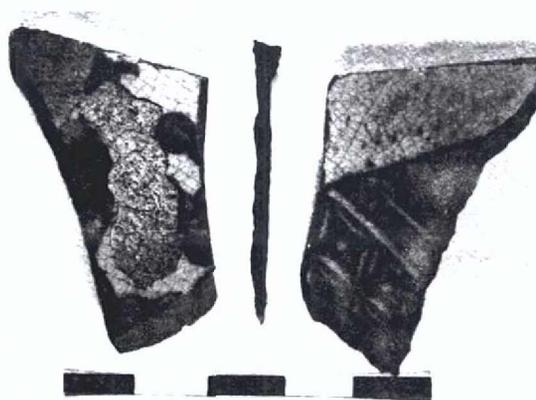


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An Archaeological and Environmental Design  
Evaluation of the Richard Cornell Cemetery,  
Far Rockaway, Queens, New York  
(LP-0741)



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## I. Acknowledgments

The archaeological investigation of the Richard Cornell Cemetery was made possible by the combined effort of many. First and foremost though, I have the honor of acknowledging Dr. Stanley Cogan, President of the Queens Historical Society, for his tireless commitment and motivational influence. Without Stanley's warm stewardship this project simply would not have come about. The executors of the Cornell Trust provided funds for the project. Lee Cogan provided editorial support. Daniel Pagano, Urban Archaeologist, is responsible for expanding the scope of the Archaeology Division of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to include sponsorship of this original field research project and acted as the project's first Supervising Archaeologist. Jean Howson, Archaeologist, Landmarks Preservation Commission, stepped into the role of Supervising Archaeologist for a brief time and offered valuable comments during a visit to the site. Gina Santucci, Director of Environmental Review, Landmarks Preservation Commission, supervised and encouraged the project. Anthusa Ridge invited the author's draft of archaeological recommendations for her historical documentary study of the site, the study which paved the way for this field research project. Emil Lucev made his original cemetery deed search available and participated as a field technician. Harvey Rudnick participated as a field technician and contributed critical observations absolutely invaluable to improving and bringing surface collection, excavation, mapping and elevation projects to completion. Reggie Salmon provided funding, participated as a field technician and has continued to contribute interesting suggestions for future site analysis. Mary Cornell made her historical interpretation of Cornell genealogy available and provided valuable consultation during the drafting of this report. Francis Cornell provided valuable information about the history of the site. Susan Dublin, Archaeologist, Landmarks Preservation Commission, helped with the identification of the ceramic finds. Willaim B. Hafford provided computer expertise for the production of the topographical model. Dr. Bruce Bradley, Melissa Churchill and Marjorie Connolly and the entire staff of the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center extended methodological ideas and an opportunity for accruing practical teaching and inspirational field experience in Americanist Archaeology. Carl Forester, Landmarks Preservation Commission, printed the artifact photos. Leon Locke, publisher, has contributed of his time and facilities.

My warm thanks go out to everyone who came out and joined the field crew during the Summer and Fall of 1993, including members of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Cemetery Corporation, their friends and relatives and students from the surrounding community's schools.

I dedicate this effort to my wife, Fabiane Costa Lima, whose balanced encouragement and gentle prompting have helped along the way.

## II. Summary

The archaeological testing of the landmarked Richard Cornell Cemetery conducted in 1993-4 was guided by a research design developed in close consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. Testing was conducted to confirm or deny the hypothesized presence of site features including an 18th century burial vault, evidence of the date of abandonment of the cemetery in the mid-19th century, mortuary markers and iconography and the accuracy of an historic survey of the cemetery.

Controlled archaeological excavation, mapping and other modes of recordation and analysis and have documented the presence of an intact 18th century burial vault of mortared stacked field stone construction with related disturbed contexts. Locating the burial vault has confirmed the accuracy of an historic survey dating to 1933. Historical documentary sources, and the recovery of a large, brown sandstone vault cover fragment with selectively damaged inscription have confirmed the vault as the burial place of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66), a member of the Colonial Assembly and great-grand-son of Richard Cornell (1625-1694), a colonial settler of the Far Rockaway and the first interred on the cemetery grounds.

Site testing results and analyses have further confirmed the likely period of the site's abandonment with the recovery of mid-19th century ceramics from the original cemetery surface with a median date of 1857.2; the presence of a burial cache feature which held the large inscribed fragment of the burial vault cover and was filled with mixed mid to late 20th century deposits; the boundaries and dimensions of the original cemetery grounds; the elevation and slope of the original cemetery surface; the extent and types of stratified site deposits; the structural design of a partially intact surrounding wrought-iron picket fence with cast-iron footing; the relation of the site to adjacent architectural structures and property lots; and an area of encroachment upon the cemetery grounds.

Environmental design considerations drawn from the present archaeological study are discussed and three alternative comprehensive site maintenance and restoration plans are presented. Issues relevant to the development of an adjacent lot as a passive Historical Park, which, if completed, would provide foot access to the restored cemetery, are included in this discussion.

The potential for additional archaeological research is recognized with respect to three study units: a burial vault feature and related contexts; the artifact burial cache feature; and the original cemetery surface. Based on findings derived from the 1993-4 archaeological testing program it is recommended that select contexts associated with the burial vault be excavated to determine the date, nature and extent of their disturbance and to document the elements and construction of this high-status Revolutionary Period mortuary feature of stacked-stone architectural construction; contexts within the burial cache feature proceed to define and document its dimensions and contents; and a study unit be excavated

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## 1. Introduction

This archaeological testing project is part of a larger effort to restore and preserve the landmarked 18th century Richard Cornell Graveyard in Far Rockaway, Queens, New York, by the Cornell Cemetery Corporation. A comprehensive site maintenance and design plan for the cemetery is emerging and it is hoped that this report contributes to that plan.

The cemetery site was designated a New York City Landmark on August 18, 1970 owing to the Commission's finding that the cemetery has "a special character, special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City, [and] is one of the few surviving 18th century cemeteries in New York City, [and] the oldest burial ground in Far Rockaway ... closely associated with the Cornell Family, the earliest settlers of the area" (L.P.C. 1970).

The story of this site provides for preservationists, archaeologists and historians alike a lesson in how landmark designation does not necessarily protect a valuable historic property from the adverse effects associated with a changing urban environment. Landmark designation does however enable vigilance to translate into recuperative action, as is happening here. This report will document several relatively recent encroachments on the site *after* landmark designation. Interestingly enough, archaeological testing has revealed what appears to be an earlier violation of the site; the defacement of the lid inscription to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66), located during the course of the project.

The story of the origin of this project is best told in the words of Dr. Stanley Cogan, whose efforts have been a primary force behind the continuing effort to restore the Cornell Cemetery as part of a broader environmental design plan establishing an historical park with the restored cemetery in a central role. Stanley has termed the new historical park site a "Block of Beauty."

In response to my query, Dr. Cogan wrote,

"In the Spring of 1990, staff members of the Landmarks Preservation Commission paid a routine visit to the Cornell Graveyard. They were shocked by its condition. Unrecognizable as a cemetery, its headstones missing, totally overgrown, and a neighborhood dumping ground, it was a 'jungle in there.'

"Their report to the Commission resulted in preliminary efforts to correct the situation. Enlisting my aid, a search of Cornell family members was conducted. Frances Cornell of Rockaway Beach was located. Over a period of time she provided information dating back to 1970, the year of the cemetery's Landmark designation.

"Through the remainder of that year, and into the Spring of 1991, no further action was taken.

"It should be noted that ever since the 1970 designation, efforts had been made, chiefly by Craig Backrow, historian and writer, and Leon Locke, publisher of *The Wave*, a local newspaper, to restore the cemetery.

"In April of 1991, Joan Olshansky, chief of staff of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, asked me to form and head a task force to restore the cemetery, and for the Queens Historical Society to sponsor the project. This request was readily agreed to ..., and a vital mission was born.

"Through inquiries and research, I located and contacted appropriate people for a task force. These included concerned citizens, community activists, legislative staff members, and Cornell family members.

"The first meeting was held on May 6, 1991, at the Rockaway Museum in *The Wave* newspaper office. The rest, as the saying goes, 'was history.'

"The enterprise was a success from the start. Cemetery cleaning, publicity, cooperation from New York City, transfer of an adjoining lot to the Parks Department, and funding, all proceeded smoothly. Eventually, the task force was incorporated, received tax-exempt 501(c) (3) I.R.S. status, and became the 'Cornell Cemetery Corporation.'"

As Stanley writes, by 1991, when the restoration effort was begun with the preliminary clearing and clean-up of the site, it had long since been abandoned, become overgrown and a local domestic trash dumping ground while urban development continued all around it. As a consequence the site was encroached upon in different ways, for example, sections of the wrought-iron perimeter fence were uprooted, removed, or damaged and the entire northern section of the fence was removed. In the northwest corner one six-foot fence section was moved several feet east and another section was removed altogether. Sizable deposits of demolition debris wound up on the site including one large section of brick wall which toppled over the wrought-iron fence near the southeast corner of the site during the demolition of the Cable Building Garage in the mid 1980's. In addition, the site had been covered over with a layer of mixed sands washed-in during the construction of a health care facility along the north side of the site during the mid-seventies. After the initial clean-up of the site was begun it became clear that a comprehensive site maintenance/preservation and restoration effort intent on the "recreation" of the original cemetery might entail clearing the site of all unwanted deposits resting on the original cemetery surface. A topographic map (fig. 13) has been produced which shows the surface deposits which would have to be removed to accomplish this task.

