecified portions of the coffin were made of Scots pine and eastern white pine. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top, bottom, and sides.

The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis and his head to the west. The skeleton was in fair to poor condition. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burials 354 and 323 were part of a north-south row that may have extended from Burial 337 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. These graves, predominately of adults (more men than women), spanned a broad age and temporal range and included several coffinless burials.

Burial 354 lay underneath and slightly north of Burial 323, a coffinless grave of a man between 19 and 30 years old. This later grave did not disturb the grave cut or coffin edge of Burial 354, despite having slumped into its south side. Based on the presence of creamware in the grave shaft, Burial 254 is post-1760, and its location north of the former boundary fence places it in the Late Group.
Burial 355

Series 65
Catalog # 1748
Datum Point: 102
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: 3.19’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 355 designates disarticulated and fragmentary adult remains found above Burials 377, 378 and 381, adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. Because duplicate long bones were recovered, it appeared that more than one individual was represented here. The remains were exposed, assessed, recorded, and removed in two stages, in mid-May and in late May to mid-June of 1992, but were replaced in October 1992, when the site was backfilled.

Burial 355 was also designated as Strata VI – VIII in Excavation Unit 40/40E (with the same catalog number as the burial). Several hundred pieces of kiln furniture and ceramic waste were found along with the bones, as were nails, mortar, faunal remains, and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Excavators surmised that Burial 355 was disturbed historically by the interments of Burials 377, 378, and 381, and the disarticulated skeletal elements of Burial 355 were scattered throughout the grave fill of the three others. Since more than one individual was represented by the disarticulated remains, it is possible more than one prior burial was disturbed. Some remains from Burial 360, which held only fragments of a very disturbed coffin, may be included with Burial 355, or vice versa. Burial 355 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 356
see Burial 335
Burial 357
Catalog # 1758
Datum Point: 101
Grid coordinates: S72/E228.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.31’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 357 was of a man between 45 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the eastern sub-area of the excavated site. Its shaft outline was rectangular in shape, and the fill soil was reddish-brown sandy clay mottled with light brown clay. The excavators uncovered the grave cut during the excavation of Excavation Units 40 and 41, which were designed to examine the stoneware dump area. The grave was designated Stratum VI, level 1 in E.U. 41. Hundreds of pieces of stoneware and kiln furniture, as well as glass, shell, mortar, and brick fragments, were recovered from the fill. Pieces of unidentified iron and five tobacco pipe stem fragments were also in the fill (four of the pipe stems and the unidentified metal were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). The artifact density decreased as the grave shaft deepened.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 1.17’, and the bottom at -1.01’. The man had been buried without a coffin, in supine position, head to the west and his right arm crossed over the left, resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. Excavators noted that the bones were coated with manganese, which was thicker on the right side, which had contributed to poorer preservation in that area. The right humerus, scapula, and clavicle, and to the left humerus, 12th thoracic vertebra, and first lumbar vertebra were further damaged during excavation. No artifacts were recorded in direct association with this burial.

The quantity of ceramic waste in the grave shaft indicates that Burial 357 was interred after kiln dumping occurred in this part of the site. An aligned burial located seven feet to the south, Burial 333, may be contemporary with Burial 357. Burial 333 had a terminus post quem of 1760, and Burial 357 has been placed along with that burial in the Late Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 357
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/5/92
Drawing #: 788
Burial 358
Catalog # 1780
Datum Point: 94
Grid coordinates: S89.5/E230
Elevation of Cranium: 1.93’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 358 held the partial remains of an adult, probably a woman, whose age was not
determined. The grave was located on the extreme southern edge of the eastern part of
the excavated site, and had been badly disturbed by construction. The associated soil was
described as hard clay with silt, with sand underlying the burial. No grave shaft outline
was discerned. An animal bone and a few stoneware sherds were recovered from the soil
around the coffin.

The coffin shape was unidentifiable, as only a portion of its north side had preserved. The
coffin high elevation was 2.04’ and the bottom lay at 1.69’. The deceased had been
placed supine with the head to the west. The skeleton was in extremely poor condition,
crushed and eroded, and the only elements present were those from the lower lumbar
vertebrae to the proximal ends of the tibiae and fibulae. Burial 358 was assigned to the
default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 358
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/4/92
Drawing #: 786

North
**Burial 359**

Series 27  
Catalog # 1797  
Datum Point: 83  
Grid coordinates:  
Elevation of cranium: n/a  
Temporal Group: Middle  

No skeletal remains were recovered from this burial, which consisted of remnants of the eastern portion of a coffin of undeterminable shape. The upper elevation was 1.34’ asl, and the bottom was recorded at 1.24’ asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the foot end and on the south side.  

The western portion of the grave had been truncated by the interment of Burial 270. It is possible that “extraneous” skeletal remains found in the grave shaft of Burial 270 belong to Burial 359. The two burials were excavated six weeks apart, and neither set of field notes mentions the other. Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 359 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.  

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
Burial 360
Series 65
Catalog # 1798
Datum Point: 102
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235
Elevation of highest remains: 0.24’ asl (coffin remains)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 360 was identified by the presence of a small remnant of a coffin with apparently in situ nails and fragments of a straight pin. The burial was excavated while excavators were attempting to clarify the area surrounding Burial 355, the disarticulated remains found above Burials 377, 378, and 381. Burial 360 was also designated as Stratum IX, level 1, in Excavation Unit 40/40E, which was described as mottled red-brown sand and light brown sandy silt. This soil matrix contained brick, mortar, and a great deal of kiln waste, as well as a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware. The high elevation of the coffin remains was 0.24’ asl, the lowest –0.61’.

A possible stone grave marker was found aligned with the presumed head of the coffin of Burial 360, one foot to the west. The stone was not cataloged in the laboratory and may not have been removed before the field project was closed down. Its top was at an elevation of 1.39’ asl, or about a foot above the coffin remains for Burial 360. The stone may have been demolition rubble rather than a grave marker, or perhaps was a marker for a deeper grave that was never archaeologically excavated. Or, it may have been associated with one of several superimposed graves in the immediate vicinity.

Burial 377 may have disturbed Burial 360. Some of the disarticulated remains designated Burial 355 may have been from Burial 360, or vice versa. This area of the site was very disturbed in general, however, by construction of a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway “Pavilion” structure. The extensive disturbance precludes a definitive interpretation of Burial 360 among others. This grave has been placed by default in the Middle temporal group.
Burial 361
Series 62
Catalog # 1809
Datum Point: 89
Grid coordinates: S88.5/E249
Elevation of Cranium: 0.77’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 361 was of a man between 33 and 57 years old. The grave was located in the far southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Several very disturbed burials had been excavated approximately one foot above the level of Burial 361, three to four weeks prior to its exposure by archaeologists. The Burial 361 grave shaft was not delineated prior to the discovery of the coffin outline, and no description of the shaft fill soil was noted; however, the soil outside the burial on the north was described as red sand (subsoil).

The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot. Several vertically oriented nails were recorded at the top, and several others at the bottom, attaching the floor to the head and foot boards. The top of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 1.06 (southwest corner) to 1.45 (northwest corner), the bottom at 0.59’ (on the north side). The skeletal remains were in very poor condition. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left radius and ulna appeared to have lain across his torso at waist level, but the right lower arm bones were missing.

Straight pins were found on the underside of the skull on the north side, and on the lumbar vertebra above the ulna/radius. Pin fragments were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left parietal. A pipe stem fragment was found adjacent to the cranium at the head of the coffin. This may have been present in the soil matrix, as it was cataloged as a grave fill artifact. It was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. A pewter button was also recovered from this burial, from just above the right scapula/humerus. It was given artifact number 361.1 in the field and was cataloged when initially inspected in the laboratory, but subsequently went missing. It was never described.

Burial 361 lay directly below Burial 319, and an infant grave, Burial 334, lay between them, adjacent to child Burial 320. Burial 361 predated the other three burials. Burial 384, which held a woman between 25 and 45, lay just to the south, and separate grave shaft outlines could not be distinguished. The stratigraphic relationship between the two burials cannot be established, though it is likely Burial 361, with the tapered coffin characteristic of other early burials at the site, predates the other. Based on its stratigraphic position and coffin shape, Burial 361 has been assigned to the Early Group.
**Burial #: 361**

Drawn by: M. Schur  
Date: 6/12/92  
Drawing #: 800

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**North**

- Pewter button
- Knot of coffin wood
- Knot of coffin wood
- Knot of coffin wood
- 249 E
- 88.5 S
Burial 362
Catalog # 1819
Datum Point: 102 (3.19’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: -0.81’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 362 was the grave of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The remains were truncated at the thoracic vertebrae by a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway “Pavilion” structure. A large grave shaft outline, extending well west of the coffin, was recorded for Burial 362; it was subsequently determined to have been the grave shaft of the underlying Burial 371, and no distinct separate outline for the grave of Burial 362 was identified. The fill soil removed from Burial 362 was not described, but it contained kiln furniture, stoneware, creamware, and Chinese porcelain. These items may have been redeposited from the grave shaft fill of Burial 371.

The wood stain from the head of the Burial 362 coffin was visible, and several nails were recorded in situ, but the coffin shape was not determinable. The top elevation was – 0.06’. The bottom elevation for the coffin was not recorded, but the lowest point for skeletal remains was at –1.25’. The construction damage had obliterated nearly the entire postcranial skeleton. Three straight pins were recorded, two on the cranium and one on the mandible.

Burial 371 lay two feet lower and offset to the west. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 362 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial #: 362
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/3/92
Drawing #: 780

North
**Burial 363**
Catalog # 1825  
Datum Point: 106  
Grid coordinates: S49.5/E135  
Elevation of Cranium: -0.35’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 363 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the central portion of former Lot 17, an area that was not fully excavated. The grave cut outline was rectangular in shape. Though the shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, the extant copy of this map is not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft.

The child had been buried supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis, in a hexagonal coffin. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at -0.14’, the bottom at -0.50’. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar. Twenty-six coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters. An additional thirteen unidentified coffin hardware fragments that were set aside to be x-rayed were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Burial 363 was flooded on two consecutive days during its excavation. The western third of the burial pulled away from the pit fill, and nails fell out from the top of the headboard. The child’s skeleton was in fair condition, nearly complete but with many bones crushed, eroded, or disarticulated.

Seven straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains, and a cloth fiber was found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. The pins were located on the cranium (2), at the central torso area (4), and at the left foot (1).

Burial 363 was approximately 1’ east of Burial 342, of a probable woman aged 25 to 35, but is not otherwise spatially associated with other burials. However, this portion of the site was never fully excavated, and other burials may have been present nearby. Based on the location north of the fence line, Burial 363 is considered a Late Group interment.
Burial #: 363
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/4/92
Drawing #: 782

North
Burial 364
Catalog # 1826
Datum Point: 106
Grid coordinates: S44.5/E143.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.23’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 364 was the grave of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in the northern part of the cemetery, in former Lot 17, and lay to the east of other excavated burials. The surrounding area was not fully excavated, so other interments may have been present nearby. A grave shaft was not identified, nor were soil descriptions recorded for this burial, but excavators noted the presence of construction debris above the remains. An oyster shell fragment, four sherds of ceramics, and numerous animal bones were recovered, probably from the soil matrix. The animal bones included a hoof and phalanges fragments from both cow and sheep, implying that the animal waste dump may have extended over this part of the site.

The highest elevation for Burial 364 was recorded at the right ulna, at 0.01’, and the lowest was at -0.39’. No coffin was present. The man lay in supine position with his head to the west and legs extended. His remains were fragmented, crushed, eroded, and in very poor condition. Notes indicate that damage to the cranium and left arm occurred during excavation. No artifacts were noted in direct association with the human remains.

Some skeletal elements were displaced in a puzzling way: The right ulna and radius were located in the left lower leg area, end-to-end, where the tibia should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left lower arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle. The left foot overlay the distal end of the left fibula. The hand bones were found scattered in the torso area.

Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasions, possibly perimortem, on the proximal left ulna. Dark, probably perimortem cut marks, consistent with a sharp blade, were found on the proximal left radius. These two areas of bone (proximal radius and ulna) comprise the elbow joint. Darkened blade cuts, probably also perimortem, were found on the distal radius, at the position of the left wrist. The displacement and cut marks suggest that at least the left, and possibly both, hands and lower arms were severed at or near the time of his death.

The right ulna and radius were found in the left lower leg area, end-to-end, where the tibia should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle, and the hand bones were found scattered in the torso area. Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasion of bone on the top of the left ulna and dark cut marks consistent with a sharp blade on the top of the left radius, which might have been made just before or after death. Darkened blade cuts were also found on the distal (hand) end of the left radius. The left
hand and possibly the right, as well as the forearms, may have been severed near the time of the man’s death. This is not a case of simple dismemberment, however, because of how the bones were found -- the left fibula was in its correct anatomical position, but the tibia was not, and the displaced right lower arm bones were not adjacent to each other as they would have been if the arm was simply severed but intact, but rather were laid end-to-end. One interpretation is that the cadaver had been subjected to partial dissection.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 364 was assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 364
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/13/92
Drawing #: 802
Burial 365
Catalog # 1827
Datum Point: 91
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E257.5
Elevation of Cranium: -0.06’ asl (not cranium)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 365 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The grave was located along the east edge of the excavated site, and was positioned with the head to the south. The area was heavily disturbed, both historically and by trenching for the buildings at 290 Broadway, which took place during the archaeological excavation and impacted an unknown number of burials. Burial 365 was truncated, and only the legs, feet, and part of the left hand remained. The entire burial may have been displaced at some time in the past, and therefore the north-south orientation may be secondary; however, a grave shaft outline was visible and the extant portion of the coffin appeared intact. Another north-south oriented burial, Burial 383 (of a woman between 14 and 18 years old), was found in this part of the site, ten feet to the west of Burial 365.

