

Burial 294

Series 12

Catalog No. 1352

Datum point: 76 [Authors' note: The location of Datum Point 76 is unknown. Using an elevation of 4.29 feet ASML given for Datum Point 76, depths taken for this burial yield elevations that are impossible based on relationships to other burials; it is assumed that elevations for this burial are not calculable.]

Grid coordinates: S 88, E 86.5

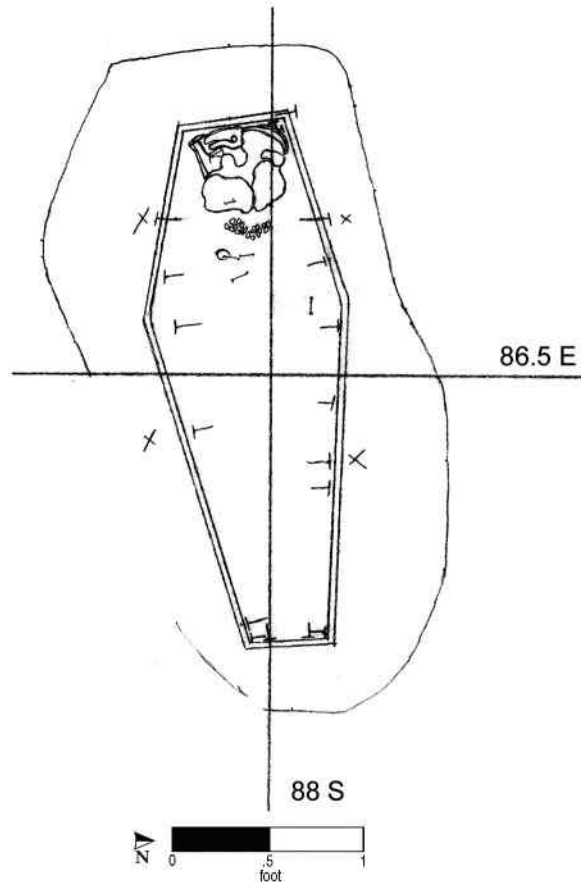
Elevation of cranium: 4.19 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

Burial 294 was mapped as partially underlying the western end of Burial 142, but it was recorded at a higher elevation. It was excavated 2 months later

than Burial 142, and the grave-shaft was substantially intact; only the southeast edge of the outline was indistinct. Either the burial was mapped incorrectly or its elevation was recorded inaccurately. Its actual relationship to Burial 142 cannot be determined. Burial 294 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 294 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/2/92; Drawing No. 597).

Burial 295

Series 15A

Catalog No. 1366

Datum point: 74

Grid coordinates: S 82, E 70

Elevation of cranium: 2.59 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

The woman had been laid in a hexagonal coffin in supine position. Her head was to the west, and her hands rested over her pelvis. Her remains

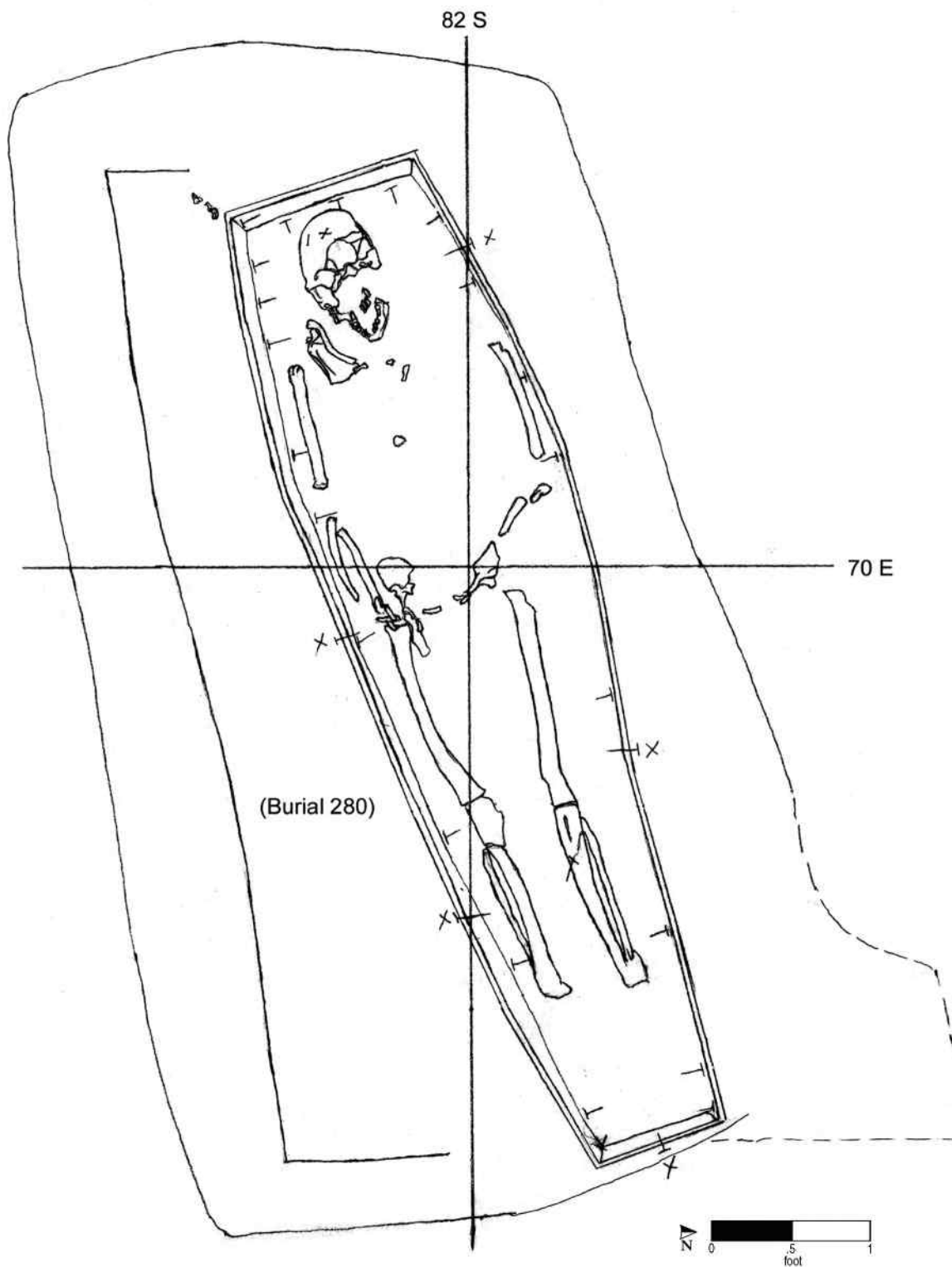
were in poor condition; the skull was crushed, and only some of the teeth were present. Most of the remains, other than the long bones, had decomposed and had left organic stains in the soil. The foot bones were missing, with only a gray stain remaining. Fragments of “extraneous” human bone were found outside the southwest corner of the coffin, probably from the underlying Burial 280.

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

Burial 295 was overlain by Burial 215 by 0.46 feet, by Burial 246 by 0.46 feet, and on the west end by Burial 253 by 0.11 feet. Burial 295 truncated Burial 280 along the latter’s north side. A wide grave-shaft outline was recorded in the field, apparently encompassing Burials 274/280, 295, 246, 239, and 215. Burials 246, 239, and 215 may have been interred within the grave shaft of the underlying, earlier burials, including Burial 295. It appears that Burial 280 was disturbed when Burial 295 was interred, suggesting that Burial 295 may postdate Burial 280 by a number of years, or at least that Burial 280 was unmarked and unknown to those interring Burial 295. Burial 295 also appears to have truncated the west end of Burial 279. Based on stratigraphy, and lacking any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 295 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 396)

Burial 295 (cont.)



Burial No. 295 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/5/92; Drawing No. 617).

Burial 296

Series 22

Catalog No. 1370

Datum point: 79

Grid coordinates: S 84, E 98

No human remains found

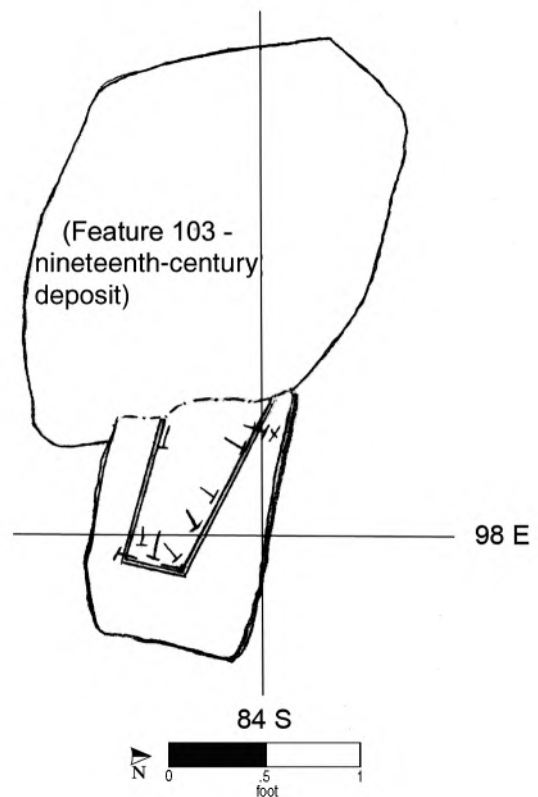
Temporal group: Middle

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

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

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

Burial 296 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 296 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/1/92; Drawing No. 589).

Burial 297

Catalog No. 1379

Datum point: 54

Grid coordinates: S 62.5, E 117.5

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 0.04 feet AMSL

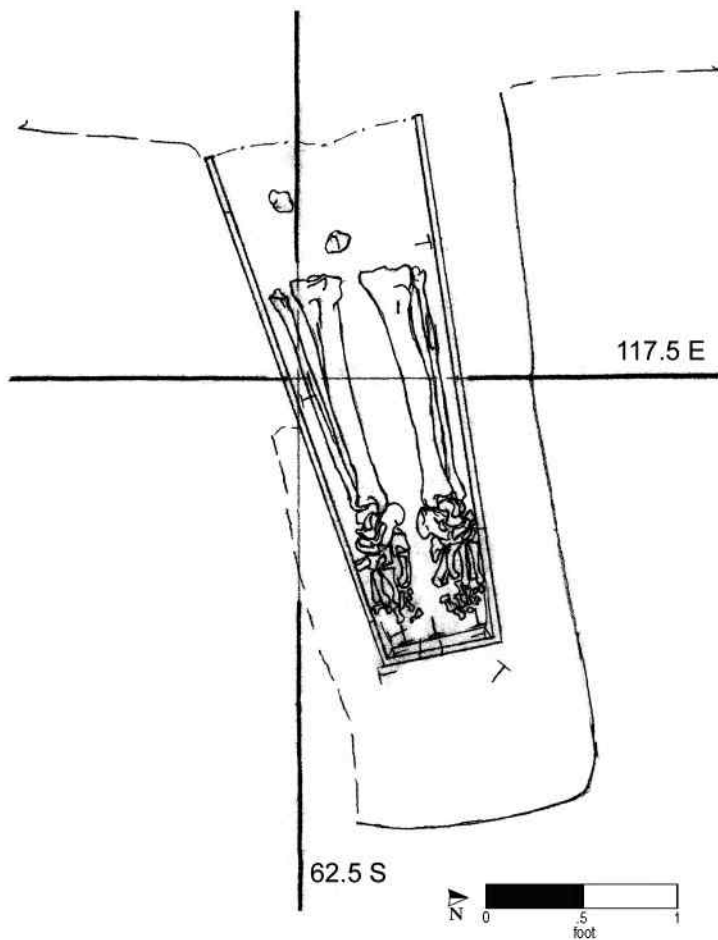
Temporal group: Late

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

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.55 feet. It tapered toward the foot and was probably hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded with the extant portion of the coffin, and samples of coffin wood, includ-

ing a piece of a branch that lay above the lid, were collected but not identified by species. The man had been laid out in supine position, with his head to the west and his legs extended. Fragments of coal were found during cleaning of the skeletal remains; these may have been intrusive from the privy excavation. No pins or other artifacts, other than the coffin remains, were associated with this burial.

Burial 297 lay to the west of an apparent row of burials that stretched north-south across the cemetery, but it was not clearly aligned with any other grave. The areas to the east and north were heavily disturbed, however, and surrounding burials may have been present at one time. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 297 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 297 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 611).

Burial 298

Catalog No. 1389

Datum point: 54

Grid coordinates: S 66.5, E 123

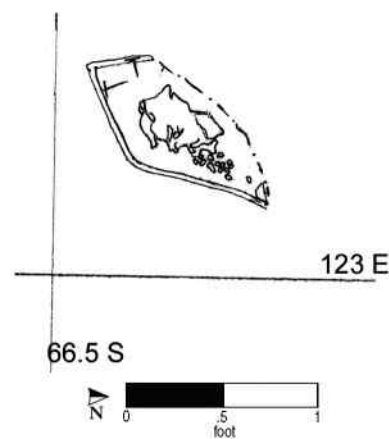
Elevation of cranium: 1.99 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

The ground to the east and south of Burial 298 was pitted with postholes. It is unclear how the burial was related to these stratigraphically. Two Late Group burials—Burial 217, the grave of a man between 17 and 19 years, and Burial 299, the grave of a 40–50-year-old man—bracket the child's grave to the north and south. These two adult burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the excavated area. Burial 298 may have been in place prior to the fence; the flanking burials appear to postdate the removal of the fence. Burial 298 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 298 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/3/92; Drawing No. 610).

Burial 299

Catalog No. 1418 (field notes indicate Catalog No. 1480 in error)

Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 68.5, E 123.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.32 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation ranging from 0.82 feet (in the center) to 1.47 feet (at the west end). The sides of the coffin were also clearly defined, and numerous nails were recorded in situ, including at least 10 vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Several of the nail fragments had bits of wood attached, including 1 on which the wood appeared to have been burnt. Head and shank portions of very small nails or tacks were also found with this burial, but they had been bagged along with the coffin hardware, and it is not possible to determine whether they represent coffin decoration of some kind.

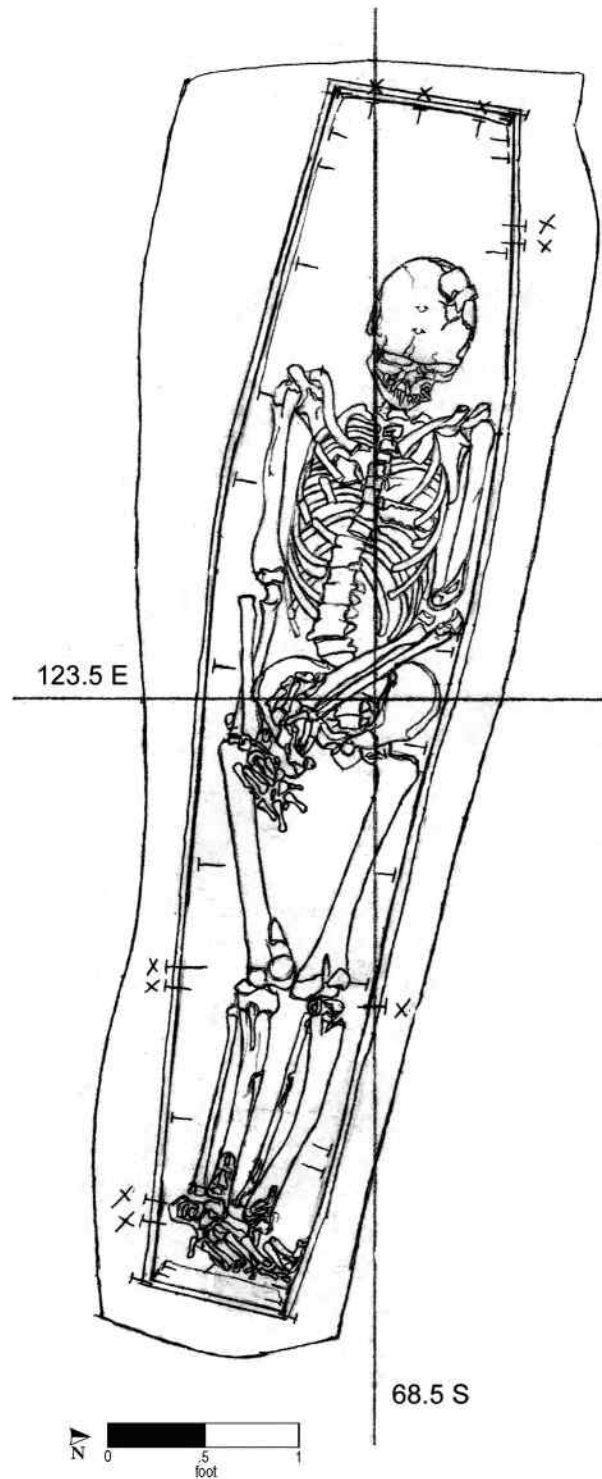
The man was buried in supine position with his head to the west. His right arm was extended with the hand over the right femur, and the left arm was bent about 45°, with the left hand over the right

innominate bone. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, nearly complete but with almost all bones broken. Pins with hair were noted at the cranium, adhering to the wood of the coffin lid, but these items apparently were not recovered.

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

Burial 299 may have been part of a row of graves stretching from north to south across the excavated site, with Burial 266 at the north end. If so, the row spanned the fence alignment. Burial 299 is placed in the Late Group, along with burials to the north of the fence, because, like them, it apparently post-dates the fence's removal.

Burial 299 (cont.)



Burial No. 299 (drawn by W. Williams and M. Schur on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 632).

Burial 300

Series 28

Catalog No. 1430

Datum point: 54 (3.94 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 76, E 125.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.82 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

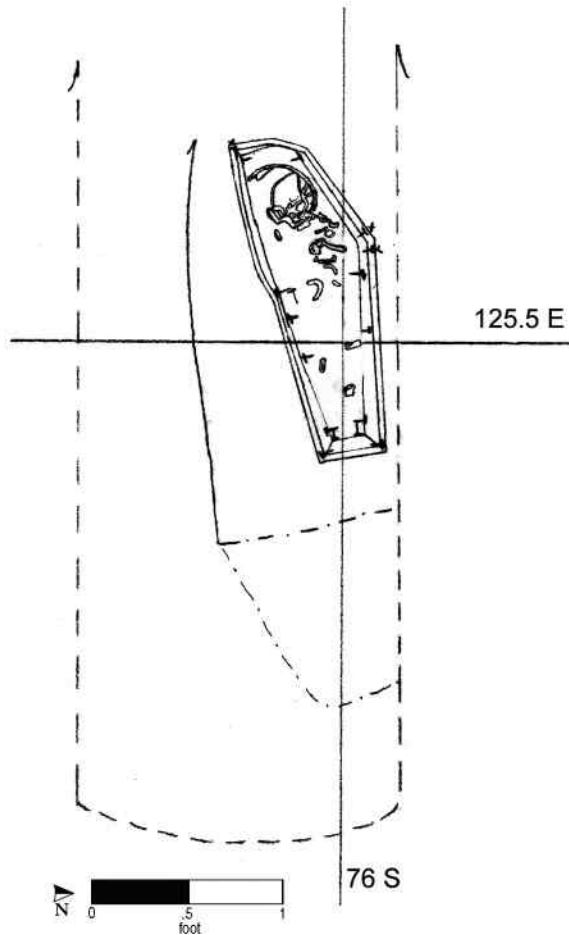
Burial 300 yielded the remains of a subadult of undetermined age, although the tiny size of the coffin indicated that the deceased was an infant. The grave fill consisted of mottled clay and contained five sherds of locally produced salt-glazed stoneware, as well as one granite cobble.

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

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

Burial 300 was located directly above Burial 306, which held a man between 28 and 44 years old. Along with Burial 283 and the shared grave con-

taining Burials 268 and 286, these graves appear to form a cluster, which as a whole has been assigned to the Middle Group. It is possible, however, that either or both of the children’s graves (Burials 300 and 283) that overlay Burial 306 belong with a later temporal group; there is no way to determine the interval between the lower and upper burials.



Burial No. 300 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/7/92; Drawing No. 633).

Burial 301

Series 24

Catalog No. 1451

Datum point: 77

Grid coordinates: S 86, S 100.5

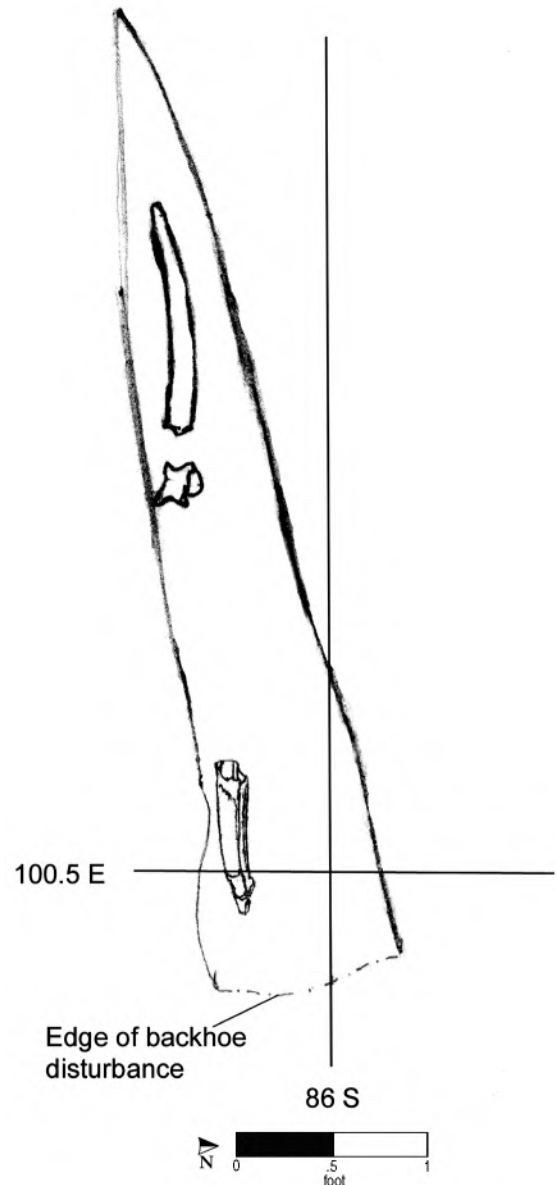
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.15 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

Burial 301 may have been displaced during the interment of Burial 316. Its relationship to Burial 302, which also held disarticulated adult remains, could not be determined with certainty. Burial 301 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 301 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/6/92; Drawing No. 624).

Burial 302

Series 24

Catalog No. 1461

Datum point: 77

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.96 feet AMSL

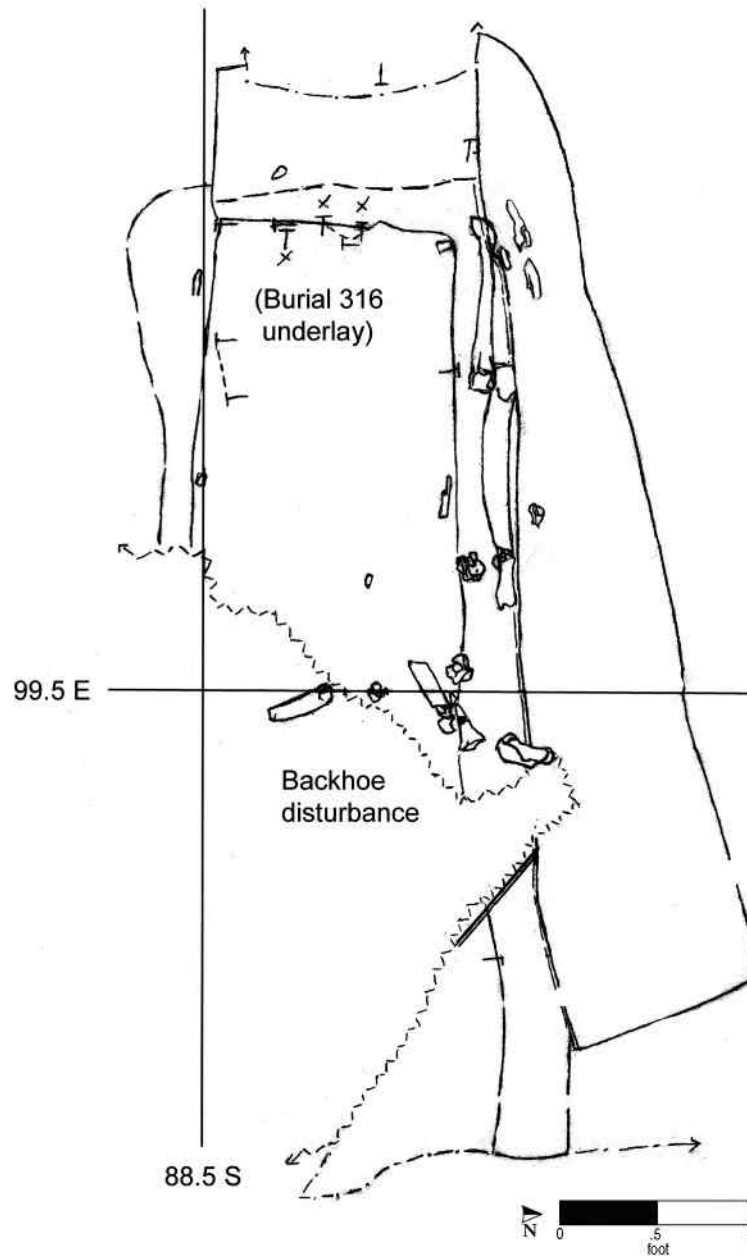
Temporal group: Middle

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

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

The adjacent Burials 301 and 301A contained disarticulated remains that also appeared to have been disturbed by Burial 316; Burial 302 may be the same individual as Burial 301A. Burial 302 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 302 (cont.)



Burial No. 302 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/9/92; Drawing No. 639).

Burial 303

Catalog No. 1459

Datum point: 96

Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 110 and S 74.5, E 75

Elevation of highest skeletal material:

Temporal group: Middle

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

- (1) Field records indicate that disarticulated bones found after a backhoe disturbance on April 6, 1992, were designated Burial 303 and photographed in the field. Excavators noted a single fragment each of oyster and clam shell in the Burial 303 grave fill.
- (2) Fragmentary remains found in “discarded fill in Burial 145” were designated as Burial 303. The field sheet filed for these remains is dated April 13, 1992, although Burial 145 was excavated in February 1992. Apparently, excavation spoils were discarded in the empty pit of Burial 145, and human remains were later noticed in the soil.

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

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

Burial 303 has been assigned to the Middle Group by default.

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

Burial 304

Catalog No. 1460

Datum point: 96

Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 109

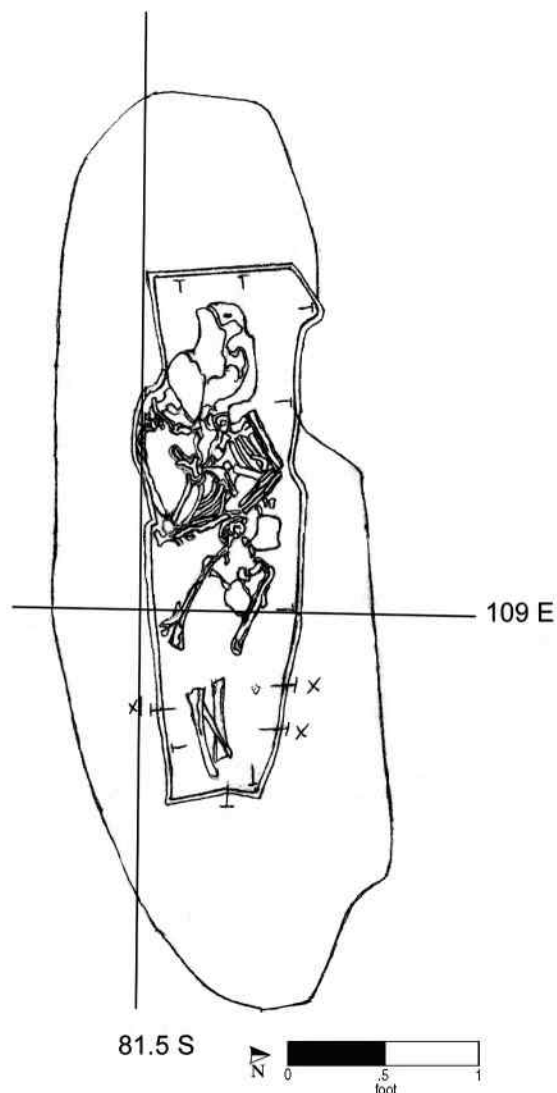
Elevation of cranium: 1.97 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

No other graves were in immediate proximity to Burial 304; however, other graves may have existed at one time but were destroyed by construction in the area. In the absence of temporal evidence, Burial 304 has been assigned to the Middle Group by default.



Burial No. 304 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/13/92; Drawing No. 660).

Burial 305

Series 53

Catalog No. 1469

Datum point: 63

Grid coordinates: S 57, E 122

Elevation of cranium: -1.11 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

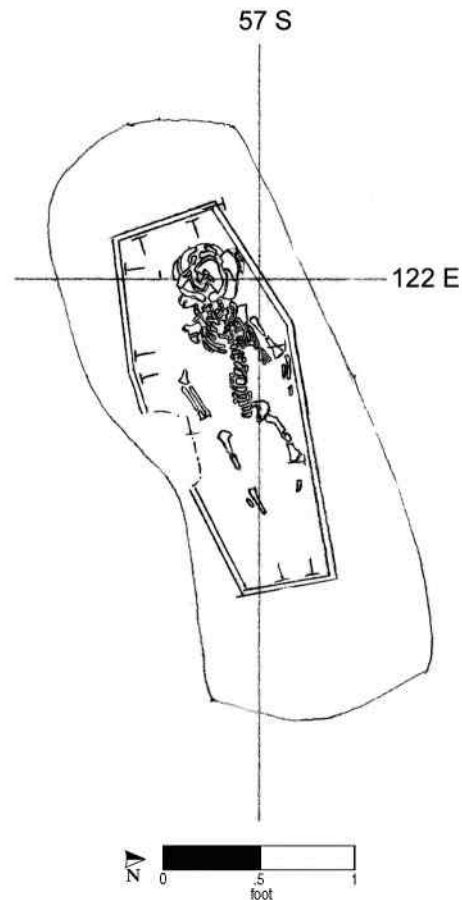
Burial 305 held the remains of an infant or newborn, less than 4 months old. The grave was discovered “in the sand” immediately beneath Burial 243, which held a man aged 40–50, and the redeposited remains of Burial 185, a disturbed burial that held a man of 21–23 years. A complete grave-shaft outline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

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

The lack of artifacts in the grave-shaft fill surrounding Burial 305 indicated that it was in place prior to the dumping of tannery waste in this part of the

site. This in turn suggests that it was the earliest of the three interments. Burial 185 appeared to have been next in the sequence, because the grave was truncated by the placement of Burial 243, which was situated, perhaps intentionally, directly above Burial 305.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 305 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 305 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/8/92; Drawing No. 637).