With the project underway and subsurface treatment under consideration, Daniel Pagano, an urban archaeologist with the Landmarks Commission, visited the site and concluded that the "archaeological potential of the cemetery is great, and well preserved beneath a midden of debris, landfill and top soil." Mr. Pagano advised the preparation of a "preservation plan" that would incorporate the future development of the Cable Building lot, and that the Cemetery Corporation "prepare and publish a report on [the] history of [the] cemetery prior to any archaeological activity on the site." He also advised that archaeological work be "limited to answering specific research questions" (Pagano, L.P.C. 1992). The subsequent report entitled *Historical Report and Archaeological Recommendations* (Ridge, 1992) provided a survey of historical documentation related to the site and made recommendations for limited archaeological testing. Those recommendations have been followed here.

The research design established then for the testing program included: 1) identifying the amount and kinds of surface deposits overlaying the original cemetery surface; 2) determining the accuracy of an existing survey of the site; 3) searching for and documenting several site features including an 18th century burial vault; and 4) at all times using archaeological methodology to collect reliable information enabling the study of the socio-cultural reality contemporaneous with the use-years of the cemetery and the period of its abandonment up to the present day. To this end an initial field strategy including the following activities was planned:

-Excavating four archaeological units targeting the area where the historical evidence suggests the presence of an 18th century [burial] vault (southeast quadrant).

-One archaeological unit targeting the cemetery entrance (northwest quadrant).

-One archaeological unit focusing on a 19th century burial plot (northeast quadrant).

-One archaeological unit in the center of the lot, since this area should have the least construction and demolition debris.

-The location of [an] optional eighth unit to be selected based upon information gathered during the testing. (Ridge, 1993)

Actual archaeological testing differed in some detail but in general followed this outline as the plan became a reality. Actual archaeological tests conducted are discussed in the Depositional History section. In planning

the number and location of excavation tests we were benefitted greatly by a cartographic survey of the site recorded in 1933 by Charles Powell. His survey was used to arrive at the placement of tests focussed on locating an 18th century burial vault.

In formulating the initial goals of this investigation as spelled out in the Historical Report it was important to take into account a whole range of practical interests and concerns brought by the Cornell Cemetery Corporation while at the same time maintaining an over-all theoretical orientation. The resulting research design attempts to synthesize these practical and theoretical concerns.

The final testing program provided for the completion of the kind of archaeological analysis appropriate to the goals of the restoration and preservation oriented Board while operating within an established scientific methodology. The latter was assured through the assiduous control and recording of stratified contexts and site features, artifact collection by provenience, the collection of samples, and the use of careful standards of measurement. Field work supervision was continuous, with archaeological work occurring only with the author present.

This project represents the first time the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Archaeology Program has undertaken to sponsor an archaeological field research project in conjunction with a private organization.

Archaeological testing of the site began on April 4, 1993.

## 2. Site Description

The 76.5 feet long and 66 feet deep Richard Cornell Graveyard is located in the center of the block bounded by Gateway Boulevard, Caffrey Avenue, New Haven Avenue, and Mott Avenue in Far Rockaway, Queens (Tax Map Block #15574, Lot #10) on the fifteen mile by one mile Rockaway Peninsula bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the south, Jamaica Bay to the north and Nassau County to the east. The community of Far Rockaway is surrounded by Edgemere to the west, Inwood to the north and Lawrence to the east.

The present day urban environment surrounding Far Rockaway is characterized by low-income public housing, single family homes, health care and nursing home facilities. The project area is located to the south of the historic center of Far Rockaway and the modern-day commercial district. Once attractive to the well-to-do and middle-class for its beach resorts and hideaway bungalows, Far Rockaway is today a struggling community.

The site is characterized by quick-growing grasses and weeds. The lay of the land rises gently toward the north. There are deep deposits in the northeast and southeast corners. Several large conifer and deciduous trees stand within the site providing a pastoral feel, shade and protection. The site is peaceful, eliciting introspection befitting its rich history.

Surface accumulation along the north side of the site has its origin in the construction of the multi-story health care facility (New Haven Health Care Center) to the north and east of the site. A retaining wall which once spanned the entire width of the north side of the site has been partially removed and the portion left standing is in questionable condition. Along the east side of the site a similar situation exists with only the north half of the wall remaining and in poor condition. Sections of the remaining portion of the east poured-cement wall are pressing inward under the strain of their exterior load. Special attention is due the northwest corner of the site where two six-foot sections of wrought-iron fencing have been removed. One section was moved eastward several feet and the other "corner" section was wrestled off its cast-iron footing and moved to the center of the cemetery in what has been designated Area 19 (see fig. 12-12a). The northwest corner of the site has been designated as an *area of encroachment* and is recorded as such on site maps (fig.12, 12a). Seen from the perspective of the adjacent property owner the northwest corner of the site must have seemed a nuisance, a space infringement created by the off-line alignment of the cemetery lot (see site maps 12 and 12a). Hence the historic fence was dismantled. When the cemetery fence was moved inward it is estimated that 36 square feet were added to the west-side property and an equal number removed from the cemetery grounds. This

maneuver widened the passage along the side of the house which stands in the lot from 6.5 to 8 feet.

The site maps created for this report have been framed to show the location of the southeast corner of the house which presently stands on the adjacent property and all other structural features around the circumference of the site. The location of the original northwest corner of cemetery has been mapped.

In the southeast corner lie the remains of a north red-brick wall from the Cable Building Garage. The poured cement floor of the garage is still intact (fig. 22). At the request of the Cemetery Corporation the New York City Parks Department recently used a bulldozer to clear the floor of remnant building debris and material removed from the cemetery during several clearing efforts. After it was cleared the foundation of the garage was mapped for this report (figs. 12, 12a). Although the entire north length of the remains of the garage foundation was not scraped off, still the entire 58-60 feet length was recorded using calculations based on the wall-fall deposits from the garage. The Cable Building, so called because it was where submarine cable transmissions were receive and transmitted, was erected in 1912-3 fronting Caffrey Ave and demolished in the early 80's (Lucev, 1992). The Cable Building Property, a 200 by 100 parcel adjacent to the south of the cemetery affords a long view of undeveloped terrain.

The Topographical mapping of the site has revealed patterns of surface dumping on the cemetery along its west side. Examination revealed leaf rakings and miscellaneous materials presumably tossed over the cemetery fence from the adjacent lot to the west.

A review of historic maps (figs. 3-10) reveals that the area surrounding the site has undergone considerable development and redevelopment since the mid 19th century. The *Beers Map*, 1873, represents Far Rockaway as a small community the size of a small town by today's standards, situated by the ocean shore and surrounded by undeveloped parcels. The *Wolverton Map*, 1891, provides a much closer view of the project area. A Catholic orphanage north of the site is shown fronting Greenwood Ave (Gateway Blvd.), and a number of hotels are shown located to the east and west of the site. By this date all properties adjacent to the site were developed. However, the cemetery lot is represented as an open lot accessible from Greenwood Ave. The presence of a pond several city blocks to the east of the site suggests the existence of undeveloped regions located relatively near the site.

The *Belcher Map*, 1901, shows a densely developed block with the cemetery site located near the center. A narrow parcel recorded adjacent to the west side of the site and fronting modern day Gateway Blvd. shows that the historic right-of-way to the cemetery site has as of this date become an

independent lot, thus leaving the cemetery land-locked. The *Bromely Map*, 1909, indicates the cemetery as Lot 6. Marginally decipherable survey measurements on this map give the depth of the cemetery as 69 feet. The depth of the cemetery derived by the author is 66 feet (representing 11, six-foot sections of wrought-iron fencing and actual measurement). This discrepancy suggests, though in no way confirms, the possibility of extant walkway or pathway access to the site. The identity of surrounding structures cannot be discerned from this reference. The *Belcher Map*, 1912, also shows the cemetery site as Lot 6. Survey measurements shown here give a depth of 69.6 feet along the north side, and 66 feet along the south side of the site. This asymmetry may have its origin in property lines contiguous with the established site being drawn to accommodate the westward shifted orientation of the original cemetery property (see figs. 12, 12a, and 13). Again, the identity of surrounding properties is uncertain from this reference. Charles Powell's, *Map Showing Location of Private and Family Cemeteries in the Borough of Queens*, 1931, provides the location for 22 cemeteries including the Cornell Cemetery as number 19.

Although the scale of Powell's map lacks the kind of detail relevant to an examination of land use surrounding the site, his survey of the cemetery (fig. 9) has yielded, and continues to yield, a great deal of information relevant to this archaeological analysis and further study. His survey records the site as 75 feet long and 66 feet deep. These measurements correspond well with the author's results of 75.5 by 66 feet. As discussed above and as will be gone into below, his detailed survey of the cemetery served as the key to unlocking the location of the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66). The *Sandborn Map*, 1933, (fig. 10) shows the site much as it must have been during the course of his Powell's work.

### 3. Methods

The methodology used during field and laboratory procedures rigidly adhered to the principles of data control as established for the conduct of professional archaeological research. The research design for the archaeological field investigation of the Cornell Cemetery presented in the *Historical Report* began with the premise that the disturbance to the site from such testing should be limited in scope. Each test excavation, or shovel test, was dedicated a specific research objectives to answer questions linked to specific hypotheses about the site.

#### *DEFINITION OF TERMS*

It may be useful to provide a small set of definitions of terms used in the following discussion as throughout the recording process.

*Area:* a 9' x 9' horizontal provenience designation established for the purpose of conducting surface collection.

*Artifact:* any cultural product but for the practical purposes of this report, a portable object distinct from non-portable site features.

*Context:* Much the same as matrix with greater emphasis on cultural causality associated with the provenience of included artifacts recovered in association with features e.g., and artifact assemblage recovered from an archaeological context associated with the burial vault.

*Elevation:* in this report two systems of elevation are used, one relates a given vertical provenience to Ground Elevation, the other to the Datum elevation arbitrarily established at 100.00'.

*Feature:* a non-portable site element, such as intact architectural remains.

*Level:* an arbitrary designation of vertical provenience within an established stratigraphic layer e.g., Test 5, Stratum 3, *Level 2*. Used to vertically isolate artifacts recovered at different elevations within a single stratum.

*Matrix:* a single provenience, an unstratified context.