The grave shaft soil was described as being heavily contaminated with oil. Field notes indicate that a rusty encrustation covered much of the foot bones, knees and floor of the burial. The excavators postulated that the encrustation was due to soil contamination, noting similar soil conditions about 8 feet away. A fragment of reddish brick and two fragments of the stem of a clay pipe with a 5/64” bore were found in the grave fill, along with bits of oyster shell.

The woman had been buried in a coffin that tapered toward the foot, but the truncation obscured the full shape. An oyster shell and an artifact made from shell and metal were found on the coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of -0.01’. Howard University staff examined the object during their initial inventory of the collection, but it was not treated by conservation staff, and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Excavators thought that this artifact might have been fixed to the coffin with a midline pin, as a hole was evident in the soil. The artifact was photographed in situ during the excavation.

Burial 365 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 365
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/4/92
Drawing #: 785
Burial 366
Series 38
Catalog # 1830
Datum Point: 100
Grid coordinates: S78/E224
Elevation of Cranium: 0.86’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 366, located in Lot 20 ½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult between 34 and 62 years old, whose sex was not determined. Most of the grave shaft outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a slight peak at the head of the coffin, and a narrow foot area. The northern side of the coffin was only partially discernable because the grave had slumped into an underlying grave (Burial 387). The grave fill soil was described as red-brown sand with mottled clay and pebbles, containing hundreds of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture; a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware; redware fragments; a white salt-glazed scratch-blue stoneware sherd; a ceramic fragment possibly from an Iberian storage jug; brick; window glass; possible drinking glass; cow bones; numerous fragments of oyster and clam shells; and a kaolin pipe stem bored at 5/64”. The scratch-blue stoneware provided a terminus post quem in the mid-1740s.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.25’. Nails were noted in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with thirteen vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in supine position with the head to the west, hands on the upper thighs. A single copper-alloy button was recorded in situ on the right wrist. The button measured 20 mm in diameter, and was machine stamped with an applied alpha loop Shank.

Burial 366 overlay Burial 387, a partially excavated interment. Burial 366 was aligned parallel to Burial 353, of a man between 24 and 34 years, which lay about 6 feet to the south. The two graves were similar in both coffin and grave shaft configuration, and may have been contemporaneous. Burial 366 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of its stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time.
Burial #: 366
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/16/92
Drawing #: 809

North
**Burial 367**

Series 56  
Catalog # 1847  
Datum Point: 98 (3.9’ asl)  
Grid coordinates: S72/E130  
Elevation of Cranium: 2.08’ asl (not cranium?)  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 367 was the grave of an individual aged between 25 and 35 years, probably a woman. The burial had been severely disturbed by Burial 373 on the north and backhoe activity on the west. The skeletal remains were already exposed when archaeologists began work, and no coffin or coffin lines were visible. The scanty human remains may have been redeposited in this location, rather than in their original burial location.

The skeletal elements, recorded at approximately 2.0’ asl, were described as being in very poor condition, with only fragments of the cranium, mandible and teeth remaining.

Fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth were recorded at an elevation of 2.0’ asl. Laboratory skeletal analysis noted mesial tooth filing, and trace ESA clustering. Sr isotope analysis and low Pb concentration suggested that the individual had been born in Africa. Burial 326, a nearby grave of a man between 45 and 55, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. The two individuals may have been deliberately interred in proximity to one another.

Burial 367 may represent a shallow grave that was disturbed by Burial 373, immediately to its north. Alternatively, Burial 367 may have been redeposited from a grave elsewhere. The nearest disturbed grave was Burial 349, which lay immediately to the southeast and was minus a cranium; however, post-cranial remains indicate that Burial 349 held an infant. The extensive disturbance in this area precludes any certainty about the original placement of Burial 367. Nearby graves included Burials 390, 416, and 401, all of which held disarticulated and disassociated adult remains.

Burial 367 is assigned to the default Middle group.
Burial #: 367
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/2/92
Drawing #: 776
Burial 368
Series 63
Catalog # 1868
Datum Point: 92
Grid coordinates: S80.5/E246.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.86’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 368, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child between 10 ½ and 13 ½ years old. The grave shaft outline was irregularly shaped and only partially discernable due to severe disturbance by bulldozers. The grave shaft of the underlying Burial 383, a Middle group burial of a woman between 14 and 18 years, obscured the south side of Burial 368. The shaft fill soil contained only three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and one of kiln furniture, although the underlying burial contained hundreds of pieces of kiln debris (waste sherds and kiln furniture). The dearth of such material in Burial 368 may have been due to the burial’s disturbance and the fact that its shaft was not excavated above the level of the remains. Alternatively, the edge of the stoneware dump may have skirted the south end of Burial 383; thus the lower burial lay within the dumping area, but Burial 368 lay outside it.

Excavators noted that the western half of the burial, from the cranium to the lumbar vertebrae, had slumped into the underlying, south-headed Burial 383. The coffin lid and sides had deteriorated to a mere stain in the soil. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at both top and bottom, although eight of the vertical nails recorded with this burial may have been from the lid of Burial 383. The coffin shape was not discernable due to the disturbances.

The child was resting in supine position with the head to the west, right hand on the sacrum and left hand on the proximal femur. The feet and part of the lower legs were missing due to disturbance by the bulldozers. Field notes indicated that the cranium from Burial 383 was visible under the side of the torso.

Two small copper alloy artifacts were recovered, one a thin curved fragment from the cranium (a possible pin?), and one a tiny ring (1.1 cm in diameter) from the neck area. Neither item could be positively identified as to function, though conservators suggested the ring was from a fastener or grommet. In situ photographs were taken. Four straight pin fragments were also found during laboratory cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae.

The western part of Burial 368 lay directly over the head of Burial 383, which held a woman whose coffin was positioned with the head to the south. Burial 368 lay at a nearly precise right angle to the earlier, underlying burial. It cannot be determined whether they were deliberately placed in proximity. In the absence of temporal evidence, others have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 368
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/9/92
Drawing #: 794
**Burial 369**

Catalog # 1869  
Datum Point: 106  
Grid coordinates: S54/E131  
Elevation of Cranium: -0.21’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 369 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years old, buried without a coffin. The grave shaft outline was quite narrow and tapered toward the east. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. A sherd of redware, a whole nail and several mammal bones were found in the grave fill soil. The man was laid out supine with his head to the west and hands resting on the femora. The skeletal remains were in fair to good condition with most bones present, though somewhat eroded. The skeletal low elevation was the left phalange at - 0.84’.

Feature 160, an irregular pit, cut into the northern side of the grave shaft, but did not damage the remains. The pit was about one foot deep and contained three bricks, kiln furniture, glass, nails, shell, and animal bone fragments throughout. It was dated to the final quarter of the 18th century (Cheek 2003).

A copper-alloy straight pin was recorded *in situ* at the right zygomatic arch; though notes indicated that it was recovered, it was not cataloged in the laboratory. Excavators noted that while pulling the skeletal remains they found a “green item” that appeared to be hair. This material was not cataloged in the laboratory nor treated by the conservators.

Burial 369 was adjacent, although offset slightly from, Burial 329, which held a man of unknown age. Both burials were without coffins and lay at similar elevations. They may have been part of a row of burials, many coffinless, that stretched along a roughly north-south axis. The pit that cut into the north side of the Burial 369 grave shaft also cut into the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 342.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 369, like the adjacent graves, has been assigned to the Late Group.
Burial #: 369
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/15/92
Drawing #: 804
**Burial 370**

Catalog # 1870  
Datum Point: 97  
Grid coordinates: S82/E146.5  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.73’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 370 was of a child between 2 and 4 years old. The burial was severely disturbed by the construction of a 19th century stone wall between Lots 17 and 18, which truncated the skeletal remains at the mid-thoracic area. The surviving elements were in extremely poor condition. The cranium and mandible were eroded and broken, with only tooth enamel surviving, and only fragments of the thoracic vertebrae, ribs, clavicle and humerus were present.

The child was buried with the head to the west in supine position. The coffin tapered toward the head, indicating it had been hexagonal. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin. The highest nail was recorded at an elevation of 1.13’ and the lowest nail at .93’. Three straight pins were also recorded *in situ*, one by each side of the cranium and one by the right thoracic vertebrae, but only one fragment was recovered.

No other burials lay in obvious proximity to Burial 370; construction of the stone wall or other features may have obliterated graves in this area. Absent any clear evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 370 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial 371
Series
Catalog # 1875
Datum Point: 105 (1.24’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: -2.88’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 371 held the coffinless remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave was in the southeastern portion of the excavated site, adjacent to a concrete footing for the structure at 290 Broadway. This construction disturbed and destroyed an unknown number of burials, including truncation of Burial 371 at the lower abdomen.

The grave shaft outline was straight-sided and angled out from the head end. Its excavation began at an elevation of –1.37’, its bottom was at –3.42’. Numerous pieces of kiln furniture, stoneware waste, cow phalanges, and other cow bone fragments were present in the fill, and a pipe stem fragment was recovered from the soil matrix during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

[ Burial 362 had been dug through the upper grave shaft of Burial 371. Creamware sherds recovered from its grave shaft provided Burial 362 with a terminus post quem of circa 1760 – there is a possibility that some of the Burial 362 shaft fill material was redeposited from the prior grave shaft of Burial 371.]

Matching enameled copper-alloy cuff link faces were found beneath the woman’s left humerus. They were oval in shape, 1.4 by 1.1 cm, and decorated with a white and pink design on a blue-green ground. The items appeared to have been deliberately placed with the deceased. They may have been worn at the neck or arm, or on clothing (though no fabric was preserved in association).

A metal button was also recovered from Burial 371, but its location within the grave was not noted in the field records. The domed, stamped, circular iron disc was 12 mm in diameter and had a 2 mm central hole (Figure 12.xx). A small fragment (broken into pieces) of rust-encrusted textile, identified as wool with an undeterminable weave, was found adhering to the button face. The button (possibly used for upholstery) is evidently lacking the pin shank and appears to be of a type manufactured in the second quarter of the 19th century (Noël Hume 1974: 90-91 ). Based on the lack of provenience and the high degree of disturbance to Burial 371, the button is considered to have been intrusive.

Burial 371 lay about two feet beneath the abovementioned Burial 362. Burial 357, a coffin-less grave of a man aged 45 to 65, lay a few feet to the west of Burial 371, and
Burial 377, another coffin-less grave which held a woman, lay approximately 2 feet to the south. These three other graves were at markedly higher elevations. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 371 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
**Burial 372**

Catalog # 1855  
Datum Point: 93  
Grid coordinates: S81/E235  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.91’ asl (not cranium)  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 372 consisted only of the mandible of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The bone was found in Feature 144, an irregularly shaped pit believed to have been used by local potteries as a dumping area for kiln furniture and broken stoneware. The pit was approximately a foot deep and was filled with dark brown sandy silt. The highest elevation of the mandible was recorded at 1.91’ and the lowest at 1.83’.

During excavation the mandible was recorded in Stratum IV, Level 2 of Feature 144. However, excavators who were conducting the *in situ* assessment recalled that teeth and mandible fragments had been excavated from Feature 122, Stratum IV, Level 1 and Stratum 1, Level 2. They deduced that the skeletal elements were from the same individual, designated Burial 372.

Burial 372 has been placed by default in the Middle 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 373
Series 56
Catalog # 1878
Datum Point: 111 (1.69’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S70.5/E132
Elevation of Cranium: -0.97’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 373 was the grave of a woman aged 45 to 60 years. The grave was located at the rear of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was generally rectangular, and the fill soil was described as very mottled red and brown sand and grey and yellow brown silt. It contained one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware and several of grey stoneware, a wine bottle neck fragment, a cow bone, oyster and clam shell fragments, and pieces of tobacco pipe.

The intact grave shaft was quite deep compared to adjacent burials. Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 0.79’ asl. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.42’ and the bottom at -1.41’. The coffin was hexagonal, though the shoulders angled only slightly. The lid had split lengthwise, and the north side had fallen onto the remains. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, and many elements had eroded and disappeared. Hair and tissue were recovered with a pin on the cranium and were sent to the laboratory along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 373 appeared to have disturbed the south edge of Burial 324. Burial 373 may have been contemporary with Burial 352, which was adjacent to the north of Burial 324. All of these burials were part of a row of mostly adult graves that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 on the north to Burial 338 on the south. This row may have delineated the contour of the eighteenth-century landscape.

At least two phases of interments occurred within this row of graves. The earlier phase included Burials 400 and 324, and the later stage (possibly “filling in” between the existing graves) included Burials 352 and 373. The later burials were found at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on the relationships to surrounding graves, Burial 373 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial 374
Series 57
Catalog # 1882
Datum Point: 98 (3.9’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S72/E132.5
Elevation of Cranium: 1.36’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 374 was of an infant less than 3 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, beneath Burial 349, another infant burial, and within the grave shaft of Burial 326, of a man aged 45 to 55.

The coffin was either tapered or slightly shouldered in shape. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.54’, its bottom at 1.25’. Nails delineated the coffin’s bottom perimeter. Nine straight pins were noted, including two by the feet and seven in the cranial and thoracic region. The two near the feet were described as typical greenish copper alloy, but the others were represented by pale greyish streaks surrounded by organic stains. One of the cranial pins had preserved a sample of hair and organic matter. All soil from within the coffin was removed as a burial soil sample, and the grave fill soil was removed as a pedestal for the skeletal remains.

As noted, Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. The infant’s coffin appeared to have been buried simultaneously with that of the man. (In other cases at the site, a coffin placed within an extant grave was atop the earlier burial, rather than alongside it).

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 374 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 375
Series 64
Catalog # 1886
Datum Point: 103
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E253
Elevation of Cranium: - 0.4’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 375, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 16 and 18 years old. She was buried directly in the soil with her arms crossed above her head, a unique position at the African Burial Ground. The burial was discovered during excavation for concrete footings for the structure at 290 Broadway. Machine trenching exposed five broken longbones protruding from the wall of a construction trench. Excavators initially believed that the longbones were disarticulated, but as excavation proceeded, they discovered that the burial was intact, and the woman had been buried with her arms in this unusual position. The remains were nearly complete, although apparently truncated at the ankles, presumably by construction.