Burial 306

Series 28

Catalog No. 1474

Datum point: 84 (3.49 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 76.5, E 120

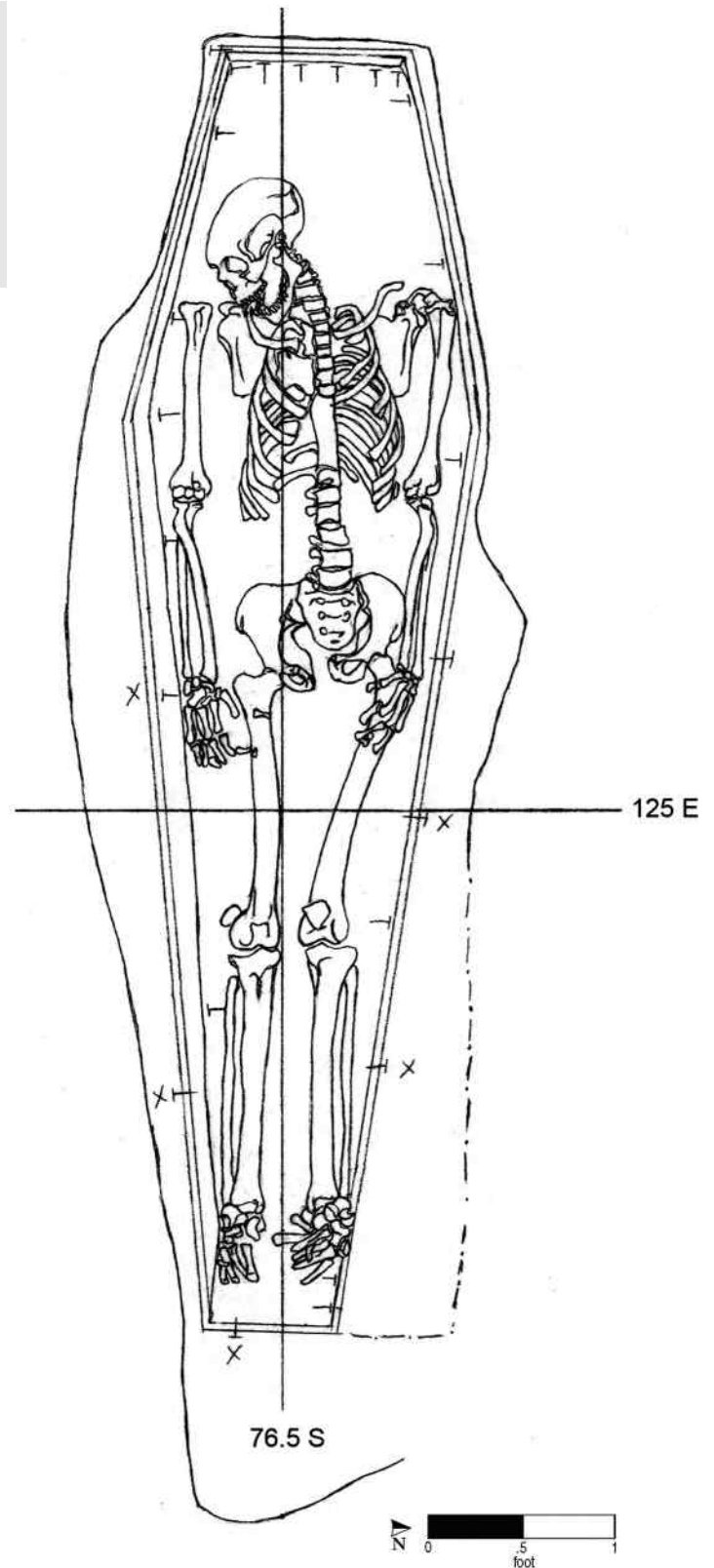
Elevation of cranium: 0.9 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, its lid clearly visible at approximately 0.5 feet. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at -0.47 feet below sea level. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the coffin perimeter, including five that attached the bottom of the headboard to its floor. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as spruce. The man had been placed in a supine position, with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. The cranium was recorded at an elevation of 0.09 feet. The remains were in good condition when first exposed but were severely damaged by flooding after excavation. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

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



Burial No. 306 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/10/92; Drawing No. 649).

Burial 307

Series 25A

Catalog No. 1476

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 82.5, E 115.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.02 feet AMSL

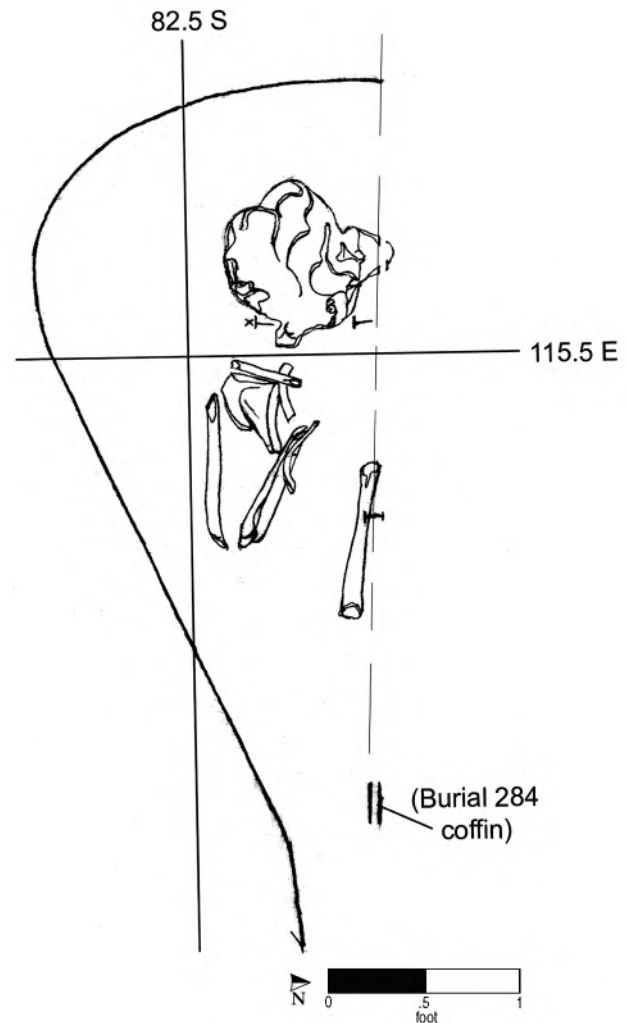
Note: Documentation for Burial 307 was prepared after excavation was completed.

Temporal group: Early?

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

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

Because of its stratigraphic position, especially its truncation by a later burial, Burial 307 has been assigned, with some reservation, to the Early Group.



Burial No. 307 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 657).

Burial 308

Series 25C

Catalog No. 1477

Datum point: 96

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 109

Elevation of cranium: 1.31 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Early

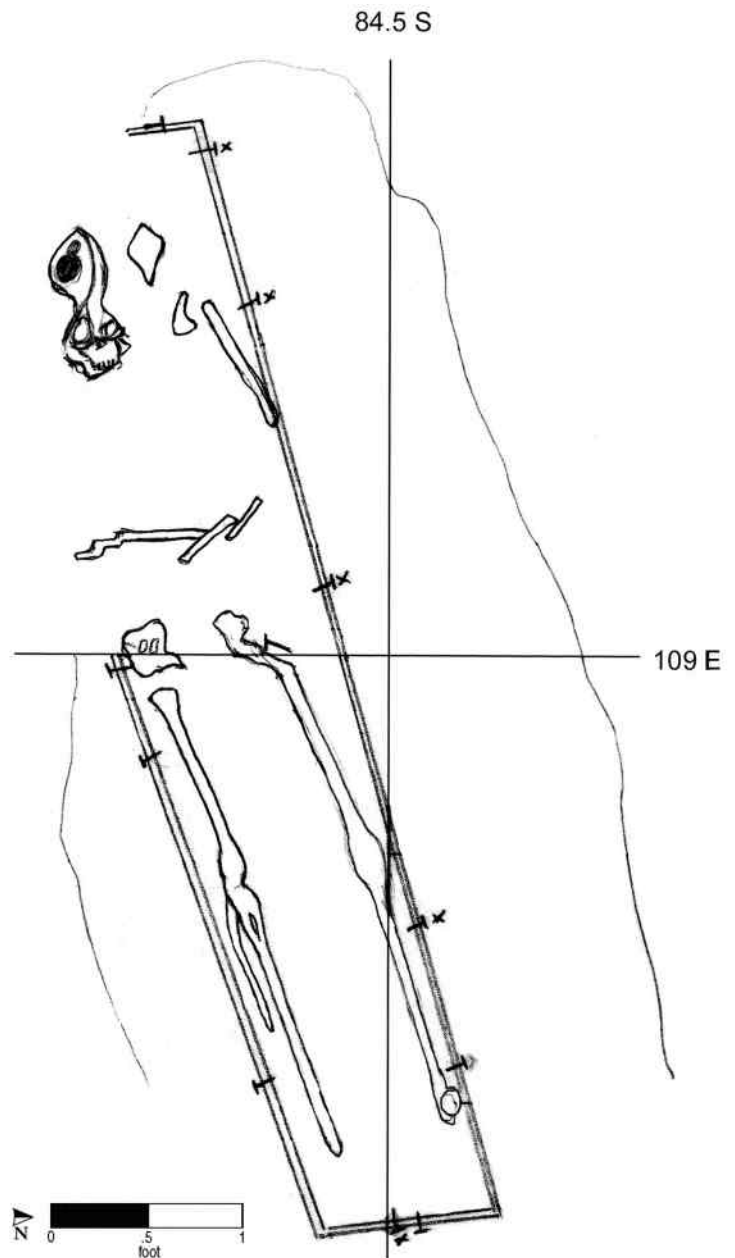
Burial 308 contained the poorly preserved remains of a person whose age and sex could not be determined but who appeared to be a subadult. The grave shaft was indiscernible, save for a vague outline on the north edge. The fill was described as sandy mottled soil that contained some unidentifiable bone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

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

The deceased had been placed in a four-sided coffin in supine position with the head to the west. The right arm appeared to have been flexed at 90°, and the left hand appeared to be on the left ilium. Skeletal remains were extremely fragile and in very poor condition,

exhibiting signs of surface bone loss, high fragmentation, and severe erosion. Many elements were missing.

The west end of Burial 290 lapped slightly over the east end of Burial 308. Based on the coffin shape, Burial 308 has been assigned to the Early Group.



Burial No. 308 (drawn by C. M. on 4/11/92; Drawing No. 654).

Burial 309

Catalog No. 1478

Datum point: 84a (2.09 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 62, E 143.5

Elevation of highest skeletal element (right femur): 1.89 feet AMSL

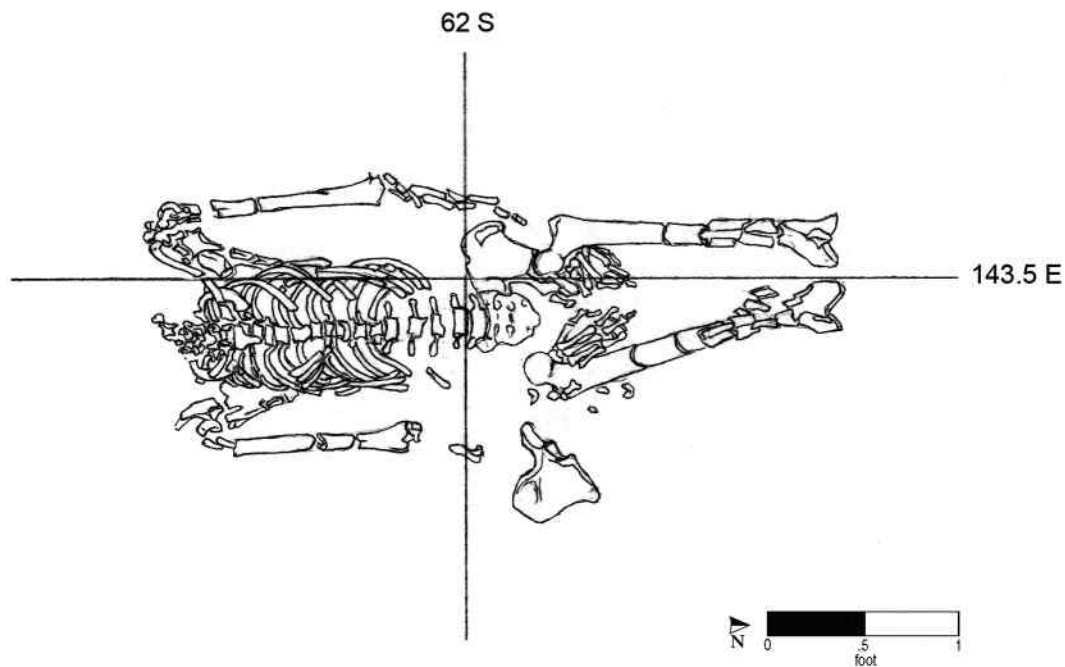
Temporal group: Late

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

Associated soil was described as compacted silty clay, yellow-tan mottled with gray, orange, and brown, with scattered brick and charcoal (not sampled by excavators); this was overlain by reddish

sand. Modern debris was recovered from this sand layer. A seed fragment from an unknown context was cataloged in the laboratory, but it is presumed to have been destroyed on September 11, 2001.

No coffin was recorded, nor was a grave shaft clearly identified. It is likely that these remains were moved at some time prior to complete soft-tissue decomposition, and the skull and lower leg elements were displaced at that time. The remains in nearby Burial 322, a grave that held tibiae and smaller disarticulated bones, actually may have been elements of Burial 309, despite their identification as female remains. Similarly, Burial 330, a burial of a man between 28 and 58 years, was located 2 feet to the northwest and consisted only of cranial elements. These may represent the same individual as Burial 309; however, because this part of the site was never fully excavated, the missing skeletal elements may have been redeposited elsewhere, perhaps closer. Because Burial 309 was located north of the former boundary fence, it has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 309 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/8/92; Drawing No. 792).

Burial 310

Series 17

Catalog No. 1486

Datum point: 81

Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 60

Elevation of cranium: 2.49 feet AMSL

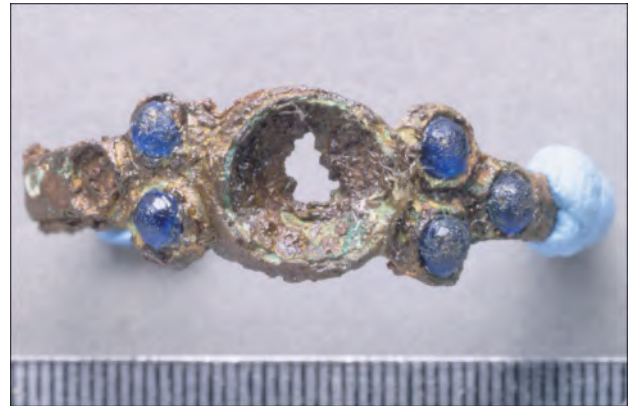
Temporal group: Middle

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

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

Seven small iron tacks were found and recorded in situ between the tibiae. Three were whole tacks, measuring 0.5–0.6 inches long with 0.25-inch heads. The remaining heavily rusted tack fragments were slated for X-rays but were destroyed on September 11, 2001.

A copper-alloy and glass (“paste”) finger ring was recovered from the left hand during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains. The precise finger location was not recorded. The ring was cast as a single unit; it consisted of a 1.8-cm-diameter band with a 6-mm casing that once held a round ornament, presumably of glass. Each side of the central casing held three blue glass insets measuring 3 mm each. This ring was virtually identical to one found with Burial 242, which held a woman in her 40s.

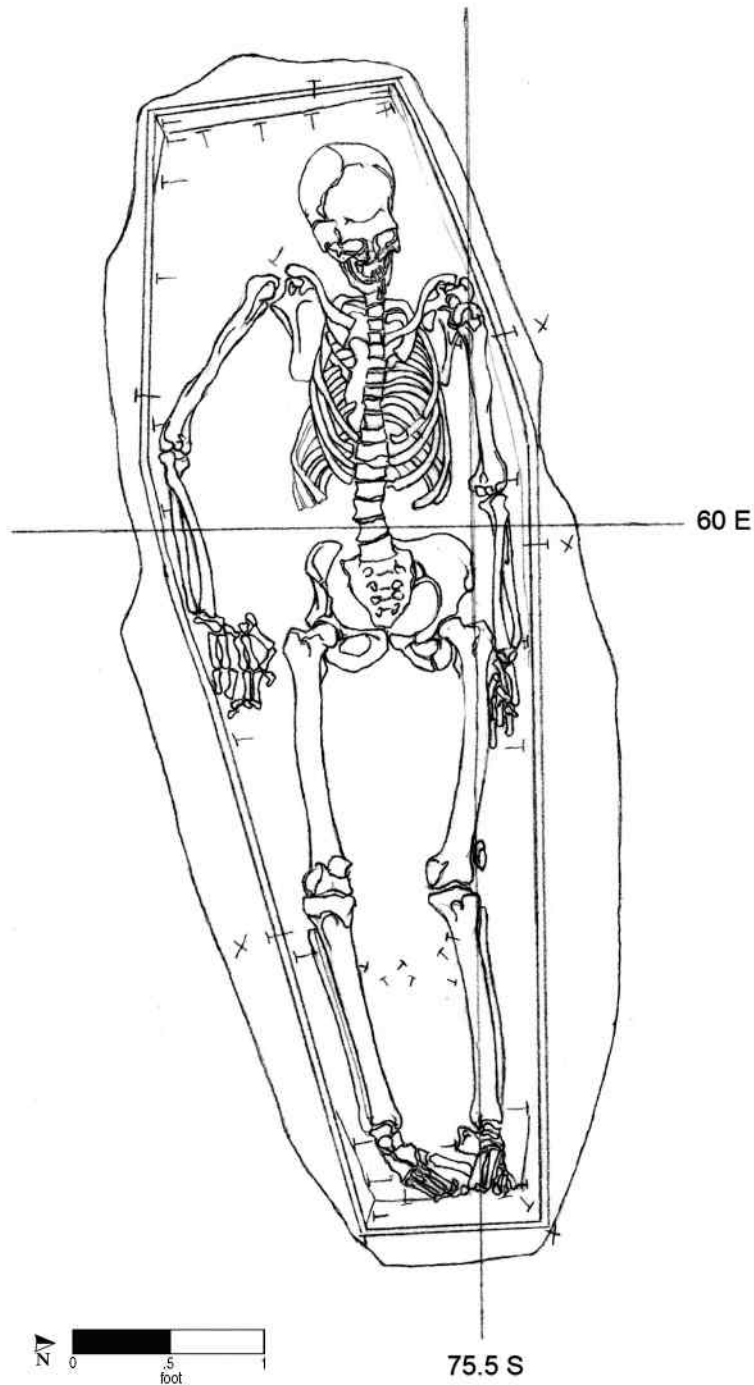


The Burial 310 grave shaft was overlain on the east by Burial 176, of a man 20–24 years old, and on the west by Burial 197, of a woman between 45 and 55. The latter graves were excavated some 6 weeks before Burial 310 and were at least a foot higher in elevation. Burials 176, 145/146 (an empty coffin buried directly beneath an infant coffin), and Burial 310 were aligned parallel to and immediately to the south of a line of postholes, which implies that the graves were placed with reference to a standing fence.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 310 is placed in the Middle Group.

(continued on page 414)

Burial 310 (cont.)



Burial No. 310 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 655).

Burial 311

Series 24

Catalog No. 1499

Datum point: 77

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.29 feet AMSL (elevation of mandible)

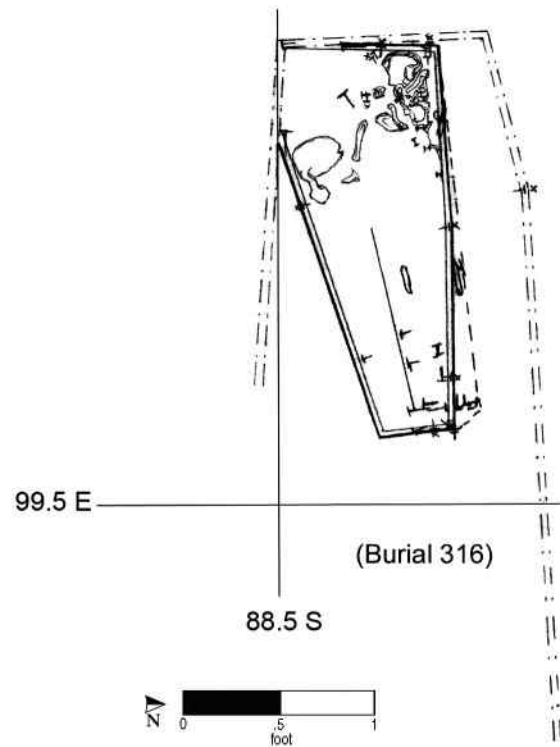
Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

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

Because of their stratigraphic position, especially their disturbance of underlying graves (Burials 301 and 302), Burials 311 and 316 are assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 311 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/12/92; Drawing No. 656).

Burial 312

Series 17

Catalog No. 1508

Datum point: 81

Grid coordinates: S 75, E 67

Elevation of cranium: 3.31 feet AMSL

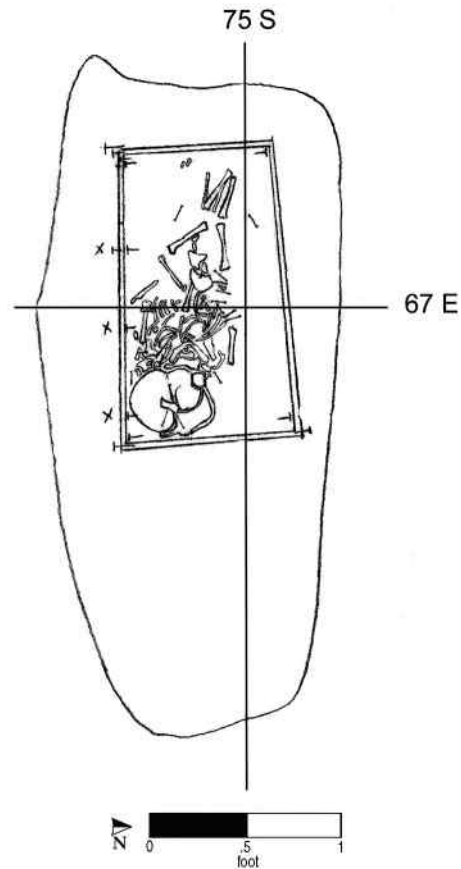
Temporal group: Middle

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

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

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

Burial 312 lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, a grave of a man in his mid-40s to mid-50s, at approximately the same elevation. It was immediately south of Burial 176, but the latter had been excavated and removed several weeks prior to Burial 312, and no indication of the interface was recorded. The relationships among the three burials are impossible to reconstruct from field records. Burial 312 is placed in the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 312 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/13/92; Drawing No. 659).

Burial 313

Catalog No. 1516

Datum point: 64

Grid coordinates: S 31.5, E 114.5

Elevation of cranium: -1.5 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

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

The man had been laid out supine with his head toward the west. His legs were extended, and his forearms were crossed, left over right. His hands were on his pelvis. His head was turned slightly to the right. Within the coffin, the soil in the cranial area was noted to be very loose and sandy, with sticky clay directly surrounding the skull. Despite

some minor displacement, possibly from rodent intrusion, the skeletal remains were in good condition and complete, except for the pubis.

The excavators recorded the presence of a single copper-alloy straight pin on the cranium and another on the sacrum. Laboratory cleaning of the mandible and cervical vertebrae yielded the head of a similar pin, and partial pins were recovered from unspecified locations, including three curved pin shanks identified as a possible small ring. Three



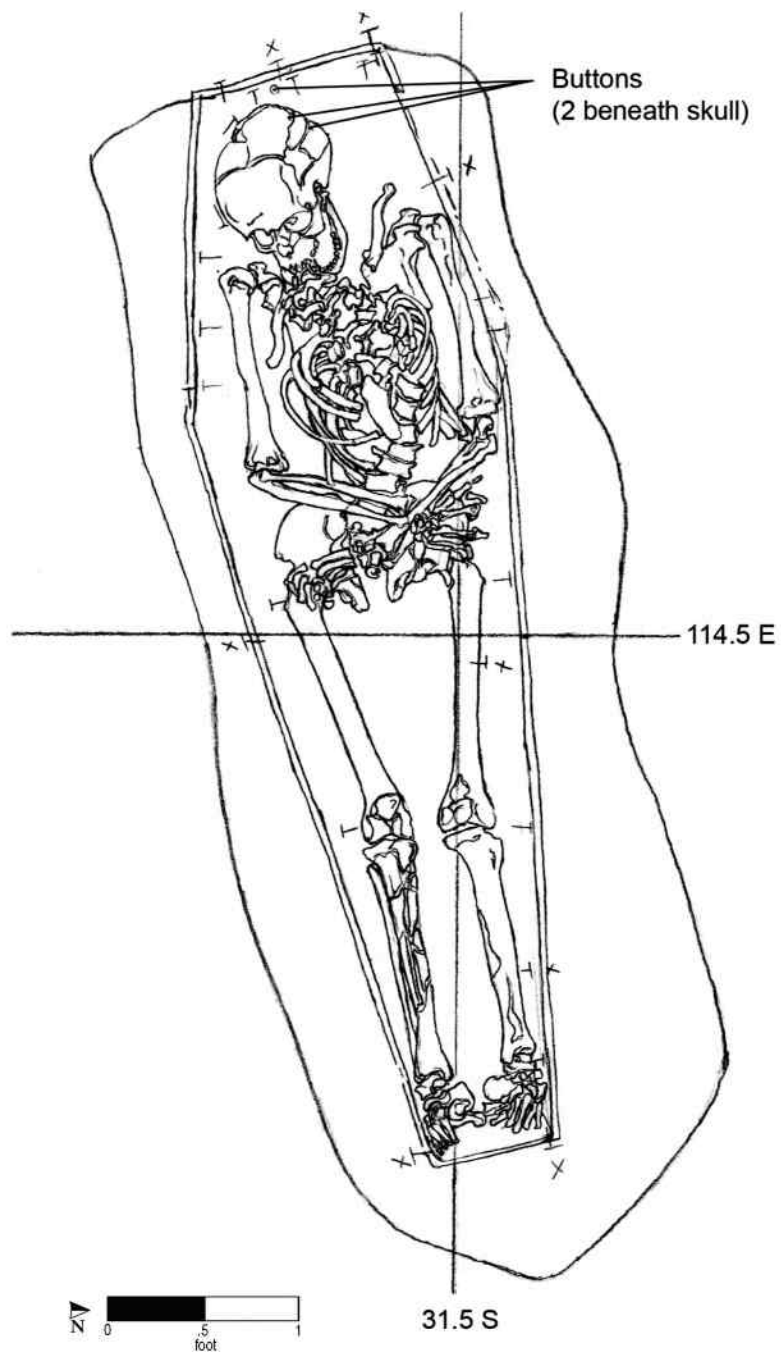
bone buttons were found at the top of the man's head. Two buttons measured 2.2 cm in diameter, and the third was 1.3 cm across.

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

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

(continued on page 418)

Burial 313 (cont.)



Burial No. 313 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/22/92; Drawing No. 672).

Burial 314

Series 55

Catalog No. 1517

Datum point: 83 (3.89 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 82, E 134

Elevation of cranium: 0.71 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

The coffin lid was exposed and photographed prior to exposing the skeletal remains. Wood was

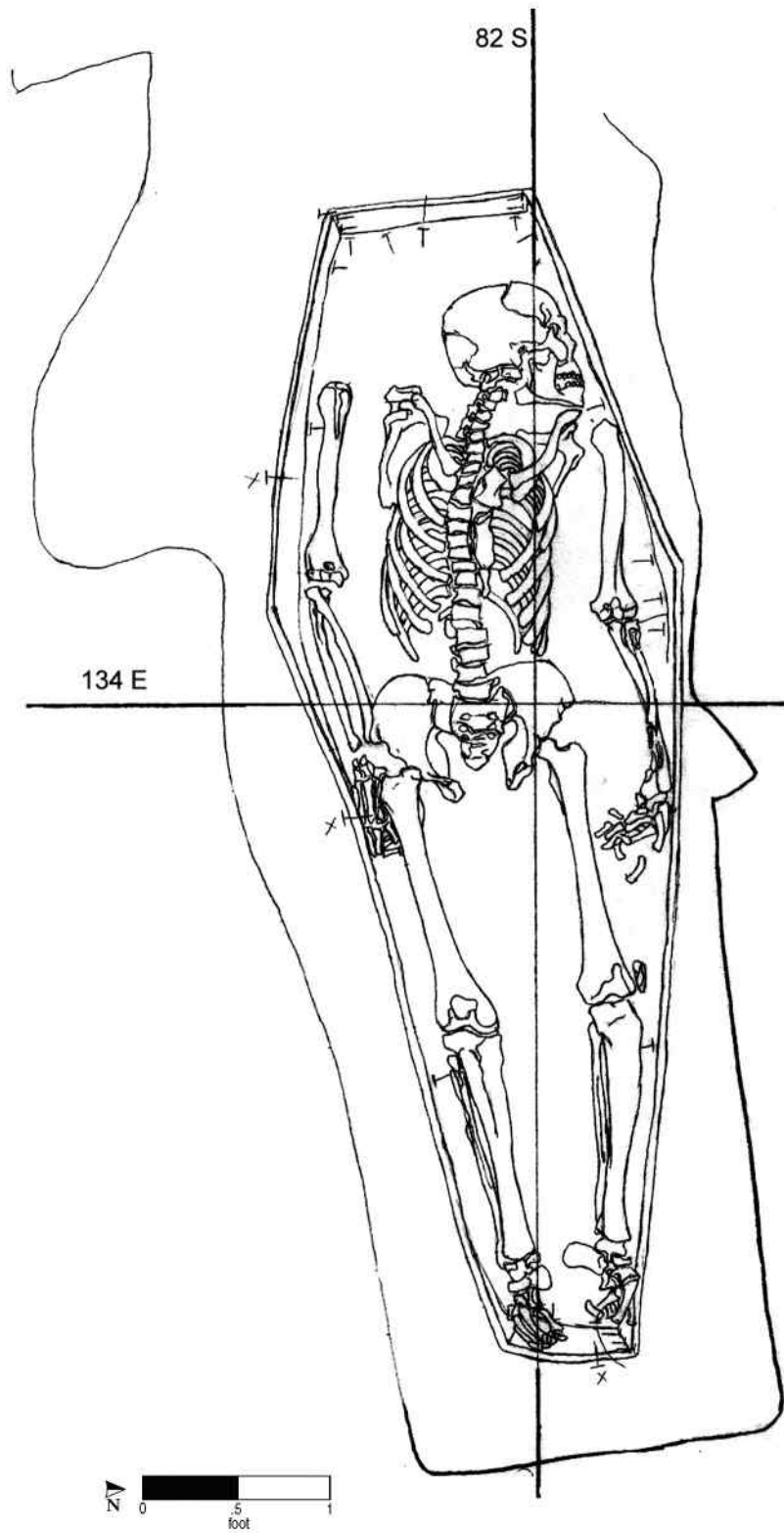
sampled but not identified. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter at top and bottom, including three bottom nails at the left “shoulder” of the coffin. The man had been laid supine, with his head to the west and his hands at his sides. The skeletal remains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

Burial 350, as noted, lay beneath Burial 314. It had apparently been disturbed by the later interment, and skeletal elements believed to be from Burial 350 were found above and beneath Burial 314. Bones thought to be from Burial 350 were also found in Burial 338, a woman’s grave, which lay adjacent to the south of Burial 314, parallel, and at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some 6 weeks subsequent to Burial 314, and no stratigraphic relationship between the graves was recorded. A grave-shaft outline was not distinguishable between the two; it is possible they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility.

Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 420)

Burial 314 (cont.)



Burial No. 314 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/1/92; Drawing No. 704).