*Provenience:* the specific recorded location or context in which an artifact was discovered, e.g., N100, E100, Stratum 3, Level 2.

*Segment:* the specific horizontal dimensions of a test excavation. In this report 1' x 1' x 3' tests are designated as 1' x 1' segments, but a segment is usually so designated to provide for the description of irregularly shaped horizontal excavation areas.

*Stratum:* discreet layer of soil deposited through cultural or natural processes, or some combination of cultural and natural processes.

*Study Unit:* an archaeological excavation focused on a site feature or area with focused research potential.

*Test:* an archaeological excavation conducted to collect data pertaining to research hypotheses.

*Unit:* the entire Test Excavation, and in rare instances a single archaeological context within a Testing environment.

#### ***FIELD AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES***

The following is a description of the field and laboratory procedures conducted for this project. These procedures are roughly presented in the order they were conducted.

A Datum Line was established between the southwest corner of the health care facility and the west corner of the remaining section of the poured-cement retaining wall presently standing along the north perimeter of the cemetery site (see figs. 11, 11a). The on-site Primary Datum was then established through triangulation at 36 feet west and 36 feet south of the corner of the health care facility and designated as N100', E100' and 100.00' feet in height. Based on these determinations the regular grid was then extended over the rest of the site thus establishing the basic system of horizontal provenience control for this study.

Contiguous 9' x 9' squares were then marked with cord and numbered. A ground surface collection was conducted using preprinted recordation forms with provisions for the documentation of surface characteristics, such as percent and type of ground cover, bag numbers used for collection with descriptions of materials collected including ceramic, glass, faunal and floral, metal, plastic and miscellaneous material types.

Test excavations focused on specific research questions (discussed in the Depositional History section under Excavation). For rough soil removal excavation procedures involved the use of shovels, trowels and dust pans in conjunction with buckets. For more careful excavation finer instruments

were used such as small hand shovels and dental picks -- in one instance it was expedient to use a ball point pen cap clip. Coarse through fine brushes were used for clean up. All soil removed from the test excavations was screened through 1/4in. hardware mesh. Artifacts so recovered were placed in plastic bags marked with the Test number, vertical and horizontal provenience.

During excavation preprinted forms were used to record stratigraphy, site features, bags of recovered artifacts from different archaeological contexts, point locations of select archaeological finds, notes, plan view and profile renderings.

Detailed profiles were made of the excavation trench comprised of Test 5 through 9 including stratified deposits and point locations of select finds and the location of Feature 2, the vault wall section, and Feature 3, the burial cache.

Photos were taken during all phases of the field work process to document surface collection, excavation, site features and surrounding lots. In most instances, photos included a marker board identifying photos as to provenience and an arrow indicating magnetic north.

Detailed site maps were made of the site including all preexisting fencing, structural features, trees and stumps and over 700 ground elevations at site grid coordinates at three feet intervals across its full extent (see figs. 11, 11a). The original boundary of the cemetery fence was recorded. Ground elevations were interpolated between actual measurements and entered into a mapping application to generate a high resolution contour model of the site showing generic deposits upon the original cemetery surface and test excavations (fig. 13).

All artifacts collected during excavation of site test units were cleaned and inventoried, and those selected for possible inclusion in this site report were marked with waterproof ink indicating site, date and inventory catalogue number. Artifact analysis included determining ceramic types, glass technologies, examining metal finds, floral and plastic, and examining and weighing faunal material, building materials, fire waste and coal. Basic data results were recorded and are found in the Complete Artifact Inventory, Appendix 1. Section 5, Results from Artifact Analysis, presents conclusions based on this analysis.

After final documentation, all test excavations were lined with plastic sheeting and back-filled.

## 4. Depositional History

In this section archaeological tests are discussed separately including the separate goals established for each, stratified deposits encountered during excavation and artifacts recovered.

### Archaeological Test Excavation 1

Horizontal Provenience: N61.2, E97.3

Surface Collection Area: 69

Excavation Commenced: 4-24-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3.3'

Study Unit: wrought-iron site perimeter fence and the original cemetery surface.

Feature 1: cast-iron site perimeter fence brace upright and footing.

Beginning Elevation: 99.00'

#### *Excavation:*

During the excavation of Test 1 (fig. 31) considerable attention was given to measuring and recording the dimensions of the fence, its brace assemblage and cast-iron footing (fig. 28, 29). The location of Test 1 was decided upon to quickly determine the elevation of the original cemetery surface.

Situated along the south side of the perimeter fence (see map figs. 11, 12, 13), this test area has a beginning elevation of 90.00', or one foot lower than the Site Datum with an arbitrary elevation of 100.00', and 5.5' lower than the highest points recorded in the northeast corner of the site. The surface of the site on and around the test area was littered with building debris and covered over with grasses and desiccating organic material allowing 5 percent visibility of the underlying landform. Prior to excavation a total of 75 pounds of building material, mainly red brick were removed and recorded during surface collection. Emil Lucev commenced excavation of Test 1 on 4-24-93.

Attention was given to avoiding destabilizing the fence brace during excavation. For this reason the test was initially only dug to a maximum depth of three feet along the north side of the unit, creating a window into the lower depths of the test just in front of the fence brace and leaving the soil beneath the brace intact. In August, 1993, the test was extended to a final depth of 3.3' along the east side of the fence brace footing to expose and record its structural design and assembly components. This excavation was supplemented with low-intensity probing with a short metal-bar probe to define the depth and shape of the fence brace footing. These activities were conducted by the author and the results are encapsulated in fig. 29.

This figure shows the entire footing as a single cast-iron structure with a platformed base. Fence stabilization was not jeopardized.

***Stratigraphy and Artifacts:***

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (.00' - .40' from present ground level) extends from the modern ground level to the first indication of the presence of banded gravel inclusions at .40'. This stratum was a sandy loam top-soil (10YR, 2/1, black) with desiccated organic material and minor capillary roots present. This primary deposit, disturbed with recent clearing activities, is relatively homogeneous and represents the most recent midden accretions on the original cemetery surface and natural deposition by wind and water action along the base of the site perimeter fence. A variety of artifacts were recovered from this deposit including one small porcelain fragment, possibly Chinese (cat. 1), a small collection of molded 20c. container/bottle glass, six fragments of thin curved glass, corroded metal, an aluminum bottle cap, fire waste fragments and a variety of building material, including 30.2g. of mortar, a Cable Building brick fragment and two ceramic wall-top fragments (cat. 11, fig. 46). A small quantity of shell (.6g.) and small mammal bones (.9g.) were also recovered.

*Stratum 2* (.40'-.85') began with the higher incidence of gravel inclusions and terminated with the original cemetery surface, Surface 2, just above the top of the cast-iron fence brace and footing structure. This undisturbed primary deposit was a mottled matrix of loam (10YR, 2/1, black) with gravel and minor capillary root inclusions. Except for the recovery of 3.9g. of shell this stratum was sterile and is interpreted as having resulted from natural deposition. With midden accumulations absent at this depth the question is left open as to when dumping began to occur on the cemetery after its abandonment in the mid 18th century.

*Stratum 3, Surface 2* (.85'- 3.3') began with the first indication of the original cemetery surface and was arbitrarily terminated at a depth of 3.3'. This primary deposit, logically mixed during the installation of the cemetery fence, was a matrix of sandy loam (10YR, 2/1, black, leaching to 3/2, very dark grey). Only one artifact was recovered, in association with the original cemetery surface, Surface 2, a small fragment of undiagnostic thin curved glass possibly from a lamp chimney. The top of the fence brace, Feature 1, was encountered at .10' below the present ground level. The gravel/pebble inclusions associated with the original cemetery surface diminished at 1.30' with the stratum becoming sterile beyond this level.

### Archaeological Test Excavation 2

Horizontal Provenience: N102, E102  
 Surface Collection Area: 33  
 Excavation Commenced: 4-25-93  
 Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3.10'  
 Study Unit: cemetery surface and site stratigraphy.  
 Feature Number: none  
 Beginning Elevation: 100.00'

#### *Excavation:*

Test 2 (fig. 33) was conducted in the middle of the site where it was assumed natural deposition would be at a maximum and construction and demolition deposits at a minimum. It was thought that results from a test located in this area, the "flats" of the site (see fig. 12, topo. map), would provide a stratigraphic 'base-line' of site deposits helpful in assessing patterns of deposition elsewhere on the site. For this reason micro-stratification was thoroughly recorded. Whereas the other nine tests yielded only three of four distinct stratified contexts, eight were recorded during Test 2 with five being alluvially deposited sand laminations.

Visibility of the underlying land form in the area of the test was recorded as zero percent due to the presence of desiccating organic debris and grasses. Surface collection in Area 33 removed glass sherds, bottle caps, a rag cloth, a scrap of metal and 36 pounds of building debris. Excavation commenced on 4-25-93.

#### *Stratification and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1, Surface 1 (.00'-.08')* sandy loam (10YR, 2/1, black) including desiccated organic material with small pebbles. Artifacts included 20c. container glass, brick, shell and fire waste. This stratum is defined as a primary midden deposit, disturbed by recent site-clearing efforts.

*Stratum 2 (.08-.25)* was a mottled fine sand matrix (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown). Artifacts included 20c. glass fragments, a wide variety of building material including wall-top tile fragments, brick fragments, tar, and mortar fragments, shell, fire waste and chalk. This undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of sand laminate distinct between bands of silt was presumably washed across the site during the construction of the health care facility contiguous with the site to the north and east.

*Stratum 3 (.08'-.25')*, a fine sand with small to medium pebbles (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown) contained the 20c. container glass, brick, mortar, shell, and fire waste. This undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of construction sand laminate distinct between bands of silt.

*Stratum 4 (.47'-.60')* was a fine sand (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown) containing 20c. glass, 2 corroded nails, shell, fuel, burned coal and fire waste. This stratum was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of construction sand laminate distinct between bands of silt.