Construction disturbances had obliterated the grave shaft outline on the east and northwest sides. The eastern end of the burial had been truncated, perhaps by construction of a wall along Elk Street. The grave shaft soil was described as olive-grey sandy silt, and it contained sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of kiln furniture, nail fragments (some with wood attached), a quartz crystal approximately ½” long, and two pieces of copper alloy, possibly from a shoe buckle. Field notes indicated that a musket ball was found in the grave shaft soil, but cataloged with the clearing of the area rather than the burial. Fragments of disarticulated bones, including maxilla and cranium pieces, were found in the fill at the east end of Burial 375 and designated as Burial 345, a Middle group adult interment, which may have been disturbed by Burial 375.

No coffin was evident in Burial 375. The body was laid out supine, with the head to the west, and legs extended. Her arms, as noted, were crossed above her head, right over left. Although this could have been the original burial position, it is also possible that her body was removed from its coffin and placed here as a secondary interment. Wood lines, which could have been remnants of a coffin, were found to the south of the burial, but the area was highly disturbed and excavation was not completed here.

A metal and ceramic artifact surrounded by an organic stain, possibly cloth or leather, was found adjacent to the right femur; this item was photographed and drawn in situ. The artifact was identified as a ceramic ball, 1.7 cm in diameter, encircled twice by a copper alloy band. The band had an impressed design of diagonal lines on either side of a longitudinal groove. The object may have
been enclosed in a pocket or pouch, represented by the organic material surrounding it. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded in situ between the first rib and left clavicle, and a possible kidney stone or ossified cyst measuring 2.8 cm x 2.2 cm was found by the lower right ribs.

Based on the lack of temporally diagnostic material in association with this grave, Burial 375 has been designated a Middle group interment.

**Burial #: 375**
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/21/92
Drawing #: 888
**Burial 376**

Series 59  
Catalog # 1895  
Datum Point: 84 (3.49’ asl)  
Grid coordinates: S77.5/E134.5  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.45’ asl  
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 376 held the remains of a man between 45 and 65 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, an area that had been scraped down by backhoe to a level where grave shafts and coffin outlines were visible. The grave shaft appeared to be significantly wider than the coffin. The extra breadth occurred on the north side, corresponding to the shaft of the underlying Burial 395. The soil was described as red sand and dark grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt, containing a small amount of stoneware, two oyster shell fragments, and two fragments of extraneous human bone.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 2.14’ asl, the lowest point of the bottom at 0.23’. The lid had collapsed onto the skeletal remains in the eastern part of the grave. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The hexagonal coffin was noticeably wider than most coffins from this cemetery. This may imply that the deceased was heavy-set.

A piece of white coral, identified as *Siderastrea sidereal*, was found 0.1’ above the coffin lid in the area of the left femur. This coral is found in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, Bermuda, and possibly off the Brazilian coast and Annobón and Fernando Póo islands in the Gulf of Guinea (Cairns 1981: Distribution 48-50, cited in conservation report). It may have been placed in the grave at the time of interment. The coral was missing from the final artifact inventory and was probably destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The man had been laid supine with his head to the west, hands resting at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, bones crushed and eroded. Six copper-alloy straight pins were recorded on the torso, including two crossed pins on the sternum.

Burial 376 was interred, perhaps deliberately, above Burial 395, although the two graves were offset somewhat. Burial 376 may have been contemporary with Burials 314 and 338, both of a man in his 40s and a woman between 33 and 65, respectively. The three graves lay at similar elevations and virtually parallel. All of the abovementioned burials lay within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, possibly delineating a
contour in the hillside. Based on the relationships to nearby graves, Burial 376 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

Burial #: 376
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/23/92
Drawing #: 832

North
Burial 377
Series 65
Catalog # 1901
Datum Point: 102
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: -0.44’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 377 was of a woman between 33 and 58 years of age. The grave was discovered during the excavation of Burial 355, which consisted of disarticulated remains, and the skull was originally assigned to that individual. The grave was located adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials; it truncated Burial 377 at the lower abdomen.

The grave shaft was clearly visible only at the south and west. The soil overlying the remains was described as fine reddish-brown sand with inclusions of yellowish-brown and dark grey compact sandy silt. A patch of fine dark brown sand with heavy mica flecking was noted on the outside of the right humerus. The grave fill soil was devoid of the ceramics and kiln furniture found in association with Burial 355 above, and no faunal remains, shell, or other artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. A possible stone grave marker, which may have been associated with a different grave (Burial 360 or an un-discovered underlying interment), was recorded approximately 3 feet to the west.

No coffin walls were identified, nor were any nails found with this burial. Deteriorated material, possibly a remnant of the coffin lid and floor, was noted above and below the skeletal remain, however. The top covering was recorded at -0.76’, the bottom at –0.92’. The deceased may have been placed directly in the ground wrapped in material that left organic stains resembling wood; a similar substance was observed in Burial 381, immediately to the north. Excavators also suggested that boards might have been placed above and below the body. Alternatively, the wood-like residue could have been from the coffin of a prior burial that was disturbed by Burial 377. A substance excavators believed to be red ocher was observed on the possible wood remains, as well as on the head, ribs, and scapulae; samples were taken from the skull and ribs. According to field notes, several seeds thought to be jimson weed were recovered from the mouth area, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory. A sticky orange substance was noted on the 9th right rib. It appeared to have eaten into the bone and stained the surrounding sand.

The skeletal elements that remained were in poor condition. The skull had been shattered by compression, the ribs and vertebrae were crushed, and the remaining long bones were eroded. The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, and her forearms appeared to have been laid over her lower abdomen such that the hands would have crossed over her pelvis. The cervical vertebrae beneath the wood-like remains were
covered with a sticky black substance. This substance, which proved impossible to remove, extended down the sternum and interior rib shafts.

Three copper-alloy rings, measuring about ½” in diameter according to field records, were discovered in the neck area and photographed in situ. The rings lay essentially side-by-side under the woman’s chin. One ring had small fragments of hair or fiber attached to the bottom, and was connected to another ring by a small piece of fiber. The project conservator freeze-dried the cervical vertebrae area with the rings and fiber intact and removed them for conservation: however, they were not cataloged in the laboratory and were never located by the Howard team. They appear to have been lost prior to accessioning by conservators. Because they were removed when found, they were not depicted on the final in situ drawings.

As noted, Burial 377 lay beneath a group of disarticulated remains designated Burial 355. Burials 378 and 381 lay adjacent to the north. Like Burial 377, these burials were overlain by a substance excavators assumed to be wood remains, despite the lack of coffin nails. A humerus and other unidentified elements, possibly from Burial 355, protruded into the indistinct grave shaft, indicating that one or more burials were destroyed by the placement of Burials 377, 381, and perhaps 378 (although Burial 378 may have been one of the impacted graves).

Burial 377 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group because it appears to have destroyed a pre-existing grave.
Burial #: 377
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/28/92
Drawing #: 899

Possible stone grave marker

Backhoe disturbance

(Burial 378)

235 E

75.5 S

North
Burial 378
Series 65
Catalog #
Datum Point: 102
Grid coordinates: (see drawing for burial 377)
Elevation of Cranium: -0.28’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 378 was not fully excavated and was left in place when the field project was halted in the summer of 1992. No skeletal assessment was completed in the field, nor was any information on the age or sex of the deceased recorded. The grave, located in the southeast part of the excavated cemetery, was truncated by a massive concrete footing for the proposed structure at 290 Broadway. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials.

The south side of the coffin and its southwest corner, along with the cranium and maxilla, were discovered during excavation of the overlying Burial 355, a disturbed grave. According to field notes, the north coffin side was identified as well, although no nails or other artifacts were observed in this burial, and no samples were collected. The remains were not photographed or drawn in situ, although the grave is indicated on drawings of Burial 355 and Burial 377.

The partial excavation of Burial 378 revealed a cranium later designated Burial 381. Field records do not clarify the relationship between Burial 378 and Burials 355, 377, and 381, although an examination of photographs raised the possibility that the grave shaft for Burial 381 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 378. The disturbance to this area no doubt obscured much of the relevant stratigraphic information. Burial 378 has been placed by default in the Middle temporal group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 378.
Burial 379

Series 48
Catalog # 1906
Datum Point: 104
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E215
Elevation of Cranium: 0.16’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 379, located in Lot 20 ½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of man between 30 and 40 years old. The grave shaft outline was clearly defined with the western end wider that the eastern end. The shaft fill soil was described as reddish-brown mottled with light brown clay, and contained a high concentration of artifacts including: a sherd of scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware, two sherds of undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware, several sherds of Staffordshire slipware, a sherd of Chinese export porcelain, glass fragments, hundreds of sherds of kiln waste, sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, nail fragments, a clay pipe bowl and two pipe stem fragments, (lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center), many fragments of brick and kiln brick, a lead-alloy musket ball measuring 1.81 mm, numerous oyster and clam shells and shell fragments, and a chert fragment. The grave shaft soil (and the coffin itself) held fragments of human bone from the underlying Burial 382 a child’s grave.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.66’ and described as too faint for recovery. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a hexagonal coffin with his head to the west, supine, with his hands on his upper thighs. Excavators found a button (which they identified as of bone) with a copper-alloy wire shank below the distal end of the left ulna. The button was identified in the laboratory as a leather button or button back. Another button was found during laboratory cleaning of the right inominate. It was a copper-alloy domed button with an soldered loop shank, measuring 17 mm in diameter.

A shell was recorded in the field drawing and in the final photograph of the burial, located along the coffin side adjacent to the right side of the skull, but the only shell recovered from the burial was listed as grave fill material. The shell may have intruded into the coffin from the shaft fill along the south side.

Burial 379 has been assigned to the Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it later.
Burial #: 379
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/3/92
Drawing #: 858

0'          .5'          1'
North
**Burial 380**

Series 36  
Catalog # 1912  
Datum Point: 92  
Grid coordinates: S85/E241  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.51’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 380, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 40 to 60 years old. The grave cut outline appeared large and irregular in shape, probably because it shared a grave cut with the overlying Burial 328, which held a woman in her 40s. The grave shaft soil was not described but contained many fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, a burned clay pipe bowl, pig bones, and an oyster shell fragment.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.8’ and the bottom at 0.18’. The deceased was buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine, with his head to the west, and his hands on his pelvis. Several nails were observed *in situ* around the coffin’s top and bottom perimeter, with twelve nails at the headboard and ten vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. One of the whole nails recovered measured 2.7” in length. The skeletal remains were complete, despite considerable destruction to the face vault, thorax and vertebral column, which had been crushed and flattened due to the placement of Burial 328 directly above. Field notes for Burial 328 indicate that its bone had bonded with bone from Burial 380.

Two straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one on the distal left femur shaft and the other on the left third and fourth metatarsals. Possible fish scales were also recorded by excavators between the femora and below the sacrum, “just at the end of the fingertips”, but no such material was ever received in the laboratory.

As noted, Burial 328 overlay Burial 380 with no intervening soil, though the two were not aligned with each other. Burial 328 may have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 380, indicating a relationship between the two. Like Burial 328, Burial 380 is considered a Middle Group burial.
Burial #: 380
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/25/92
Drawing #: 839
Burial 381
Series 65
Catalog # 1917
Datum Point: 102
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: -0.68’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 381 was initially exposed in June of 1992. It was stabilized and covered pending removal of adjacent burials, then re-exposed in July; however, it was not fully excavated before the field project was halted. The previously removed cranial fragments were replaced in the grave in October 1992, in preparation for site backfilling. Burial 381 was located immediately adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials, and likely truncated Burial 381.

The age and sex of the deceased was not determined; excavators assessed this individual as a young adult, despite having exposed only the face and right shoulder. Little or no tooth wear was noted, and the glenoid was lipped. The upper right second incisor was noted as pegged, and marked enamel hypoplasias across the teeth were observed. The deceased had been laid supine, with the head to the west. No artifacts were found in association with the burial. A soil sample was taken from the purported coffin lid.

The burial was not drawn in the field. As described in the notes, the skull of Burial 381 was located between the north side of Burial 377, a Late Middle grave of a woman between 33 and 58, and the south coffin wall of Burial 378, a partially excavated Middle group burial.

Its general location was indicated on the drawing for Burial 377, and it was photographed along with Burial 377. Field notes indicated that the right scapula, clavicle, and humerus of Burial 381 protruded into the grave of Burial 377, and that the tentatively identified wood remains from Burial 377 extended over Burial 381. Burials 377 and 381 may have been interred together, in coffins that was glued rather than nailed; or, possibly, the wood was from another coffin that was disturbed by this interment or that had over lain it. Extraneous bone found beneath the skull of Burial 381 was believed to belong with Burial 355, a fragmentary adult burial that may have been disturbed by Burials 377 and 381. Burial 381 was placed by default in the Middle Group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 381.
Burial 382

Series 48
Catalog # 1929
Datum Point: 104
Drawing Point Axis: S71.5/E215
Elevation of highest skeletal remain: 1.22’ (occipital portion of cranium)
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 382, located in Lot 20 ½, on the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child approximately 4 to 5 years old. Burial 382 was discovered during the removal of the grave fill in Burial 379, which overlay and truncated Burial 382. The disarticulated bones scattered through the western half of Burial 379’s grave cut were designated Burial 382. Additional, intact remains were discovered as the excavation continued.

The extant grave shaft of Burial 382 was rectangular, though truncated by Burial 379. Shaft fill soil was described as reddish-brown sand mottled with patches of light brown clay, and it contained 60 sherds of stoneware and kiln furniture, nails, bricks, and a clay pipe bowl. Field records do not distinguish whether these items were from the disturbed or undisturbed portion of the burial, so it remains possible that Burial 382 predated the stoneware dumping that concentrated ceramic waste in the overlying Burial 379.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.86’. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including seven vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the north coffin wall was completely absent, as were portions of the west and east walls. The child was laid supine in a four-sided coffin with the head to the west.