Burial 315

Series 27

Catalog No. 1519

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 83, E 127

Elevation of cranium: 1.41 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

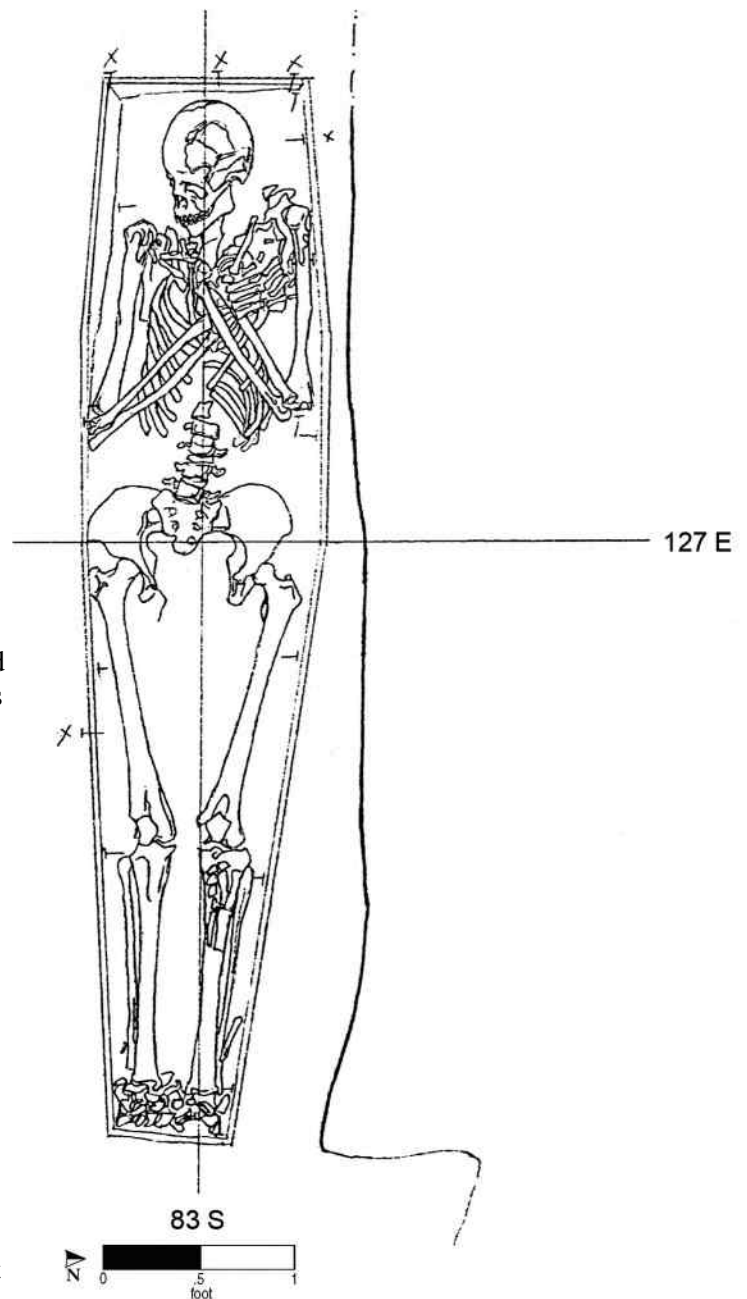
The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape. The fairly well-preserved lid was recorded at 1.79 feet; the bottom of the coffin was at 0.86 feet. The entire burial slumped downward markedly on the right side, suggesting an underlying burial. Several coffin nails were recorded in situ around the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

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

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

Burial 336, which held an infant between 6 and 12 months old, lay directly beneath Burial 315 but

with the head approximately 1 foot farther west. It appeared to be a deliberate co-interment. Because the infant was beneath the adult and was offset, the burials probably did not take place at the same time. Burial 315 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 315 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/27/92; Drawing No. 688).

Burial 316

Series 24

Catalog No. 1521

Datum point: 96

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 99.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.02 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 316 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley, at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. The southeast portion of the burial, including the entire right leg, was destroyed by the backhoe during construction activity. The grave-shaft fill consisted of clay mottled with reddish sand. No artifacts were recovered from the fill; however, excavators found fragments of disarticulated human bone, probably from an adult female. These remains were designated Burial 302. An infant grave, Burial 311, lay just above the western portion of Burial 316. Although temporally

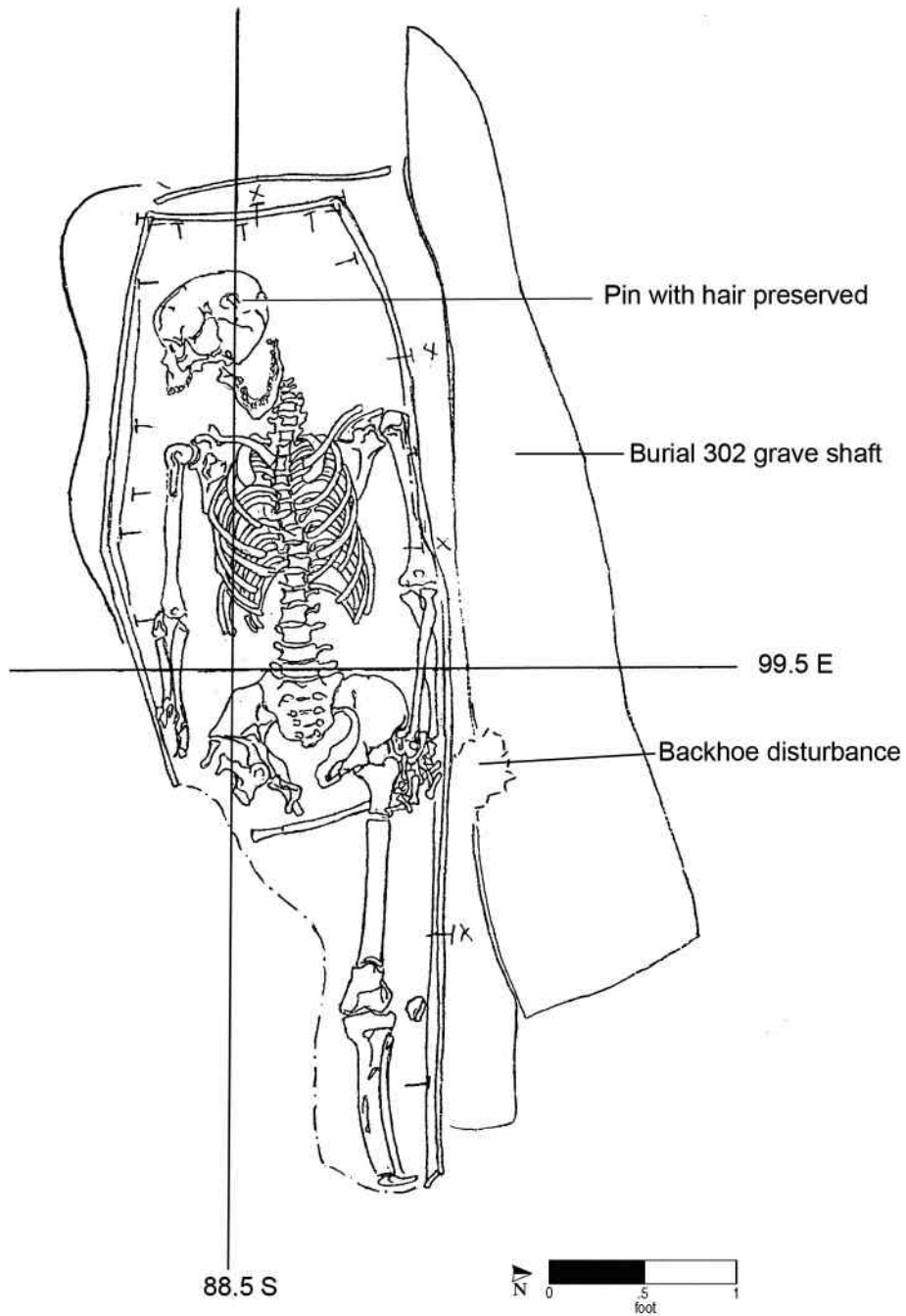
spaced, the placement of the two graves together appears to have been deliberate, because the infant's grave shaft was distinctly outlined within the woman's grave.

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

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

Because of its disturbance to earlier graves, Burial 316 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 316 (cont.)



Burial No. 316 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/17/92; Drawing No. 670).

Burial 317

Series 61

Catalog No. 1530

Datum point: 89 (4.01 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 91.5, E 250

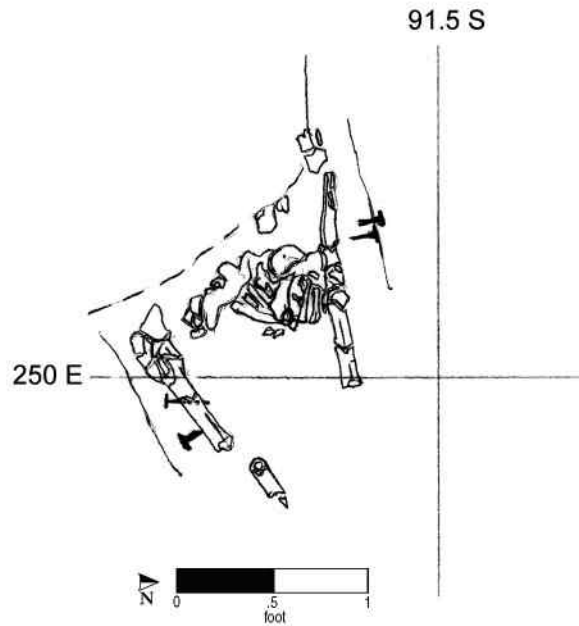
Elevation of highest skeletal remains (femur): 2.21 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

Some 2 months after the removal of Burial 317, an intact grave, Burial 384 (a woman aged 25–45 years), was identified lying below and a foot deeper in elevation. Burial 317 overlay the south-east part of the earlier grave. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 317 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 317 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/20/92; Drawing No. 673).

Burial 318

Series 58

Catalog No. 1535

Datum point: 96 (3.86 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 144

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.95 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 318 consisted of right lower leg and foot bone fragments from a subadult between 7.5 and 14 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly visible at the level where the bones were exposed, but it does not appear to have been delineated or excavated above that level. A small rectangular posthole, designated Feature 137, was delineated overlying the northern edge of the grave shaft. There is no record of the excavation of this posthole.

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

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

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

Burial 319

Series 62

Catalog No. 1541

Datum point: 89

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 249

Elevation of highest skeletal remains (pelvis): 2.25 feet AMSL

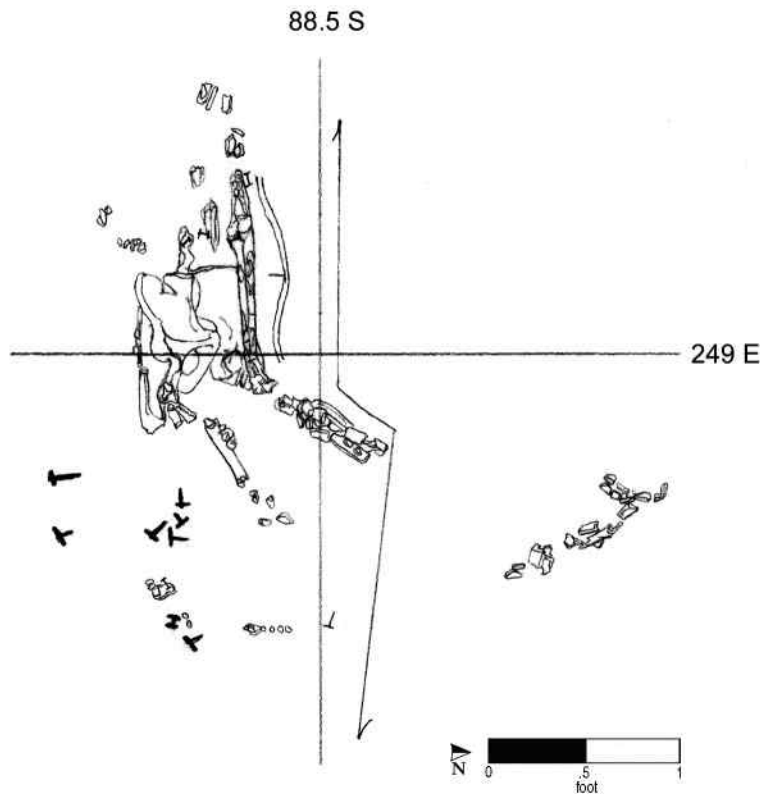
Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

(of a possible man aged 19–39) or Burial 320 (of a child between 2 and 4 years).

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

Burial 319 lay 1.25 feet directly above Burial 361. An infant grave, designated Burial 334, lay between them, under the southeast corner of Burial 319. The aforementioned Burial 320 lay immediately to the southeast of Burial 319, in close proximity to Burial 334. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in this area, Burial 319 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 319 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/24/92; Drawing No. 684).

Burial 320

Series 62

Catalog No. 1554

Datum point: 89

Grid coordinates: S 90, E 251

Elevation of cranium: 1.73 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

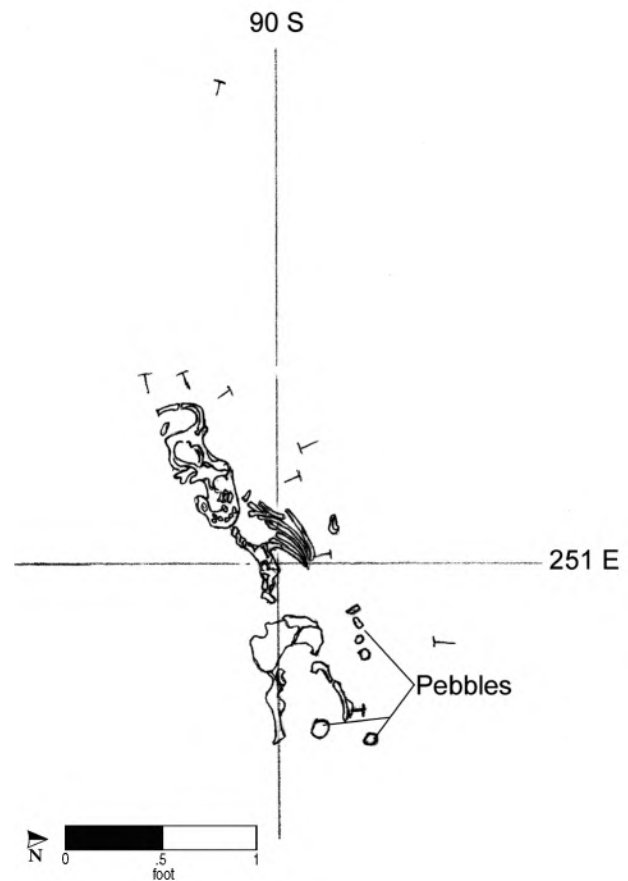
Burial 320 was of a child between 2 and 4 years. The grave, located in the southeastern area of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22, was disturbed during clearing; the skull was exposed before archaeological excavation began. The only coffin remains were nails, a small wood fragment recovered during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

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

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

Burial 320 was roughly aligned (albeit half a foot deeper) with Burial 319, which held an adult woman. Burial 334, an infant burial, lay at approxi-

mately the same elevation as Burial 320, immediately beneath Burial 319. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or may even have shared a grave, and Burial 319 probably postdated both of them. Burial 361 lay 1.25 feet beneath Burial 319 and certainly predates all three of the others. Based on these relationships, Burial 320 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 320 (drawn by M. Schur on 4/28/92; Drawing No. 693).

Burial 321

Series 58

Catalog No. 1525

Datum point: 97

Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 143

Elevation of cranium: 0.39 feet AMSL

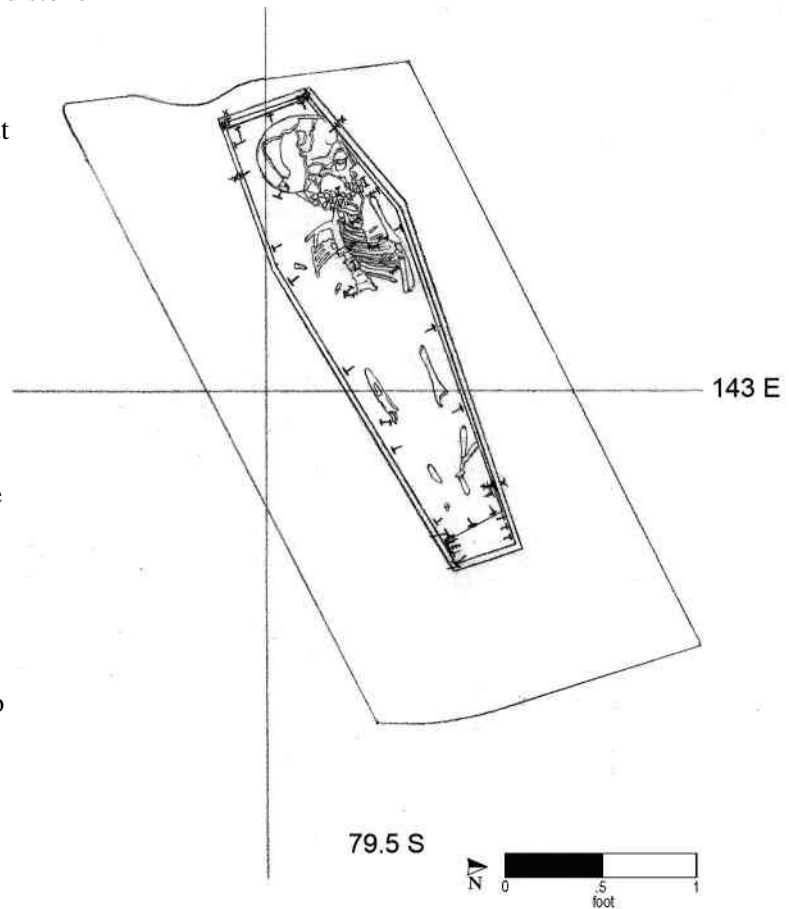
Temporal group: Middle

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

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

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

The Burial 321 coffin lid lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318, a subadult grave. Separate grave-shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, implying that Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 321 at a later date. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive because the area to their north was not fully excavated. These graves have been assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 321 (drawn by W. Williams on 4/24/92; Drawing No. 683).

Burial 322

Catalog No. 1560

Datum point: 99

Grid coordinates: S 64.5, E 140

Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.47 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

pit probably dated to the lot's development after the closing of the African Burial Ground and may have disturbed Burial 322.

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

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

Burial 323

Series 45

Catalog No. 1565

Datum point: 85

Grid coordinates: S 45, E 128.5

Elevation of cranium: -0.33 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

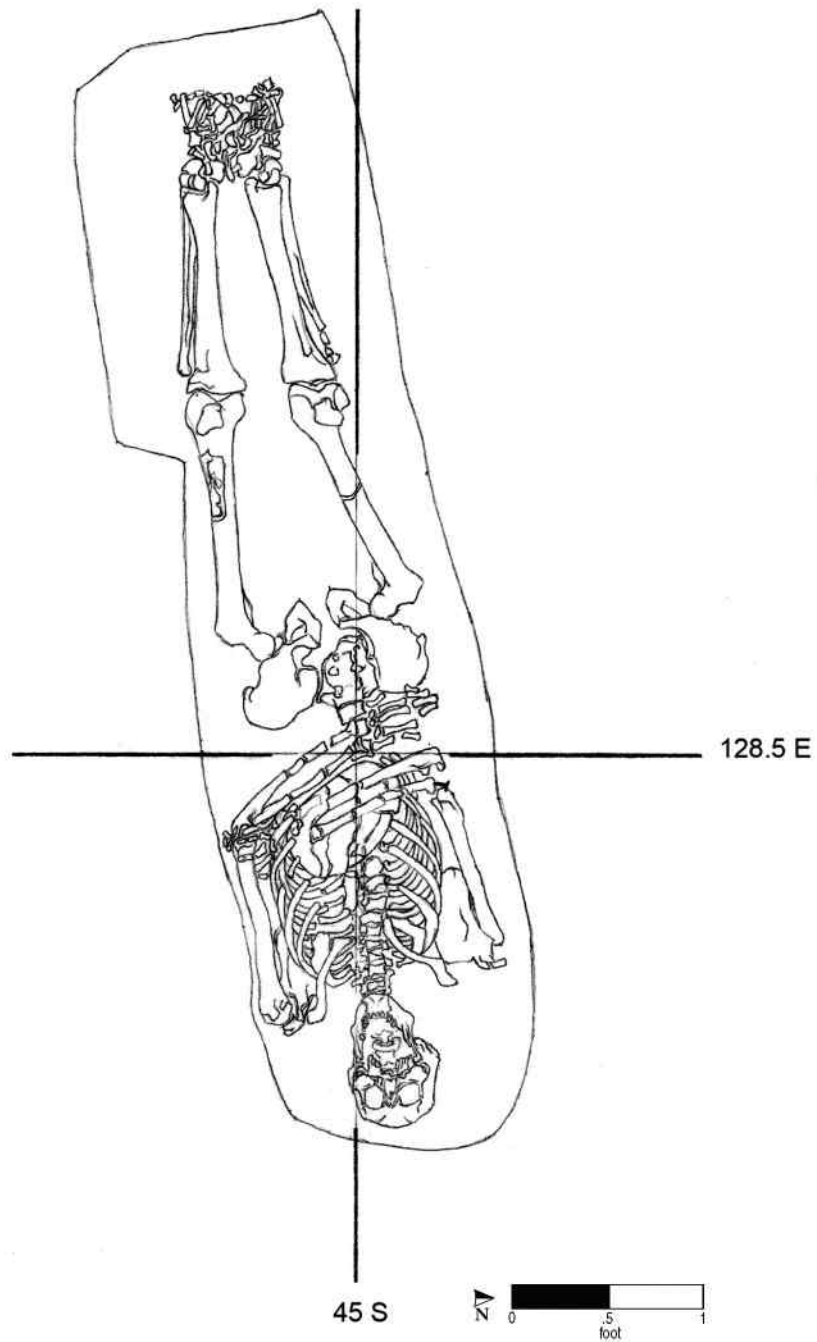
The grave shaft was first identified at an elevation of 0.08 feet. The shaft outline was ovoid in shape with the south side disturbed because of a possible unidentified nonburial feature that lay above. The shaft fill was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts in the fill included 9 nail fragments, numerous cow bones, a large-mammal long bone, 30 large-mammal ribs, a sherd each of salt-glazed stoneware and Chinese export porcelain, 2 creamware sherds (one of which was recovered during the cleaning of the skeleton), a refined redware sherd with a white-slip decoration, a possible kiln fur-

niture fragment, a fragment each of window glass (possibly intrusive) and bottle glass, an unidentified bone fragment that may have been burnt, and a probable fruit pit (recovered in the field but not cataloged in the laboratory). Four unidentified iron fragments were slated to be X-rayed, but these were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Some of the grave-fill artifacts may have originated in the fill of the underlying Burial 354. The terminus post quem provided by these artifacts is 1760. Dissection of stolen cadavers is well documented for the 1780s, and the burial may date to that decade, after the end of the war.

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

Burial 323 overlay the south side of Burial 354 by approximately 0.09 feet. Burial 323 did not disturb the underlying grave. Several other coffinless burials were located in this area of the cemetery. Burial 337, a grave of a man aged 40–50 years, was about 10 feet to the north, and Burial 327, holding a man aged 35–45, was about 5 feet to the south. Burial 323, although a secondary interment, may have been deliberately placed in this row.

Burial 323 (cont.)



Burial No. 323 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/13/92; Drawing No. 729).

Burial 324

Series 56

Catalog No. 1567

Datum point: 84 (3.49 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 69, E 132

Elevation of cranium: 1.83'

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 324 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. Her grave was at the rear of Lot 17 on the south side of the projected fence line or patent boundary that traverses the cemetery from west to east. The grave-shaft outline was visible at the east and northeast and at the head but was obscured along the south and north sides because of later burials. The south side of the grave also showed disturbance in the form of a small area lightly peppered with brick and ash. The fill in the grave shaft was described as very pale gray silt mottled with yellow-brown and gray-brown silt. The only artifacts recovered from the shaft fill were two sherds of stoneware, although skull fragments above the coffin were depicted on one map (Drawing No. 714).

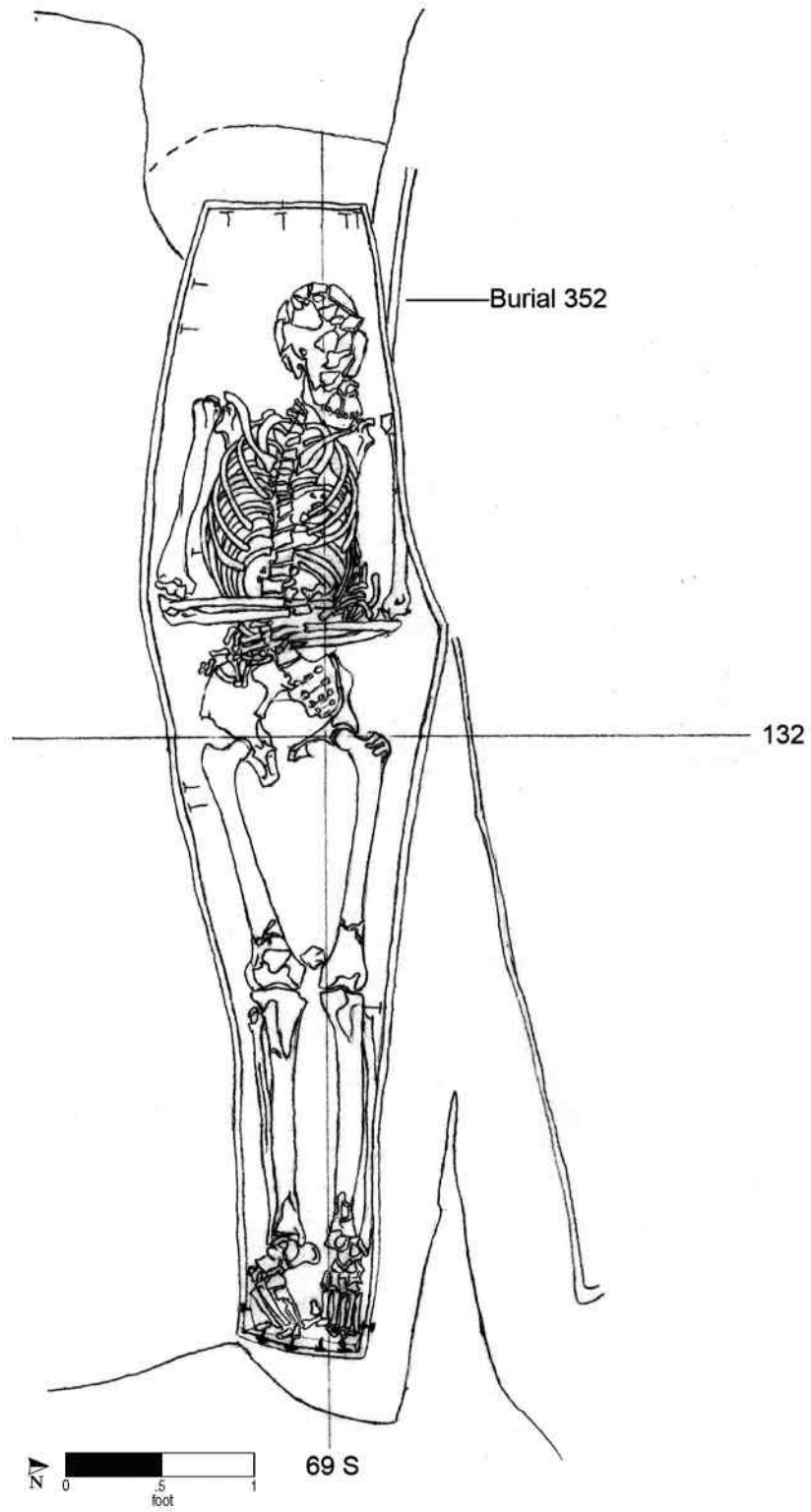
The coffin was first recorded at elevations of 1.61 feet (at the east end) and 1.89 feet (at the west end). No top coffin nails were located, but numerous bottom nails were recorded in situ. The bottom elevations for the coffin ranged from 1.09 feet (east) to 1.53 feet (west).

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the woman had been laid supine with her head to the west. Her arms were flexed at 90°, and her lower arms were placed across her abdomen. Skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, crushed and eroded but complete. The bones were further damaged by dry conditions during excavation, which caused them to crack. Possible kidney stones were recorded adjacent to the right side of the thoracic vertebrae, and possible gall stones were recorded below the

seventh left rib. It is not known whether the possible stones were recovered, although soil samples were taken from several areas, including the coffin lid, stomach, thoracic area, sacrum, and a control sample from above the coffin lid. Excavators collected several bags of seeds, including 31 whole seeds from the feet and legs. The seeds were tentatively identified as jimsonweed, but laboratory analysis was not completed before the seeds were destroyed on September 11, 2001. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

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

Burial 324 (cont.)



Burial No. 324 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 730).

Burial 325

Catalog No. 1577

Datum point: 99 (3.45 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 66, E 137.5

Elevation of cranium: .89 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

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

The man had been placed supine with his head to the west and arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, extensively fractured and

compressed, and most bones were eroded. A gilt spun-copper-alloy button, 22 mm in diameter, was found on the left side of the upper sacrum, and its copper-alloy loop shank was found on the lower right side of the sacrum. These were drawn in situ prior to removal. Field notes indicated that organic

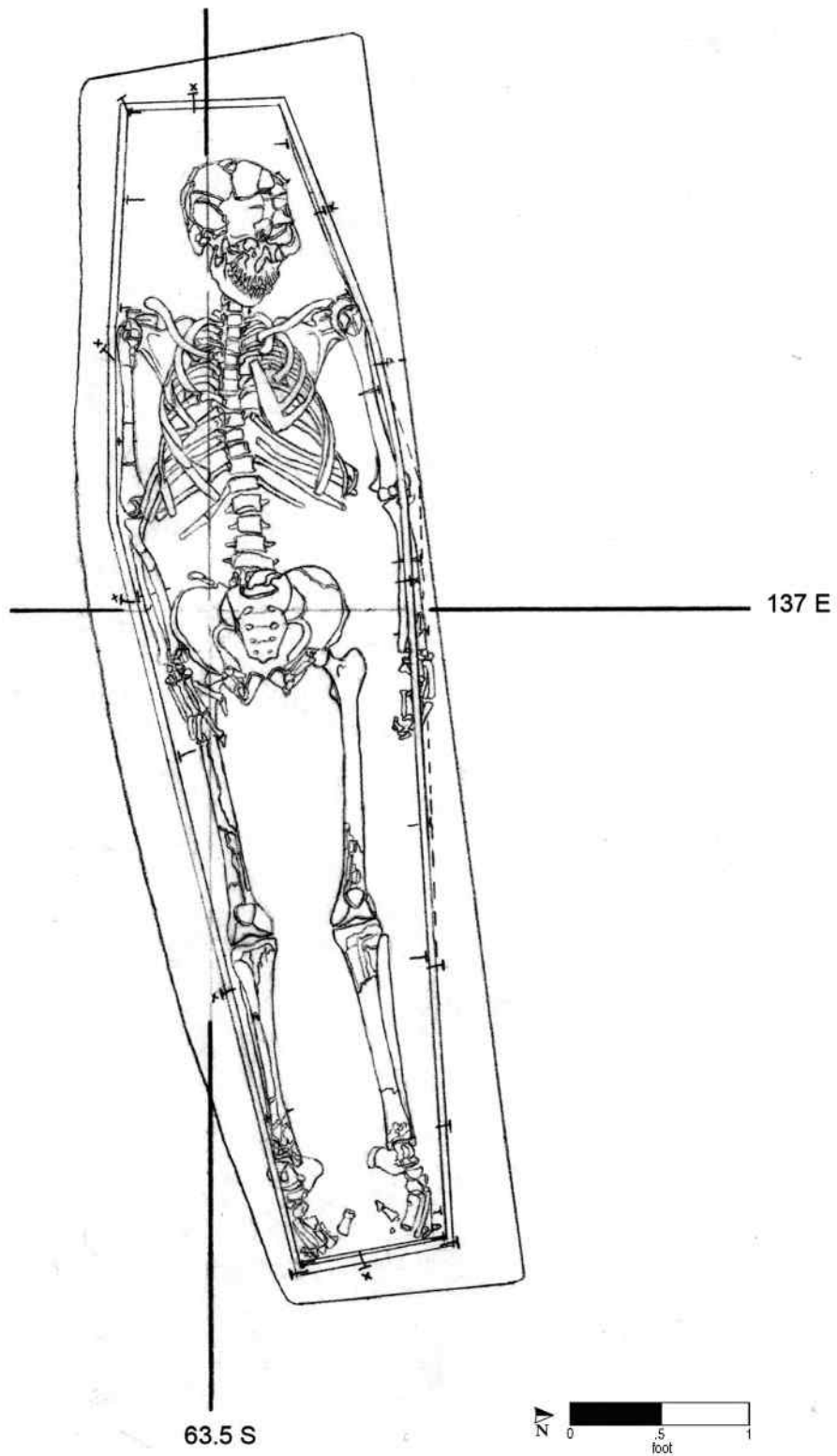


material was associated with these items, but it was not recovered. One copper-alloy straight pin, on the left side of the cranium, was noted but not collected.

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

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

Burial 325 (cont.)



Burial No. 325 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/6/92; Drawing No. 713).