*Stratum 5 (.60-.70)* was a fine sand (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown) yielding 20c. glass, fragments of tar, and burned coal. This stratum was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of construction sand laminate distinct between bands of silt.

*Stratum 6 (.70-1.35)* was a fine sand (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown) containing a flower pot fragment, 20c. glass, unidentified metal, two nails, plastic sheeting mortar, shell, coal and fire waste. This stratum was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of construction sand laminate distinct between bands of silt.

*Stratum 7, Level 1, Surface 2 (1.35'-)* began with the original cemetery surface indicated by banded gravel inclusions and a sandy loam matrix (10YR, 3/2, black). Artifacts included 57 fragments of an ironstone cup (cat. 63, PL 1, fig. 46) with a median date of 1857, undiagnostic glass and metal fragments, mortar shell and fire waste.

*Stratum 7, Level 2 (2.30'-3.10')* was a leached sandy loam (10YR, 4/4, dark yellowish brown) sterile except for 4.0g. of fire waste. The presence of this cultural material, beneath the original cemetery surface, may indicate the location of a burial plot.

### Archeological Test Excavation 3

Horizontal Provenience: N115, E75

Surface Collection Area: 26

Excavation Commenced: 4-29-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3.0'

Study Unit: cemetery gate walkway

Feature Number: none found

Beginning Elevation: 100.90'

#### *Excavation:*

Test 3 (fig. 34) was conducted to confirm or deny the presence of a compacted, or built walkway at the original cemetery surface elevation associated with the cemetery fence gate entrance. None was encountered. Surface collection in Area 26, where ground cover from grasses and organic material allowed zero percent visibility of the underlying land form, removed 4 pounds of building material. Excavation commenced on 4-29-93.

#### *Stratification and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1* (.00-.18), a disturbed primary deposit, was a sandy loam top-soil (10YR, 2/2, very dark brown). Artifacts included 20c. glass, mortar, brick, shell and fire waste.

*Stratum 2* (.18'-.50') was a fine sand (10YR, 5/4, yellowish brown). Artifacts recovered included two fragments of redware flower pot fragments, and one fragment of undiagnostic earthenware, 20c. container glass, tar and fire waste. This undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of sand laminations with bands of silt was presumably washed across the site during the construction of the health care facility now contiguous with the site to the north and east.

*Stratum 3* (.50-1.15) was a matrix of fine sand (10YR, 3/1, black). Artifacts included window glass, and undiagnostic molded aqua container glass (cat. 89, fig.47), corrugated metal panel fragment, one complete ceramic grey tile and a white tile fragment with adhered cement. This undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of sand laminations with bands of silt was presumably washed across the site during the construction of the health care facility now contiguous with the site.

*Stratum 4* (1.15-1.25) was a sterile sand lamination matrix with bands of silt (2.5Y, 3/2, dark grayish brown).

*Stratum 5, Surface 2* (1.25'-3.0'), including the original cemetery surface was an undisturbed primary deposit of gravel/pebble banded sandy loam (10yr, 2/1, black). Artifacts recovered from this stratum included 4 fragments of white glazed buff body ironstone (med. date 1857, including cat. 97, fig. 46), 2 sherds of flower pot redware, one sherd of undiagnostic buff bodied spalling brown glaze earthenware (cat. 102, fig. 46), undiagnostic brown glass (cat. 109, fig. 47), light and dark green molded glass container fragments (cat. 103, fig. 47), one highly corroded metal nail, highly corroded fragments of a possible metal container, brick, shell and coal.

#### **Archaeological Test Excavation 4**

Horizontal Provenience: N69, E118

Surface Collection Area: 60

Excavation Commenced: 4-29-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3'

Study Unit: burial vault

Feature Number: 2

Beginning Elevation: 99.40'

#### ***Excavation:***

Test 4 (fig. 35) was selected as part of a judgmental sample comprised of four regularly arranged tests planned to locate the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766), as were Tests 5 and 6. The location of these tests was determined through calculations based on a survey of the cemetery completed in 1933 by Charles Powell. His survey was transposed upon a site map completed by the author in 1992, with allowances made for site alterations since that time. Measurements were made from the southeast corner of the site. Based on assumed minimum vault dimensions of 3' x 7', the four tests were laid out to maximize surface coverage while minimizing spacing between tests to prevent all four tests from falling outside the likely location of the vault. Before excavation proceeded 327 pounds of building material were removed from surrounding Surface Area 60. Before clearing Area 60, 60 percent of the underlying land form was visible. Ground cover consisted of wall-fall (fig. 37-37) from a section of the Cable Building garage collapsed on the site during demolition in the 1980's. Excavation of Test 4 commenced on 4-29-93.

*Stratigraphy and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (.00'-.10'), beneath the red brick wall-fall was a sandy loam top-soil (10YR, 3/1, very dark grey). Artifacts recovered from this disturbed primary deposit included scraps of plastic and Styrofoam (not saved) and fire waste.

*Stratum 2* (.10-.90') was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included a 1.7g. fragment of the burial vault lid of brown sandstone, 17 fragments of clear 20c. container glass, a section of highly corroded metal pipe, one highly corroded construction nail, one fragment of wall-top tile (part of the wall-fall deposit), one plastic cigar tip, small quantities of shell, small mammal bone and fire waste.

*Stratum 3* (.90'-1.40') including *Surface 3*, the original cemetery surface at 98.5' was a matrix of sandy loam (10YR, 2/1, black) comprising an undisturbed primary deposit. Artifacts included two mendable buff body fragments of blue on white transfer-print whiteware (cat. 126, see cover fig.) with a median date of 1860, two sherds of undiagnostic aqua glass (cat. 127, fig. 47), five sherds of undiagnostic clear container glass (cat 128, PL17), one sherd of undiagnostic dark green glass, eight fragments of unidentified metal fragments, four fragments of brick, fire waste, burned and unburned coal.

*Stratum 4* (1.40'-3.0') was a sterile undisturbed primary deposit of leached sandy loam (10YR, 3/3, dark brown). Water seepage and minor pooling was noticed in the bottom of Test 4.

### **Archaeological Test Excavation 5**

Horizontal Provenience: N73, E118

Surface Collection Area: 59

Excavation Commence: 5-1-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3

Study Unit: burial vault

Feature Number: stacked stone burial vault wall section

Beginning Elevation: 99.50'

#### ***Excavation:***

Test 5 (figs. 17a, 40) was excavated as part of judgmental sample comprised of four regularly arranged tests planned to locate the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766), as were Tests 4 and 6. Test 5, originally slated as the eastern most test, was relocated to the middle of the test sample owing to impedance in its planned location by a small unrecorded tree stump. The excavation strategy intent on locating the burial vault was maintained. Before excavation commenced on 5-1-93, surface collection in Area 59 yielded 31 pounds of Cable Building Garage wall-fall. Prior to clearing surface deposits there was a 50 percent visibility of the underlying land form.

Test 5 was successful in locating the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell. It is of some interest that no less than seven people were involved in the initial excavation of Test 5, including several neighborhood youths, two college students (see figs. 15-16), several members of the Cornell Cemetery Corporation Board of Directors and the author. The burial vault was identified as an architectural feature when the author was prompted to join excavators Reggie Salmon, Harvey Rudnick and Stanley Cogan to examine a succession of vertical stones they had encountered. The author established their present elevation as the beginning of Stratum 4, Arbitrary Level 2 (see figs. 51-52). After some additional recordation, exploratory excavation and the recovery of shell encrusted mortar, the author was lowered into the test unit to observe the presence of mortar separating the first and second courses of stacked-stone comprising the Site Feature 2, the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766).

#### ***Stratigraphy and Artifacts:***

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (.00-.14) was a disturbed primary deposit of sandy loam top-soil (7.5YR, 2.5/1, black). Artifacts recovered included one body fragment of white glazed whiteware (median date 1860), a variety of 20c. container glass, 2.7g. of shell, one plastic cigar tip and burned coal.

*Stratum 2* (.14'-1.20') was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt (YR, 5/3, brown). Artifacts included 20c. glass bottle fragments, 3 thin curved glass fragments, a metal strip (cat. 148.1, PL 16), a possible highly corroded knife handle, a piece of web fencing, 650g. modern mortar fragments (cat. 149.1, PL2), 3.4g. of shell, fire waste and piece of foam.

*Stratum 3* (1.20'- 1.60') was a disturbed secondary deposit of sandy loam (2.5YR, 3/1, dark reddish grey). Artifacts included 20c. container glass (including cat. 156, PL 3), a fragment of safety glass (cat.160.1, PL 4), 531g. of brick (cat. 161.1, PL 5), 38 fragments of thin curved clear glass, a possible highly corroded metal toy gun handle, 531g. of brick and fire waste.

*Stratum 4, Level 1* (1.6'-2.10') was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam which began at the top of the burial vault wall. Recovered artifacts include three vault wall stones including cat. 162 (PL 19, fig. 50), 168 (PL 6), and 170 (PL 8), one fragment of the brown sandstone burial vault lid (cat. 169, PL 7, fig. 50), a sample of shell included mortar, a burial marker fragment (cat. 162.1, PL 20, fig. 50) extracted from the south profile wall, eight light green bottle fragments including one whole hand-finished neck (cat. 163, fig. 47), clear and aqua glass container fragments and fire waste.

*Stratum 4, Level 2* (2.10'-3.10') was an undisturbed primary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 4/3, brown). This unit was identified and excavated as a context situated well inside the burial vault. Artifacts recovered from this context included 4.5g. of shell, 24.8g. of mortar and 3 fragments of unburned coal weighing 2g.

### Archaeological Test Excavation 6

Horizontal Provenience: N 76, E118

Surface Collection Area: 59

Excavation Commenced: 5-2-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3'

Study Unit: burial vault

Feature Number: 2

Burial Elevation: 99.60

#### *Excavation:*

Test 6 (fig. 17a, 40) was excavated as part of a judgmental sample comprised of four regularly arranged tests planned to locate the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766), as were Tests 4 and 5.