The pattern of disturbance caused by Burial 379 made it clear that the child’s remains were disarticulated when the adult was buried, suggesting that a lengthy interval separated the two. The relatively small amount of kiln waste in the grave fill was intrusive from the overlying burial. Based on the disturbance and the possible interment prior to stoneware dumping, Burial 382 has been assigned tentatively to the Early Group.
Burial #: 382
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/13/92
Drawing #: 801

North

Grave shaft of Burial 379
Burial #: 382
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/18/92
Drawing #: 819
Burial 383
Series 63
Catalog # 1931
Datum Point: 107
Grid coordinates: S79/E245
Elevation of Cranium: -0.76’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 383, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a young woman between 14 and 18 years old. A post hole, designated Feature 166, cut into part of the grave shaft. The shaft outline was ovoid at the head with a straight line at the foot, with the high point recorded at an elevation of - 0.1’ asl at the south end. The grave shaft soil was not described but contained hundreds of sherds of kiln furniture, numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, brick fragments, olive green bottle glass, and a clay pipe stem bored at 5/64” (which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001).

The burial was highly unusual in that it was oriented with the head to the south. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid was recorded at an elevation of –0.37’, and nails were observed in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with ten vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been laid supine with her hands resting on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were virtually complete and in fair condition, notwithstanding depression fractures on the cranium.

Straight pin fragments were recovered from the cranial pedestal during laboratory cleaning of the bones. A cobblestone found under the cranium was cataloged and inventoried. A sample identified as organic debris with cedar wood and copper alloy staining, from an unrecorded provenience, was cataloged and inventoried, but was not salvaged following the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Burial 365, located ten feet to the east of Burial 383, also held the remains of a woman who had been placed with her head to the south. The south (head) end of Burial 383 was overlain by the western part of Burial 368, a child aged 10 ½ to 13 ½, so that head overlay head. The child was oriented at an nearly exact right angle to the woman.

Absent any definitive evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 383 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 383
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/7/92
Drawing #: 865

North
**Burial 384**

Series 61  
Catalog # 1955  
Datum Point: 89 (4.01’ asl)  
Grid coordinates: S91.5/E248  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.59’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 384 held the remains of a woman between 25 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the southeast corner of the excavated site, about a foot beneath Burial 317, a disturbed grave. The grave shaft outline was visible but the north side was indistinguishable from the shaft of Burial 361. The shaft fill soil was not described. A nail with wood attached was recovered from the grave fill, but it may have been displaced from the coffin. This burial either predated or fell outside the stoneware dump to the west, as no ceramic waste material was found in the grave fill.

The coffin was particularly narrow and hexagonal in shape. Wood samples from the sides and bottom were identified as red pine. Its top elevation was recorded at 0.87’, its bottom at –0.26’. Nails were recorded along the sides at top and bottom, though none were recorded as driven into either the headboard or footboard.

The woman had been placed supine, with her head to the west, hands resting on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, the bones highly eroded and many crushed or missing. The two top incisors had been filed flat. Sr isotope analysis suggests birth in the Americas. Copper fragments possibly representing a straight pin were recovered during cleaning of pedestalled remains, but exact provenience was not recorded.

As noted above, Burial 317 lay one foot above the southeast part of Burial 384. On the north side, the grave shaft of Burial 384 was indistinguishable from that of Burial 361, which was very slightly higher in elevation. The stratigraphic sequence of these two burials could not be determined from their relative positions; however, Burial 361 had the tapered coffin that is considered diagnostic of Early Group burials, while Burial 384 had the more typical hexagonal coffin. Burial 384 has been placed in the Middle Group because of the hexagonal coffin, though the possible relationship to Burial 361 and the absence of kiln waste suggest that it might alternatively be placed in the Early Group.
Burial #: 384
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/23/92
Drawing #: 836

Preserved coffin floor
Burial 385
Catalog # 1964
Datum Point: 91 (3.99’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S86/E251.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.83’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 385 held the remains of a woman between 40 and 60 years old. Her grave was located in the extreme southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Field records describe the grave shaft fill as dark red-brown loamy sand with grey-brown and yellow-brown silty clay. The shaft outline was narrow and rectangular. Two half-foot diameter, vaguely circular soil discolorations were recorded along the south side of the burial, near the foot, perhaps representing a later disturbance to the grave shaft. The western half of the grave was dug into red sand subsoil, while the eastern half was surrounded by brown and yellow silty clay, possibly a pre-existing feature. A dozen sherds of locally produced stoneware or waste sherds were recovered from the grave shaft fill. This burial was apparently outside the stoneware dump identified to the west.

The coffin was first recorded at an elevation of 1.31’ asl, and its bottom at 0.45’. The outline was difficult to define (only the head board was present), and its shape was determined mainly from coffin nails recorded in situ at the top and bottom corners and along the bottom of the sides. Based on the nail positions, the coffin was narrow and hexagonal, much like that of the nearby Burial 384.

The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, arms at her sides and hands on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were in fair condition and nearly complete, though the bones were soft and eroded and the cranium was partly crushed. A straight pin was recorded in situ on the manubrium, and at least two more were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. Two bone buttons were also recovered, one from the coffin floor between the right first rib and third thoracic vertebra, and one from loose sand examined after removal of the right ribs. Both were of turned bone, 8 mm in diameter, with 2 mm drilled single center holes.

Burial 385 did not overlap with any other burials. Highly disturbed Burials 319 and 320 lay just to the south at higher elevations. An infant burial, Burial 334, lay beneath the two disturbed burials and appeared to be aligned to Burial 385. Burial 361 lay beneath Burial 334 at the same elevation as Burial 385. Burial 385 was roughly aligned with and at a comparable elevation to Burial 335/356, a co-interred young woman and infant. Finally, the elevation also corresponded to Burial 384, which lay about 5 feet to the south.
and had a similar narrow hexagonal coffin. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 385 has been assigned to the Middle Group.
Burial 386
Catalog # 1973
Datum Point: 64
Grid coordinates: S48/E121.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.37’ asl
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 386 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was in the northern area of the cemetery, near the east side of Lot 16. The grave fill soil held a few fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, possible redware, a clay pipe stem with a bore hole of 4/64”, red brick, wood, oyster shell and mammal bone. Field notes indicated that the excavators found jimson weed seeds, but they were not catalogued or inventoried.

Burial 386 had been oriented with the head to the west. Field notes indicate that the southern edge of the coffin had been disturbed and contained intrusive fragments of brick and charcoal. The skeletal remains (ribs, vertebrae, and long bones) were disturbed and the cranium was crushed. There were also deep cracks running through the burial due to the drying of the clay. As a result, the soil was water screened to recover additional bone after the removal of the pedestals. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of .58’ and at the bottom .06’. Samples of the coffin wood were taken but never identified. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin. One whole nail measured at 1.9” long was recorded in situ at an elevation of 0.19’.

Burial 386 did not overlap with any other burial. It lay to the east of and between two adult graves, Burials 210 and 242, but does not seem to have been related clearly to either one. The area to the north, east, and south of Burial 386 was never fully excavated, so the proximity of other burials is unknown. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 386 was designated a Late group burial.
Burial #: 386
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/23/92
Drawing #: 837
Burial 387
Series 38
Catalog # 1996
Datum Point: 101
Grid coordinates: S78/E227
Elevation of Cranium: -0.25 asl’
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 387, located in Lot 20 ½, in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a man between 34 and 44 years old. The grave shaft outline was slightly rounded at the foot end of the coffin, with a disturbance at the northwestern corner. The grave shaft soil was not described, but it contained numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, oyster shell, and a fragment of olive green bottle glass. Because Burial 387 lay directly beneath Burial 366, years, the contents of the latter’s grave fill may have originated in the fill of the Burial 387 grave shaft. The ceramic waste in the soil immediately surrounding the coffin was very sparse, and might have been intrusive from the burial above.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of –0.14’ at the northwestern corner and at –0.99’ at the northeastern corner. The coffin appeared extremely narrow and rectangular or tapered in shape. Field records indicate that an oyster shell was found on the coffin lid; this item was identified in the laboratory as the whole upper and lower valves of the oyster. Unfortunately, the shell was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Nails were recorded in situ around the coffin’s top and bottom perimeters. Excavators observed that the north and south walls of the coffin had been disturbed, which caused the some of the skeletal remains to lie outside of the designated coffin walls; alternatively, the coffin may have been hexagonal rather than straight-sided.

The deceased had been buried supine with his head to the west, with his right hand pronated over the upper thigh and his left hand pronated over the center of the pelvis. The cranium was crushed and partially embedded in the south coffin wall. The burial tilted downhill toward the feet, which were recorded at an elevation of –1.16’. The incline of the skeletal remains is clearly indicated in the field drawing, which shows a fairly large space between the headboard and the cranium and the feet pushed down to the foot of the coffin.

Laboratory staff cataloged a fragment of a cast copper alloy cufflink or button from an unknown provenience associated with this burial. The item was not drawn in the field or mentioned in field notes, nor was it photographed before it was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center. No clear evidence associated the artifact with this burial; however, the overlying Burial 366, which had slumped into Burial 387, contained a cast copper alloy button, possibly a match for the item. It is possible that the artifact was originally associated with Burial 366.
Burial 387 and the adjacent Burial 388 (of a woman aged 29 to 57) had similarly narrow coffins, similar hand positions (which could have been due to the extremely narrow coffins) and appeared to be aligned, implying that the burials may have been contemporaneous. Both contained stoneware waste material in their shafts -- they either post-dated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or the material was intrusive from later disturbances. Based on the apparently tapered coffin and the possible interment prior to the heavy kiln dumping in the area, this burial is placed in the Early Group.
**Burial 388**

Series 52  
Catalog # 2008  
Datum Point: 100  
Grid coordinates: S75.5/E222  
Elevation of Cranium: -0.38’ asl  
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 388, located in Lot 20 ½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 29 and 57 years old. The grave shaft outline was described as very long and rectangular in shape. Portions of the outline had been obscured by disturbances at the site. The grave shaft soil contained about 300 sherds of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware, pieces of clam and oyster shell, fragments of cow bone fragments, and a clay pipe bowl.

The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of –0.36’. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, with eleven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a tapered coffin with her head to the west, in supine position with both hands pronated over the thighs. The skeletal remains were complete except for some foot bones. The cranium was in poor condition with multiple fractures. Excavators collected a wood sample from the coffin headboard, which was subsequently labeled as “dowel from lid;” its true provenience is unclear. Another lid sample was identified as red pine. Field notes indicated that two straight pins were found, but only one was drawn *in situ*, on the cranium, and only one was cataloged.

According to field records, Burial 388 overlay another grave, Burial 424, which was represented only by an apparent grave cut outline and a few small bone fragments with modern debris (newspaper) interspersed. Burial 424 was identified four weeks after the removal of Burial 388, and the entire area was disturbed in the interim. “Burial 421,” adjacent to the west, was also voided when it was determined to be a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than a burial.

Burial 388 and Burial 387 to its south had similar very narrow coffins and pronated hand positions, and were aligned. The burials appeared contemporaneous. Both contained some stoneware waste material in their shafts, indicating that they either post-dated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or that the material was intrusive from later disturbances. The tapered four-sided coffin places Burial 388 in the Early Group.
Burial #: 388
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/30/92
Drawing #: 850

0'          .5'          1'
North
Burial 389
Series 50
Catalog # 2023
Datum Point: 95
Grid coordinates: S82/E220
Elevation of Cranium: 1.87’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 389, located in Lot 20 ½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the truncated remains of woman of undetermined age. The grave shaft outline appeared to be tapered, but only the western half was discernable due to truncation by Burial 396 the grave of a child between 6 ½ and 8 ½ years, at its eastern end. The high point of the grave shaft outline was recorded at an elevation of 2.58’ at the northwest corner. The soil was described as red sand mottled with brown-yellow and grey-green clay. It contained a few brick fragments and numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln waste, and kiln furniture. The grave was overlain by the western part of a dump associated with the potteries in the area; the kiln furniture and waste may have been intrusive from the later industrial dump situated above the grave.

The remaining portions of the coffin lid were recorded as well preserved. The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot. The elevation of the lid at the southwest corner of the headboard was recorded at 2.71’. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the headboard was unusually wide, measuring 1.6’. The grave floor may have sloped downward to the east: the cranium appeared to have slid away from the coffin headboard, leaving a wide empty space. The bottom of the coffin at the easternmost surviving portion was recorded at an elevation of 1.28’.

The deceased had been buried in supine position, head to the west and the left hand on the innominate. The right hand was absent except for an eroded wrist bone, and the rest of her skeleton was missing below the pelvis. Excavators noted that the bones were stained black and had accrued an unidentified material, possibly a mineral deposit. A single straight pin was found on the cranium.

As mentioned above, Burial 389 was truncated Burial by 396. Burial 389 may have been aligned with another adult grave, Burial 432. Based on the tapered coffin and the fact that it had been truncated by a later interment, Burial 389 has been assigned to the Early Group.
Burial 390
Catalog # 2032
Datum Point: A2
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E140
Elevation of Cranium: 1.41’ asl (not cranium)
Temporal Group: Middle

The disassociated skeletal elements (right and left femora, a humerus, and a partial occipital) designated Burial 390 were identified as those of a man between 25 and 35 years old. Burial 390 was extensively disturbed by the interment of Burial 392. The femora lay over the east end of the coffin, the humerus was laid against the west wall of the grave shaft and the cranial fragment lay on the coffin’s north side.

Based on the relationship to Burial 392, and in the absence of evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 390 has been designated a Middle group interment.
Burial #: 390
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 6/29/92
Drawing #: 846

North
Burial 391
Series 57
Catalog # 2034
Datum Point: 110 (1.83’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S68/E140.5
Elevation of Cranium: 1.69’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 391 held the remains of a man between 16 ½ and 19 ½ years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17 just to the south of the projected alignment of the former boundary fence. This area had been scraped down by backhoe until coffin stains appeared; however, this burial had no coffin. The grave shaft was recorded at elevations of 1.43’ to 1.65’ asl and the skeletal remains were exposed at 1.69’ asl. Excavators noted a coffin line along the south edge of the burial, extending west of the remains; this coffin stain was from Burial 426, an unexcavated grave that lay immediately to the south and beneath Burial 391.