Burial 326

Series 57

Catalog No. 1584

Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL) and 99 (3.45 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 135

Elevation of cranium: 1.55 feet AMSL

Elevation of patella: 1.76 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

Four copper-alloy buttons were recovered from this burial. They were all found in the pelvic area and between the tops of the femurs, including one under the right hand. Because of their position, they were interpreted as trouser buttons. All four buttons were of hollow-dome two-part construction and bore no decoration. Two buttons measured 19 mm in diameter, and two measured 23 mm. One button had a small fragment of unidentified organic



material adhering to it. The material was identified in the field as a fragment of cloth as well as a bit of possible hair. The button found under the hand had adhered to a finger bone, and excavators removed bone and button together, in hopes that contact with the metal may have preserved tissue.

The excavators recovered a minute possible bead from within the coffin and assigned it Catalog No. 326.5, but conservators did not catalog this item in the laboratory. Subsequently, an intrusive steel ball bearing, 1 mm in diameter, was identified in the collection.

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

Mesial tooth filing was noted during laboratory examination. Strontium isotope analysis of a dentin (internal part of a tooth) sample did not

Burial 326 (cont.)

clearly indicate birthplace. It is worth noting that Burial 367, which consisted of the redeposited cranial remains of a woman found 2 feet to the northwest of Burial 326, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. It seems likely that these two individuals were originally interred in proximity to one another. In the case of Burial 367, isotope and lead analysis pointed to African birth.

Infant Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. It is likely that Burial 374 was placed in the grave deliberately, either at the same time as Burial 326 or subsequently. If the infant had been

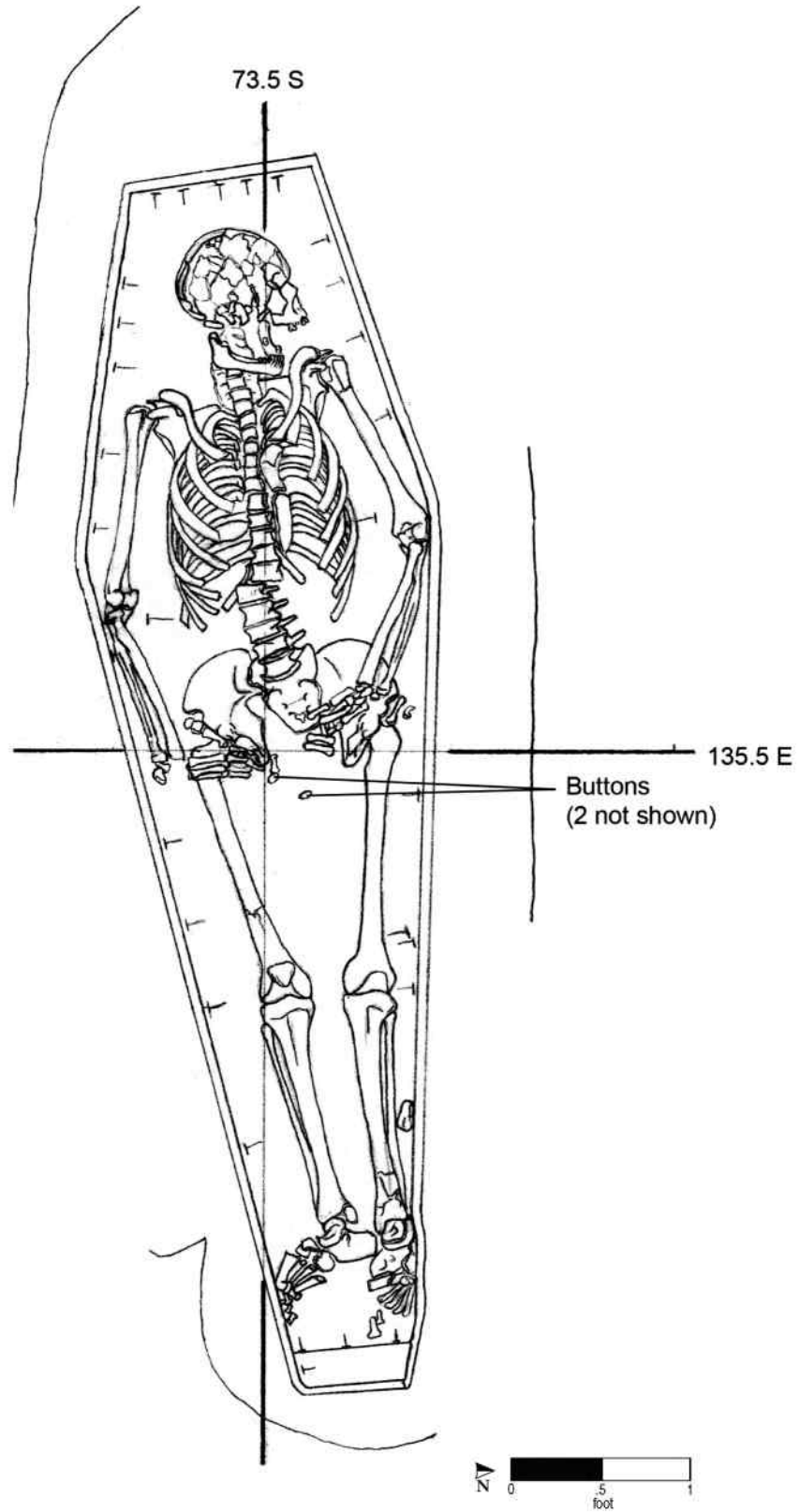
buried later, it seems more likely that the coffin would have been placed atop that of the adult rather than alongside it. A simultaneous burial seems the most likely scenario.

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

In the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time, Burial 326 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 438)

Burial 326 (cont.)



Burial No. 326 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/29/92; Drawing No. 769).

Burial 327

Series 47

Catalog No. 1585

Datum point: 82

Grid coordinates: S 48.5, E 129

Elevation of cranium: 2.94 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

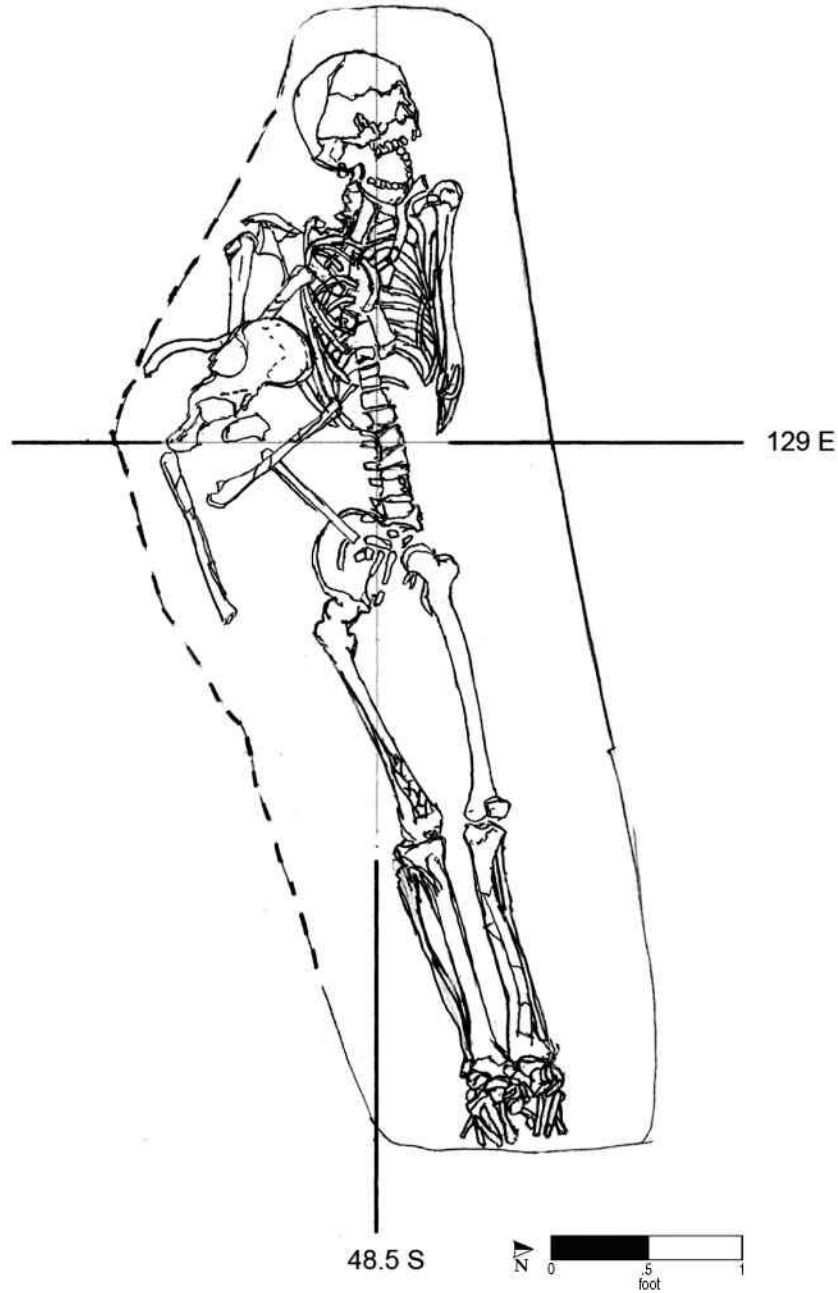
The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 3.77 feet and the bottom at 2.22 feet. No evidence of a coffin was present. The man was

in supine position with his head to the west and his right hand resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, eroded and crushed, and no artifacts were found in association with the deceased.

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

(continued on page 440)

Burial 327 (cont.)



Burial No. 327 (drawn by E. S. on 5/2/92; Drawing No. 706).

Burial 328

Series 36

Catalog No. 1589

Datum point: 92

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 241

Elevation of cranium: 0.92 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 328, located at the far rear of Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the disturbed remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. Backhoes had scraped down to the tops of coffins, damaging graves and compromising the archaeological record. Field notes indicate that the grave-shaft outline was not fully discernable because it was under an excavation balk. The grave-shaft fill contained several fragments of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware; a fragment of white salt-glazed, scratch-blue stoneware; and a large piece of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel with a blue spiral design (photographed in situ). Field notes stated that a fragment of kiln furniture and one of ceramic were found directly on the coffin lid, but these too may have been from the fill matrix, having filtered down from the ground surface. A coin was recorded northwest of the burial and excavators believed that it might have been associated with this grave. It was identified as a copper-alloy George II half-penny, with a young head. The coin was cataloged and inventoried with the 290 Broadway nonburial collection (Catalog No. 1590) and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Several bone fragments, possibly carpals and metacarpals, were found in the grave fill.

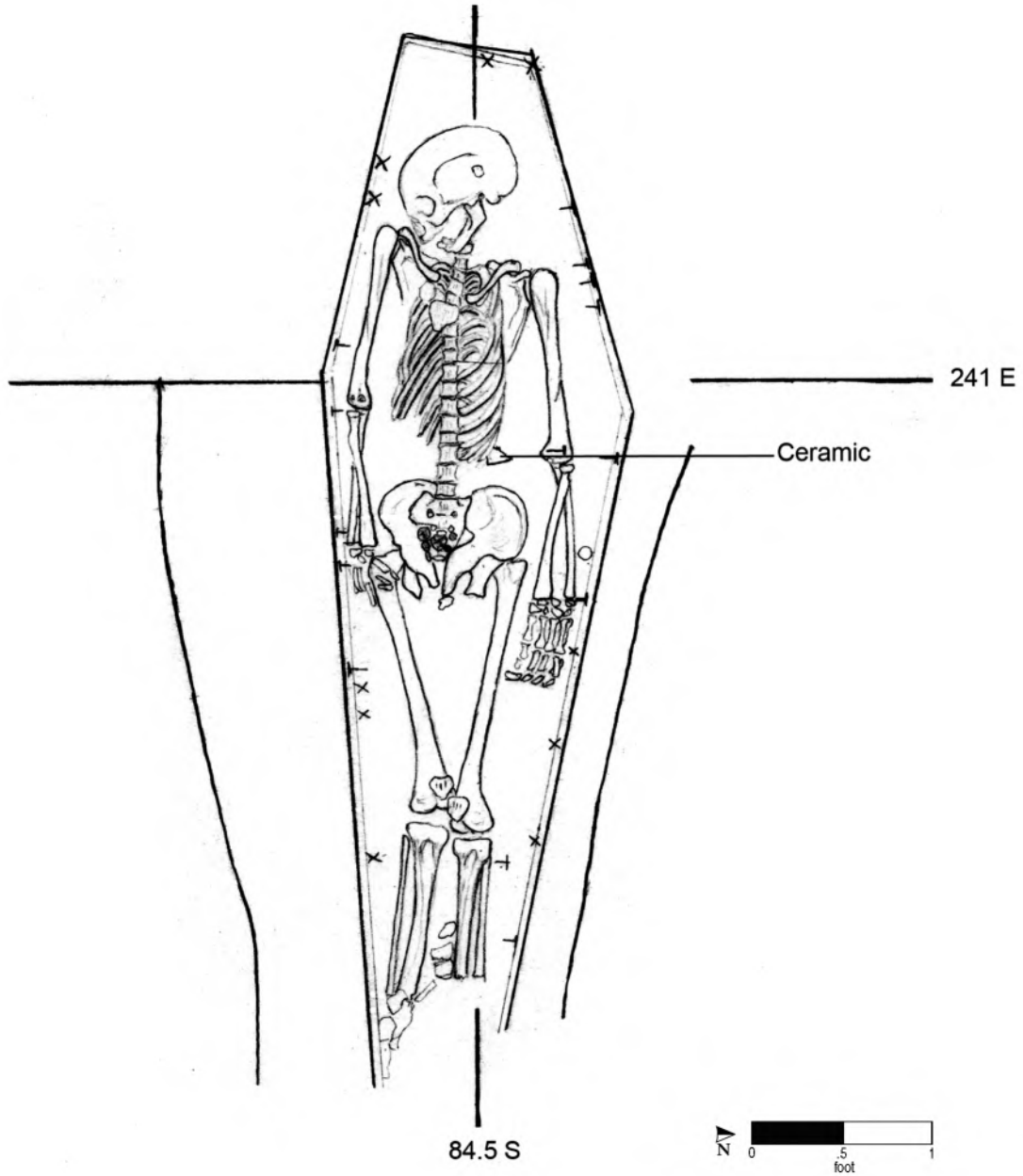
The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.4 feet, and the bottom of the coffin was at 0.5 feet. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter, at both top and bottom, with at least 10 vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. The deceased was buried in supine position in a hexagonal coffin. Her head was to the west, and her hands were at her sides. Samples of coffin wood from the lid, side, and an unspecified location were all identified as cedar.

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

Burial 328 overlay Burial 380, a man aged 40–60, with no intervening soil. They were not aligned, however, and so they were separate interments, although they may have been placed together deliberately. Burial 328 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 442)

Burial 328 (cont.)



Burial No. 328 (drawn by S. K.P. on 5/9/92; Drawing No. 722).

Burial 329

Series 53

Catalog No. 1603

Datum point: 63

Grid coordinates: S 56, E 128.5

Elevation of cranium: -0.21 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

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

Burial 329 lay directly to the east of Burials 243 and 185. The remains in the Burial 329 grave shaft (Burial 329.1) may have been the missing elements from the disturbed Burial 185. Burial 329 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 369, another coffinless burial of a man. Both graves were at the same elevation, although offset by about 2 feet. Based on the location north of the line of postholes from a former fence, Burial 329 has been assigned to the Late Group.

Burial 329.1

Series 53

Catalog No. 1603

Datum point: 63

Grid coordinates: S 56.5, E 130

Elevation of highest skeletal element (redeposited fibula):

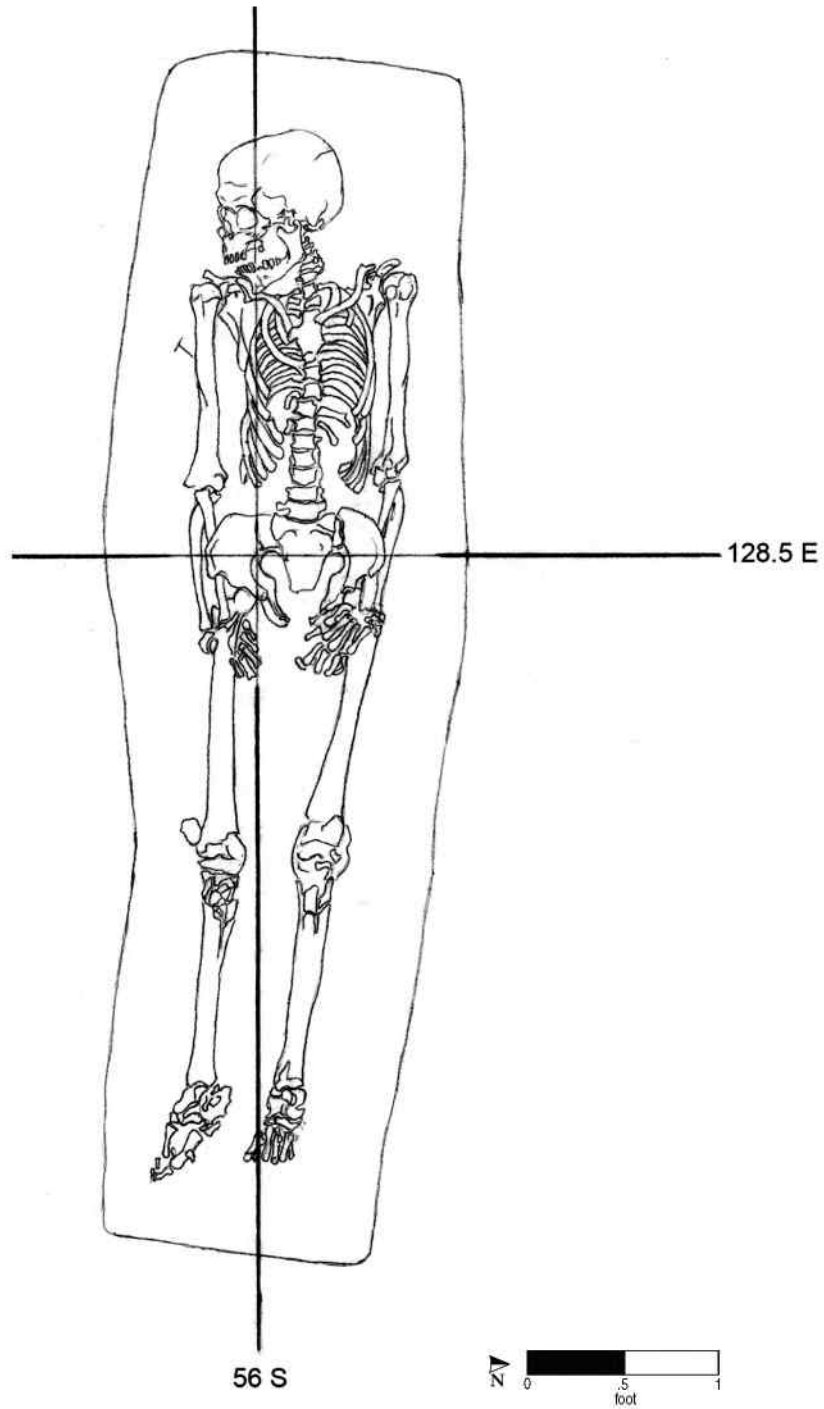
1.35 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

The grave-shaft fill from Burial 329 contained three extraneous fragmented long bones, which were designated Burial 329.1. The bones, two tibiae and a right fibula, were of an adult of undetermined sex and age. Burial 329 was situated adjacent to the east end of Burial 243 and the truncated Burial 185. The remains in Burial 185 were severely disturbed; the lower body had been removed and replaced in a secondary interment beneath Burial 243. The fibulae and tibiae were missing. Burial 329.1 may represent some of the missing skeletal elements of Burial 185, redeposited in the Burial 329 grave shaft. Based on the location, Burial 329.1 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 444)

Burial 329 (cont.)



Burial No. 329 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 778).

Burial 330

Catalog No. 1605

Datum point: 63

Grid coordinates: S 58.5, E 140

Elevation of cranium: 0.72 feet AMSL

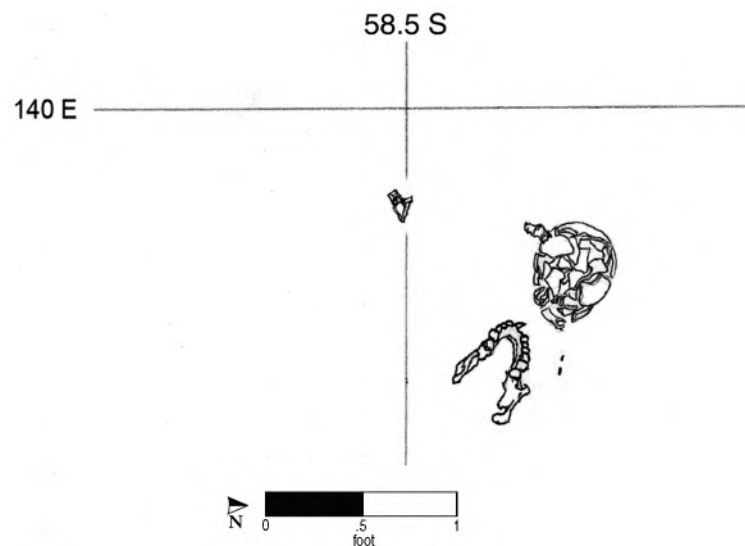
Temporal group: Late

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

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African

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

Because of their location north of the fence line, all of these burials, including Burial 330, were assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 330 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/2/92; Drawing No. 705).

Burial 331

Catalog No. 1606

Datum point: 106

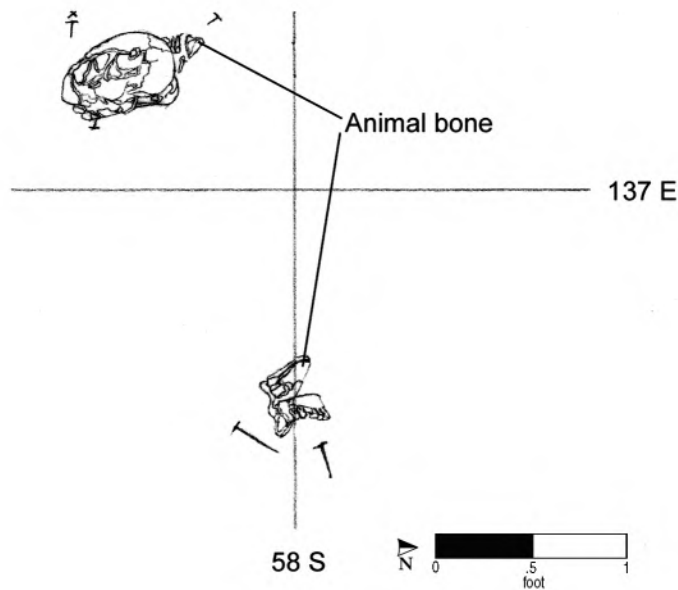
Grid coordinates: S 58, E 137

Elevation of cranium: 0.52 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 330, another cranium of man aged 28–58, lay to the east of Burial 331, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20–25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s. Burial 331 lay above Burial 346, an intact grave of a woman aged between 50 and 70. All of these burials were assigned to the Late Group based on their location.



Burial No. 331 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/7/92; Drawing No. 717).

Burial 332

Series 26

Catalog Nos. 1608, 1863

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 80.5, E 126

Elevation of cranium: 0.98 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

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

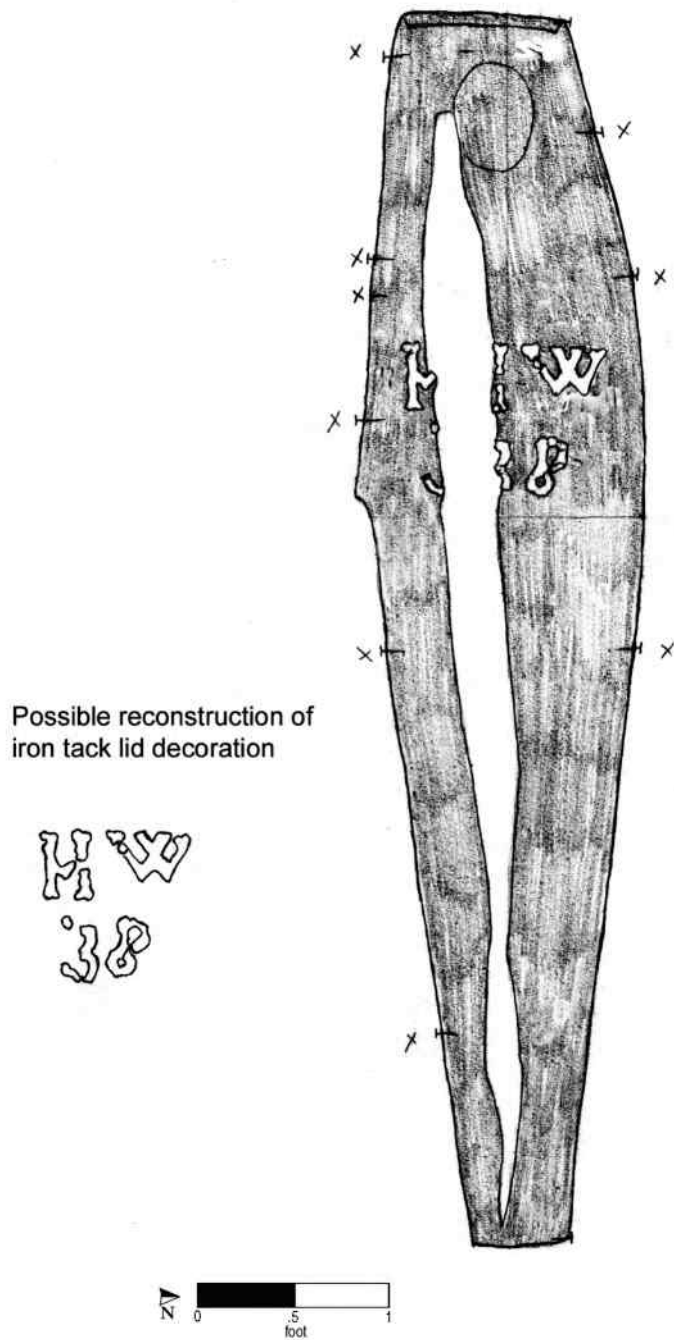
The man had been placed supine, with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting on the pelvis. A shroud pin and a lock of hair were recorded under the right side of the cranium. During cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae, a curved copper-alloy object was recovered, adhering to a fragment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



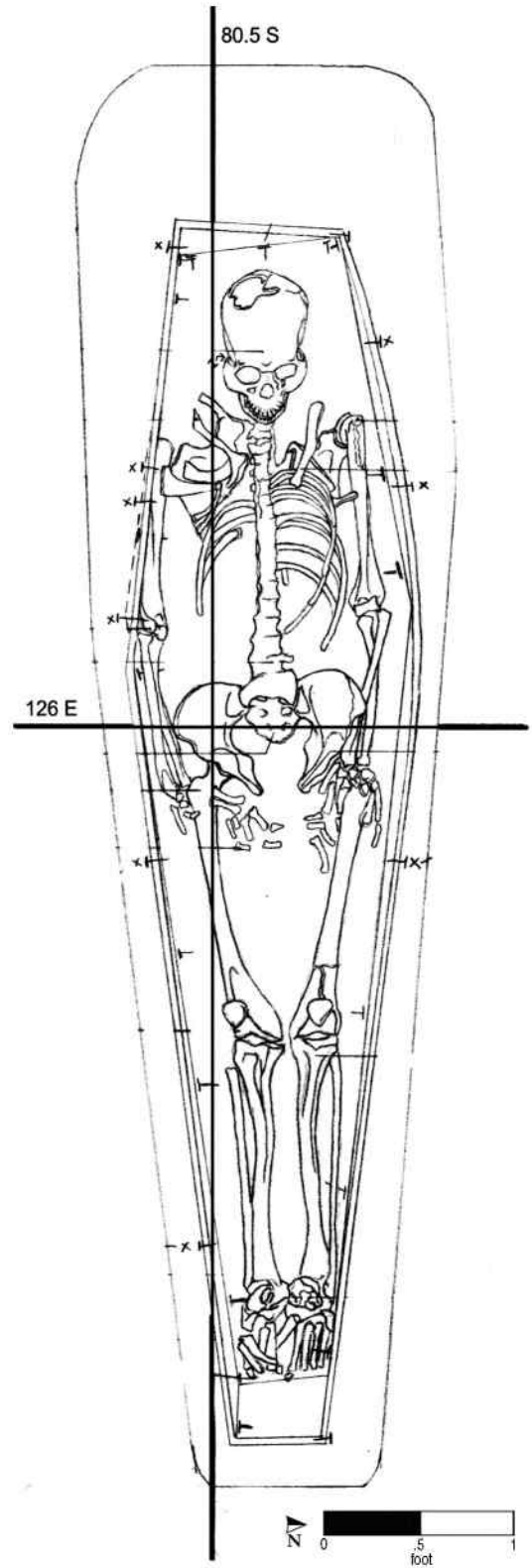
Burial 289, of a child aged 5–9 years, overlay the southwest part of Burial 332. The grave-shaft outline indicates that the child was buried separately, although probably deliberately placed above Burial 332. Burial 332 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group because of the iron tacks decorating the coffin.

(continued on page 448)

Burial 332 (cont.)



Burial No. 332 (drawn on 5/7/92; Drawing No. 716).



Burial No. 332 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/18/92; Drawing No. 741).

Burial 333

Catalog No. 1613

Datum point: 94

Grid coordinates: S 81.5, E 230.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.14 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 333 held the remains of a man aged 45–55 years. The grave was located in the south-east area of the excavated site. The soil in the grave shaft was described as pinkish gray silty sand, with yellow clay mottling and streaks of orange sand. The grave had been dug into a ceramic dump (designated as Feature 39) that spread over this area of the cemetery from a nearby kiln operation. The shaft outline was first recorded during the excavation of Units 32 and 33 in April 1992; at that time it was designated as Stratum IV, Level 1, Catalog No. 1594. After excavation, this grave was assigned Catalog Nos. 1613 and 1618 as well. In the laboratory, some grave-fill ceramics that had been bagged with Catalog Nos. 1594, 1613, and 1618 were consolidated and given Catalog No. 2257.

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

The man was buried in a rectangular coffin, the lid of which was identified at an elevation of 1.67 feet. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as loblolly pine. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recorded in situ, including several

positioned vertically. The man's body was positioned supine; his head was to the west, and both his head and feet were turned to the right. His right arm lay alongside his body with the elbow slightly flexed. His left arm lay straight with the wrist turned inward, so that his left hand rested on his pelvis. The skeleton was in fair condition overall, with some breakage and erosion. Excavators noted a pipe notch on the lower left canine tooth.