Before excavation commenced on 5-2-93, surface collection in the Area 59 surrounding the test removed 31 pounds of building material, mainly brick fragments from the collapse of north wall of the Cable Building garage. Visibility of the underlying landform before surface collection was conducted was assessed at 50 percent.

#### *Stratigraphy and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (.00-.15) was a disturbed primary top-soil matrix of sandy loam (7.5 YR, 2.5/1, very dark brown). Artifacts collected from this included brick, cement fragments, shell, burned and unburned coal.

*Stratum 2* (.15'-1.70') was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt (2.5Y, 5/4, light olive brown). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include a wide variety of 20c. container glass, metal wire and nail, 20c. metal can lid, brick 8.5g., tar sheeting, burned and unburned coal, plastic scrap, and a plastic cigar tip, all 20c.

*Stratum 3* (1.70'-3.20') was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/3, dark brown) which included the Surface 2, the top of the burial cache backfill. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included two earthenware fragments including one annular whiteware sherd (median date 1860), a translucent milk-white bead (cat. 203, fig. 47), five undiagnostic clear glass fragments, two unidentified metal fragments, one brown sandstone vault lid fragment, one vault wall stone, one schist fragment, and one unburned coal fragment..

*Stratum 4* (1.80'- 3.20') was an undisturbed primary deposit of sterile sandy loam.

### Archaeological Test Excavation 7

Horizontal Provenience: N 74, E118

Surface Collection Area: 59

Excavation Commenced: 5-6-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3'

Study Unit: burial vault

Feature Number: 2

Beginning Elevation: 99.60'

#### *Excavation:*

Test 7 (fig. 17a, 40) was conducted to uncover the north side of the burial vault, Feature 2, which had been partially uncovered during Test 5, and to evaluate and compare finds recovered from a context "outside" with those recovered inside the vault feature. It was also hoped that this test would uncover a small area of the original cemetery abutting the north wall of the vault wall. The width of the vault wall was established at a variable 1.0'. Inner and outer contexts were both disturbed limiting meaningful artifact comparisons. The cemetery surface next to the vault had been disturbed.

Before excavation commenced on 5-6-93, surface collection in the Area 59 removed 31 pounds of building material, mainly brick fragments from the collapse of the north wall of the Cable Building garage. Visibility of the underlying landform before surface collection was conducted was assessed at 50 percent.

#### *Stratigraphy and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1, Surface 1 (.00'-1.0')* was a disturbed primary deposit of top-soil (10YR, 2/1, black). Artifacts recovered from this stratum included a metal brace, an unidentified metal fragment and fire waste.

*Stratum 2 (.10'-1.20')* was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt (10YR, 5/3, brown). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include one off-white body fragment of spalling white glazed stoneware, one possible glass water bottle fragment, a wide assortment of glass container fragments, .1g. of shell, two plastic cigar tips and 34.9g. of fire waste.

*Stratum 3 (1.20'-1.60')* was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/1, very dark grey). This stratum began with the cessation of sand and the identification of Surface 2 corresponding with the top of the stacked-stone vault wall. Artifacts recovered from this stratum were one

stoneware fragment (median date 1857), one whiteware fragment and one earthenware fragment, 1 fragment of dark green container glass, eighteen fragments of undiagnostic clear container glass, one vault lid fragment, one red brick fragment, one grey vault wall fragment, one schist fragment, mortar sample amounting to 32.4g., shell at .4g., and fire waste at 5.1g.

*Stratum 4, Surface 3* (1.60'-3.25') was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam matrix (10YR, 3/2, very dark grayish brown). This stratum includes a thin deposit on top of the burial vault wall found beneath a large concrete slab resting on top of the wall and continues with a narrow (1.0' x .30') strip of compacted surface running parallel with and .30' below the top of the north wall of the burial vault and sloping at approximately 30 degrees down and north, away from the vault wall. The excavation of this test below the top of the burial vault wall involved opening only this narrow window onto the lower regions of the test unit.

Artifacts recovered from this stratum included one complete light green glass bottle neck with hand finished rim (cat. 243, PL 9, fig. 47) and one highly corroded metal door lock (cat. 244, PL 10), a fragment of the brown sandstone vault lid (cat. 245, PL 11, fig. 50), all found lying on the top of the vault wall beneath the concrete slab. Also recovered were one possible vault wall stone, mortar with shell inclusions and unburned coal.

### **Archaeological Test Excavation 8**

Horizontal Provenience: N 75, E118

Surface Collection Area: 59

Excavation Commenced: 5-11-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 3.15'

Study Unit: burial vault

Feature Number: 2

Beginning Elevation: 99.60'

### ***Excavation:***

Test 8 (17a, 40) was conducted to examine an additional portion of the peculiar strip of Surface 3 -- uncovered along the north side of the burial vault wall, Feature 2 -- a sloping compacted stratigraphic interface, and also served to bridge Tests 6 and 7, thereby forming a single north-south excavation trench cutting across the north wall of the burial vault. This test was seen as the last chance to answer a series of questions concerning stratified deposits in association with the burial vault wall.

Before excavation commenced on 5-11-93, surface collection in Area 59 removed 31 pounds of building material, mainly brick fragments from the collapse of the north wall of the Cable Building Garage. Visibility of the underlying landform before surface collection was conducted was assessed at 50 percent.

***Stratigraphy and Artifacts:***

*Stratum 1*, Surface 1 (.00'-10') was a disturbed primary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 2/1, black). Artifacts recovered from this stratum included various fragments of 20c. container glass, mortar and small quantities of shell and fire waste.

*Stratum 2*, (.15'-1.65') was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt (10YR, 6/4, light yellowish brown). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include one fragment of clear, flat glass, an unidentified metal fragment, mortar fragments, dry wall fragments, tar, .1g. of shell, fire waste, burned and unburned coal.

*Stratum 3* (1.15'- 2.95') was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/2, very dark grayish brown). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include possible water bottle fragments, a variety of glass container fragments, two pieces of wire, a fragment of sheet metal, small quantities of brick mortar and schist, one possible vault wall stone, 18.5g. of tar, one plastic cigar tip, one 58g. brick fragment and 4g. of partially burned coal.

(Artifacts recovered from Stratum 4, Levels 1 and 2, discussed below, are shown in fig. 49).

*Stratum 4, Level 1, beneath Surface 3* ( 1.65'-2.05') was an undisturbed primary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/2, very dark grayish brown) beginning beneath Surface 3, a compact, sloping surface (see profile figs. 51-2). This context may be located in a builder's trench associated with the construction of the burial vault, although this has yet to be established.

Surface 3, recorded during the excavation of Test 7 was initially interpreted as a portion of the original cemetery surface. This interpretation gave rise to such notions as an elevated, or mounded vault design. This interpretation was rejected when it was subsequently learned that Surface 3 was the bottom of an excavated and back-filled burial cache, Feature 3, containing a large fragment of the brown sandstone lid (cat. 320.1, PL 21) to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66). The removal of the remainder of Stratum 3 from Surface 3 was executed with extreme care and

a reinforced plaster mold was made (cat. 282, PL 18) of the finished and cleaned surface. Possible hand and finger impressions found on Surface 3 were thus preserved, as were the degree and direction of its slope.

Artifacts recovered from this stratum included three unidentified minute ceramic fragments with blue decoration, 3 fragments of white glaze whiteware (cat. 282.1, PL12), three sherds of whiteware (282.2, PL 12), one sherd of buff stoneware (cat. 283, PL 13), one fragment of undiagnostic thin curved glass (cat.284, PL 14) and a 1.2g. fragment of red-brown brick (cat. 285, PL 15).

*Stratum 4, Level 2, (2.05'-3.15')* was an undisturbed primary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/3, dark brown). Level 2 was established to provide for comparative data for the upper and lower regions of archaeological context Stratum 4. Artifacts recovered from Stratum 4, Level 2 include one unidentified black ceramic fragment, two fragments of the brown sandstone from the burial vault lid, 30 chipped stone fragments (possibly vault construction debris), 1.3g. of shell, fire waste, unburned coal, 8.1g. quartzite, unburned coal and 2.9g. of light yellow sandstone.

#### Archaeological Test Excavation 9

Horizontal Provenience: N 75, E118

Surface Collection Area: 59

Excavation Commenced: 5-16-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 4.3'

Study Unit: burial cache

Feature Number: 3

Beginning Elevation: 99.60'

#### *Excavation:*

Test 9 (fig. 17a, 40) was conducted to examine and remove a large fragment of the brown sandstone lid (cat. 320.1, PL 2, fig. 43) from the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766) discovered during the cleaning of the north profile of Test 6 on the last day of the first phase of excavation. The identification of the lid fragment was made by reading the inscription on the stone *in situ* with a mirror and flashlight. The orientation of the lid fragment required a reversed and backward reading further problematized by the lid's poor condition, severely damaged across the name of Thomas Cornwell. The remaining portions of the inscription made positive identification possible through its comparison with a transcription of the vault lid inscription recorded by Charles Powell in 1933.

Extracting the 200 plus pound fragment was by no means a simple task. With the fragment marked for *in situ* orientation, the large lid fragment was wrapped with rope, pulled from the top and pushed from the bottom, and extracted from the burial cache, Feature 3.

With the identification of the burial cache, designated as Site Feature 3, the enigmatic sloping surface recorded during the excavation of Tests 7 and 8 as Surface 3 was clarified as the bottom of the burial cache dug to bury the vault lid fragment. Artifactual evidence confirms that the cache was dug and the lid fragment buried recently, certainly in the twentieth century. The mixed burial cache context included plastic and Styrofoam to a maximum depth of 4.3'. With this test the excavation trench (see figs. 40-2) focused on the burial vault stacked-stone wall section, Feature 2, was completed.