Artifacts from the burial included intrusive material from a disturbance near the feet, some wood fragments, and several nails, which may have been present in the soil matrix. However, the nails were recovered in direct association with bone, and could have been deliberately placed in the burial, so they were reburied with the skeletal remains. Fragments of extraneous bone and teeth were found in the grave fill and identified as those of an individual approximately 13 years old. The area contained numerous disturbed burials, any of which could have been the source of the extraneous remains.

The man had been placed directly in the ground supine, with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his abdomen. The skeletal remains were severely crushed but complete.

The south side of Burial 391 overlay the north side of Burial 426. The latter was not fully exposed or excavated, but appeared to have a four-sided coffin. The scarcity of material evidence in Burial 391 made temporal assignment difficult, but based on stratigraphic position this burial has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.
Burial 392
Catalog # 2039
Datum Point: 110 (1.83’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E140
Elevation of Cranium: 1.04’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 392 was of a man between 43 and 53 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been cleared by backhoe down to the level of the coffins. The grave shaft was clearly visible on all sides except the north. Its fill was described as grey-brown silt with yellow-brown, red-brown, and grey sandy silt mottling. Grave fill artifacts included several sherds of stoneware, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail, and a molded tobacco pipe bowl fragment, which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The grave fill also contained disassociated skeletal elements from a man between 25 and 35 years old, designated Burial 390. This grave was probably disturbed by the interment of Burial 392.

The rectangular coffin lid was identified at elevations of 0.83’ to 1.23’ asl. It appeared to have at least two cross pieces nailed to the lengthwise boards. Other pieces of wood recorded on the lid may have been extraneous to this burial, possibly from the underlying Burial 416 (an Early group adult burial) or the aforementioned Burial 390. A wood sample from the coffin side was identified as pine and a sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar.

The cranium was exposed at the same time as the coffin lid. The deceased had been laid in the typical supine position, with his hands at his sides, but with his head to the east, which was very unusual in this cemetery. Although this orientation may have been deliberate, it is also possible that the rectangular coffin made it difficult to distinguish the head of the coffin from the foot, resulting in an inadvertent head-to-east position.

Twelve buttons were recorded in place and recovered (some in fragments) from this burial, along with remnants of fine wool (one with an obvious button hole). Bone button backs were located at the knees (four at the right and three at the left), and near the hands (three at the right and one at the left). The button backs from the right hand were 21 to 22 mm in diameter, while the others were 15 to 16 mm. In addition, a 16 mm octagonal
button or cuff link face with a cast loop shank was found at the right shoulder (the shank link apparently did not survive), and during laboratory cleaning of the cervical vertebrae, a portion of a second octagonal face was found.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition, crushed and heavily eroded, although complete. Three round possible urinary stones were removed from below the inominate. Possible healed fractures were also noted on the left patella and right ribs.

Burial 392 appeared to have substantially disturbed Burial 390 and the underlying Burial 416. Burial 392 also cut into the northeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 326. Burial 426, an unexcavated grave, lay just to the north of Burials 392 and 416. Based on the graves impacted by its placement, Burial 392 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 392
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/10/92
Drawing #: 870

North
**Burial 393**

Series 52  
Catalog # 2051  
Datum Point: 95  
Grid coordinates: S84/E211  
Elevation of Cranium: 2.54’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 393 held the remains of a peri- or neonatal infant. The grave was located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, atop Burial 405, which held a child 6 to 10 years old. The grave shaft outline was irregularly shaped and the grave shaft soil contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a sherd of kiln furniture, and an oyster shell fragment.

The coffin lid was reached at an elevation of 2.63’. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with three vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The coffin was narrow and bowed out slightly at the south side; it appeared hexagonal, although the shape is in doubt. The infant had been laid supine with the head to the west and arms fully extended. The fragmented cranial bones were scattered, as were the bones of the feet. Five straight pins were recorded *in situ*: two at the cranium and one at the right clavicle, all of which were surrounded by concentrations of hair; one at the right radius/ulna; and one at the left femur. Field notes also indicated that small fragments of oyster shell were found above the coffin lid, but they were not cataloged or inventoried as coffin lid items and may have been inventoried as grave fill.

As noted, Burial 393 was located on top of Burial 405, though the two burials had separate grave shaft outlines. Both graves held narrow coffins with problematic shapes. Burial 393 was probably placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 405, albeit at a later date. Absent any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 393 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial 394
Catalog #2056
Datum Point: 109
Grid coordinates: S59.5/E185
Elevation of Cranium: -0.59' asl (not cranium)
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 394 consisted of remains of an adult between 16 to 25 years old, whose sex was not determined. The remains were located in an area that had been disturbed by 19th-century construction on Lot 18. Skeletal elements, disturbed by backhoe during clearing of the area, were very fragmented and were primarily from the lower half of the body (mostly tibia, fibula, femur and innominate fragments). A wood sample, possibly from the coffin, was collected but not identified, and was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The soil surrounding the burial was described as red-brown sand with patches of mottled yellow-brown clay. It contained fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, nails, wood, clam and oyster shell, and mammal bones, as well as intrusive material including modern sanitary tiles, mirror glass, window glass, linoleum, and plaster from 20th-century construction. Since all loose artifacts in close proximity to the burial were catalogued as Burial 394, and no grave cut was identified due to the extensive disturbance, no artifacts could not be definitively associated with the deceased.

Burial 394 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains in situ within a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
**Burial 395**
Series 59
Catalog #2058
Datum Point: 111 (1.69’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S76.5/E135.5
Elevation of Cranium: -1.11’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 395 was of a man aged 43 to 53 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been excavated by backhoe to expose the grave shafts and coffin outlines. The grave shaft was originally believed to be the shaft of Burial 376, which lay above Burial 395. The fill was described as red sand and dark grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft of Burial 395, but some of the grave shaft artifacts assigned to Burial 376 may have originated in Burial 395.

The hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -0.52’, and the bottom lay at -1.55’. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters. Skeletal remains were badly eroded, wet and fragile, but complete. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west, arms at his sides with the hands resting on the pelvis. One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the skull.

The top of the Burial 395 coffin lay about 0.7’ beneath the bottom of Burial 376, offset slightly to the north and oriented slightly more southerly. Burial 395 may have been contemporary with Burial 373, a nearby low-lying burial of a woman aged 45 to 60. These burials appeared to be within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, and encompassed a broad demographic and temporal range. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. If Burial 395 was contemporary with Burial 373, then the overlying Burial 376 postdated both, although all three of these burials, including Burial 395, have been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 395
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/9/92
Drawing #: 868

North
**Burial 396**

Series 50  
Catalog # 2059  
Datum Point: 94  
Grid coordinates: S82.5/E224  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.43’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 396, located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a child between 6 ½ and 8 ½ years old. The shaft outline appeared rectangular, although the southwestern corner was not discernable. The high point of the grave cut, close to the southwestern corner, was recorded at an elevation of 2.77’. The grave had been dug through a waste dump from nearby pottery kilns, and the shaft fill contained over a thousand sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, some kiln furniture, a few brick fragments, two pieces of unidentified mammal bone, and a fragment of oyster shell. Two phalanges found above the coffin lid were probably from the underlying Burial 389, a woman’s truncated grave.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.81’ and appeared to have collapsed and crushed the cranium. Excavators noted that large rocks had lain directly on the skeleton and may have damaged some of the skeletal remains. Nails were recorded in situ, around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with eight vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried supine, with head to the west and hands at the sides. Excavators noted that the north side of the coffin wall had slumped in onto the left hand, left fibula and the left foot. Five straight pins were recorded in situ: three on the cranium (at least one of which had preserved a hair sample), one on the distal left humerus and one on the right ribs. A small, unidentified iron artifact, which was not cataloged or inventoried in the laboratory, and some intrusive potsherds and kiln furniture were found inside the coffin.

Burial 396 truncated the eastern end of Burial 389, indicating that the child’s burial postdated it. Burial 396 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.
Burial 397
Series 37
Catalog # 2060
Datum Point: 94
Grid coordinates: S87/E229
Elevation of Cranium: 0.51’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 397, located at the far rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. The rectangular grave cut was shared with the overlying Burial 341, of a man of undetermined age. The grave shaft fill contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a fragment of redware, nails and numerous fragments of oyster and clam shell.

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was recorded at an elevation of 0.83’. Excavators noted that the coffin appeared large in the field drawings because the upper walls had extended outward. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with twelve vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman was buried with her head to the west in supine position, hands directly atop her thighs. Burial 341 had slumped down onto Burial 397 and apparently caused fractures to the cranium. The dental remains showed signs of deliberate modification (distal chipping).

Fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the cranium during cleaning in the laboratory. A fragment each of ceramic and kiln furniture were recorded in situ at the base of the cranium, but considering the vast amounts of sherds found in the grave fill, it is likely these fell in from the grave shaft. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 0.08’. Excavators noted that they checked the bottom of the grave cut and found no evidence of an underlying burial.

As noted, Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, and they appear to have shared the same grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north. Burials 341 and 397 have been designated a Middle Group interment, based on overall stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place the grave more precisely in time.
**Burial 398**

Catalog #2061  
Datum Point: 90  
Grid coordinates: S93/E256.1  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.67’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Field notes state that Burial 398 consisted of “all the bone fragments and artifacts in redeposited fill dirt in the extreme SE corner of Structure F.” The area was heavily disturbed by the construction of retaining walls for the buildings at 290 Broadway. An unknown number of burials were damaged or destroyed by this construction. The surrounding soil yielded a few sherds of local stoneware, window, bottle, and drinking glass fragments, and a piece of unidentified gastropod shell. Human skeletal remains recovered included cranial fragments, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, and long bone fragments; they appeared to have been from an adult aged 25 to 35 years. Excavators believed that Burial 398 and Burial 403, the remains of a man between 39 and 65 years, represented the same individual. Laboratory notes indicated that Burial 403 was voided and the remains were joined with those from Burial 398. Each was cataloged separately, however, and the skeletal remains of Burial 398 appeared to be from a younger adult than those of Burial 403.

Artifacts recovered near the bones included nails and nail fragments, straight pins, a copper-alloy ring (21 mm. inside band diameter), and a portion of an octagonal cufflink. A button was found to the north of the main concentration of bone, but not cataloged with this burial; it was probably cataloged with Burial 403.

Burial 398 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 399
Catalog # 2063
Datum Point: 104 (3.31’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S79/E213
Elevation of Cranium: -0.08’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 399 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 20½ in the eastern part of the excavated site. Although the field notes mentioned extraneous nails in the shaft fill, all nails were packaged in the same bag and could not be differentiated in the laboratory.

The infant was buried in a rectangular coffin, in supine position with the head to the west. The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of 0.16’ and the bottom at -0.23’. Several vertical nails were recorded in situ around the coffin’s top perimeter and an additional seventeen nails delineated the coffin bottom. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. The skeleton was nearly complete, but bone surfaces and epiphyses were very eroded and the cranium was crushed.

Eight straight pins were recorded in situ: five at the cranium, one at the neck, and one adjacent to the left femur, lying on a bit of preserved coffin wood. Field notes indicate that a concentration of seed, probably jimson weed, was found at the distal end of the left tibia. The seeds were inventoried, but not conclusively identified before they were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Excavators recorded large amounts of hair and possible tissue on the cranium, and samples were collected for later analysis. Another sample was taken from the upper thoracic vertebrae and left rib area where a copper-alloy straight pin was present.

Burial 399 was aligned parallel to and approximately 2’ north of Burial 415, an interment of a man between 35 and 55 years old. The close proximity and alignment may have indicated a relationship between the two. Absent evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 399 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 399
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/14/92
Drawing #: 874

0'  .5'  1'
North
Burial 400
Series 56
Catalog #2064
Datum Point: 122 (2.67’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S65.5/E130
Elevation of Cranium: 2.09’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 400 held the remains of a man 25 to 35 years old. The grave shaft fill was described as brownish-yellow silt with sand, mottled with strong brown and grey-brown silt. A few ceramic sherds and a piece of kiln furniture were recovered from the shaft. A sherd found in the coffin was deemed intrusive and was bagged along with the fill items. Because the sherd could not be singled out, and it is virtually certain it was intrusive rather than a deliberate placement, it was not reburied with the human remains.

The coffin lid was encountered at 2.41’ asl, and the bottom at 1.37’. Burial 352 had disturbed the eastern half of the coffin’s south side. Otherwise, the sides, headboard, and footboards were discernable, with nails in situ around the bottom, outlining the hexagonal perimeter. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, very crushed and eroded. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west. Both elbows were bent at a 90° angle with forearms laid across the abdomen. This arm position is very similar to that of Burial 324, of a woman between 25 and 35. The burials were at similar elevations, and both had been slightly disturbed by Burial 352, a grave that was placed between them. Burials 324 and 400 may have been interred at or near the same time and/or been related in some way (prepared for burial by the same individuals?). Two copper-alloy pins were recovered from the top of the cranium, both with hair attached. The pins were sent to the laboratory for conservation and the hair was kept with the skeletal remains.

Burial 400 appeared to fall within a north-south row that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. This row may have represented a contour in the hillside. At least two phases of interments were represented: an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, which included Burial 352. The later burials lay at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery eroded during the interim.

Two possible post molds were recorded at the same elevation as the coffin top, and more post holes were recorded some distance to the east and west. These features may have represented one or more fence lines along the patent boundary that traversed the site; however, they were located slightly south of the surveyed boundary, and did not quite align with the clearer pattern of post holes recorded further west at the rear of lots 14 and 15. Burial 400 was located along this projected fence line, but it was not clear whether the grave predated or postdated the fence. Because this determination cannot be made, Burial 400 was assigned by default to the Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 400
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/17/92
Drawing #: 883
Burial 401

Series 56
Catalog #2065
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E130
Temporal Group: Undetermined

Burial 401 was located immediately beneath Burial 352, a Late Middle grave of a man of uncertain age. The remains consisted of a coffin floor with associated nails and a few items from the surrounding soil. It was later decided that this was part of the Burial 352 coffin, perhaps a reinforced double bottom, and the burial number was voided.