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

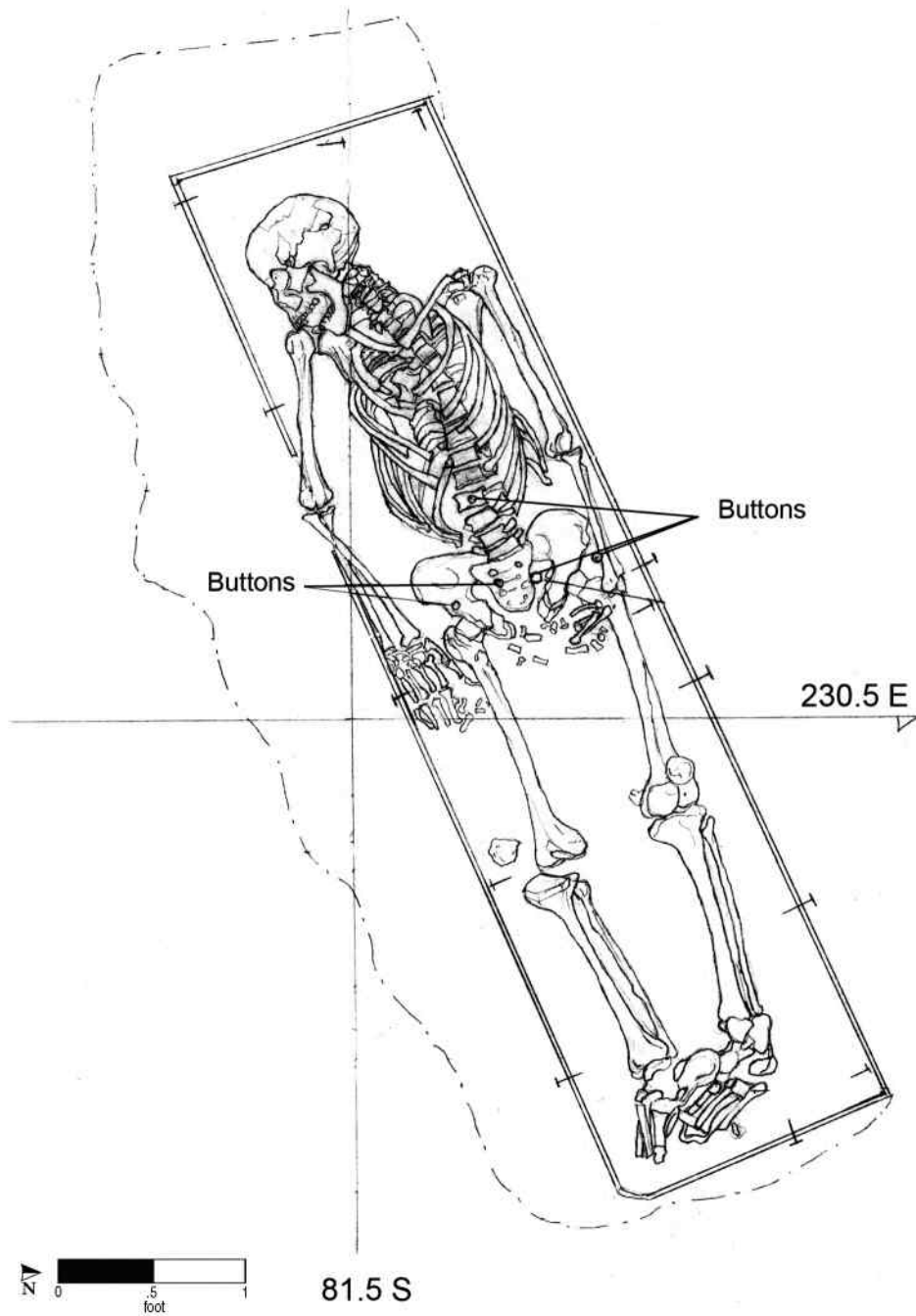


Burial 333 did not overlap any other excavated burials. However, it could not be determined if additional burials lay underneath because this area of the site was not fully excavated. The nearest burial, Burial 353, lay about 1 foot to the south. It is possible Burials 333 and an aligned burial located 7 feet to the north, Burial 357, were contemporary interments.

As noted, the grave shaft of Burial 333 contained a sherd of creamware, which provided a terminus post quem of 1760 and places this burial in the Late-Middle Group. The coffin of Burial 333 was four sided but rectangular, unlike the tapered coffins that are believed to be from the early cohort. The rectangular coffin shape does not appear to be temporally diagnostic.

(continued on page 450)

Burial 333 (cont.)



Burial No. 333 (drawn by K. Eilberg on 7/23/92; Drawing No. 892).

Burial 334

Series 62

Catalog No. 1615

Datum point: 89

Grid coordinates: S 89, E 251

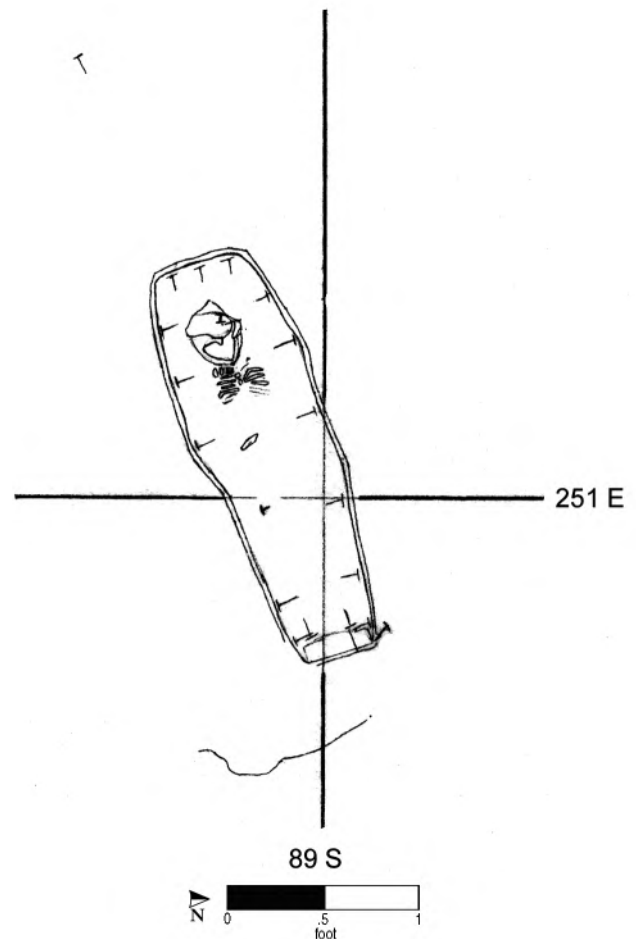
Elevation of cranium: 1.63 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

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



Burial No. 334 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/6/92; Drawing No. 712).

Burials 335 and 356

Catalog Nos. 1616 and 1751

Datum point: 92

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 248

Elevation of cranium: 0.36 feet AMSL and -0.01 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

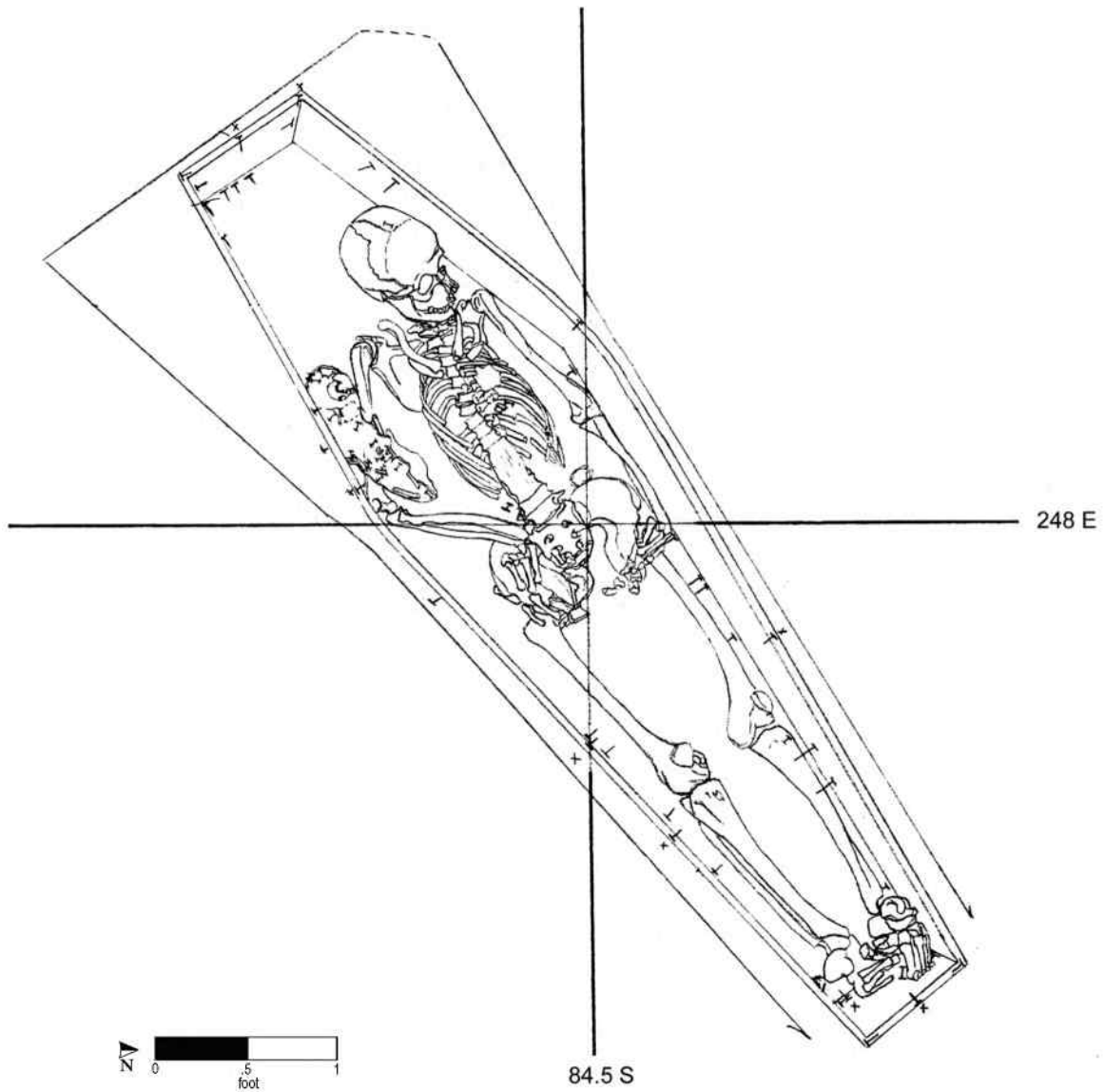
The coffin lid and walls were described as an organic stain with traces of wood throughout. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.4 feet at the southwest end and 0.85 feet at the northeast end. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters, with nine vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A tack was recovered in association with this burial. The bag was labeled as Burial 356, but a specific provenience was not recorded. The field drawing depicts a large space

between the woman's cranium and the headboard of the coffin. The apparent shift in the woman's position was explained as downward slippage of the skeletal remains, causing the feet, which lay at an elevation of 0.24 feet, to press against the coffin's footboard. This is consistent with the field notes that indicated that the area sloped sharply from west to east and east to south.

The woman and infant were buried together in a hexagonal coffin. The woman had been placed in a supine position with her head to the west. The remains of the infant were cradled on her flexed right arm. The woman's right hand rested on her right innominate bone, and the left hand rested on her left femur. The infant's remains were incomplete; only traces of the cranial vault, recorded at an elevation of -0.01 feet; incomplete long bones; ribs; and vertebral fragments remained. Seven straight pins were found with the woman's skeleton. There were 3 under the mandible, 1 on the cranium, 2 on the left ribs, and 1 adjacent to the lumbar vertebrae. The infant was buried with at least 17 straight pins, noted throughout the remains. Excavators also observed remnants of what they identified as the infant's shroud. The project conservator took samples, but these samples were not identified or cataloged in the laboratory.

Burials 335 and 356 were probably a mother and child who died during or soon after the infant's birth. The grave has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burials 335 and 356 (cont.)



Burial No. 335 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/23/92; Drawing No. 755)

Burial 336

Series 27

Catalog No. 1625

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 83, E 125.5

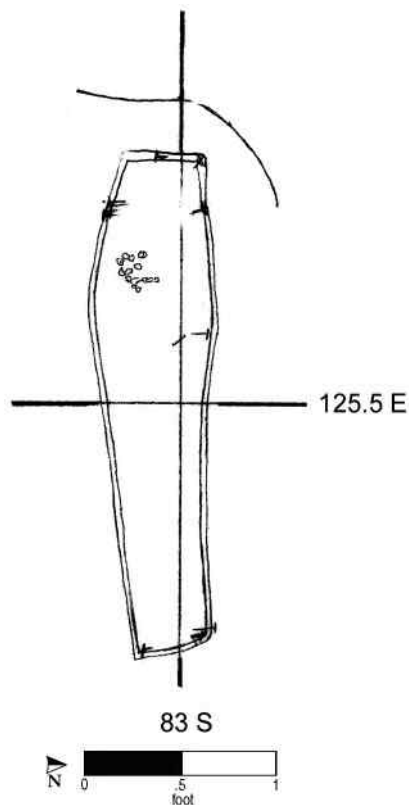
Elevation of cranial remains: 0.60 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

Burial 315, of a woman aged 30–40 years, was directly above Burial 336, but offset by about 1 foot. The placement of the woman's grave appeared to have been deliberate, although not simultaneous. In general, infants were placed above adults in shared graves. The infant's burial may have been marked, and the woman's grave placed in reference to the grave marker. Both graves are assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 336 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/5/92; Drawing No. 711).

Burial 337

Catalog No. 1628

Datum point: 85

Grid coordinates: S 37, E 130

Elevation of cranium: -0.67 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

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

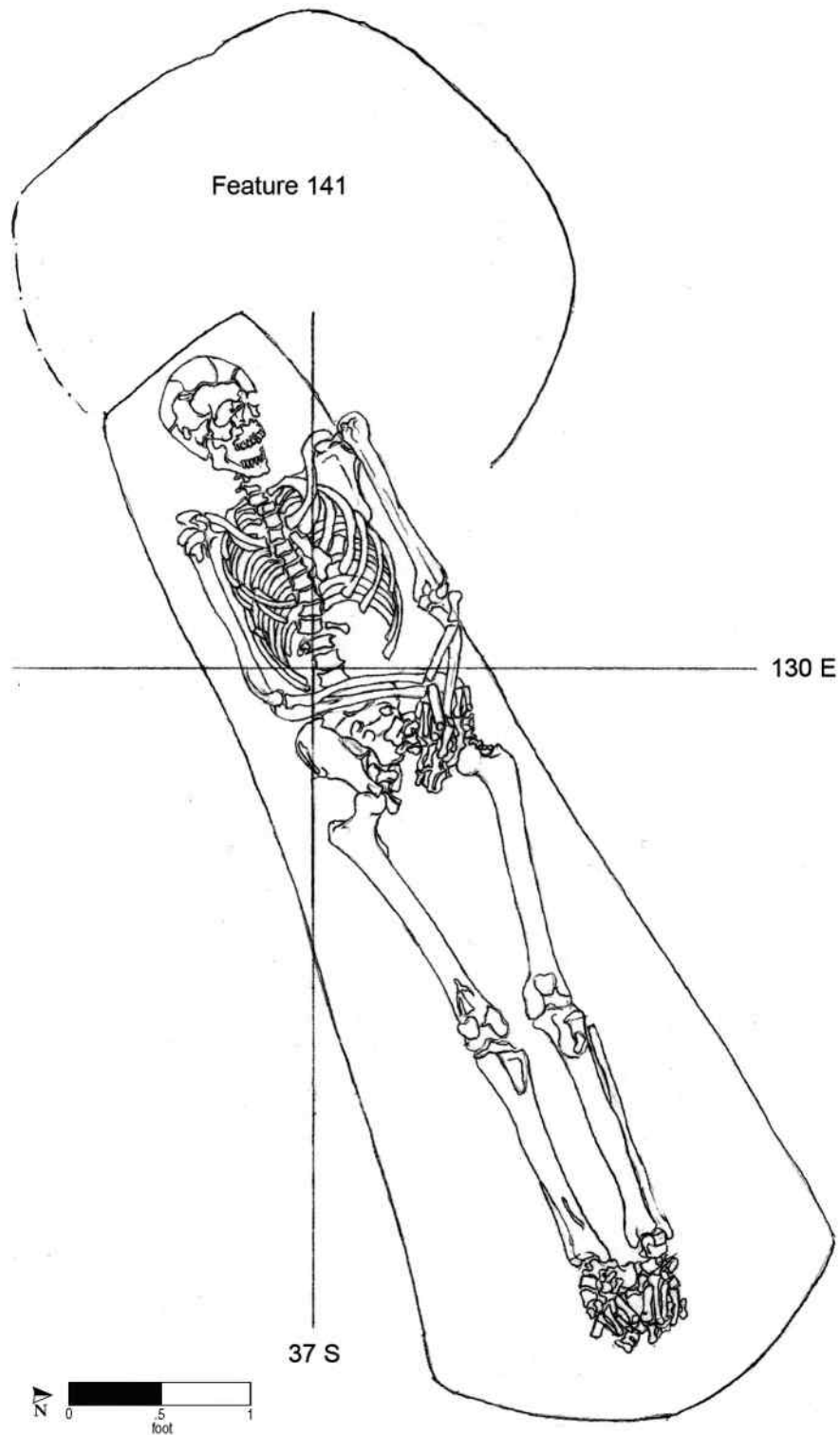
During excavation, this burial was flooded with water, and several bones were damaged or lost. The condition of the bones prior to this unfortunate incident was described as generally good, although it was noted that there was some soft bone and that the surrounding soil was of the same color and texture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

The westernmost portion of Burial 337 overlapped the southeastern quadrant of Feature 141, a pit that apparently predated the burial. The pit contained ash, animal bone, shell, and sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware, and Jackfield ware, with an overall terminus post quem for the fill of ca. 1740. Its contents generally suggest a trash pit, but it may have been a pit dug for some other purpose that was later filled with household-type refuse. An alternative hypothesis, that Feature 141 represents a firepit that was used during funeral ceremonies, is worth considering. However, this is less likely given the probable fill date. The collection from the pit fill points to the middle of the eighteenth century, prior to the time burials were likely to have been conducted in this area (in the 1780s or 1790s based on the analysis presented in Chapters 4 and 9). The presence of caudal (tail) bones from at least five juvenile sheep suggests that the pit may have been used at some point in time to dispose of the trimmed tails of animals brought to the Common to graze.

Several other coffinless burials (Burials 210, 262, 323, and 364, men ranging in age from late teens through mid-40s, and Burial 276, a woman in her early 20s) were located in relative proximity and at similar elevations, although no burials appeared to be in alignment with this one. Based on the location of the grave, north of the former boundary fence, Burial 337 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 456)

Burial 337 (cont.)



Burial No. 337 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 784).

Burial 338

Series 55

Catalog No. 1630

Datum point: 83 (3.89 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 133.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.69 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

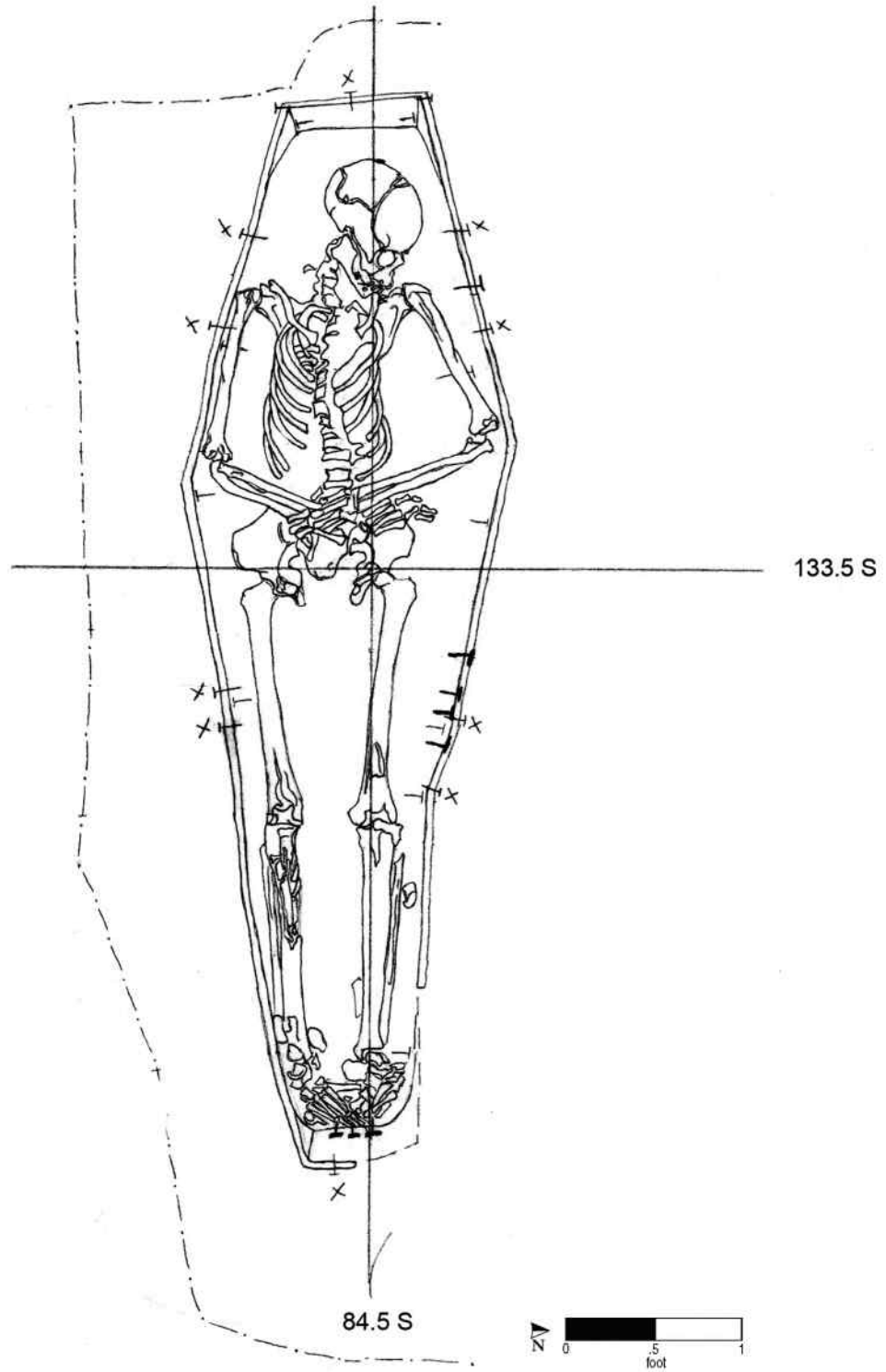
The coffin, first recorded at an elevation of 1.18 feet, was hexagonal in shape. Many nails were

recorded around its perimeter, including numerous vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine. Her head was to the west, her left hand crossed over her right, and both hands rested on her pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, with the face severely eroded. Excavators noted a single shroud pin, with hair attached, on the cranium; neither the hair nor the pin was recovered. The field records refer to seeds recovered from the inside of the coffin, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 314 lay immediately to the north of Burial 338, at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some 6 weeks after Burial 314, and the relationship was not recorded. The lack of discrete grave-shaft outlines for each burial raises the possibility that they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility. Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

(continued on page 458)

Burial 338 (cont.)



Burial No. 338 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/26/92; Drawing No. 756).

Burial 339

Catalog No. 1650

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 83, E 123

Elevation of highest skeletal elements: 1.39 feet AMSL

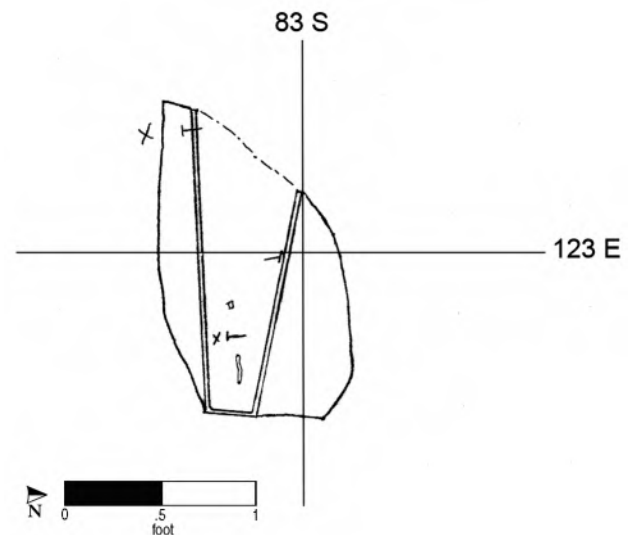
Temporal group: Middle

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

The coffin lid lay at an elevation of 1.52 feet, and the bottom was at 1.3 feet. Three nails were recorded in situ; two were at the top and one at the bottom of the coffin. Because the coffin was truncated mid-length, its shape could not be determined; the extant portion tapered toward the foot, indicating that it was either hexagonal or trapezoi-

dal. Four whole and two partial seeds, provisionally identified as jimsonweed, were recovered from inside the coffin. They were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Burial 339 was probably disturbed by backhoe operation during the excavation, as were other burials to the west. In the absence of temporal evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 339 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 339 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/11/92; Drawing No. 725).

Burial 340

Catalog No. 1651

Datum point: 88

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 236.5

Elevation of cranium: 0.27 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Early

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

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

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

The deceased was laid to rest with her body supine, head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended, and her hands lay on her pelvis. The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 0.27 feet; the lowest elevation for skeletal remains was -0.2 feet. The preservation of her remains was notably poor, but dentition had preserved well and yielded valuable information. The woman's incisors were modified to hourglass and "peg" shapes, considered to be diagnostic of an African birth and childhood.

Eleven straight pins were recorded in situ: eight on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical area, and two lower on the torso. One of the pins, recovered from the right side of the torso, was noticeably larger than the others (4.3 cm long and 0.2 cm thick) and had a ball-shaped head (0.3 cm in diameter). None of the pins survived whole at the time of the artifact inventory.

Most of the beads were recorded in situ, and most were in a clearly linear arrangement, although some had been displaced from their original locations. Eight were found during examination and water screening of soil that had been removed from around the right hand and pelvis, and 2 beads were recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the Howard University laboratory. A total of 112 glass beads were ultimately recovered. The waist strand also included 9 cowrie shells, also drawn in situ, of which only 7 were cataloged in the laboratory. It is possible that two of these were misidentified in the field or did not survive removal.

Most of the beads were simple drawn-glass beads. Of the waist beads, 58 were blue, 1 was plain black, 6 were light gold, and 3 were colorless or transparent amber. Several beads were of more intricate



design, including a large black bead with gold wavy lines, a large black bead with white glass lines, and a faceted bead made of red amber. The bead strand at the waist appeared to have circled once around the woman's body, although most of the beads were recovered from her sides. The shells were interspersed with the beads.

Excavators originally believed that some of the beads (a line of tiny, alternating blue-green and pale yellow beads) were worn at the woman's right wrist, but later decided that all beads were probably

Burial 340 (cont.)

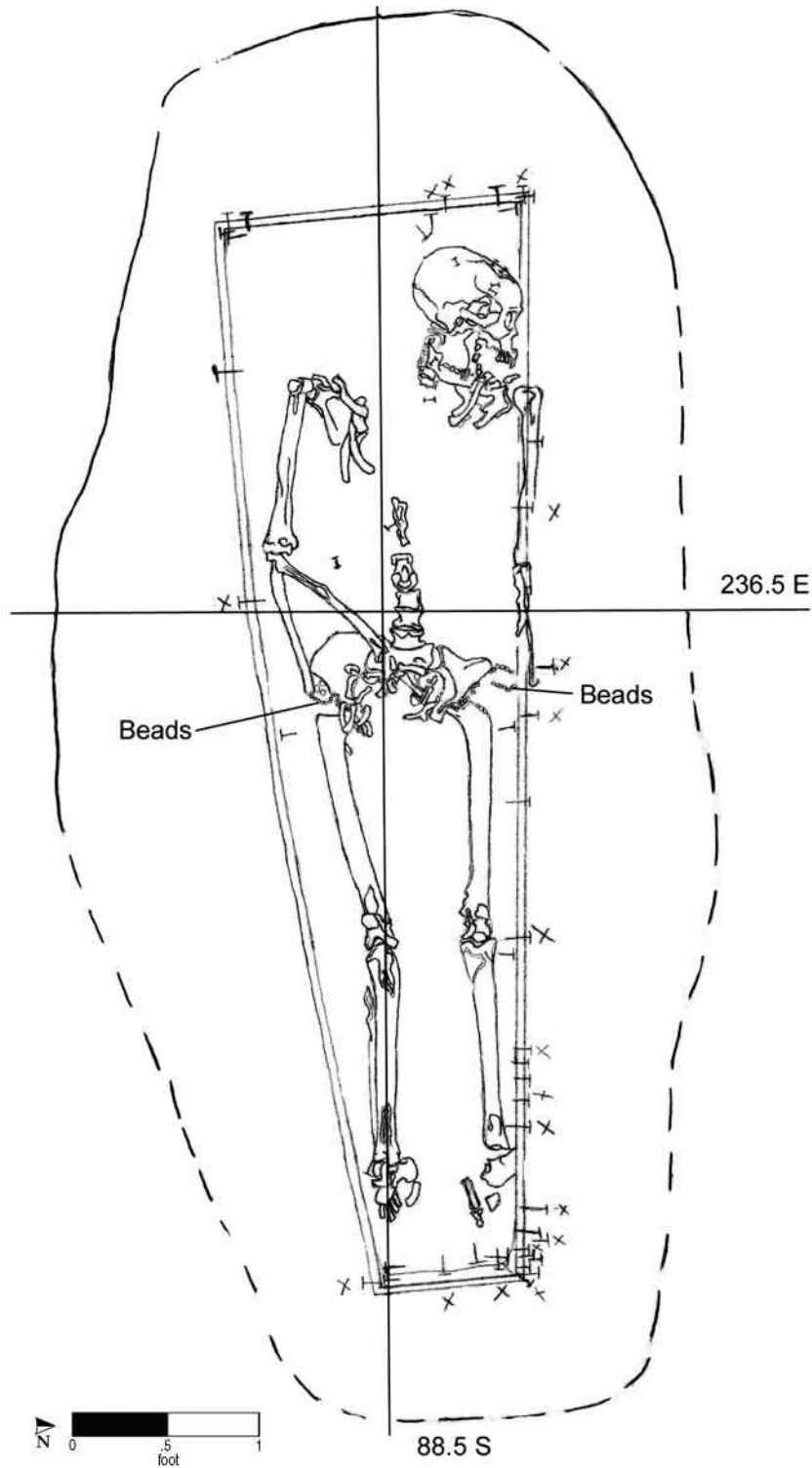
from the strand at her waist, because no hand or wrist bones underlay in situ beads. Yet the interpretation of the distinct strand of alternating blue-green and yellow beads as a bracelet is compatible with its location beneath extant hand and wrist bones. Fifteen yellow beads and 26 blue-green beads were recovered; of this number, 15 were found aligned in an alternating pattern; the others were apparently disturbed. The interpretation of these beads as a bracelet or as part of the bead strand at the waist must remain unresolved.



An apparently unused kaolin pipe bowl and joining stem were recovered from beneath the woman's pelvis. The stem portion had a $\frac{6}{64}$ -inch-diameter bore. The pipe appeared to have been placed beneath the woman at the time of burial. Based on the tapered four-sided coffin shape and the dearth of ceramic debris in the grave shaft, Burial 340 has been assigned to the Early Group.

(continued on page 462)

Burial 340 (cont.)



Burial No. 340 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/29/92; Drawing No. 740).

Burial 341

Series 37

Catalog No. 1652

Datum point: 94

Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 229.5

Elevation of cranium: 1.26 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 341, located at the far rear of Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave cut, which was shared with Burial 397, was recorded as rectangular in shape. The grave shaft contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, along with a few fragments of redware, fragments of brick, a nail shank, a mammal bone, and oyster shell fragments (the latter not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). Two possible ochre deposits were also recorded in situ, one at the head of the coffin and one by the middle of the right femur, but there was no indication that they were sampled for identification.

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

to the west and hands crossed at the pelvis, left over right. His left humerus and ulna were slightly disarticulated.