Before excavation commenced on 5-16-93, surface collection in Area 59 removed 31 pounds of building material, mainly brick fragments from the collapse of the Cable Building Garage. Before surface collection was conducted visibility of the underlying landform in the area of the test was assessed as 50 percent.

#### *Stratigraphy and Artifacts:*

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (.00'-1.0') was a disturbed primary deposit of sandy loam top soil (10YR, 3/1, very dark grey). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include one fragment of flat glass, one fragment of clear container glass, 20c. mortar, a small quantity of shell and fire waste.

*Stratum 2* (.10'-1.60') was an undisturbed secondary alluvial deposit of laminated medium fine sands with distinct bands of silt (10YR, 5/4, yellowish brown). Artifacts recovered from this stratum include one transfer-print whiteware body sherd (median date 1860), one earthenware sherd, an assortment of modern glass container fragments, 4 fragments of window glass, a metal wire, three fragments of mortar, one fragment of dry wall, one brick fragment, a scrap of tar sheeting, 3.8g. of shell, 51.1g. of fire waste, 34.6g. of unburned coal, a small piece of foam and a plastic cigar tip.

*Stratum 3, Surface 2* (1.60'-4.3') was a mixed secondary deposit of sandy loam (10YR, 3/3, dark brown). This stratum began with the top of the burial cache, Feature 3. Artifacts recovered from this stratum include one possible porcelain sherd, one red body flower pot fragment, five sherds of whiteware (median date 1860), nineteen sherds of earthenware, four sherds of stoneware (median date 1857), one kaolin pipe bowl fragment,

139 fragments of 20c. container glass, three fragments of flat glass, two fragments of a metal container, 2 unidentified metal fragments, nine vault lid fragments, one fragment of mortar, eight fragments of roofing tar, one fragment of particle board, one fragment of dry wall, two fragments of marble, 4g. of shell, one Avis long bone, one small mammal vertebra, 28.6g. unburned coal, 34.2g. of fire waste, 21.0g. of shale, 2 plastic cigar tips, one plastic wire spool, one fragment of a plastic phonograph disc., and a variety of miscellaneous plastic fragments.

### **Archaeological Test Excavation 10**

Horizontal Provenience: N134, E72

Surface Collection Area: 26

Excavation Commenced: 8-20-93

Segment Dimensions: 1' x 1' x 2'

Study Unit: wrought iron cemetery perimeter fence  
and cast iron fence brace and footing.

Feature Number: 4

Beginning Elevation: 101.7'

#### ***Excavation:***

Test 10 (fig. 32) was conducted late in the summer of 1993 to confirm the presence of an intact original wrought-iron cemetery fence brace along the north side of the site. This test window was cut directly down to the top of the fence brace. Results were positive, enabling the reestablishment of the site's north fence line. No artifacts were collected although stratigraphy was recorded.

#### ***Stratigraphy :***

*Stratum 1, Surface 1* (00'-.15') was a disturbed primary deposit of sandy loam top-soil.

*Stratum 2* (.15'- 2.1') was an undisturbed primary deposit of homogeneous sandy loam the excavation of which terminated at the top of the cast-iron fence brace footing (see fig. 32).

## 5. Results from Analysis

Presented below are the general results and quantitative data summarizing an analysis of site features, stratification and recovered artifacts.

The testing program yielded 1693 catalogued artifacts. (See Appendix 1: Complete Artifact Inventory 1. Definitions of the inventory column headings are presented at the end of this section.)

Few diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the testing program. A narrow range of artifacts found in association with a stacked-stone masonry burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66) provide the most reliable historical dates. Twenty-two fragments of the burial vault lid were recovered from a total of four contexts: seven fragments from Test 5, Stratum 4, Level 1; three fragments from Test 7, Stratum 3; two fragments from Test 8, Stratum 4, Level 2; and ten fragments from Test 9, Stratum 3 including the single large fragment, cat. 320.1, PL 21. Ceramic analysis concludes with the derivation of a mean ceramic date of 1857.2. Two blown glass bottle necks with attached hand-finished lips (mid 19c.) were recovered. Numerous mortar samples were taken from archeological contexts associated with the vault.

### *THE BURIAL CACHE, FEATURE 3 AND VAULT LID FRAGMENT*

The largest fragment (figs. 41, 43, 44, 45 and cat. 320.1, PL 21) of the vault lid recovered from a recently dug burial cache has an intact portion of the inscription to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66) as recorded by Charles Powell in his 1933 survey of the Richard Cornell Cemetery Grounds. The intact lines of inscription read,

To the Memory  
of Mr. .... his

The name of Thomas Cornwell is not clearly legible. According to Powell the inscription read as follows:

To the Memory  
of Mr. Thomas Cornwell, his  
weeping widow HELLENAH CORNWELL  
erects this monument of her  
affection and his age.  
Born Dec. 14, 1722  
Died Oct. 13, 1766.

Close examination of the inscription indicates that the second line of inscription has been damaged with percussive blows, obliterating the name of Thomas Cornwell from the surface of the stone. The third line also shows evidence of damage where the name of Hellenah Cornwell was inscribed. The fracture break which separated the top section of the lid fragment appears to radiate from a percussive blow in the area of the third line of inscription. The lid appears to have been struck in the center and from the top leaving a ventral break running down through the stone with the fracture running from end to end.

The damaged condition of the fragment presents an epistemological problem since Powell's complete transcript of the inscription may effect an *a priori* "reading" of the actual lid fragment. He also documents the name Thomas *Cornwell* not *Cornell*. The evidence for the identity of the "vault lid" fragment is, however, overwhelming. The material, brown sandstone, is the same as that recorded by Powell in his exemplary 1933 survey of the site; the legible words and partially discernible letters match his transcript of the inscription; the fragment was found in close proximity to the vault; its width (calculable from symmetrical engravings of a baby cherub head in both corners) matches the width of the vault feature at three feet.

The question arises whether or not Powell's transcript of the vault lid inscription, including his recording of the non-anglicized spelling *Cornwell* from the old Cornish Language (Cornell, 1992) could have been in error. This is probably not the case. Although the anglicized spelling *Cornell* was in use as early as 1635 when Richard Cornell (great-grand-father of Thomas Cornwell) arrived in the new world, the traditional spelling was not uncommon according to Cornell Family genealogist Mary Cornell (1993 and personal communication), and, the accuracy of Powell's documentation of the site has been demonstrated during the course of this project e.g., the rediscovery of the burial vault was facilitated through the utilization of his site survey, site measurements and the detailed comprehensiveness of his survey notes.

The question is posed, "How was Powell able to read and record the entire inscription in 1933 when today the lid is fragmented and the portion recovered from the burial cache is in such poor condition?." It is the position taken here, and the archaeological evidence partially indicates, that the vault was disturbed and the lid fractured well before 1933. The vault lid inscription was probably selectively damaged early in its history, perhaps due to personal or public grievances. When Powell conducted his survey he would have had to piece together existing elements of the inscription from the remaining fragments of the vault lid which had long since been dislodged from the stacked-stone vault walls yet were present on the cemetery surface. Excavation has determined that the burial of the

vault lid fragment occurred during or just prior to the construction of health care facility to the northeast of the site in the mid seventies. Other fragments of the lid have most likely been taken from the site in the intervening years, have been covered-over by the present alluvial sand deposit which rests on the cemetery surface, with still others being buried in and remaining in the burial cache feature which so far has yielded only the one large fragment. The notion that the lid was undamaged in 1933, and was *so selectively* damaged and vandalized sometime between 1933 and its deposition beneath the cemetery surface in the mid seventies seems improbable. A 1915 newspaper account of the cemetery documenting prominent tombstones then present and visible on the cemetery grounds does not mention the burial vault lid inscription or the presence of a large vault lid suggesting that by that date the lid was no longer whole or otherwise singularly prominent. The laminate sandstone formation from which the lid is cut and ground is prone to quick spalling and would have continued to deteriorate from 40 years of open-air exposure, and later, approximately 15 years of sub-surface deposition in the burial cache -- all following Powell's reading of it -- precisely where the integrity of the material surface had been damaged. Archaeological evidence for the early disturbance of the vault is presented below. While it is inconclusive it does provide marginal support for the hypothesis of early disturbance.

#### *THE STACKED-STONE BURIAL VAULT, FEATURE 2*

The vault, the most elaborate mortuary feature on the cemetery grounds, began as a 3' x 8' walled structure of stacked-stone construction and was completed by setting an impressive 3' x 8' singly hewn inscribed light reddish-brown sandstone lid of great weight upon these walls to seal the interior. Thirty stone and schist fragments (cat. 287) recovered from Test 8, Stratum 4, Level 2 indicate the selection and minimal working of stones during the construction of the stacked-stone walls. An examination of the mortar used during construction reveals a compound of sand and burned shell which would have been mixed with water. Tests for lime content have not been completed. Low-intensity probing along the base of the excavated section of the north vault wall indicate a minimum wall height of 3.5 feet.

The history of events and processes resulting in the vault's disturbance, including intrusions into the central burial chamber, are reflected in the spatial deposition of lid fragments. Of the 22 fragments recovered during the present testing program from a total of four contexts, eleven are discussed: seven fragments from Test 5, Stratum 4, Level 1 (cat. 169, 171), a mixed secondary deposit; two from Test 7 (cat. 245), a mixed

secondary deposit; and two from Test 8, Stratum 4, Level 2, an undisturbed primary deposit.

Test 5 examined upper deposits within the central chamber of the burial vault. A total of seven lid fragments were recovered, one at 2.10' (cat. 169, PL 7) or .5' below the top of the stacked stone wall. An arbitrary level designation was established at this level. Six additional lid fragments were recovered from indeterminate locations above this elevation and within Stratum 4, Level 1. A comparison of artifact assemblages from Levels 1 and 2 reveals that Stratum 4, Level 1 contains a mixed modern deposit while Level 2 designated as an undisturbed primary deposit contained only small quantities of shell, unburned coal and mortar from the stack-stone walls of the vault and did *not* contain additional lid fragments. The conclusion is drawn that the context inside the vault was disturbed to the level of 2.1', but had filled with mixed deposits including vault lid fragments *prior to* the mid 1970's when alluvial sands were laid down across the cemetery site during the construction of the health care facility.