Burial 401 may have been, as originally thought, a separate burial. In this case, only the coffin floor survived the impact of later interments. If it were such a disturbed burial, redeposited skeletal remains would probably have been recovered from the intruding burial shafts. However, in this part of the site, the upper portions of the grave shafts (with their associated artifacts and remains) were removed by machine before archaeological excavation began. Skull fragments were recorded above the nearby Burial 324, of a woman aged 25 to 35, and additional redeposited remains were designated Burial 367, which held a probable woman of similar age. Burial 401 has not been assigned to a temporal group, as it is not clear whether or not it represents a distinct interment. Records are filed with Burial 352.
Burial 402
Catalog #2066
Datum Point: 93
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E235
Elevation of Cranium: 1.06’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 402, located in Lot 20½/21 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held truncated adult remains. The burial was exposed and drawn in situ but not fully excavated when the project was shut down in August 1992. The remains were left in place and reburied; hence no laboratory analysis was conducted. Preliminary field assessment tentatively identified the deceased as a man aged about 35 years.

Burial 402 was discovered during excavation of Burial 380 when excavators noticed a pit fill line in the western section of the grave shaft. They eventually determined that the outline was not Burial 402, but an unexposed lower-lying burial that may have truncated Burial 402.

Only the western half of the rectangular grave cut was discernable: the eastern half was missing below the proximal femora. The grave fill soil was described as mottled yellowish brown. Grave fill artifacts included a few fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of kiln furniture, one of undecorated Chinese export porcelain, one of glass, and one from a tobacco pipe bowl. Although some ceramic was recovered from the coffin, it was deemed intrusive rather than directly associated with the burial.

The coffin lid was noted at an elevation of 0.96’. The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot, and the south side was extremely well preserved. A lid sample was identified as cedar and a second sample from the side or lid was identified as spruce. Six nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters, and four vertical nails attached the lid to the sides. Three shanks were recovered, cataloged, and inventoried, and the rest were left in situ.

The deceased had been laid supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis. Excavators noted that portions of the upper body had “sloped” into the coffin walls on either side. The skull, left radius and ulna, and pelvis sustained considerable rodent damage during excavation, on top of their already poor condition. The sacrum was the lowest part of the skeletal remains, recorded at an elevation of 0.56’.

Burials 387, 389, 432, and 340, all nearby adult graves, appear to have predated the stoneware waste dump in this area (or at least the heaviest dumping), and had tapering coffins, so were assigned to the Early Group. Burial 402 was sited to the north of and parallel to Burial 340. On the basis of its coffin shape, it too has bee placed in the Early Group.
Burial #: 402
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/30/92
Drawing #: 910

North
**Burial 403**

Series 67  
Catalog #2067  
Datum Point: 90 (4.22’ asl)  
Grid coordinates: S93/E256  
Elevation of highest skeletal elements: 1.12’ asl (redeposited cranial fragments)  
Temporal Group: Middle

The remains in Burial 403, of a man between 39 and 65 years of age, were fragmentary and damaged. The area was heavily disturbed by construction of retaining walls for the structure at 290 Broadway. Burial 403 consisted of a remnant coffin, cranial fragments, four loose teeth, a rib fragment, and a patella fragment, all apparently redeposited. Excavators believed that Burial 403 and Burial 398, consisting of disarticulated remains to the east of Burial 403, represented the same individual. Laboratory notes indicated that Burial 403 was voided and joined with Burial 398. Each was cataloged separately, however, and the skeletal remains of Burial 398 were determined to be from a younger adult than those of Burial 403.

The partial coffin was recorded at elevations of 0.43’ to 1.07’ asl. Its shape could not be determined. Nails were recorded in situ at the coffin’s west corners. The recovery of cranial fragments from the west end of the coffin suggested the deceased was buried head-to-west.

Material recovered along with this burial included items that were scattered among the skeletal remains, and it is not clear whether these items were in direct association with the deceased. Two buttons were photographed and drawn *in situ* before being collected in the field; three buttons were mentioned in the notes; and four buttons were cataloged in the laboratory. The fourth button was probably the button noted in field records for Burial 398. Two buttons were pewter (with high tin and lead content), of cast construction, with applied loop shanks, 23 mm in diameter. One was a plain cast copper-alloy button, with a flat face and a cone shank, 22 mm in diameter (shown at right). The fourth was a copper-alloy cast dome button, plain, of two-piece construction, with a brazed or polished soldered omega shank and seams, 17 mm in diameter. In addition to the buttons, fragments of black woven cloth were recovered.

Burial 403 has been assigned to the default Middle 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 404
Catalog #2069
Datum Point: 118a (0.85 asl)
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E165
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 404 consisted of the vestiges of a coffin along with several fragments of skeletal remains found in the surrounding grave fill soil. The remains have been identified as those of a woman of undetermined age, but it is not clear whether they were redeposited from other nearby burials or represented the individual that was originally buried in the coffin. This part of the site, at the rear of Lot 18, was substantially disturbed by past activity in addition to damage suffered during mechanical clearing for the project. Excavation of the area had just begun when the field project was shut down in July 1992.

The grave fill soil was described as brownish mottled soil, and also as mottled yellow silt and reddish brown silty sand. Pieces of brick and mortar were noted in the soil above the western end of the coffin, and ceramics, kiln furniture, intrusive window glass, pipe stem fragments, and animal bone were recovered from the fill. One piece of kiln furniture was recorded in the fill below the coffin bottom. Archaeological excavation began at the level where the coffin stain was visible. Although the coffin had collapsed, it appeared to be complete, albeit empty. The lid was recorded at 0.8’ asl and the bottom at 0.1’.

Drawings, including the first site plan, seem to indicate it was four-sided, tapered toward the foot, although field notes record it as hexagonal. Disturbances were noted at the foot and on the south side adjacent to the head of the coffin. Nails were recorded around the coffin perimeter, mainly at the bottom. Excavators made particular note of the “extremely thick” organic stain that, along with the in situ nails, represented the coffin bottom. They opined that the body had been removed from the coffin at some time prior to its decomposition. It is also possible, however, that the burial had been disturbed from above, eradicating the skeleton, during a construction episode in the past.

Cranial and radius fragments were found in the soil adjacent to (and outside) the southwest corner of the coffin, and a humerus fragment, a tooth, and a vertebral fragment were found near the center line of the coffin. Other elements identified from the soil included scapula, tibia, and phalange fragments. The field assessment suggested that the tooth, a premolar, was from a different individual than the bones.

Burial 404 has been tentatively assigned to the Early Group based on a possible tapering coffin shape.
Burial #: 404
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/16/92
Drawing #: 881
Burial 405
Series 52
Catalog # 2071
Datum Point: 95
Grid coordinates: S83.9/E211.8
Elevation of Cranium: 2.22’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 405, located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a child between 6 and 10 years old. The grave shaft outline appeared to have straight sides and a rounded head, but it was not completely discernable because Burial 393, which lay above Burial 405, had slumped into its northern side. The grave shaft soil contained a few sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, nails, and fragments of oyster and clam shells.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.52’. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with five vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The coffin was narrow and probably hexagonal. The child had been laid in supine position with the head to the west, the left arm at the side and the right arm flexed at about 70° with the right hand on the pelvis. The field drawing showed the right humerus lying just outside the south coffin wall.

A button was recorded in situ below the right wrist and was identified in the laboratory as a Britannia large button made of spun white metal with an applied copper alloy loop shank measuring 30 mm in diameter. Two copper-alloy straight pins, one with hair attached, were recorded in situ on the cranium, although only one pin was positively identified in the laboratory; the other pin was designated as unidentified organic material with copper staining.

Burial 393, as noted, was located on top of Burial 405, though it had its own defined grave shaft outline. Both burials contained narrow coffins with questionable shapes. Burial 393 was probably placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 405. The south side of Burial 415, appears to have cut into the Burial 405 grave shaft. Burial 405 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial 406
Catalog #2078
Datum Point: 105
Grid coordinates: S68.25/E253.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.02’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 406 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The grave was located at the eastern edge of the excavated site, between a footing for the 290 Broadway structure and a retaining wall along Elk Street. The shaft fill contained a large quantity of kiln waste.

Despite its location, the burial was well preserved. It was unusual in that the infant had been laid with the head to the east. The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of -0.10’ and the bottom at -0.26’. Coffin shape was rather unclear; it may have been hexagonal, but the shoulder break was indistinct and may have been in the middle of the coffin rather than toward the head end. The east-headed position may have resulted from confusing the coffin head with the foot at the time it was laid in the grave. At least six nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at the top and the bottom, but only one was inventoried in the laboratory. The child was in a supine position, with arms slightly flexed and hands resting just above the pelvis. The skeleton was well preserved despite fractures to the cranium. Excavators removed several pieces of kiln furniture that had sunk into the cranial vault.

The excavation of Burial 406 began in early July 1992 and was interrupted at the end of the month when the project was halted. Excavation resumed in October 1992. The excavators observed footprints over and around the burial. A nail had been dislodged and the coffin wall had collapsed at the foot of the burial, displacing some of the foot bones. The hand bones were also displaced.

Twelve pins were found within the burial, three of which had associated organic material. Three pins were on the cranium, one on the left scapula, one on the right scapula with organic material, two on the ribs, one from the thoracic area, and one pin stain with organic material on the right wrist area.

Burial 406 was an isolate burial, though the large disturbed area adjacent to it probably once contained other graves. It has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 406
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/29/92
Drawing #: 907

North
Burial 407

The excavation feature originally designated Burial 407 was determined not to be a grave, and was re-categorized as Feature 173 and assigned Catalog # 2091.
Burial 408
Catalog #2080
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E158
Elevation: not noted
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 408 consisted of scattered remains located at the rear of Lot 18 in an area that had been substantially disturbed by building construction activity in 1991. This area was reopened for archaeological excavation in 1992. Modern debris was noted in proximity to the human remains. The remains were identified as those of a probable man. The burial has been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial 409
Catalog #2081
Datum Point: ?
Grid coordinates: S89.5/E185
Elevation of Cranium: ?
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 409 was located along the foundation trench behind #22 Reade Street, in an area of the site that was within a large 19th-century disturbance. A soil stain presumed to be a disturbed burial was recorded along with a large micaceous schist slab. Field notes mention fragments of cranial bone found when screening grave soil through 1/8-inch mesh; however, no such remains were cataloged. One sherd of creamware, a whole nail, and a nail fragment were recovered from the presumed burial.

It does not seem likely that a burial would have survived the disturbances to this area of the site. No other burials were found within 20 feet of the location of Burial 409. Cranial fragments found in the screen may have been redeposited. Because the disturbance to this burial destroyed the archaeological context, Burial 409 has been placed in the default Middle temporal group.
**Burial 410**

Series 40  
Catalog #2082  
Datum Point: 118  
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E178  
Elevation of the left foot: 1.05’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 410 was of a woman of undetermined age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 18 in a highly disturbed part of the site, and the skull, right arm, right ribcage, and most vertebrae were missing. Excavators noted that recent backhoe disturbance was extensive to the south of this burial, but that the burial had probably been disturbed previously by 19th-century construction.

The grave shaft outline was ovoid on the west side, with the south and east sides missing due to the disturbance. Shaft fill soil was not described, but artifacts recovered included a clay pipe stem, two glass fragments (one intrusive), nine iron fragments (possibly nails), a few sherds of kiln waste, a porcelain sherd (also intrusive), an oyster shell fragment, and one cow rib fragment.

The highest elevation taken for Burial 410 was 1.05’ asl, at the left foot, and the lowest elevation was the coffin bottom at 0.68’. The coffin was hexagonal, with nails recorded in situ around the bottom perimeter only. The woman was in supine position with her hands resting on her pelvis and her head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor condition and highly fragmented. A small (0.7 cm diameter), amber-colored glass sphere was recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the laboratory.

Burial 410 was immediately south of and 0.4’ above the south edge of Burial 427. The stratigraphic relationship between the two burials was somewhat ambiguous. Based on photographs and drawings, Burial 410 appeared to partially overlay the grave shaft of Burial 427, thus postdating it. The placement may have been deliberate, as the pair was precisely aligned and seemed to be separate from other interments.

Burial 410 has also been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 410
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/20/92
Drawing #: 887
**Burial 411**

Catalog #2083  
Datum Point: 118  
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E175  
Elevation of Cranium: 1.35’ asl (not cranium)  
Temporal Group: Undetermined

An irregularly-shaped soil stain located two feet south of Burial 410 was initially designated as Burial 411. As the soil was scraped down, the discoloration disappeared and no human remains were found. This was almost certainly not a burial, but part of the large 19th-century disturbance in this part of the site. The only artifacts recovered from the soil stain were a sherd of stoneware, a fragment of window glass, and three oyster shell fragments.


**Burial 412**

Series 52  
Catalog # 2094  
Datum Point: 95  
Grid coordinates: S78.5/E218.5  
Elevation of Cranium: 2.1’ asl (fragment)  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 412, located in Lot 20 ½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the severely disturbed and fragmentary remains of an infant, probably a newborn. The grave lay beneath a layer of construction rubble. The coffin outline was indiscernible, but nails were mapped in close proximity to several straight pins. Further excavation revealed cranial bone fragments and more pins: the total pin count was estimated at twenty. A piece of coral recovered during excavation was treated as a possible grave good, despite its provenience in an area that contained a high density of rubble. The coral was lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. A possible iron link was also recovered but its provenience and association to this burial was not determined.

Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

Burial 412 probably represented displaced remains rather than an intact grave. The remains overlay Burial 432, an adult burial, and was adjacent to Burial 388, of a woman between 29 and 57 years of age, and Burial 424, of another adult. Disturbances in the area obscured the relationships between Burial 412 and these others.

Burial 412 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.
Burial 413
Catalog #2095
Datum Point: 113
Grid coordinates: S63/E175
Elevation of Cranium: 0.97’ asl
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 413, located in Lot 18, contained the disturbed remains of a woman between 50 and 70 years. The grave was truncated on the east by 19th-century construction. Only the western half of the rectangular grave cut was visible. The fill soil contained fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, undecorated redware, kiln furniture, nail, brick, oyster and clam shell, and domestic animal bone, as well as one sherd of creamware (providing a terminus post quem of circa 1760), one of glass, and a clay tobacco pipe stem (which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001).

Excavation began in July 1992, but was halted later that month and resumed in October. The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.01’. The woman had been buried in supine position with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom coffin perimeters. One of the whole coffin nails measured 3 ¼”.

Skeletal remains were in poor condition; many bones were eroded or crushed, and the right forearm, most of the right innominate, right leg and left lower leg were missing. Excavators noted a few areas of sticky soil, possibly indicating some type of metal remains; these areas were removed with the left femur and left upper rib cage when the excavation was completed, but it is not clear whether soil samples were ever taken. Several straight pins were found in the burial, including one with cloth attached.

Excavators noted a preponderance of fill soil underneath the remains, and postulated that another burial may have been situated directly beneath Burial 413; the project was closed before this hypothesis could be tested.

Burial 413 may have been part of a row that included Burials 410 and 427, graves of a woman and a young adult, probably a man. Based on the presence of creamware in the grave shaft, Burial 413 has been designated a Late Middle interment.
Burial #: 413
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/29/92
Drawing #: 905
**Burial 414**
Catalog #2096  
Datum Point: 117  
Grid coordinates: S74/E165  
Elevation of Cranium: 0.97’ asl  
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 414 was of a man between 39 and 59 years old. The grave had been truncated on the east end by the footing of a large building, and the skeletal elements were missing below the femora. A fallen stone had disturbed the north side of the coffin, and unspecified damage had befallen the southwest corner of the coffin. Portions of the grave shaft outline were visible on the south and west sides. In addition to kiln waste and local stoneware, the grave shaft held oyster shell fragments, sherds of wine bottle glass, slipware and an intrusive sherd of whiteware.

The coffin lid was represented only by a thin stain, which lay directly on the bone. The coffin shape could not be determined because of the extensive damage. Vertical nails were recorded *in situ* around the top of the coffin.

The skeletal remains were fully exposed and recorded in July 1992, and were left in place when the site excavation was shut down at that time. The bones were removed eight weeks later. The prolonged exposure, as well as rodent damage during excavation, had exacerbated the existing damage caused by the inward collapse of the coffin sides. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recovered from the top of the cranium.

Burial 414 has been assigned to the default Middle group.
Burial 415
Series 52
Catalog #2097
Datum Point: 95 (3.42’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S81/E215
Elevation of Cranium: 1.81’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 415 was of a man between 35 and 55 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 20 ½ in the eastern part of the excavated site. The shaft fill soil contained over a hundred sherds of salt-glazed stoneware kiln waste and kiln furniture. Field notes indicated that a ceramic sherd, a coral fragment, and two mammal bones were found on the coffin lid but these items were probably in the soil matrix at the time of interment, and the of coral, although cataloged as a grave fill artifact, was not sent for reburial. The ceramic sherd, which from photographs appeared to have been a ceramic sewer-tile fragment, and the mammal bones were not received in the laboratory.

The man was buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine with his head to the west and hands together, resting between the upper femora. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 2.3’ and the bottom at 1.46’. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom of the coffin, including clusters of vertical nails attaching the top to the sides in the upper body area. Two of the whole coffin nails measured 2 ¾” and 2 3/8”. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar.

The field drawing of the remains showed fourteen buttons in locations consistent with breeches: four over the left knee, four outside the right knee, two above and on the proximal left femur, and two above and on the proximal right femur. Two additional buttons were noted as located beneath the sacrum. There is, however, a discrepancy between the field count of fourteen and the number of buttons (thirteen) that were inventoried in the lab. It is likely the field number was inaccurate due to a button having been broken and counted as two. The buttons were hollow cast, with two holes in the button back through which heated gasses could escape during manufacture. The separate wire shanks were cast into the button backs. Textiles associated with this burial included: a leather fragment attached to the back of one of the buttons; a wool fragment that appeared to be a button hole; a scrap of garment backing with a sewn finished edge; and an unidentified fragment of fiber attached to wood.
One straight pin was also recorded *in situ*, to the right of the cranium. Pin fragments and an additional whole pin were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains.

The east end of Burial 415 overlay the southwest corner of Burial 432, and the south side of Burial 415 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 405. Burial 415 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group due to the hexagonal coffin and in the absence of evidence that would place it any later.
Burial #: 415
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/23/92
Drawing #: 891

North
**Burial 416**  
Series 57  
Catalog #2098  
Datum Point: 110 (1.83’ asl)  
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E142  
Elevation of highest human remains: 1.28’ asl (right humerus)  
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 416, located at the rear of former Lot 17, yielded the remains of an adult whose age and sex could not be determined due to the severe erosion of the bone and the absence of the cranium. This grave lay immediately below Burial 392, which may have caused the disturbance. The grave shaft outline was visible along part of the south side and at the northeast corner, but was obscured elsewhere by the shafts for Burials 392, 426 (to the north), and an unexcavated burial to the south. The shaft fill soil was described as dark grey-brown sandy silt with pale grey silt mottling. Grave fill artifacts included a few sherds of stoneware and redware and one of painted Delftware, and metatarsals from a cow and a sheep. An unidentified cylindrical metal object was noted in the field records, but was not cataloged at the laboratory.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.13’ asl, and the bottom at 0.58’. It was four-sided, tapered toward the foot, and the footboard sloped out toward the top. The deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west, the arms at the sides. As noted, the bone was badly eroded, and the hands and feet were completely gone. Save for the coffin and nails, no artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial.

As noted, Burial 392 overlay Burial 416, and the later interment was probably responsible for some of the disturbance. Burial 426, a partially excavated grave that lay to the north, and an unexcavated burial in the southeast also may have impacted the grave shaft of Burial 416. It is also possible that Burial 426 was contemporary with Burial 416.

Based on the coffin shape, Burial 416 has been assigned to the Early Group.
Burial #: 416
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/18/92
Drawing #: 886
Burial 417
Series 60
Catalog #2099
Datum Point: 113 (2.06’ asl) (field sheet indicates 116)
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E163
Elevation of Cranium: 1.14’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 417 held the remains of a child between 9 ½ and 14 ½ years old. The grave was identified during clearing of the area next to an elevator shaft at the rear of Lot 18. This entire area was disturbed due to building construction, with the elevator shaft on the west and a line of concrete footings to the east, and possibly by backhoe damage. Excavators believed that some of the skeletal remains (those lying at the highest elevations) from the burial might have been dragged northeast by a later disturbance. Disturbance to the north side of the grave also may have been due to another burial, but the area had not been excavated when the field project was shut down.

The grave shaft outline and coffin stain for Burial 417 were discernable only at the east end and part of the south side. No coffin wood was recovered, though nails were drawn in situ and recovered. The skeletal remains were incomplete and in very poor condition, badly crushed and eroded; nevertheless, it was determined that the child had been laid supine, with the head to the west. A straight pin was recorded in situ at the mandible.

Burial 417 lay directly atop Burial 418, which held a man between 30 and 55. Their grave shaft outlines were distinct, which indicates that the child’s burial postdated that of the man. Burial 418 appears to have cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423. In the absence of evidence to place them more precisely in time, Burials 417 and 418 have been assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 417
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/16/92
Drawing #: 884

Concentration of teeth
Burial 418
Series 60
Catalog #2101
Datum Point: 113
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E163
Elevation of Cranium: 0.86’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 418 held the remains of a man between 30 and 55 years of age. The grave was identified during clearing of the area adjacent to an elevator shaft at the southwest corner of Lot 18. Cranial fragments from both Burials 418 and 423 were recovered from within the elevator shaft embankment. Because the shaft was enlarged and used for water screening during the excavation, its embankment was unstable, and adjacent burials were damaged by erosion and soaking. Early in the excavation of Burial 418, another disturbed burial was discovered immediately atop it. This was designated Burial 417, and it held a child between 9 and 14 years old. The child burial was removed before excavation of Burial 418 proceeded. The grave shaft outline for Burial 418 was clearly visible along all but the west side, where the elevator shaft cut it.

The burial 418 grave shaft was ovoid with an irregular south side. Artifacts recovered from the fill included sherds of locally-produced stoneware and a fragment each of animal bone, tobacco pipe, and bottle glass.

The coffin was hexagonal, and its top was recorded at 0.99’ asl, its bottom at 0.45’. The only wood sample collected was taken from redeposited wood in the shaft embankment; it was not analyzed for species. Five nails were recorded in situ at the coffin top, and five more at the bottom. The coffin footboard was not apparent, but based on nail locations it probably sloped outward toward the top. One straight pin was found on the thoracic vertebrae, but was not recovered.

The remains were in poor to fair condition when exposed, bones eroded and the skull and mandible severely fragmented. Excavators noted that the right lower leg bones seemed to lay ventral side down, but were unsure whether this was due to the obvious disturbance to the burial. The skull had slid into the elevator shaft and was overlain by bricks, which excavators noted were imbedded in the bone. When the brick was removed, an oyster shell was found resting on the frontal bone. The shell may have been placed on his head or atop the coffin when he was buried, or may have been incorporated by chance as a result of the disturbance. The shell was not recovered after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Only a few skeletal elements had been removed when the excavation was shut down in July 1992. The burial was covered, and then re-exposed in October 1992, when it was moved to the laboratory. No major damage occurred in the interim.
Burials 417 and 418 had separate grave shaft outlines indicating separate interments, though the child may have been placed deliberately within the man’s grave. Burial 418 appears to have cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423, an unexcavated grave. Burials 417 and 418 have been designated Middle Group interments.
Burial 419
Catalog #2104
Datum Point: 120
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E206.5
Elevation of Cranium: 0.4’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 419 was the grave of a man between 48 and 62 years old. It was located in the southeastern part of the excavated cemetery, in an area that had just begun to be excavated when the project was shut down. The shaft fill was described as mostly a sandy matrix, containing masses of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, as well as a few sherds of Chinese export porcelain, Staffordshire slipware, bottle glass, shell, and mammal bones. Field notes indicated that yellowware and possible lithics (2 quartz flakes) were also found, but they were not cataloged or inventoried.

The man had been laid with the head to the west in supine position, his hands on top of his thighs. Skeletal remains were generally in good condition and well-preserved, but rodent activity during the excavation caused considerable damage to the ribs. The remains suffered further deterioration between the halting of the excavation in July 1992 and its resumption in October of the same year. Mold had formed on the bones because the vermiculite in the grave retained too much moisture. The right radius had been fractured at the mid-point and the proximal area, the maxilla had been damaged on the right side, the ribs and vertebrae had minor scrapings throughout, and the scapulae had been damaged. In addition, there had been damage to the pubis, the right phalanges, and the distal left tibia. Some nails were found dislodged after reopening the burial.

The coffin was hexagonal, and nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter. Two of the whole nails measured 2 ¾” and 2 ½”. A wood sample from the coffin side was identified as spruce. Excavators noted a possible fiber next to the right fibula, but it was later identified as root matter rather than textile. Two possible quill fragments, including one from the leg area, were recovered during water screening, and straight pin fragments were found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium.

Excavators recorded a square soil feature, labeled Feature 183, beneath the coffin in the area of the right hip. The soil was described as mostly silt/clay with cinder and brick. There is no further record of the feature, and it was apparently not excavated.

Burial 419 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 419
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/30/92
Drawing #: 904

North
Burial 420
Catalog #2105
Datum Point: 121
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E187
Elevation of vertebrae: 0.63’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 420 held the disarticulated remains of three individuals: a man between 35 and 45 years of age, an adult of undetermined age and sex, and a subadult of undetermined age. The remains were found in an area that had been disturbed by 19th-century construction in Lot 18; they may have been redeposited in a builder’s trench. The surrounding soil contained numerous oyster and clam shell fragments, mammal bone, brick, glass and nail fragments, kiln waste, and transfer printed whiteware, Delft, and Whieldon ware.

A wood sample designated as “coffin lid” was collected from the area of the cranium, and another wood sample was collected from the soil matrix between the bones. No other evidence of a coffin was noted. The highest elevation for Burial 420 was recorded at the vertebrae at 0.63’ and the lowest elevation was recorded at the bottom of the “grave pit” at -0.63’. The skeletal elements themselves were in good to excellent condition, albeit incomplete, disarticulated, and scattered. Burial 420 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.
Burial #: 420
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/27/92
Drawing #: 898
Burial 421
Catalog # 2106
Datum Point 100
Grid coordinates: S78/E220
Elevation of Cranium:
Temporal Group: Undetermined

Burial 421 was erroneously designated a burial and has since been voided. The materials assigned to Catalog # 2106 were sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, kiln furniture, fragments of brick and nails, and the stem of a clay pipe bored at 5/64”. 
Burial 422
Catalog #2108
Datum Point: 95 (3.42’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S86.5/E212.5
Elevation of highest element: 2.22’ asl (unidentified bone)

Burial 422, located in the southeastern portion of the excavated site, consisted only of vestiges of a wooden box and crushed bone that was not even identifiable as human. The possible burial had been exposed and recorded but was left in place when the field project was shut down. The box was extremely narrow (approximately 0.3’ wide), with a single nail located near the northwest corner. A possible grave shaft outline was recorded in all but the southwest corner, where there was an unidentified disturbance. No artifacts were recovered from this burial.

Burial 422 and Burial 430 (located about one foot to the east) were originally considered to be two separate individuals; after the completion of the fieldwork, the two were reassigned to a single burial. However, since no human remains were removed, no skeletal biological assessment was possible, the minimum number of individuals could not be confirmed.