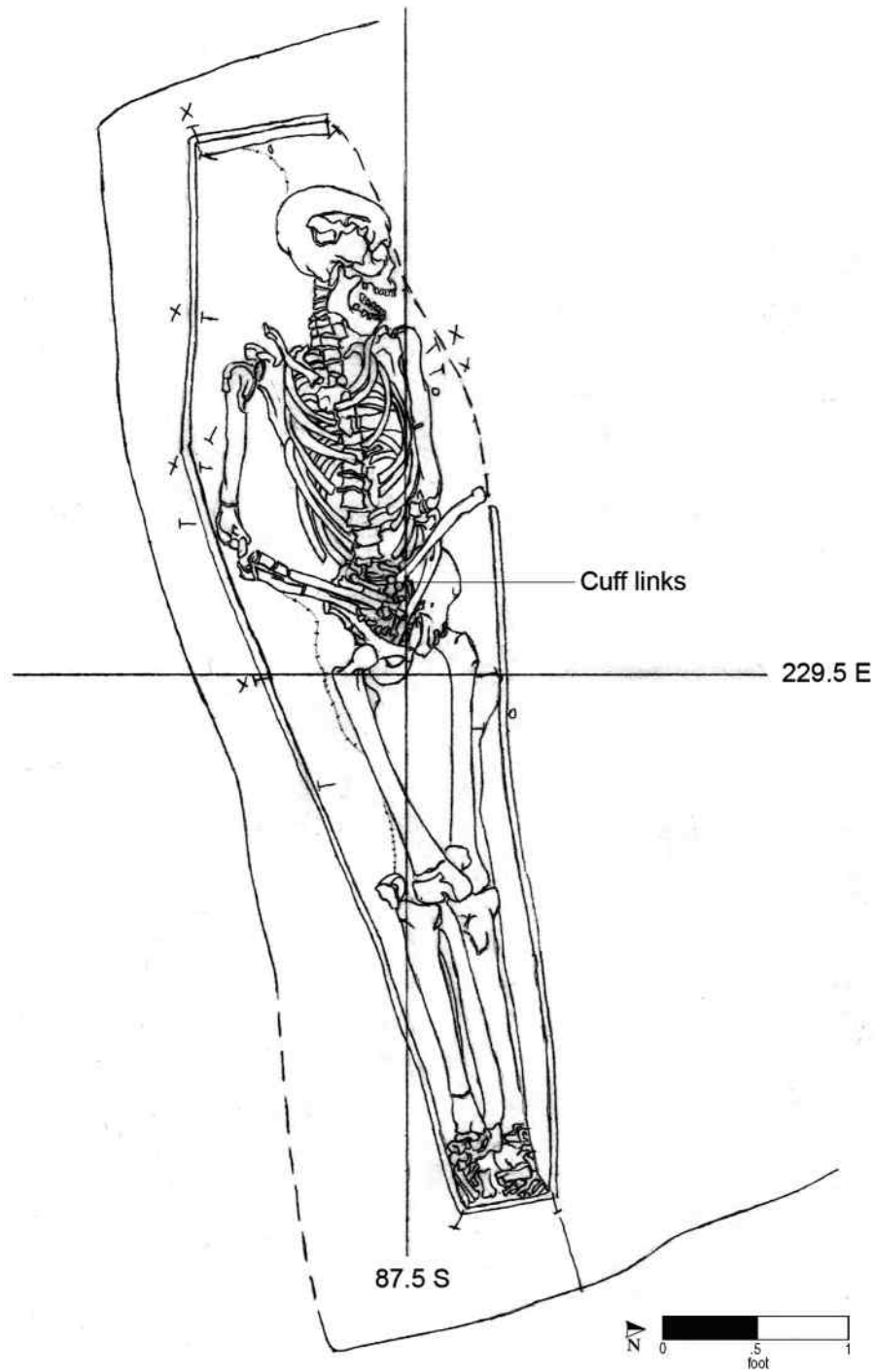
A single pair of cuff links was recorded in situ on the distal end of the left radius. They were cast of copper alloy, octagonal in shape with a modified egg and dart design. Each end was cast as a single unit comprised of face and shank; the shank portion was then drilled to accommodate the link. The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



Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, a Middle Group grave of a woman aged 30–40 years. The burials were precisely aligned with each other, indicating that they probably shared a grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north: these were Middle Group graves of an adult aged 34–62 and a man aged 24–34, respectively. Based on these relationships, Burial 341 is assigned to the Middle Group.

(continued on page 464)

Burial 341 (cont.)



Burial No. 341 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/15/92; Drawing No. 736).

Burial 342

Series 47

Catalog No. 1660

Datum point: 85

Grid coordinates: S 50, E 129

Elevation of cranium: -0.73 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.41 feet, the bottom at -1.52 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the footboard sloped outward toward the top. Nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as pine. The sample may have been organic material recovered from the southeast corner of the coffin, possibly wood shavings. The woman was in supine position, with her hands on her pelvis and her head to the west. Skeletal remains were in poor condition; the skull was crushed, and long bones were fractured.

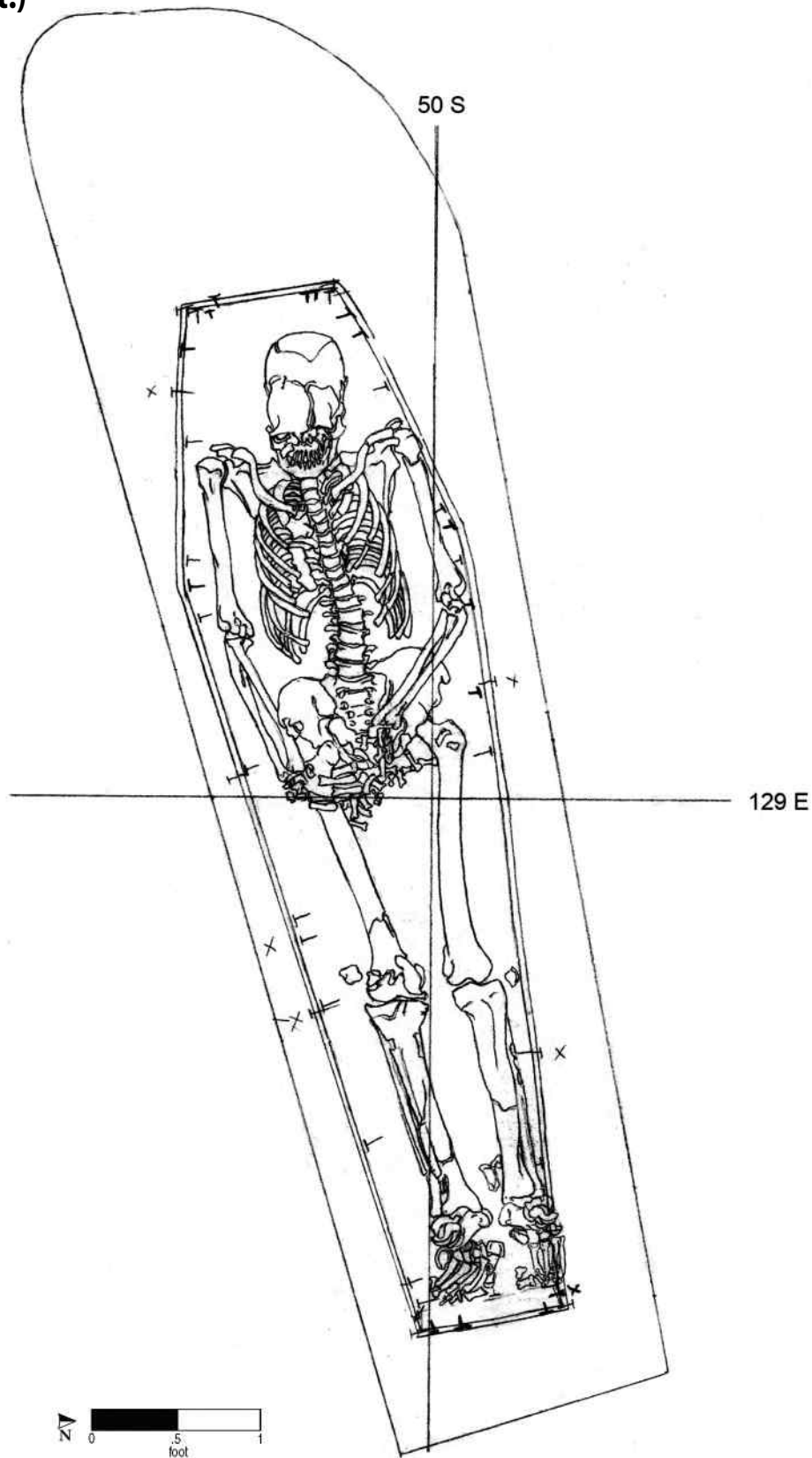
A straight pin with hair was recovered from the skull and another from the sacrum, beneath the left radius. A copper-alloy aglet broken into two pieces was recovered from the burial, but its location was not recorded. It is possible one of the pins identified in the field was actually the aglet.



The north edge of Burial 342 was approximately 1.5 feet beneath the south edge of Burial 327, a Late Group grave of a man between 35 and 45 years old. Both burials were probably interred before the animal-waste dumping in this part of the site; alternatively, they may have been beyond the area of the deposit. The graves may have been part of a north-south row that extended from Burial 337 at the north to Burial 338 at the south; these burials were predominately of men, and spanned several temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former cemetery boundary fence, Burial 342 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 466)

Burial 342 (cont.)



Burial No. 342 (drawn by M. Schur and W. Williams on 5/8/92; Drawing No. 719).

Burial 343

Catalog No. 1663

Datum point: 106

Grid coordinates: S 60, E 130

Elevation of cranium: -0.02 feet

Temporal group: Late

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

The man's coffin was hexagonal. Its lid was poorly preserved, and an elevation was not obtained. The coffin's north side did not preserve well, but excavators noted several nails in vertical position on the floor, although only two nail fragments were recovered and cataloged. The man had been laid out supine, with his head to the west and legs straight.

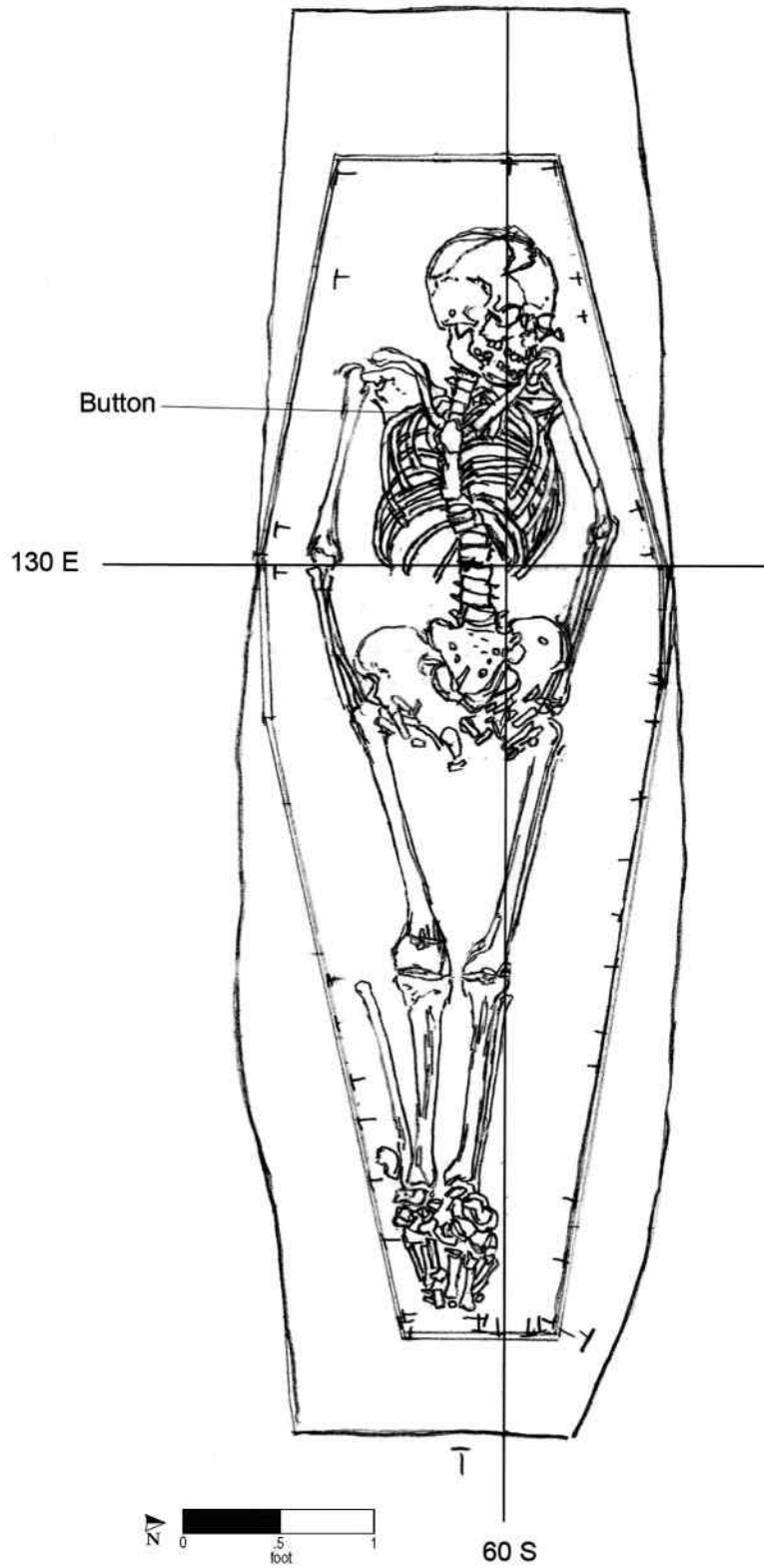
His arms were extended downward, hands over the pelvis. The skeleton itself was fragile, its condition exacerbated by flooding during excavation. Similar to the discrepancies in grave soil and coffin preservation between north and south sides, excavators noted differential preservation between the north side and the south side of the human remains; the north (left) side of the body was more intact. The coffin was very wide relative to the skeletal remains.

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

Burial 343 may have been located in a north-south row with Burials 354, 342, 369, and 329. The row may extend farther south, encompassing Burials 400, 352, 324, 373, 326, 376, 314, 338, and/or the burials that overlap them. Most of these graves were of adult men, encompassing a range of temporal groups. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 343 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 468)

Burial 343 (cont.)



Burial No. 343 (drawn by E. S. on 5/15/92; Drawing No. 737).

Burial 344

Catalog No. 1664

Datum point: 91

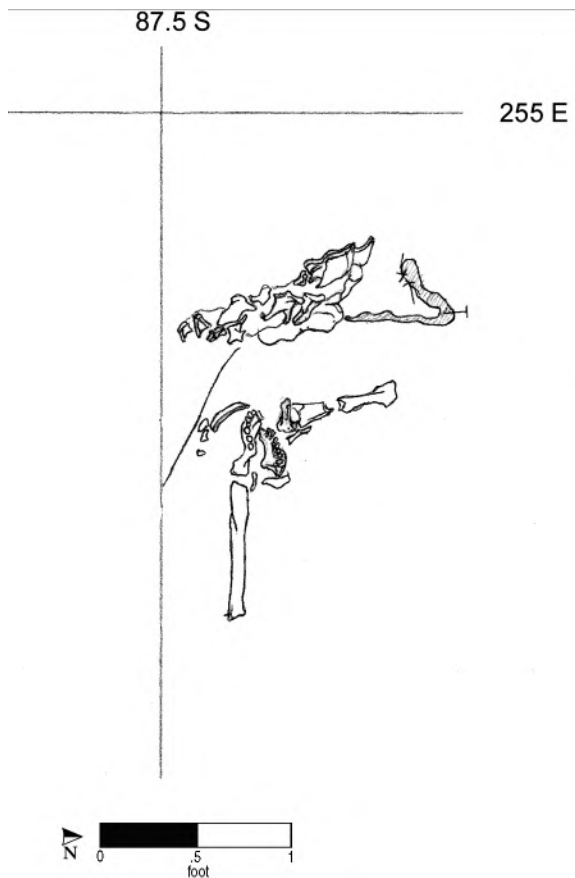
Grid coordinates: S 87.5, E 255

Elevation of skeletal remains: 0.84 feet AMSL

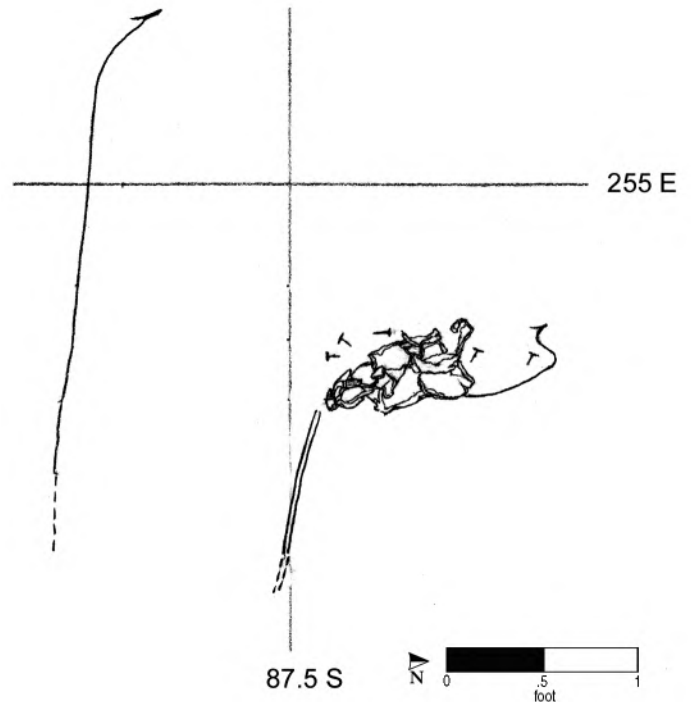
Temporal group: Middle

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

Bricks and modern nails were observed in this disturbed area, along with some human skeletal remains. As the recent disturbance thinned out, the skeletal material that was found below was excavated as Burial 344. The skeletal remains from the overlying matrix were also included with Burial 344. Two field drawings depict the remains uncovered at upper and lower elevations. Excavators noted that the bones had apparently been preserved in excellent condition until the time of the disturbance. Some wood staining and nails were present, but the disturbance around this burial precluded defining the coffin outline. In light of the minimal evidence preserved, Burial 344 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 344a (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 734).



Burial No. 344b (drawn by W. Williams on 5/20/92; Drawing No. 751).

Burial 345

Series 64

Catalog No. 1688

Datum point: 103

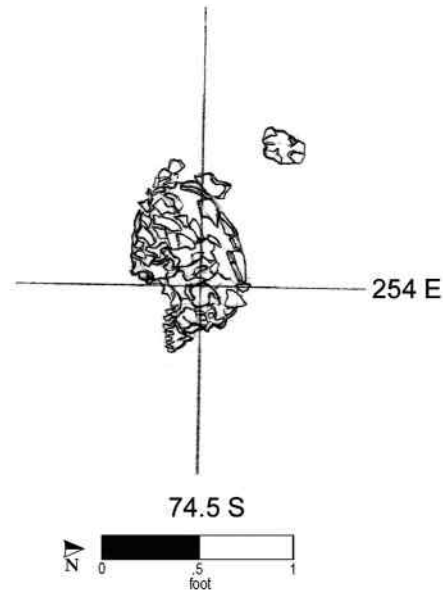
Grid coordinates: S 74.5, E 254

Elevation of cranium: 0.52 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

No grave-shaft outline or coffin were noted during excavation of Burial 345; however, excavators working on Burial 375, a Middle Group grave of a 16–18-year-old woman, believed they had found another grave-shaft outline to its east, which could imply that Burial 375 disturbed Burial 345. Based on the dearth of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 345 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 345 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/14/92; Drawing No. 735).

Burial 346

Catalog No. 1695

Datum point: 106 (2.18 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 57.5, E 138.5

Elevation of cranium: -0.25 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

The coffin lid, exposed at 0.16 feet, was evident only as patches of gray stain, but the coffin outline

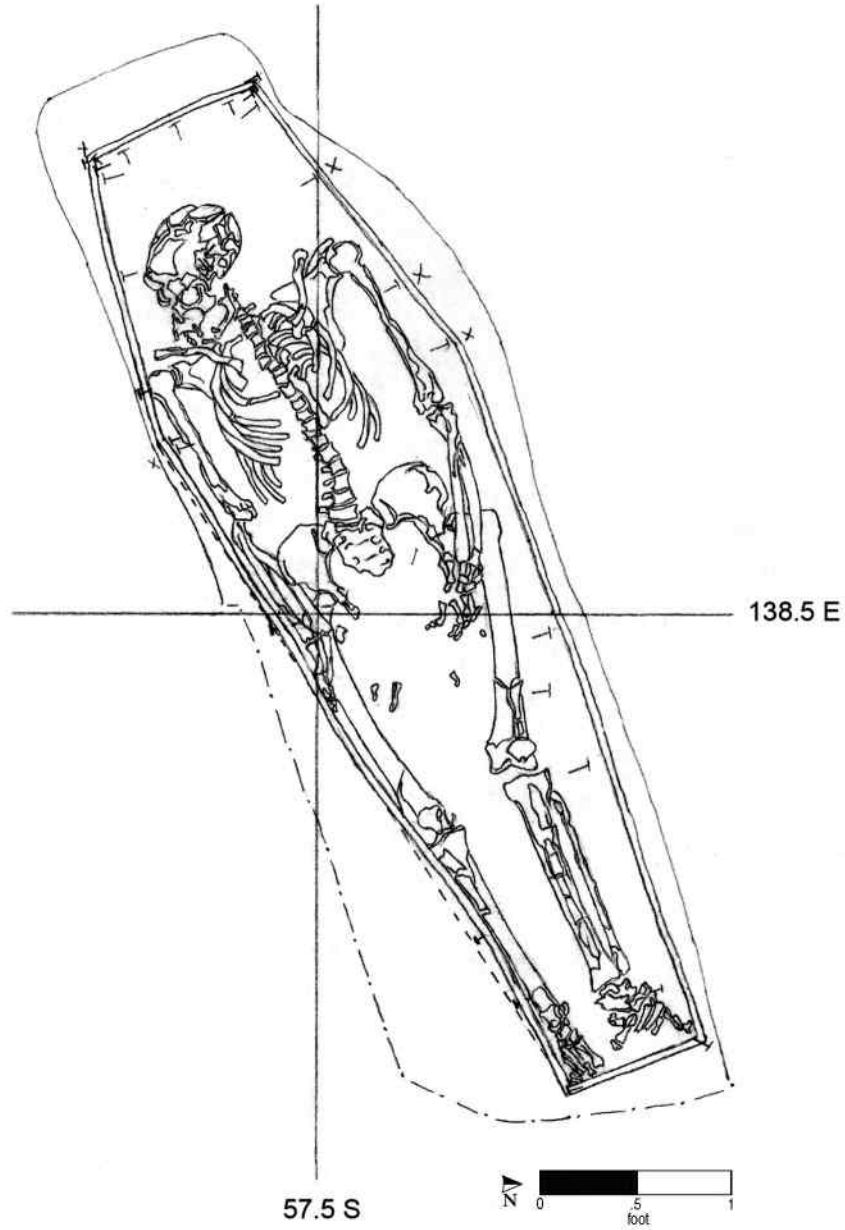
was visible on all sides. It was hexagonal in shape, and numerous nails were recorded around its perimeter, including several vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. The skeletal remains were complete but in very poor condition. They appeared to have been recently compressed, owing to heavy machinery having been parked above the burial prior to clearing the area.

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

Burial 331, a Late Group interment represented by a displaced cranium and mandible, overlay Burial 346. Relationships to other unknown burials cannot be ruled out because this area of the site was not fully excavated. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 346 has been assigned to the Late Group.

(continued on page 472)

Burial 346 (cont.)



Burial No. 346 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/20/92; Drawing No. 750).

Burial 347

Series 57

Catalog No. 1698

Datum point: 98

Grid coordinates: S 73.5, E 130

Elevation of cranium: 0.97 feet AMSL

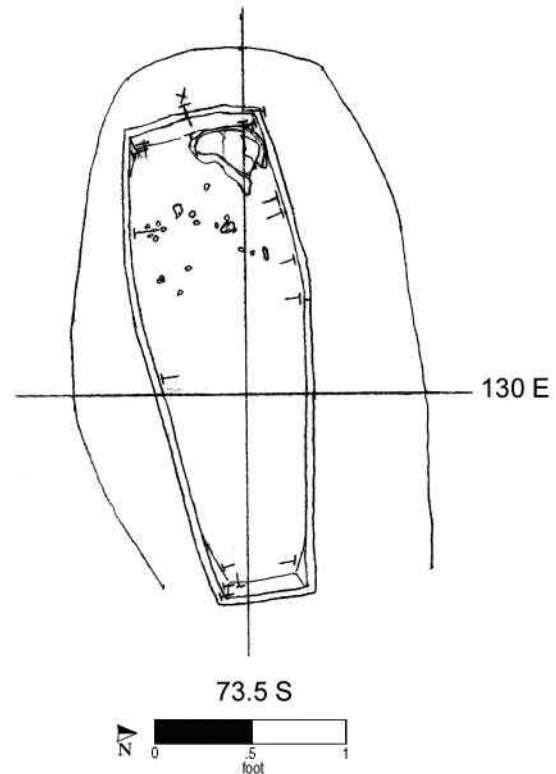
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 347 held the fragmentary remains of an infant aged 6–12 months. The grave had been scraped slightly by the backhoe during clearing of the area and its east end was not clearly visible. However, the rest of the shaft was clearly delineated and was oval shaped. The grave-shaft fill was described as brown sand with gray, yellow, and brown silt mottling. Artifacts recovered from the fill included 13 salt-glazed stoneware sherds, 2 pieces of kiln waste, 2 oyster fragments, limestone, and 2 unidentifiable large-mammal skeletal fragments. There were 4 seed fragments from an unknown location. The seeds and the mammal fragments were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The coffin shape was hexagonal. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.14 feet, and the bottom was recorded at 0.82 feet. The excavator noted that the coffin appeared to have collapsed and that the lid had fallen directly onto the bottom of the coffin, making it difficult to distinguish between lid and bottom. Nails were recorded in situ around

the perimeter. The only remains that had preserved were some loose teeth, cranial fragments, and one long-bone fragment. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, but postcranial body position could not be determined.

Burial 347 may have been cut on the east edge by interment of an adjacent burial. Three Middle Group graves lay to the east: Burial 326 (a man aged 45–55), 349 (an infant less than 6 months), and 374 (an infant less than 3 months). The field notes for Burial 374 assert that Burial 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347, but other excavation records neither dispute nor corroborate this statement. Burial 347 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 347 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/27/92; Drawing No. 761).

Burial 348

Catalog No. 1702

Datum point: 99

Grid coordinates: S 66, E 138

Elevation of cranium: 1.62 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

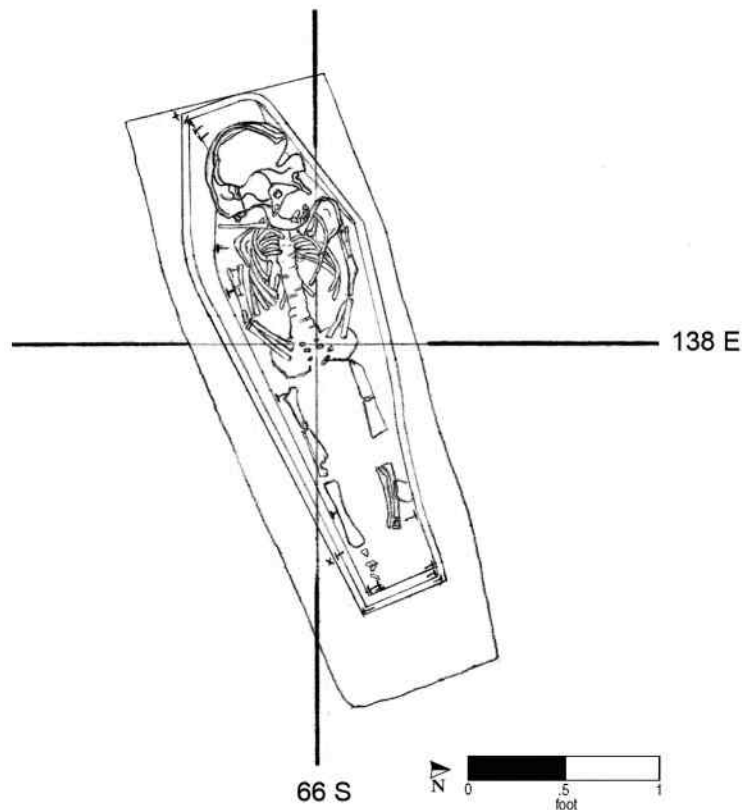
Burial 348 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The soil in the grave shaft was described as very hard, dark gray-brown silt with yellowish mottling. It contained five bone fragments from unidentified medium-sized and large mammals, a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware and another of unidentified ceramic,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

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

The elevation of the highest skeletal remains was at the cranium, at 1.62 feet; the lowest skeletal remains, the distal left femur, was 1.35 feet. The child had been placed in a supine position. The head was

to the west, legs were extended, and the hands were on the pelvis. The skeleton was poorly preserved, and the extremities were missing. A single copper-alloy pin fragment was recovered during cleaning of the pelvic bones in the laboratory.

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



Burial No. 348 (drawn by W. Williams on 5/30/92; Drawing No. 770).

Burial 349

Series 57

Catalog No. 1704

Datum point: 98

Grid coordinates: S 72, E 132

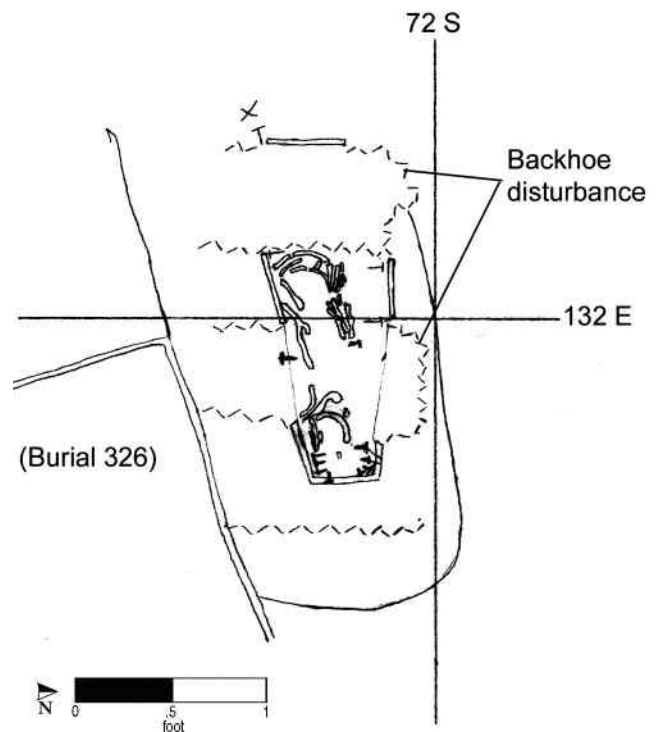
Elevation of cranium: 1.64 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

Burial 349 lay above another Middle Group infant burial, Burial 374, which in turn appears to have shared the grave of Burial 326, a Middle Group

grave of a man about 50 years old. Although the excavator believed that Burial 347, also a Middle Group infant grave, had cut into Burial 349, the drawings and photographs do not confirm this. The west end of Burial 349 may have overlain the east end of Burial 347. In the absence of material evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 349 has been assigned to the Middle Group.



Burial No. 349 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/19/92; Drawing No. 743).