Two fragments of the vault lid were recovered from Test 7 on the top of the stacked-stone vault wall and found in association with a light green glass bottle neck (cat. 243) with attached lip (mid 19c.) and a highly corroded metal lock (cat. 244) sealed under a large cement slab. This deposit is designated a mixed secondary context. The cluster of early artifacts may represent secondary activity of fairly recent origin when the artifacts were collected and placed on the stacked-rock wall and then sealed with the cement slab to protect them and the top of the stacked-rock vault wall. These lid fragments yield little information about the date of vault disturbance.

Two fragments of the vault lid were recovered from Test 8, Stratum 4, Level 2, a context designated as a primary undisturbed deposit just beneath Surface 3. This matrix was perhaps the most thoroughly documented with Surface 3 painstakingly cleaned off and examined before a poured mold of it was made. The excavation of Test 8 it was recognized as the last opportunity to examine a portion of the original cemetery surface and an undisturbed context in direct association with the burial vault. The presence of vault lid fragments within this context provides the best evidence derived from the testing program for the early disturbance of the vault. There were no datable artifacts recovered from this context other than the vault lid fragments. A simple *terminus post quem* date of 1766 is derived for Level 2 of Stratum 4 i.e., the matrix was not deposited before 1766. A large quantity of chipped-rock was recovered from this context. The presence of this construction debris serves to begin to define the presence of a builder's trench ringing the burial vault walls, as it was presumably deposited in this locale as select rock blocks were minimally

worked to facilitate tight-fit stacking during the construction of the vault. The two vault lid fragments recovered from this context were from indeterminate elevations.

Future testing should yield more precise data with respect to spatial relations between artifacts in similar contexts. Contexts likely to yield the most data will be those distinct from contexts associated with the Burial Cache feature, the digging of which has contributed to the disturbance of contexts to the north of the vault. In the case of Test 8 all evidence of the original cemetery surface may have been obliterated when the Burial Cache was dug. Surface 3 recorded during the excavation of Test 8 may only correspond with the bottom of the Burial Cache with the original surface having been scraped away during the digging of the cache. Beneath this, deposits may represent backfill associated with the construction of the vault (as evidenced by the presence of 30 chipped stone fragments) and secondary deposits associated with the early disturbance of the vault.

Other artifacts recovered in association with the vault include numerous, presumed stacking stones, two hand-finished blown-glass bottle necks and a highly corroded metal door lock (mid 19c.)

#### *THE CERAMIC COLLECTION*

Of the 108 ceramic sherds recovered a total of 66 were diagnostic *and* from proveniences designated as undisturbed primary contexts and provided a mean ceramic date of 1857.2.

Of the 108 ceramic sherds recovered: 66 stoneware sherds (one generic and 65 ironstone sherds), 35 earthenware sherds (20 generic, 11 whiteware fragments and 4 redware fragments), two porcelain sherds, four unidentified fragments and one kaolin pipe bowl fragment. A total of 70 sherds were recovered from primary undisturbed archaeological contexts, with 66 of these found to be diagnostic. Of these 66, 62 were ironstone (stoneware) sherds with a median date of 1856, and 4 were whiteware (earthenware) sherds with a median date of 1860. Of the 62 diagnostic ironware sherds, 57 were recovered from a single archaeological context and comprise approximately 20% of a plain white glaze ironstone cup (fig. 46, cat.63). The disproportionate number of ceramic sherds recovered from a single vessel only marginally effects the mean ceramic date of 1857.2 however, since the number and array of diagnostic ceramics was minimal. The one kaolin smoking pipe bowl fragment (cat. 324) was undiagnostic and recovered from the mixed burial cache deposit. Additional ceramic roof-top tile fragments, identified as debris from the Cable Building

Property, were recovered and inventoried as *building material* rather than *ceramic finds*.

**Ceramics Total: 108**

Percent of entire site collection: 6.4

Number of ceramics from undisturbed primary deposits: 70

Percent of ceramic collection: 64.8

Number diagnostic: 66

Median date: 1857.2

**Types:**

*Stoneware Total: 66*

Generic Stoneware: 1

Ironstone: 65

*Earthenware Total: 35*

Generic Earthenware: 20

Whiteware: 11

Redware: 4

Porcelain Total: 2

Unidentified Ceramics Total: 4

Kaolin Pipe Fragment: 1

***THE GLASSWARE COLLECTION***

Total number of glass artifacts: 442

Percent of collection: 26.11

Undisturbed primary contexts: 23

and diagnostic: 7

percent of glass collection: 1.59

Blown glass fragments: 22

An overwhelming percentage of the glass recovered during the testing program was 20c. alcoholic beverage container glass (beer bottles). Two whole glass bottle necks with hand-finished attached rims were recovered (mid. 19c.), as were 22 fragments of blown bottle glass. See Appendix 3 for a complete inventory of bottle types collected during the surface collection of the cemetery.

*FAUNAL FINDS*

Shell: 69.3g.

Bone: 2.6g.

The faunal finds recovered from the site testing program were relatively inconsequential. No human remains were encountered. The collection was overwhelmingly comprised of white shell fragments. Bone finds were primarily *Avis* (chicken) bone. A small quantity of burned shell was recovered from Test 5, Stratum 4, Level 2, the interior of the burial vault, Feature 2. Since burned shell was identified as a basic tempering agent in the mortar compound used to construct the stacked-stone burial vault walls, this isolated quantity of burned shell is most likely either a small sample of the raw material which went into the mortar or is shell which has become dislodged from the mortar compound in the walls.

Surface collection recovered most the remains of an adult feline, several *bos* bone (cow meat cuts) and a small number of *Avis* (chicken) bone.

*BUILDING MATERIAL*

Count: 294

Weight: 5934.36g.

plus: cat. 162.1, approximately 5% burial marker fragment, 25+ pounds.  
cat. 320.1, approximately 10% vault lid fragment, 200+ pounds.

A wide variety of building material was collected during the archaeological testing project including 22 fragments of the vault lid, four small construction stones associated with the stacked-stone masonry of the burial vault, numerous mortar samples, modern construction debris, wall-top ceramic tile fragments and red brick from the Cable Building garage, 30 chipped rock fragments from a tentatively defined builder's trench along the north side of the vault feature and one sizable uninscribed grey-stone fragment, possibly from a burial marker.

*METAL FINDS*

Count: 88

Weight: 394.8g.

Eighty-eight fragments of metal were recovered from the site. Of these nine were categorized as architectural elements. The remainder of the metal fragments were unidentifiable (due to corrosion) or metal container fragments.

*COAL*

Unburned coal: 156

Weight: 414.4g.

Fire waste was collected during the sifting of soil removed from all archaeological contexts. Such material was in high abundance in all excavated contexts. Unburned, partially burned and burned fragments of coal were counted and weighted. Such data was collected for its potential to provide a marginal index of household economics, with greater quantities of unburned coal in fire-waste indicating something less than complete frugality in the source household. Comparative analysis with yields from other sites might prove valuable in assessing this artifact type. Such analysis has not been conducted for this report.

*GUIDE TO THE ARTIFACT INVENTORY*

*Cat:* catalogue number is the specific number arbitrarily assigned to each artifact or batch or artifacts during the artifact evaluation process.

*Strat:* stratum designation.

*Level:* the arbitrary level designation within a stratum (stratum = several levels). No level designation means that the stratum was excavated and recorded as a single soil matrix.

*P.D.:* provenience designation assigned to an excavated soil stratum. Classifications thus far established are *S* for surface, *AL* for alluvium, *UP* for undisturbed primary deposit, *DP* for disturbed primary deposit, *MP* for mixed primary, *MS* for mixed secondary, *US* for undisturbed secondary deposit and *DS* for disturbed secondary deposit.

*P.L.:* point location, or the precise location from which an artifact or cluster of artifacts was recovered.

*Ground Elev.:* distance beneath present ground level.

*Datum Elev.:* elevation in terms of the Primary Site Datum  
(established at 100.00').

*Material:* material type: ceramic, glass, building material, metal, faunal,  
macrobotanical, fire waste, coal, slag or plastic.

*Identity:* original object from which the artifact is derived.

*Element:* the part of the whole object which has been recovered, usually a  
fragment, but in some instances a larger portion recorded as a  
percentage of the whole object.

*E. Cnt.:* element count i.e., the number of artifacts inventoried as a single  
batch.

*I. Cnt.:* number of whole objects represented by each element batch.  
Usually one, but also given as a minimum count.

*Form:* specific part of the form of an object represented by the recovered  
element i.e., r = rim, n = neck, b = body, bs = base.

*Color:* color(s) of the element. If the element is a ceramic fragment, this is  
the body paste color.

*Glaze:* type and color of the glaze on ceramic sherds.

*Technique:* manufacturing technique.

*Weight:* weight in grams unless otherwise indicated.

*Date:* date of manufacture of the artifact.

*Comments:* comments providing additional descriptive information, etc.

*Date Comp:* date of completion of the catalogue entry.

## 6. Recommendations for Additional Archaeological Research

Presented below are recommendations for further archaeological study reflecting both the most practical interests of the restoration-oriented Cornell Cemetery Corporation and methodological standards established for professional archaeological research. Following this, in the next section entitled Environmental Design Considerations, are three comprehensive *site maintenance plans*, each of which should be viewed as encompassing possible integrated combinations of archaeological, engineering/design and financial alternatives for the continuation of the project. One plan is to be selected, in consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, to guide the research into, and the restoration and preservation of, the Richard Cornell Cemetery over one, five and twenty-five year periods.