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 423**

Series 60  
Catalog #2109  
Datum Point: 116  
Grid coordinates: S67/E162  
Elevation of highest point: 0.74 asl

Burial 423 had been identified but no human remains had been exposed when the field project was shut down in July 1992. The grave was uncovered during clearing and initial scraping of the area around an elevator shaft at the southwest corner of Lot 18, which had disturbed the west end of the grave. Because the elevator shaft was used for water screening during the excavation, its sides had become unstable, and Burial 423 began to slide into the embankment. Cranial fragments believed to be from Burial 423 were found in the side of the shaft. They were sent to the laboratory when the field project was shut down; however, since no elements were cataloged from this burial, the fragments were probably inventoried as unassigned remains or as Burial 418, which also was eroding into the shaft.

The only artifacts recovered in association with Burial 423 were nails and nail fragments. No elevations were recorded for this burial, but based on drawings for Burials 418 and 423, the shaft was visible at 0.74’ asl.

Burial 418 lay just to the north of Burial 423, and the Burial 418 grave shaft appeared to cut into the grave shaft of Burial 423.
Burial 424
Catalog # 2110
Datum Point: 100
Grid coordinates: S76/E220
Elevation of Skeletal Remains: -1.07’ asl (unidentified fragment)

Burial 424, located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, consisted only of a possible grave shaft outline and a few fragments of adult bone. Excavators recorded a partial grave shaft outline with a high elevation of −0.69’, although no outline is clear in the field photographs. A fragment of kiln furniture, a pipe stem fragment, and modern debris (newspaper) were interspersed with the bone fragments. Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

Although mapped as lying beneath Burial 388, Burial 424 was opened four weeks after that burial’s removal, and the entire area appears to have been disturbed in the interim. Another purported grave, designated Burial 421, adjacent to the west, was voided, as it was not actually a grave. Burial 424 also is probably a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than representative of another individual burial.
Burial 425
Catalog #2111
Datum Point: 123
Grid coordinates: S79.1/E253
Elevation of Cranium: 0.35’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

The Burial 425 grave was located in the southeastern portion of the excavated site. Excavation was halted before the burial was fully exposed, and the skeletal remains were not removed from the ground. The deceased was identified in the field as a woman but her age was not determined. The grave had been disturbed at its eastern end by a trench for a wall along Elk Street, which truncated the skeletal remains at the lower legs. The grave shaft contained animal bone and shell fragments, fragments of brick, mortar, nails, and glass, redware, stoneware, a tiny piece of kaolin pipe bowl, and bits of iron strap and sheet metal.

Enough of the coffin survived to determine that it had been hexagonal. Its lid lay at an elevation of 0.62’. Nails were recorded at several points on the coffin, but were apparently not retrieved by excavators. The body had been laid out supine, with the head to the west and legs extended. The elbows were bent at a right angle to the body, the hands at the lower ribcage. The long bones were well preserved, but many other bones were crushed, deteriorated, or not excavated. A “white substance” found on the proximal right femur was collected and boxed, but was apparently not analyzed. No pins were observed in the exposed part of the burial.

Burial 425 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 425
Drawn by: S. Tyler/K. Eilberg
Date: 7/30/92
Drawing #: 911

North
Burial 426
Series 57
Catalog #2112
Datum Point: 125 (2.05’ asl) and 124 (1.9’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E141E
Elevation of remains unknown; coffin lid: 1.53’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 426 had just begun to be exposed at the time the archaeological excavation was shut down in July 1992. The grave shaft, part of the coffin lid, and a few nails had been delineated, but the skeleton had not been exposed. Two disarticulated bones were recorded in the grave fill above the coffin, one identified as a left radius. The shaft fill contained a few pieces of stoneware and kiln waste, tobacco pipe fragments, and nail fragments, some of which may have been from the coffin. The coffin, recorded at elevations of 1.19’ to 1.53’ asl, appeared to be four-sided.

Burial 392 cut into the south edge of Burial 426. Burial 426 may have been aligned with Burial 416, located just to the south, which had a similar four-sided tapered coffin and lay at a similar elevation. Based on the coffin shape, both burials are assigned to the Early Group.
Burial 427
Series 40
Catalog #2119
Datum Point: 115
Grid coordinates: S69.5/E179
Elevation of Cranium: 0.28’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 427 was the grave of a young adult aged 16 to 20 years, probably a man. The burial was located at the rear of Lot 18 in a very disturbed part of the site. Its shaft outline was generally ovoid, but irregular in shape, especially on the south side, possibly due to the intrusion of Burial 410 to the south. A large trench associated with 19th-century construction had truncated the eastern end of the grave. Grave fill soil was described as mottled grey and light brown clayey silt with red sand. Artifacts in the fill included: three nail fragments, numerous salt glazed stoneware sherds, two redware sherds, kiln furniture, a white salt glazed stoneware sherd, and animal bone and shell fragments. Field notes mentioned a possible biface lithic found during the surface cleaning, but this item was either never received in the laboratory or was collected as part of the non-burial component of the site.

The coffin was hexagonal with the footboard missing. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.42’, the bottom at 0.02’. Nails were noted in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. The man had been placed in supine position with his hands resting on his upper legs and his head to the west. When initially exposed, the long bones were in good condition but the other bones were very eroded and the cranium was fragmented.

Burial 427 was initially excavated in late July of 1992, exposing 90% of the burial. When the excavation was shut down at the end of July, the burial was covered with vermiculite pending a decision on whether to remove it. Excavation resumed in late September and the skeletal remains were removed for analysis. Flooding in the interim caused some damage to the remains.

One straight pin fragment was found at the feet during laboratory cleaning of the remains, but no other artifacts save the coffin remains were recovered in association with this burial.

Burial 410 lay adjacent to and 0.4’ above the south edge of Burial 427. Excavators did not indicate which grave shaft cut into the other, and the stratigraphic relationship between the two burials was somewhat ambiguous. Based on photographs and drawings, Burial 410 probably partially overlay the grave shaft of Burial 427, and thus postdated it. Both burials are assigned to the default Middle Group.
Burial #: 427
Drawn by: K. Eilberg
Date: 7/29/92
Drawing #: 906
Burial 428
Catalog #2115
Datum Point: 124
Grid coordinates: S66.5/E147.5
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.57’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 428 held the remains of a woman between 40 and 70 years of age. The skeleton had been truncated at the ribcage by a stone wall and builders’ trench at the boundary between Lots 17 and 18. Material recovered from the grave fill included a cow phalange, a fragment of clam shell, a few sherds of stoneware and kiln furniture, a sherd of hard-paste porcelain (probably institutional or sanitary ware), a fragment of aqua window glass, a pipe stem bored at 4/64”, and a few nails. In addition, two faceted glass beads were recovered from an uncertain provenience during screening of the grave fill. These beads were not salvaged from the World Trade Center lab after September 11, 2001.

The woman’s coffin lid was at an elevation of 1.73’ asl in the northwest to 1.53 in the southeast. Less than half of its original length was intact at time of excavation. While field notes state it was rectangular, the final drawing depicts it as hexagonal. The woman had been laid out with her head to the west, in supine position. Her arms seemed to be extended downward, but her remains were severed at mid-torso, thereby obscuring the position of her hands and legs. Two copper-alloy straight pin fragments were directly associated with her burial, recovered during laboratory cleaning of the right parietal.

Burial 428 did not appear to be aligned with any other excavated burials. The construction that disturbed the remains may have also obliterated any adjacent burials to the north, south, or east. Burial 428 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 428
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/29/92
Drawing #: 901

Stone wall foundation and builders trench
Burial 429
Catalog #2116
Datum Point: 104
Grid coordinates: S64.5/E212.5
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 429 was only partially excavated, due to the closing of the site, and the skeletal remains were never exposed. Excavators did not note or collect any cultural material from the grave fill, nor did they comment on the soil conditions in the grave shaft. A coffin lid was identified at an elevation of 1.12’ asl; it appeared to be adult-sized, but it was not fully exposed and its shape was not determined. Several nails were noted and drawn but not removed, nor were any wood or soil samples obtained. The coffin was oriented east-west.

Burial 429 lay to the northwest of the other burials excavated in this part of the site. Because excavation was halted, it is impossible to say whether any graves lay closer to it. The lack of evidence to place it earlier or later has consigned Burial 429 to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 429
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 8/11/92
Drawing #: 918

Overlying animal bone
Bricks

North
Burial 430
Catalog #2117
Datum Point: 95 (3.42’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S84.5/215E
Elevation of highest element: 2.57’ (coffin remains)
Temporal Group: Middle

This burial, located in the southeastern portion of the site, was not fully excavated before the field project was shut down. Only the remnant of a coffin was exposed and recorded. Burial 430 and Burial 422 (located about one foot to the west) were originally considered to be two separate individuals, but after fieldwork were reassigned to a single individual; however, since no human remains were observed in Burial 430, a skeletal biological assessment could not be performed, leaving no possibility of confirmation that the two graves represented a single individual.

The coffin lid remains were recorded at elevations of 1.86’ to 2.57’ asl. Three vertically oriented nails were recorded in situ; two at the east end of the coffin and one on the north side. The west end of the coffin was not discernable, nor was the western part of the grave shaft outline. Twenty-three stoneware sherds and two glass fragments were recovered from the grave fill soil.

Burial 430 has been placed by default in the Middle Group.
Burial 431
Catalog #2118
Datum Point: 118 (1.35’ asl)
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E162
Elevation of cranial fragments: 0.48’ asl
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 431 consisted of disturbed remains, including a few cranial, rib, and vertebral fragments and a left tibia, lying beneath a piece of concrete and alongside pieces of brick and stone. This part of the site, at the rear of Lot 18, had undergone substantial disturbance. Two Middle group interments were noted in close proximity: Burial 404, consisting of coffin fragments and a few disarticulated female bones, lay to the east, and Burial 433, an unexcavated grave, lay immediately to the north. A small bit of coffin wall stain was recorded on the north side of the Burial 431 bones, and a few nails were found, but were not cataloged in the laboratory. An arching soil stain stretched eastward from the bones and may represent the disturbed grave shaft. The age and sex of the individual in Burial 431 could not be determined from the remains, though they represented an adult. Burial 431 has been assigned to the default Middle 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 432
Series 52
Catalog # 2121
Datum Point: 100
Grid coordinates: S78/E220
Elevation of Cranium: -0.89’ asl
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 432, located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult, age unknown. The grave was not fully excavated and was left intact when the excavation was shut down in the summer of 1992. The grave shaft outline was recorded as rectangular in shape. No grave shaft artifacts were cataloged from Burial 432, but it is not clear whether this is because none were found or because they were left in place. Excavations and burial identifications in this vicinity were complicated by the construction and later removal of an excavation shelter.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of –0.49’. It was four-sided, apparently rectangular in shape, though since it was never fully excavated this is not certain. It was clearly of a different shape than the two nearby early burials, Burials 388 and 387 (which were tapered and extremely narrow). Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the top of the coffin, but were not recovered. The deceased had been buried with the head to the west, in a supine position. Only the skull, clavicles, scapula and all the long shafts were exposed, and these elements were described as being in good condition. The lowest elevation recorded was –1.08’, just above the exposed femora. Field notes indicate that a straight pin was found on the cranium, but it was not recovered. Soil samples were taken from the coffin lid and from inside the coffin.

Burial 432 was overlain on the north side by Burial 388, and Burial 415 overlay the southwest corner. Stratigraphic relationships, in particular the apparent predating of Burial 388 (which had a tapered coffin and is assigned to the Early Group), place Burial 432 in the Early Group.
Burial #: 432
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 7/30/92
Drawing #: 908
Burial 433
Catalog #2122
Datum Point: 000
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E160.5
Elevation skeletal remains: unknown
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 433 consisted of skeletal remains excavated in a possible grave at the rear of Lot 18, to the west of Burial 404, itself a disturbed grave. At the time the excavation was shut down, only foot bones and a small bit of coffin wall stain had been exposed. A drawing was made and depths taken, but the datum point used was not recorded, so elevations could not be determined. The remains were not sufficiently exposed to allow an evaluation of age or sex for this individual. The remains were left in situ and reburied. Based on the lack of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 433 has been placed in the default Middle 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 434
Catalog # 2125
Datum Point: 117
Grid coordinates: S79.5/E155
Elevation of Cranium: ( )
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 434 was not fully excavated and age and sex were not determined. Only a few bones had been exposed when field excavations were shut down, and they were left in situ and reburied. The elements were not identified in the field notes, but the field drawing showed long bones. Excavators did not observe a coffin stain within the purported grave shaft.

The sole artifact found in association with this burial was a glass bead, recovered from the mottled soil to the west of the bones. It is not clear whether this item was from grave fill or from disturbed overlying soil. The opaque white bead was tubular with a roughly trapezoidal cross section, a slightly irregular perforation. The surface was somewhat pitted and cracked and showed tan or whitish-brown patination. It was not recovered from the laboratory after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Because the incomplete excavation did not yield sufficient material evidence to date it more specifically, Burial 434 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.
Burial #: 434
Drawn by: M. Schur
Date: 8/11/92
Drawing #: 917
Burial 435
Catalog # 2128
Datum Point: 86
Grid coordinates: S84.5/E205
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 2.64’ asl

Although Burial 435 was not completely excavated, field notes referred to the possibility that it may have held two people. The remains as found were not sufficient to determine age or sex for the person/s buried there. No descriptions of soil conditions were recorded, although excavators recovered several sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, numerous bits of kiln waste, a single nail fragment, and a sherd of lead-glass tumbler from the grave shaft. The body or bodies appeared to have been buried without a coffin. No wood or hardware (except the nail fragment in the grave shaft) could be associated with this burial.

The human remains consisted of two pockets of bone, separated by almost 2 feet. One had a few femur or humerus fragments, and the other held bits of rib and possibly tibia. No artifacts were found in direct association with the human remains.

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