Burial 350

Series 55

Catalog No. 1708

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 82, E 134

Elevation of highest undisturbed remains: 1.18 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

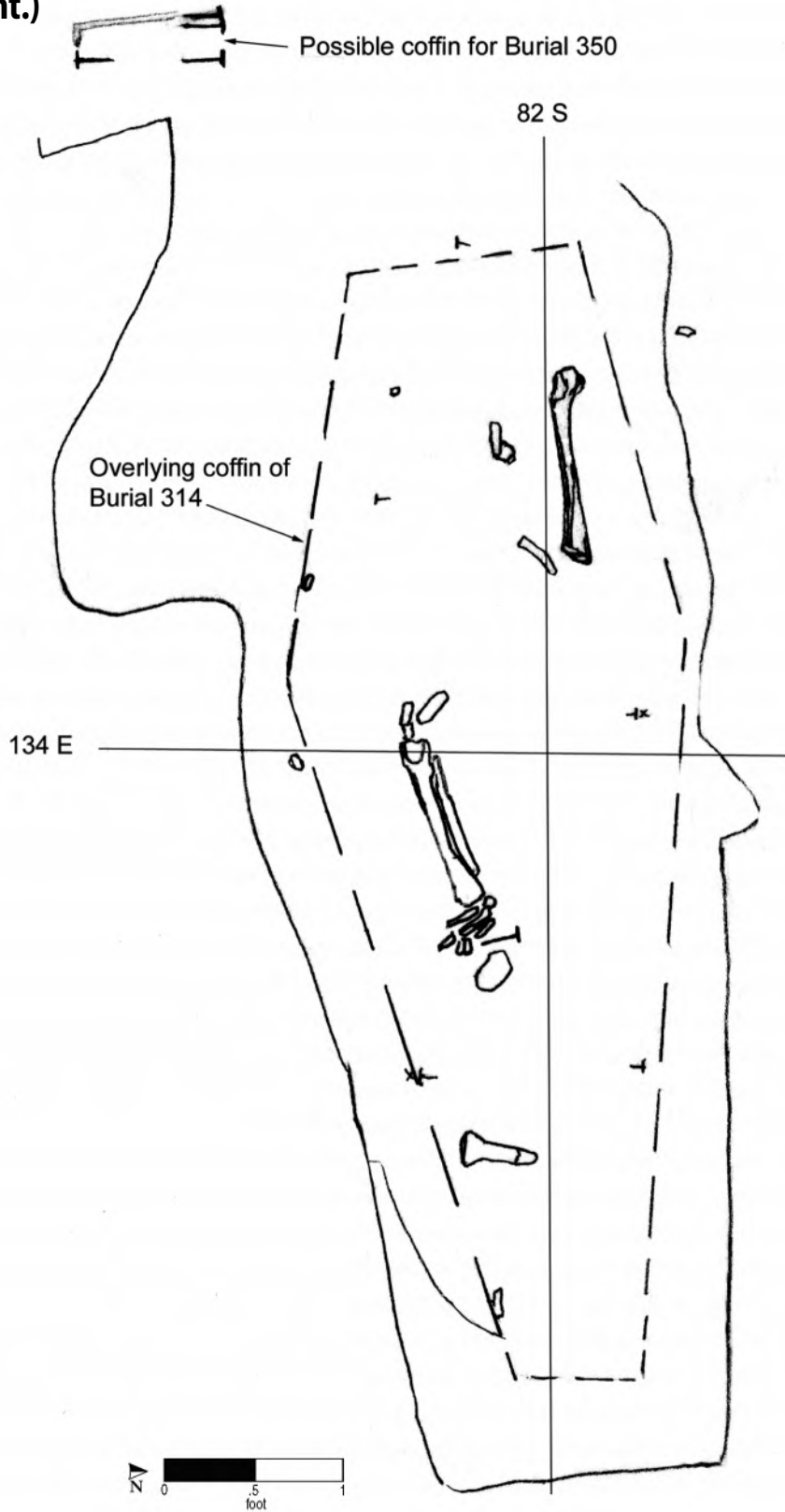
Burial 350 consisted of very disturbed skeletal remains, probably of an adult. At least one, and perhaps two, Late-Middle burials (Burial 314 and Burial 338) had impacted this grave. The skeletal elements from Burial 350 were found in the grave shafts of each of these later burials. The only skeletal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

The undisturbed remains were at elevations of 0.24–1.14 feet. No clear-cut evidence for a cof-

fin was found in direct association with the bones; a short coffin line and a few nails were recorded 3 feet to the southwest of the leg bones, and excavators suggested these may have been from the Burial 350 coffin. This remnant was not quite in line with the skeletal remains, if these remains were in their original position. Nails cataloged from Burial 350 are from this presumed coffin, and one nail was found next to the right foot. No other artifacts were identified in association with the remains.

Burial 314, a Late-Middle interment of a man in his 40s, lay above Burial 350. The man's grave was adjacent and parallel to Burial 338, a Late-Middle woman's grave. Both interments appeared to have impacted the remains in Burial 350, as they contained remains believed to be from this lower and earlier grave. Based on the stratigraphic relationships outlined here, Burial 350 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 350 (cont.)



Burial No. 350 (drawn by E. S. on 5/12/92; Drawing No. 1135).

Burial 351

Catalog No. 1716

Datum point: 97

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 145

Elevation of cranium: 0.39 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

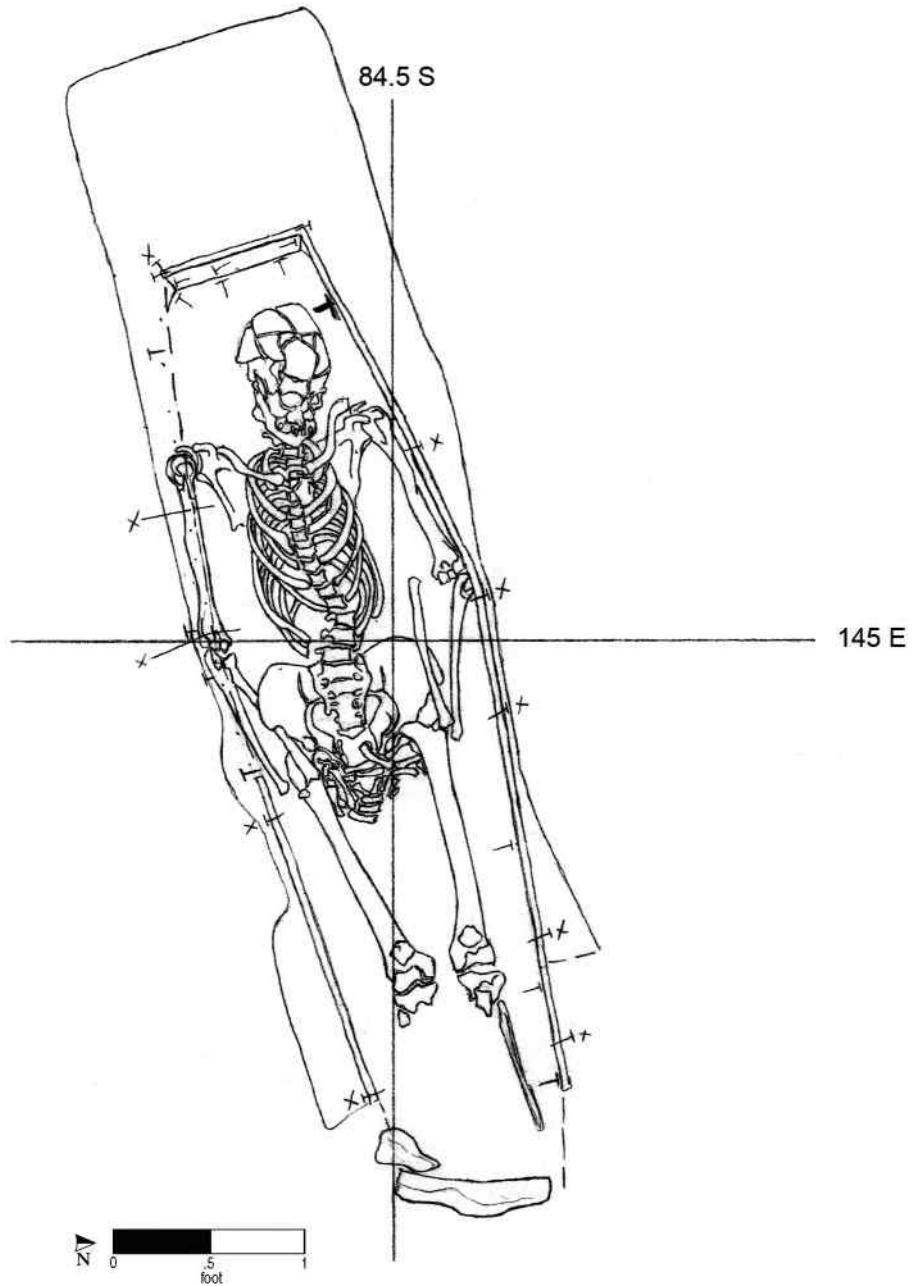
The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. Its southern edge had been disturbed, probably during nine-

teenth-century trenching behind 22 Reade Street. Excavators could not identify a coffin lid, but they located a gray stain that they assumed to be the lid. The elevation of the highest part of the coffin was recorded at 0.89 feet, its bottom at -0.02 feet. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The coffin wood was poorly preserved and was not identified.

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

Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 351 was assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 351 (cont.)



Burial No. 351 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/27/92; Drawing No. 760).

Burial 352

Series 56

Catalog No. 1719

Datum point: 84

Grid coordinates: S 67.5, E 131

Elevation of cranium: 1.47 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

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

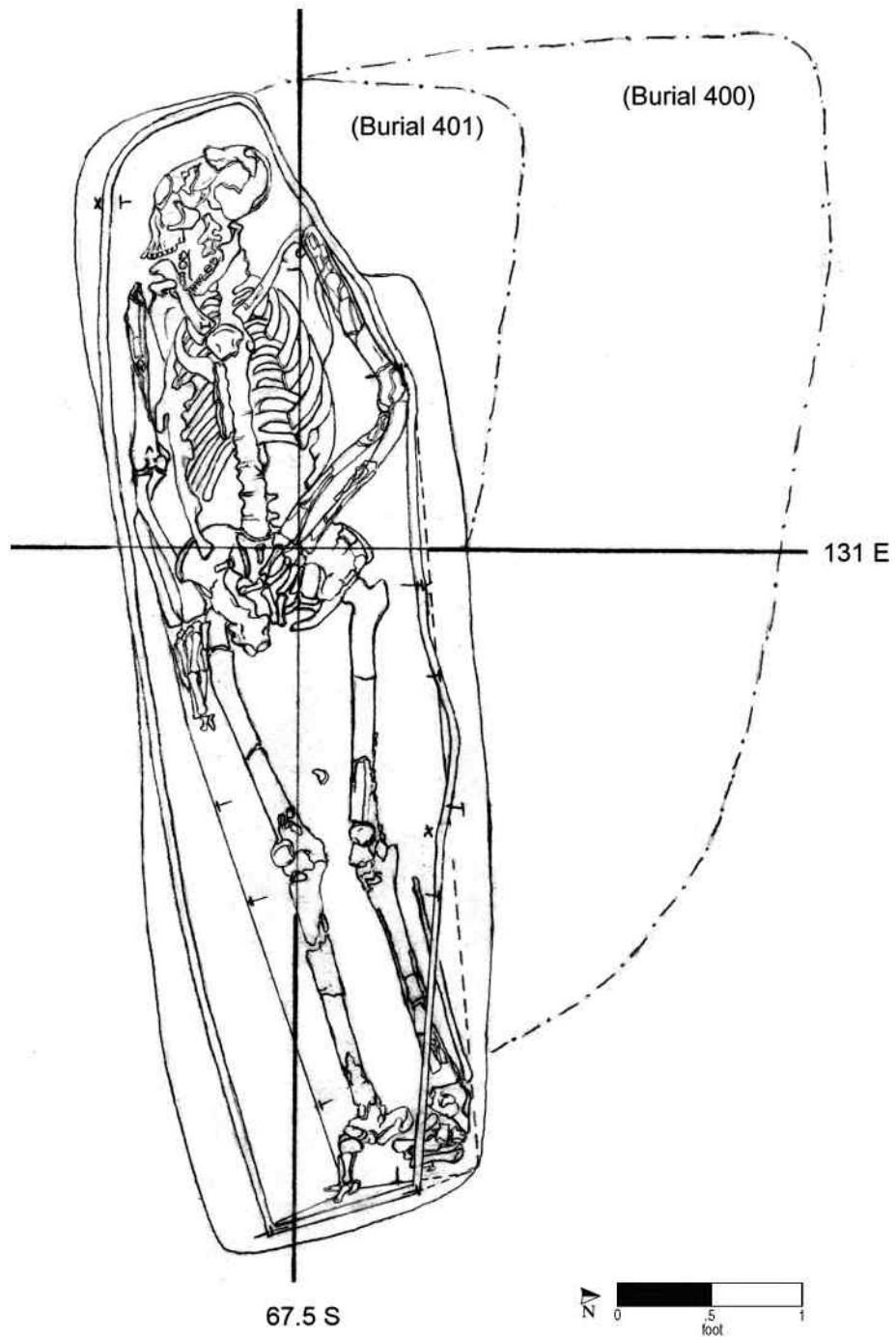
While removing the coffin bottom, excavators encountered what they thought was the lid of an underlying burial. This coffin was designated as Burial 401 in the field. However, the vertical

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

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

Burial 352 appears to have disturbed the south edge of the coffin of Burial 400 and the north edge of Burial 324. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. Within the row, there are at least two phases of interments, an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, possibly “filling in” between the existing graves, which included Burials 352 and 373. The fact that the burials presumed to be later are deeper suggests that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on these relationships, Burial 352 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.

Burial 352 (cont.)



Burial No. 352 (drawn by W. Williams and J. S. on 6/19/92; Drawing No. 824).

Burial 353

Catalog No. 1723

Datum point: 94

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 230

Elevation of cranium: 1.13 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 353, located at the rear of Lot 20½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 24–34 years old. The grave-cut outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a rounded, slightly peaked head, and a straight line at the foot. The soil of the grave shaft was not described, but it contained thousands of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a sherd of redware, a sherd of an Iberian storage jug, mammal bones, fragments of oyster shells, many fragments of brick, a fragment of olive-green glass, and a fragment of an unidentified metal. Three small pieces of coral, identified as *A. palmata* (originating in the Caribbean or Gulf of Mexico), were also recovered from the fill but were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Coral fragments of the same variety were recovered from the grave fill in Burial 333, just to the north of Burial 353 (and also in the ceramic dump); the coral may have been present on the ground surface or in the ceramic-waste dump when the individuals were buried. The soil around the bottom of the grave shaft was noticeably devoid of the industrial waste strewn through the redeposited grave fill.

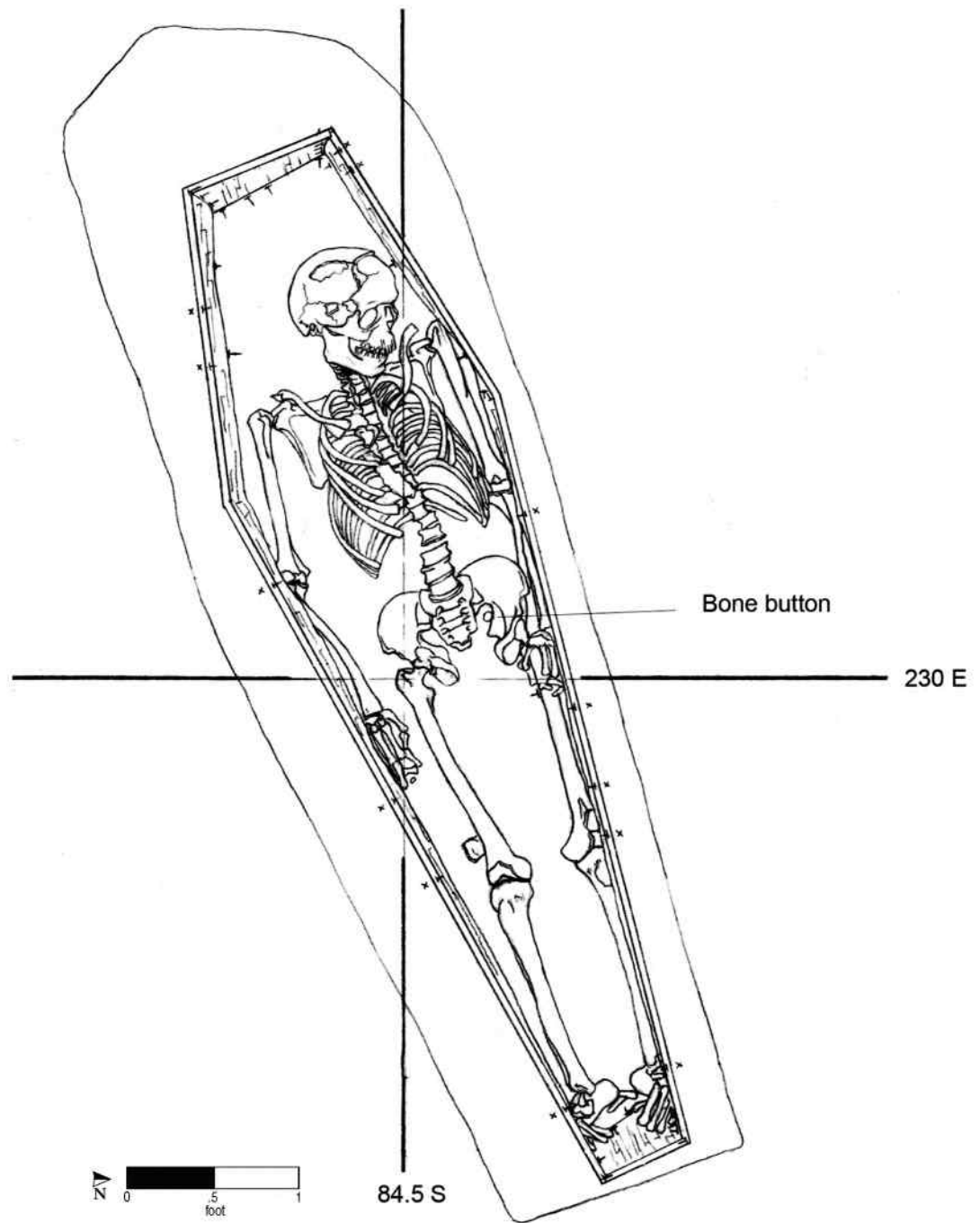
The hexagonal coffin outline was well defined, with the lid, sides, and bottom present, albeit mostly as a heavy black powder. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.72 feet. The coffin was drawn in cross section and plan view. Numerous nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, including 14 vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides and several nails at each shoulder joint of the hexagonal coffin. These may have been placed to keep the sides from spreading apart. Excavators also recorded and photographed three

possible tacks from the coffin lid, which may have been used as coffin decoration. The latter were not sent for conservation but were bagged and processed with coffin nails in the laboratory. They were apparently set aside for X-rays and lost on September 11, 2001.

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

Burial 353 appeared to have been isolated from other burials, but because this area of the site was not fully excavated, it is impossible to know if other burials lay below it. The grave was clearly dug after the stoneware dump (designated in the field as Feature 139) was in place, but no other temporally diagnostic material was noted in the grave or the grave fill. Burial 353 was located immediately to the southwest of Burial 333. Like Burial 353, Burial 333 was dug through the ceramic-waste dump, but its shaft fill also contained sherds of creamware, offering a terminus post quem of 1760. Because of the similarities in their grave-fill artifacts, these two burials may have been contemporaneous. Alternatively, Burial 353 may have been aligned and contemporaneous with Burials 341 and 366. Burials 353 and 366 had identical coffins and grave shafts and were parallel. Unfortunately, both burials lacked datable items in direct association. We have assigned Burial 353 to the default Middle Group.

Burial 353 (cont.)



Burial No. 353 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/26/92; Drawing No. 842).

Burial 354

Series 45

Catalog No. 1742

Datum point: 85

Grid coordinates: S 44.5, E 129.5

Elevation of cranium: -1.16 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

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

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of -0.57 feet, the bottom at -1.74 feet. It was hexagonal in shape, and the headboard and footboard sloped outward. The coffin was preserved in excellent condition. The excavators recorded that the head and footboard had a vertical wood grain, the sides were horizontal, and the wood grain of the lid followed the long axis of the coffin. The crosscuts in the side boards (to enable the angling of the boards) were visible at both shoulders, and a

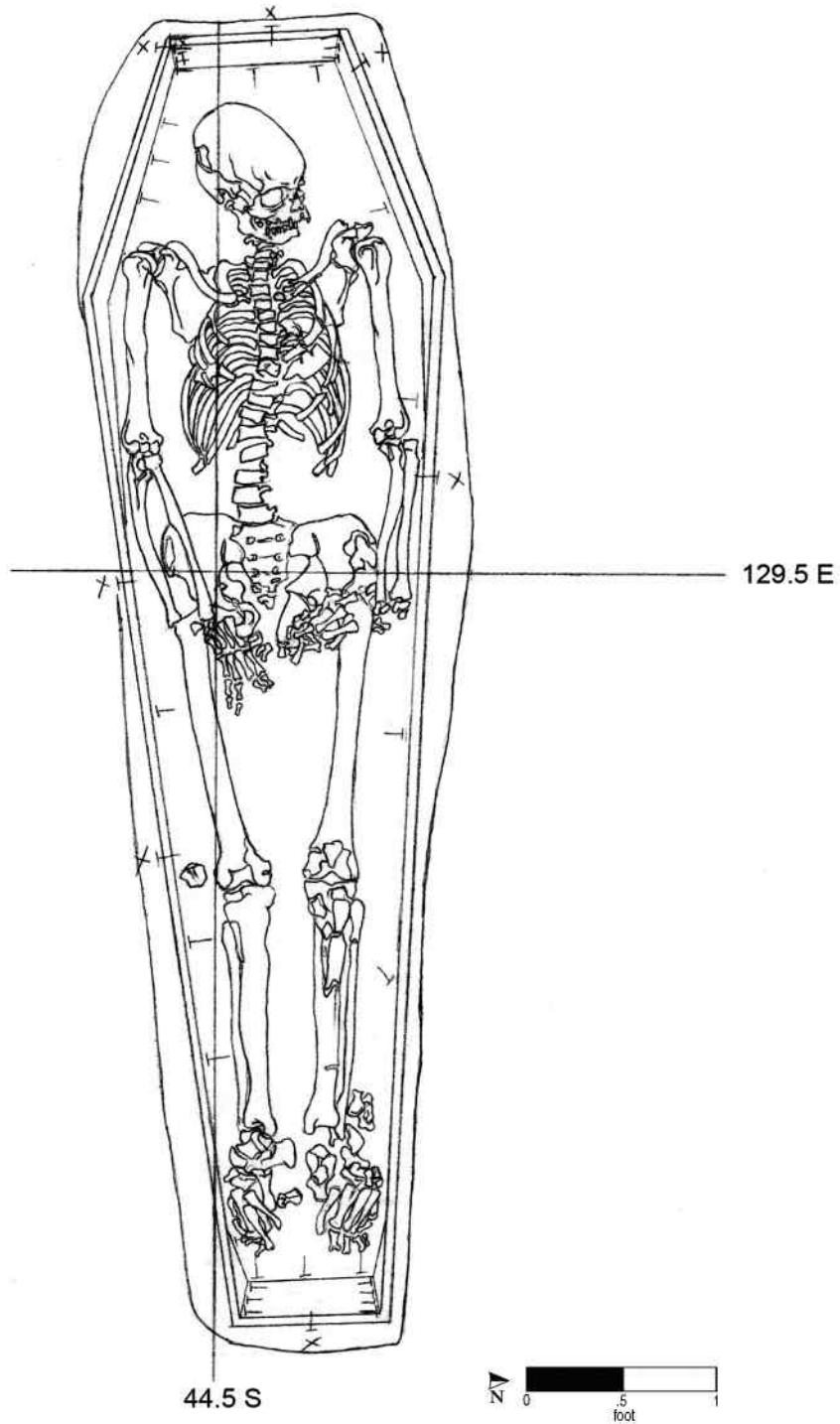
shoulder-angle fragment was recovered intact from the left side of the coffin. Samples were taken from several locations and identified by species. The lid was made of fir, the bottom wood on the south side was white spruce, and unspecified portions of the coffin were made of Scots pine and eastern white pine. Nails were recorded in situ around the perimeter of the coffin top, bottom, and sides.

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

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

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

Burial 354 (cont.)



Burial No. 354 (drawn by M. Schur on 5/26/92; Drawing No. 757).

Burial 355

Series 65

Catalog No. 1748

Datum point: 102

Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235

Elevation of cranium: 3.19 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

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

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

Excavators surmised that Burial 355 was disturbed historically by the interments of Burials 377, 378, and 381, and the disarticulated skeletal elements of Burial 355 were scattered throughout the grave fill of the three other burials. Because more than one individual was represented by the disarticulated remains, it is possible more than one prior burial was disturbed. Some remains from Burial 360, which held only fragments of a very disturbed coffin, may be included with Burial 355, or vice versa. Burial 355 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 356

See Burial 335.

Burial 357

Catalog No. 1758

Datum point: 101

Grid coordinates: S 72, E 228.5

Elevation of cranium: -0.31 feet AMSL

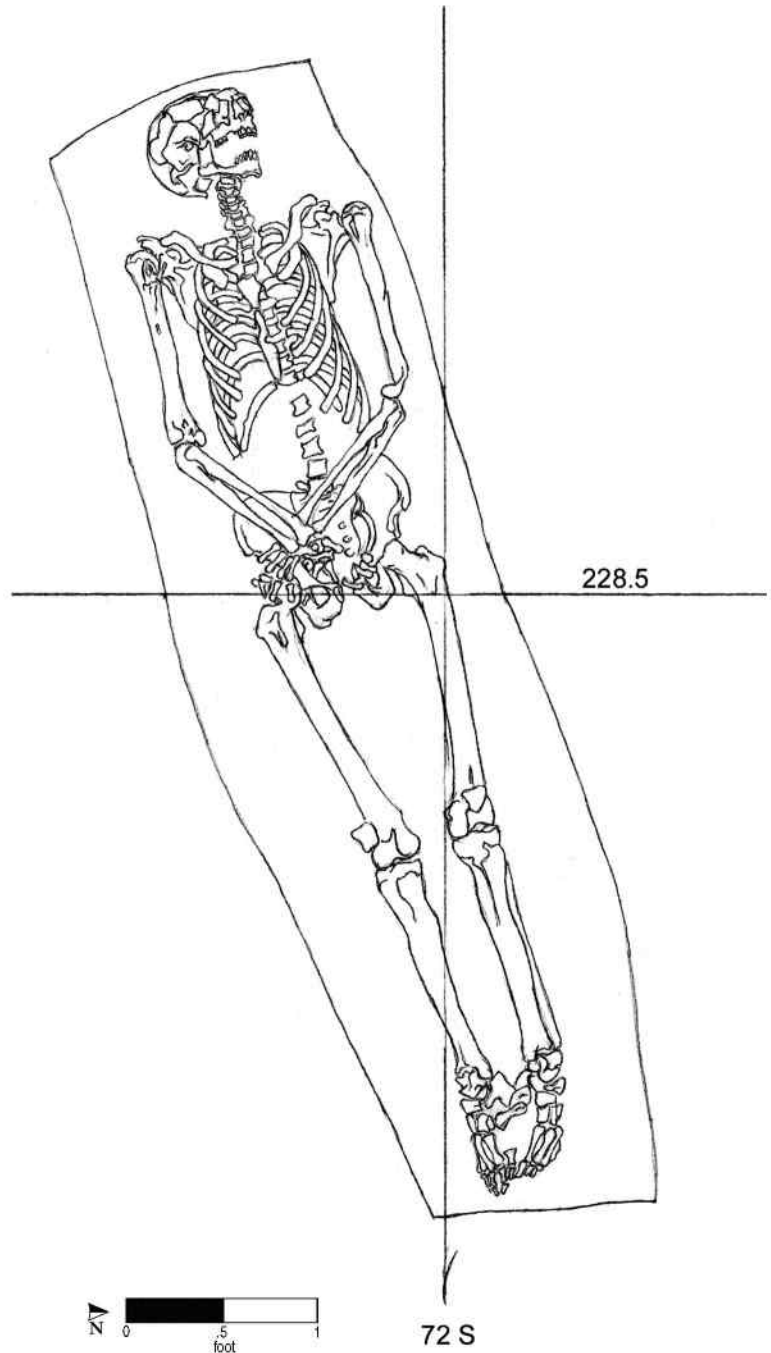
Temporal group: Late-Middle

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

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

The quantity of ceramic waste in the grave shaft indicates that Burial 357 was interred after kiln dumping occurred in this part of the site. An aligned burial located 7 feet to the south,

Burial 333, may be contemporary with Burial 357. Burial 333 had a terminus post quem of 1760, and Burial 357 has been placed along with that burial in the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 357 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/5/92; Drawing No. 788).

Burial 358

Catalog No. 1780

Datum point: 94

Grid coordinates: S 89.5, E 230

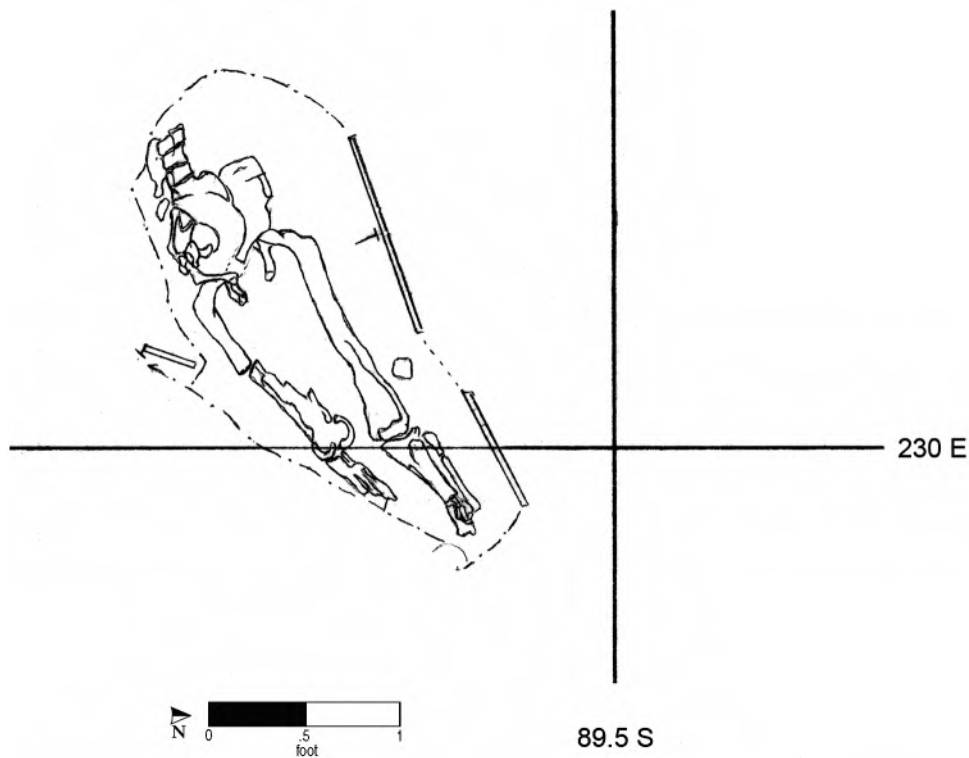
Elevation of cranium: 1.93 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 358 held the partial remains of an adult, probably a woman, whose age was not determined. The grave was located on the extreme southern edge of the eastern part of the excavated site; it had been badly disturbed by construction. The associated soil was described as hard clay with silt, and

there was sand underlying the burial. No grave-shaft outline was discerned. An animal bone and a few stoneware sherds were recovered from the soil around the coffin.

The coffin shape was unidentifiable, as only a portion of its north side had preserved. The highest coffin elevation was 2.04 feet, and the bottom lay at 1.69 feet. The deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeleton was in extremely poor condition, crushed and eroded; the only elements present were those from the lower lumbar vertebrae to the proximal ends of the tibiae and fibulae. Burial 358 was assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 358 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 786).

Burial 359

Series 27

Catalog No. 1797

Datum point: 83

Grid coordinates: S 84.5, E 127.5

Elevation of cranium: n/a

Temporal group: Middle

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

The western portion of the grave had been truncated by the interment of Burial 270. It is possible that “extraneous” skeletal remains found in the grave shaft of Burial 270 belong to Burial 359. The two burials were excavated 6 weeks apart, and neither set of field notes mentions the other. Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 359 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

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

Burial 360

Series 65

Catalog No. 1798

Datum point: 102

Grid coordinates: S 75.5, E 235

Elevation of highest coffin remains: 0.24 feet AMSL

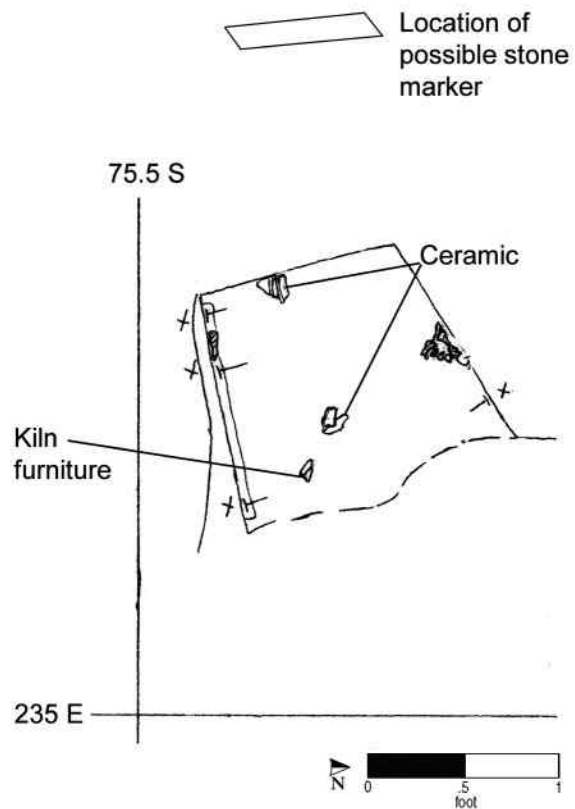
Temporal group: Middle

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

A possible stone grave marker was found aligned with the presumed head of the coffin of Burial 360, 1 foot to the west. The stone was not cataloged in the laboratory and may not have been removed before the field project was closed down. Its top was at an elevation of 1.39 feet, or about a foot above the coffin remains for Burial 360. The stone may have been demolition rubble rather than a grave marker, or perhaps was a marker for a deeper grave that was never archaeologically excavated.

Alternatively, it may have been associated with one of several superimposed graves in the immediate vicinity.

Burial 377 may have disturbed Burial 360. Some of the disarticulated remains designated Burial 355 may have been from Burial 360, or vice versa. In general, this area of the site was very disturbed by construction of a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. The extensive disturbance precludes a definitive interpretation of Burial 360. This grave has been placed by default in the Middle Group.



Burial No. 360 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/1/92; Drawing No. 773).

Burial 361

Series 62

Catalog No. 1809

Datum point: 89

Grid coordinates: S 88.5, E 249

Elevation of cranium: 0.77 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Early

Burial 361 was of a man between 33 and 57 years old. The grave was located in the far southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Several very disturbed burials had been excavated approximately 1 foot above the level of Burial 361, 3–4 weeks prior to its exposure by archaeologists. The Burial 361 grave shaft was not delineated prior to the discovery of the coffin outline, and no description of the grave-shaft fill was noted; however, the soil outside the burial on the north was described as red sand (subsoil).

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

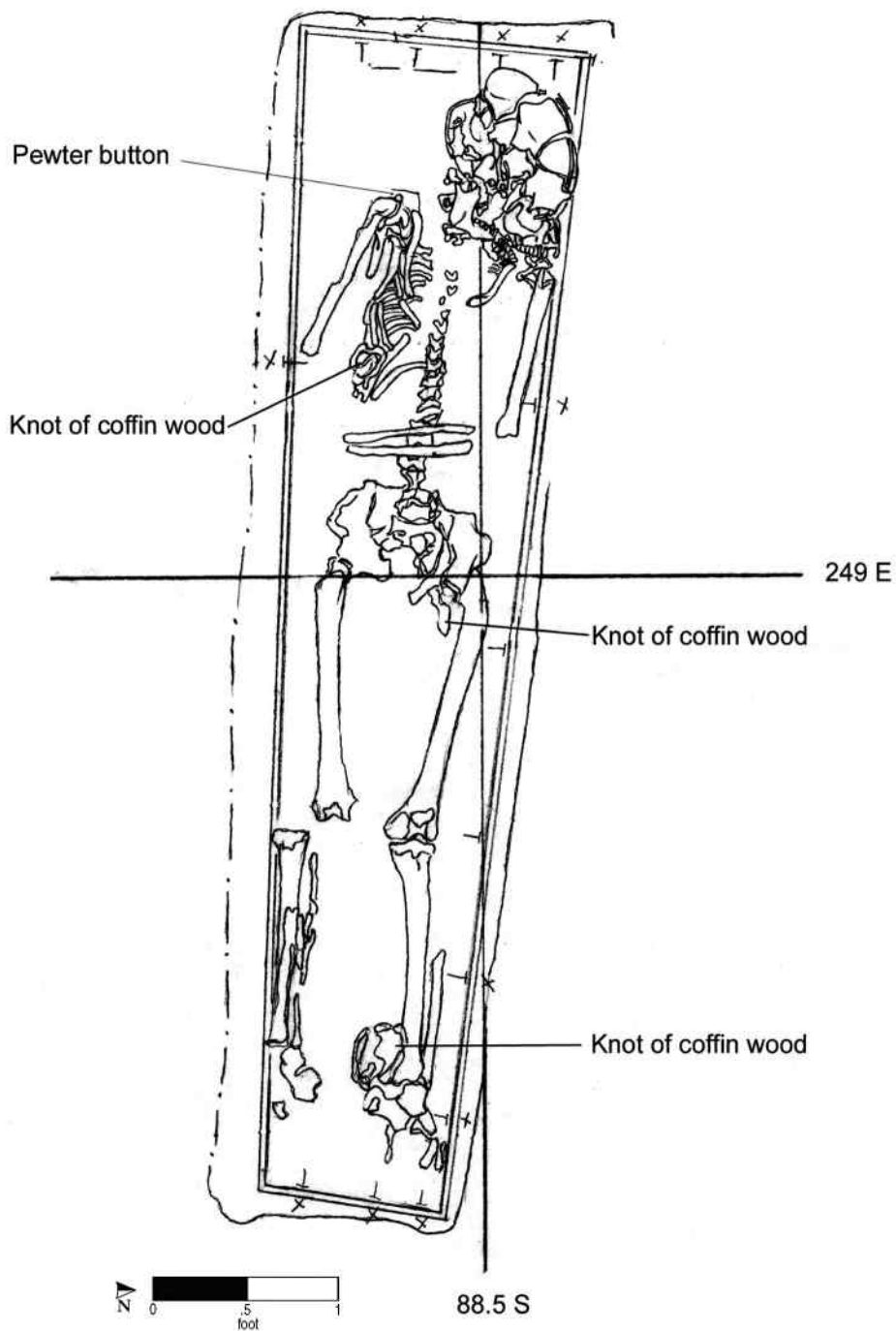
arm bones were missing.

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

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

(continued on page 492)

Burial 361 (cont.)



Burial No. 361 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/12/92; Drawing No. 800).

Burial 362

Series 66

Catalog No. 1819

Datum point: 102 (3.19 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 69.5, E 235

Elevation of cranium: -0.81 feet AMSL

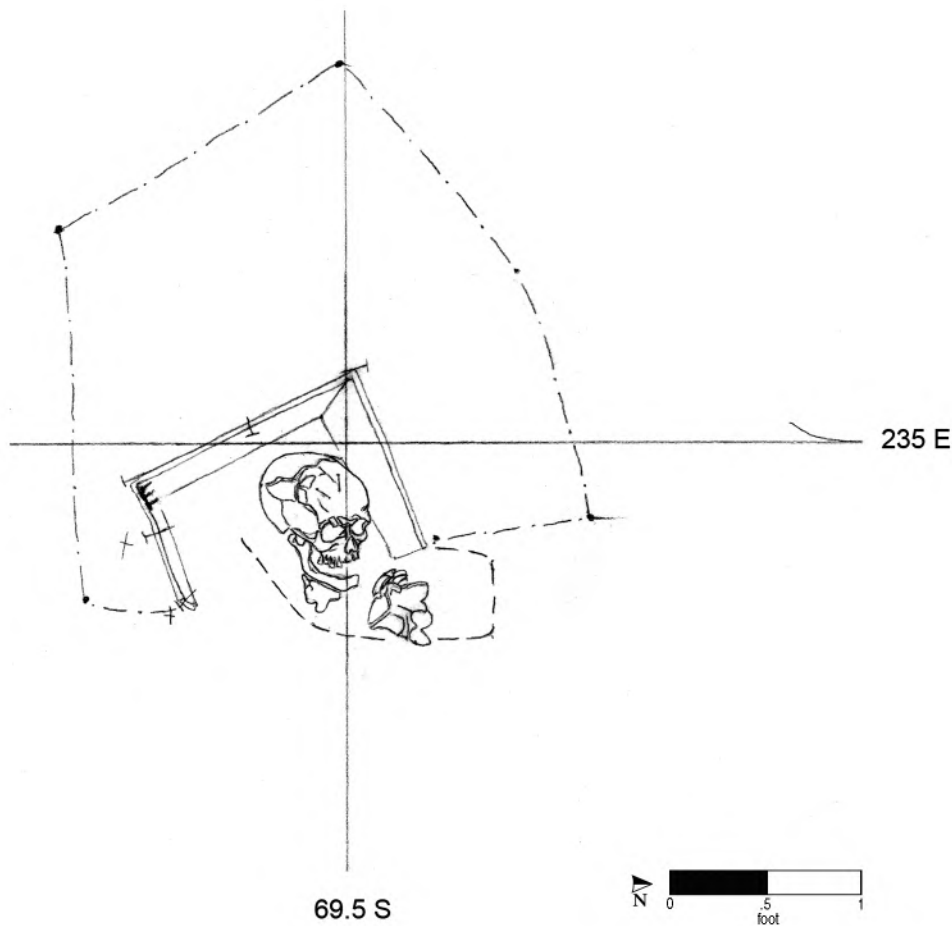
Temporal group: Late-Middle

Burial 362 was the grave of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The remains were truncated at the thoracic vertebrae by a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. A large grave-shaft outline, extending well west of the coffin, was recorded for Burial 362; it was subsequently determined to have been the grave shaft of the underlying Burial 371, and no distinct separate outline for the grave of Burial 362 was identified. The grave fill removed from Burial 362 was not

described, but it contained kiln furniture, stoneware, creamware, and Chinese porcelain. These items may have been redeposited from the grave-shaft fill of Burial 371.

The wood stain from the head of the Burial 362 coffin was visible, and several nails were recorded in situ, but the coffin shape could not be determined. The top elevation was -.06 feet. The bottom elevation for the coffin was not recorded, but the lowest point for skeletal remains was at -1.25 feet. The construction damage had obliterated nearly the entire postcranial skeleton. Three straight pins were recorded, two on the front of the cranium and one on the mandible. Copper staining was also noted on the left parietal.

Burial 371 lay 2 feet lower and offset to the west. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 362 has been assigned to the Late-Middle Group.



Burial No. 362 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/3/92; Drawing No. 780).

Burial 363

Catalog No. 1825

Datum point: 106

Grid coordinates: S 49.5, E 135

Elevation of cranium: -0.35 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

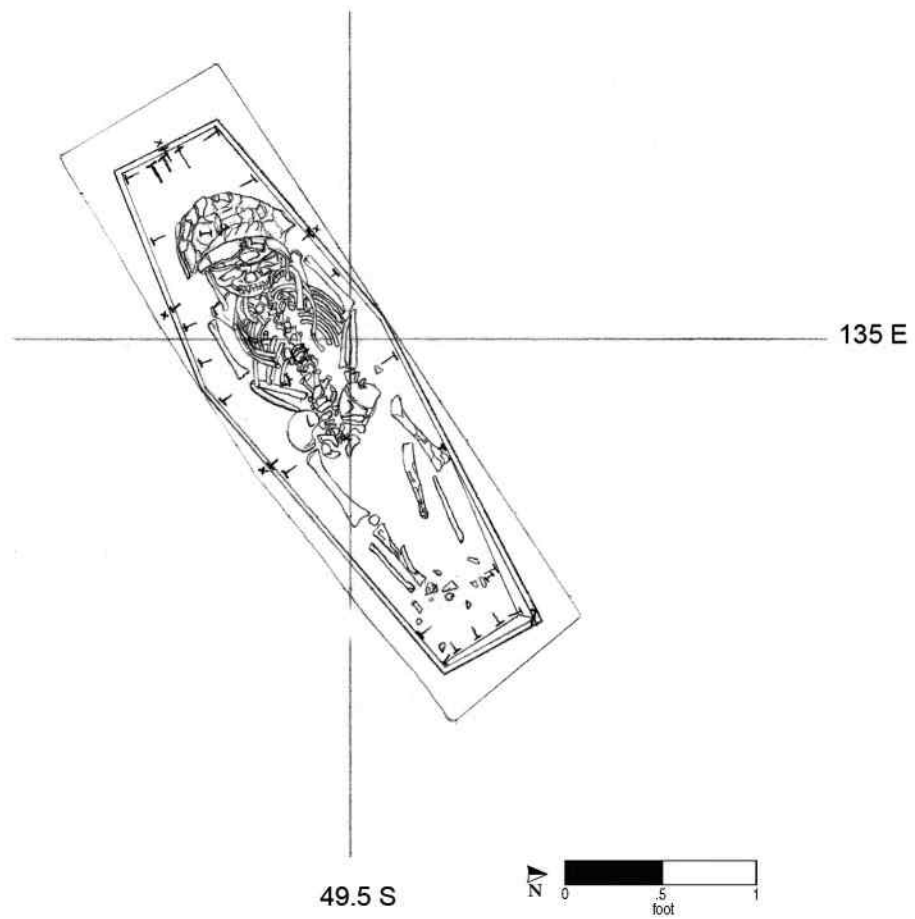
Burial 363 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the central portion of former Lot 17, an area that was not fully excavated. The grave-cut outline was rectangular in shape. Although the fill of the grave shaft was described on an opening plan of the area, the extant copy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

The child had been buried supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis, in a hexagonal coffin. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at -0.14 feet, and the bottom was at -0.50 feet. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar. Twenty-six coffin nails were recorded in situ around the top and bottom perimeters. An additional 13 unidentified coffin hardware fragments set aside to be X-rayed were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Burial 363 was flooded on 2 consecutive days during its

excavation. The western third of the burial pulled away from the pit fill, and nails fell out from the top of the headboard. The child's skeleton was in fair condition, nearly complete but with many bones crushed, eroded, or disarticulated.

Seven straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains, and a cloth fiber was found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. Two pins were located on the cranium, four were on the central torso area, and there was one pin at the left foot.

Burial 363 was approximately 1 foot east of Burial 342, of a probable woman aged 25–35, but is not otherwise spatially associated with other burials. However, this portion of the site was never fully excavated, and other burials may have been present nearby. Based on the location north of the fence line, Burial 363 has been assigned to the Late Group.



Burial No. 363 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 782).

Burial 364

Catalog No. 1826

Datum point: 106

Grid coordinates: S 44.5, E 143.5

Elevation of cranium: -0.23 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Late

Burial 364 was the grave of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in the northern part of the cemetery, in former Lot 17, and lay to the east of other excavated burials. The surrounding area was not fully excavated; other interments may have been present nearby. Excavators did not identify a grave shaft and did not record soil descriptions for this burial. However, the excavators noted the presence of construction debris above the remains. An oyster shell fragment, four sherds of ceramics, and numerous animal bones were recovered, probably from the soil matrix. The animal bones included a hoof and fragments of phalanges from both cow and sheep. This suggests that the animal-waste dump may have extended over this part of the site.

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

Some skeletal elements were displaced in a puzzling way. The right ulna and radius were located in the left lower leg area, end to end, where the tibia

should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left lower arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle. The left foot overlay the distal end of the left fibula. The hand bones were found scattered in the torso area.

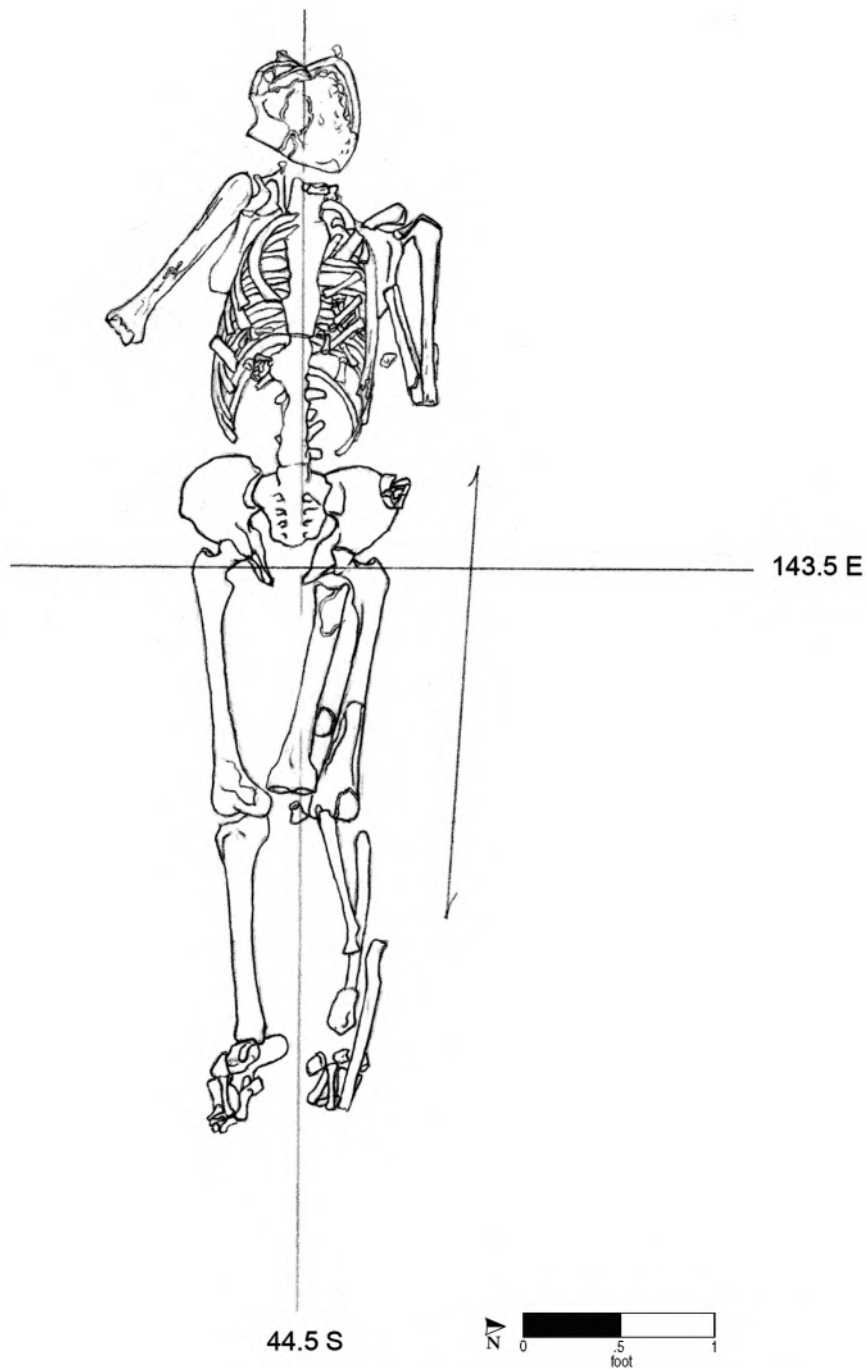
Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasions, possibly perimortem, on the proximal left ulna. Dark, probably perimortem cut marks consistent with a sharp blade were found on the proximal left radius. These two areas of bone (proximal radius and ulna) are part of the elbow joint. Darkened blade cuts,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

This is not a case of simple dismemberment, however, because of how the bones were found—the left fibula was in its correct anatomical position, but the tibia was not. Further, the displaced right lower arm bones were not adjacent to each other as they would have been if the arm was simply severed but intact, but rather they were laid end to end. One interpretation is that the cadaver had been subjected to partial dissection.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 364 had been assigned to the Late Group.

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Burial 364 (cont.)



Burial No. 364 (drawn by W. Williams on 6/13/92; Drawing No. 802).

Burial 365

Catalog No. 1827

Datum point: 91

Grid coordinates: S 79.5, E 257.5

Elevation of highest skeletal element: -0.06 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 365 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The grave was located along the east edge of the excavated site and was positioned with the head to the south. The area was heavily disturbed, both historically and by trenching for the buildings at 290 Broadway; the latter took place during the archaeological excavation and impacted an unknown number of burials. Burial 365 was truncated, and only the legs, feet, and part of the left hand remained. The entire burial may have been displaced at some time in the past, and therefore the north-south orientation may be secondary; however, a grave-shaft outline was visible, and the extant portion of the coffin appeared intact. Another north-south oriented burial, Burial 383 (of a woman between 14 and 18 years old), was found in this part of the site, 10 feet to the west of Burial 365.

The grave-shaft soil was described as being heavily contaminated with oil. Field notes indicate

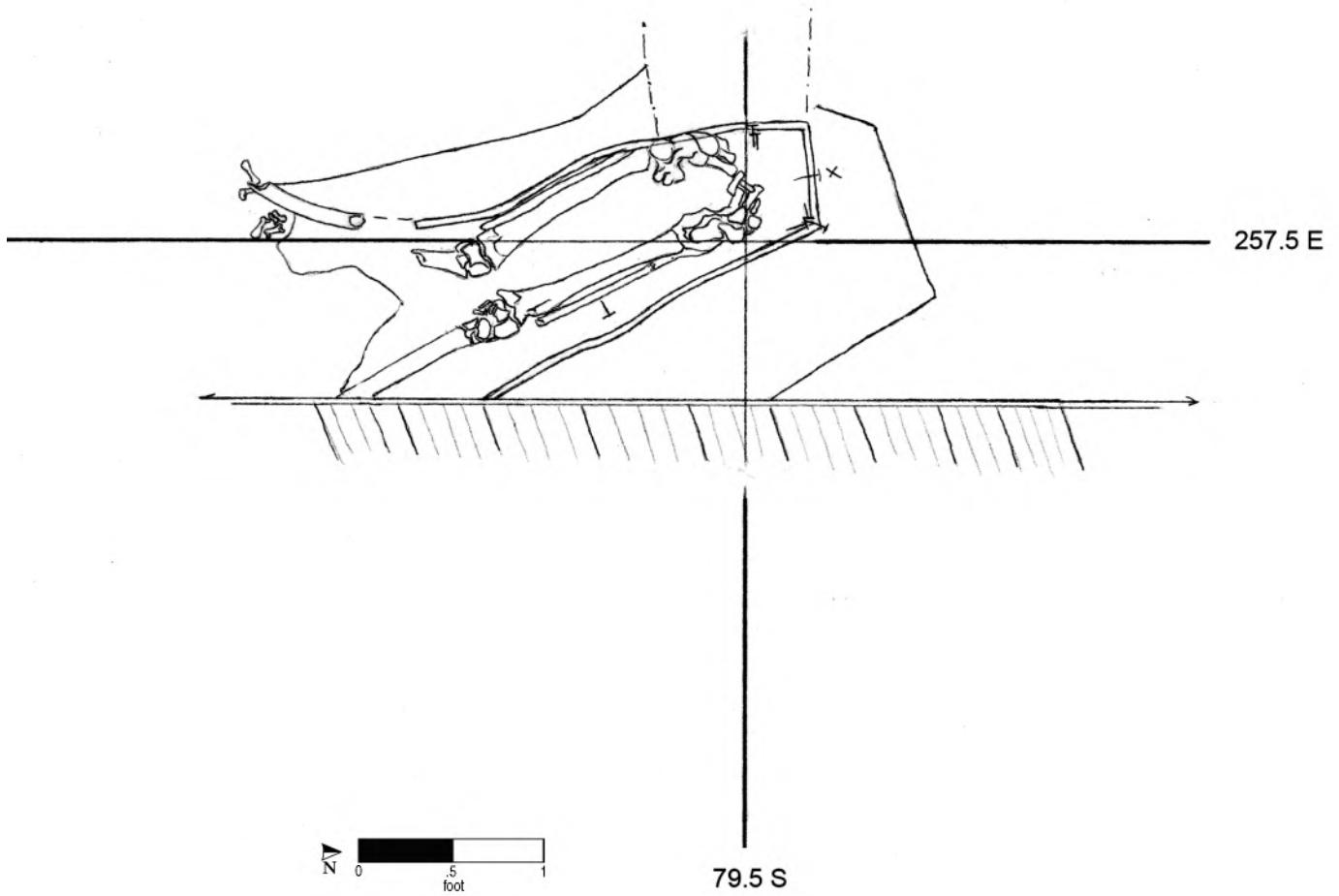
that a rusty encrustation covered much of the foot bones, knees, and floor of the burial. The excavators postulated that the encrustation was from soil contamination, noting similar soil conditions about 8 feet away. A fragment of reddish brick and two fragments of the stem of a clay pipe with a $\frac{5}{64}$ -inch bore were found in the grave fill, along with bits of oyster shell.

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

Burial 365 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

(continued on page 498)

Burial 365 (cont.)



Burial No. 365 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/4/92; Drawing No. 785).

Burial 366

Series 38

Catalog No. 1830

Datum point: 100

Grid coordinates: S 78, E 224

Elevation of cranium: 0.86 feet AMSL

Temporal group: Middle

Burial 366, located in Lot 20½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult between 34 and 62 years old whose sex was not determined. Most of the grave-shaft outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a slight peak at the head of the coffin, and a narrow foot area. The northern side of the coffin was only partially discernable because the grave had slumped into an underlying grave (Burial 387). The grave-shaft fill was described as red-brown sand with mottled clay and pebbles. The fill contained hundreds of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture; a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware; redware fragments; a white salt-glazed, scratch-blue stoneware sherd; a ceramic fragment, possibly from an Iberian storage jug; brick; window glass; possible drinking glass; cow bones; numerous fragments of oyster shells and clamshells; and a kaolin pipe stem with a $\frac{5}{64}$ -inch bore. The scratch-blue stoneware provided a terminus post quem in the mid-1740s.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.25 feet. Nails were noted in situ around the top and bottom perimeter, with 13 vertical nails

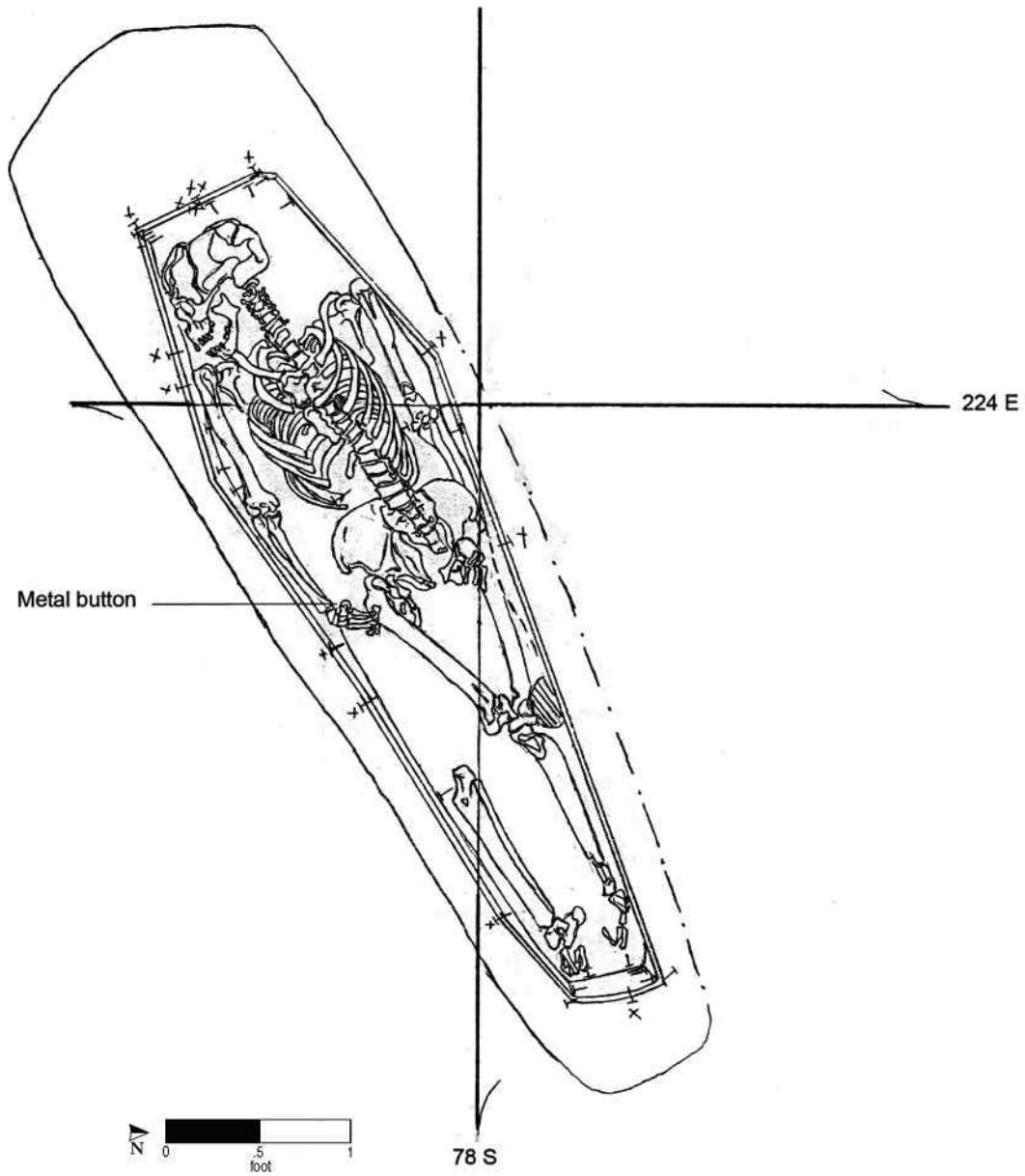


attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in supine position; the head was to the west, and the hands were on the upper thighs. A single copper-alloy button was recorded in situ on the right wrist. The button measured 20 mm in diameter and was machine-stamped with an applied alpha-loop shank.

Burial 366 overlay Burial 387. Burial 366 was aligned parallel to Burial 353, of a man between 24 and 34 years, which lay about 6 feet to the south. The two graves were similar in both coffin and grave-shaft configuration and may have been contemporaneous. Burial 366 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of its stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time.

(continued on page 500)

Burial 366 (cont.)



Burial No. 366 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/16/92; Drawing No. 809).

Burial 367

Series 56

Catalog No. 1847

Datum point: 98 (3.9 feet AMSL)

Grid coordinates: S 72, E 130

Elevation of cranium: 2.00 feet AMSL (not cranium?)

Temporal group: Middle

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

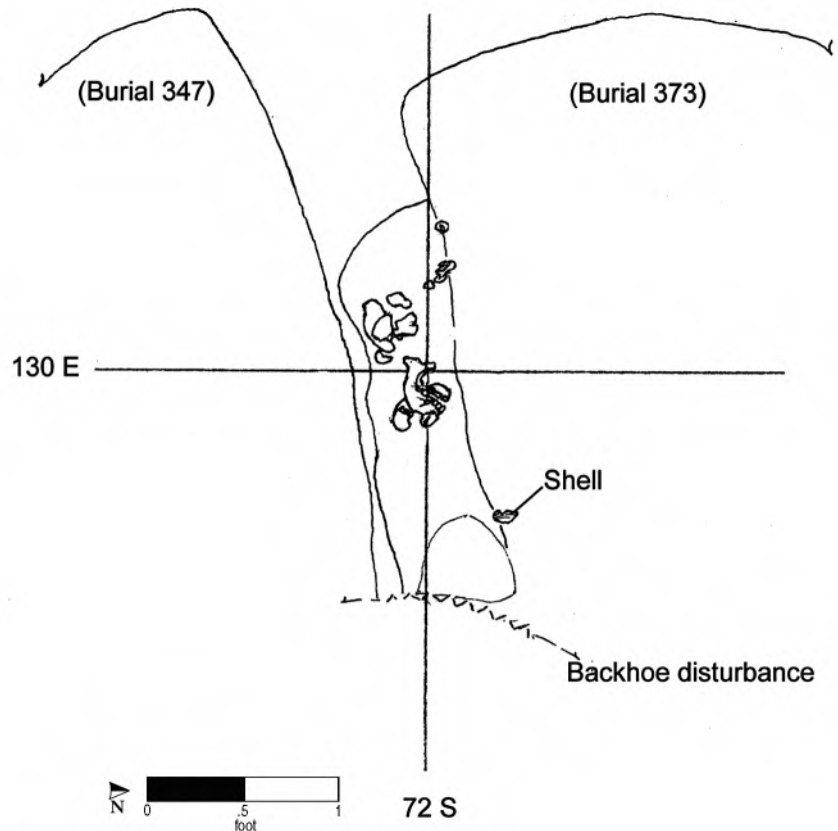
The skeletal elements, recorded at approximately 2.0 feet, were described as being in very poor condition, with only fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth remaining.

Fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth were recorded at an elevation of 2.0 feet. Laboratory skeletal analysis noted mesial tooth filing, and trace elemental signature analysis clustering, strontium isotope analysis, and low lead

concentration suggested that the individual had been born in Africa. Burial 326, a nearby grave of a man between 45 and 55, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. The two individuals may have been deliberately interred in proximity to one another.

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

Burial 367 is assigned to the default Middle Group.



Burial No. 367 (drawn by M. Schur on 6/2/92; Drawing No. 776).