The Cornell Cemetery holds great potential for future scientific archaeological research. The report on the results of the archaeological assessment and environmental evaluation testing project conducted in the summer of 1993 documents the identification of three study units which may yield valuable historical and cultural information about the site during future field-investigations: A) the *Burial Vault, Site Feature 2*; B) the *Burial Cache, Site Feature 3*; and C) the *Original Cemetery Surface*, the identification of which has been of major significance for the Cornell Cemetery Corporation Board (please see the attached Figure 12a). Archaeological data collection should proceed and be applied in ways consistent with the site maintenance and design plan selected from those described in the next section. Based on the findings derived from the archaeological testing project it is recommended that the following archaeological field-work activities be conducted in the summer of 1994:

A) excavation of a 3' x 3' x 5' context associated with *Site Feature 2*, the Revolutionary Period burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66) -- a mortared stacked-stone mortuary architecture feature -- to determine and document the date, nature and extent of its disturbance, and to document the elements and construction of this high-status structure. This study unit, shown in Figure 12a, is located along the north wall of the vault. It begins at the northwest corner of the vault and extends eastward for three feet. A bulk-wall barrier between it and the original north-south excavation trench, which has been lined and back-filled, will be left intact. A temporary covering -- constructed of pvc piping and plastic sheeting -- may be constructed over this ongoing excavation to protect the exposed vault wall feature.

B) excavation of a 3' x 3' x 5' segment of the *Burial Cache, Feature 3* to determine its extent and contents. Additional fragments of the damaged inscribed brown sandstone vault lid may be recovered answering questions related to the date and nature of the vault's disturbance and our on-going evaluation of the accuracy of a descriptive 1933 survey of the site.

C) excavation of a shallow 3' x 3' area matrix above the original cemetery surface to recover data related to the abandonment of the cemetery site in the mid 19th century to determine the location of original burial markers and burial plot excavations and the practicality of executing monitored and comprehensive surface accumulation clearing as is under consideration as part of the most aggressive of the three site maintenance plans discussed in the next section (Plan 3). Excavation will cease with the identification of the original cemetery surface (this will occur at a depth of between one and two feet beneath the modern cemetery ground level). Two 1' x 1' test-window segments will be excavated inside this surface-clearing study unit to a maximum depth of four feet beneath the present ground level -- if warranted by specific research objectives -- to follow out significant developments which may arise during the removal of alluvial-sand surface deposits.

The site artifact collections generated from all archaeological activity are to be curated at a permanent repository in a way consistent with providing for public access to the collections, their control, maintenance and completeness.

#### *Optional Archaeological Site Analysis Activities*

As time and expense allow it is recommended that the following archaeological site analysis and documentation activities be completed: the present Archaeological Site Map and Survey of the cemetery site be extended to include the adjacent Historical Park Development Site and this document become part of the record of the implementation of the comprehensive site maintenance and design plan adopted for the cemetery site (plans are presently being laid for the use of a laser theodolite to generate contour and topographic maps of the lot and the mapping in of the structural remains of the Cable Building and Garage and other lot features); a small-scale community questionnaire/survey be conducted to elicit responses to the cemetery restoration and Historical Park development project; and that consideration be given to conducting a limited and inexpensive archaeological field school this summer. In addition, it is recommended that remote sensing technologies be explored as means of non-intrusive deposit analysis.

## 7. Environmental Design Considerations

### *THE SITE MAINTENANCE AND DESIGN PLAN*

It is important that a comprehensive site maintenance plan be adopted to guide future restoration and archaeological work on the site. As part of this plan it is recommended that all structural features and walls along the north and east sides of the site -- associated with the Haven Manor Health Care Center -- be thoroughly documented and evaluated for integrity and suitability. A design presentation, which takes this evaluation into account and graphically represents a structurally reconfigured and restored cemetery, should be drawn up *in close consultation with the Preservation Section of the Commission*. This design plan should include a graphic reconceptualization of the site showing the surrounding structural/architectural features and include the identification and location of any alterations to existing features, such as the retaining walls and fencing, which might be required which ever of the three alternative site maintenance plans discussed below is selected. Any plan adapted should include provisions for a drainage through the utilization of effectively graded and maintained planting and landscaping and/or a subsurface gravity-pipe drainage system. Below are the three alternative site maintenance plans which might be adapted. In each case design/engineering and landscaping options are considered. Budgeting is taken into account at the end of this supplement to the permit application.

### PLAN 1

#### *The First Year*

In the summer of 1994 the archaeological investigation of the site as outlined above will be continued and a report published within one year of the completion of field work. With a few minor exceptions, gone into below, the present surface of the cemetery will be left intact to insure good preservation and protection of the original cultural surface of the site and to also preserve intact sub-surface features including the burial vault and undisturbed burials. Surface alterations will be limited to the removal of brick wall-fall deposits from the Cable Building Garage in the southwest corner of the site, the removal of dilapidated chain-link fencing along the north and east sides of the site and general vegetal clearing, surface cleaning and maintenance.

### *The Five Year Plan*

Low lying areas where water collection has been a problem in the past will be filled and regraded to accommodate southwardly water run-off. Fill depths should be sufficient to accommodate likely post-fill surface-sinking. Existing retaining walls are to be left in place. Fencing solutions will be implemented.

## PLAN 2

### *The First Year*

This plan marks a moderate compromise between the first and third plans. The archaeological investigation of the site will continue in the summer of 1994 as outlined above, and a report will be published within one year of the completion of field work. Surface alterations will be limited to the removal of brick wall-fall deposits from the Cable Building Garage in the southwest corner of the site, the removal of dilapidated chain-link fencing along the north and east sides of the site and general vegetal clearing, surface cleaning and maintenance.

### *The Five Year Plan*

The deep deposits in the northeast corner of the site (which presently reach a maximum of 4.5'), and other high deposits along the east side of the site will be skimmed down to a grade more compatible with the rest of the site. This regrading will leave a 1.5' stratum of surface fill resting on the entire original cemetery surface. Low-lying areas where water collection has been a problem in the past will be filled and regraded to accommodate southwardly water run-off. Spot-filling in low-lying areas should be sufficient to accommodate likely post-fill sinking of the surface. The architectural plans for the Health Care Center will be studied and a plan will be developed based on the findings of a structural evaluation of the north and east borders of the site -- where stand sections of old retaining wall possibly pre-dating and damaged in the construction of the Health Care Center. If necessary to complete minimal surface clearing, appropriate improvements such as the repair, replacement or extension of the north wall to the northeast corner of the site and the repair, replacement or extension of the east wall, will be completed. New fencing solutions will be found and implemented. Such improvements would help reestablish and insure the integrity of the cemetery's historical north and east boundaries.

### PLAN 3

#### *The First Year*

This alternative site maintenance plan is the most aggressive of the three presented here but may well result in the most accurate and comprehensive restoration/re-presentation of the cemetery as a lasting landmarked historical site. As stated above the archaeological investigation of the site will continue in the summer of 1994 as outlined above, and a report will be published within one year of the completion of field work. Surface alterations will be limited to the removal of brick wall-fall deposits from the Cable Building Garage in the southwest corner of the site, the removal of dilapidated chain-link fencing along the north and east sides of the site, general vegetal clearing, surface cleaning and maintenance.

#### *The Five Year Plan*

The architectural plans for the Health Care Center will be studied and a plan will be developed for replacing or repairing and/or extending the partially intact north-side retaining wall to the northeast corner of the site and for replacing or repairing and/or extending the east wall to the southeast corner of the site. All surface deposits resting on the cemetery surface will then be removed manually with the possible aid of a small earth mover located to the site. This intensive process will be monitored by a professional archaeologist and trained field technicians. Clearing will proceed at a pace which affords careful monitoring and continual site documentation and artifact recovery, proveniencing and recording. The 1.0' - 1.5' deep sand deposits which lie over most of the site, as well as the deep mixed deposits along the north side of the site (which reach a maximum depth of 4.5') will be removed. Mortuary markers, fragments of markers will be provenienced and recorded as will any original wrought-iron fence sections which may be recovered. The latter will be preserved for possible restoration later. Concomitant archaeological investigation during the removal of surface accumulations will focus on examining the original cemetery surface for evidence of individual burial locations and the documentation of artifact associated with the original cemetery surface. After the original surface has been reestablished low-lying areas where water collection may occur will be filled and regraded to accommodate southwardly water run-off. Fill depths should be sufficient to accommodate likely post-fill sinking of the surface. New fencing solutions will be found and implemented.

### *Optional Elements of a Site Maintenance Plan*

All three plans outlined above might be completed with one or several of the following research, maintenance and design activities:

-Erecting an historically informative, and empirically documented number-coded site diagram and the design, construction and placement of corresponding surface markers locating individual burials.

-Establishing one or several information nodes providing an informative brochure for visitors.

-Exploring the practicality of restoring and/or reconstructing damaged and missing sections of the wrought-iron picket cemetery fence (documented in the testing report).

-Litigation might be considered in an attempt to reestablish the northwest corner of the site where an *area of encroachment* onto the original cemetery grounds has been conclusively established; research by legal counsel suggests the possibility of success.

### **THE TWENTY-FIVE YEAR PLAN**

The long-term project goals are to include the final landscaping of the site, the implementation of suitable permanent fencing solutions, planting where necessary and regular site-maintenance and monitoring by retaining someone to provide such services as are necessary or by creating a schedule of volunteer effort -- alternatively, it might be possible to establish an arrangement with the Parks Department to perform such services in conjunction with their regular park maintenance activities. In years to come, with the completion of the cemetery restoration project and the opening of the completed Park, the combined (restored) Richard Cornell Cemetery/Historical Park Site, what Stanely Cogan has termed a "block of beauty," may become a lasting tribute to historically focussed community park development in New York City and an interesting and informative respite from urban life attracting a moderate number of visitors to the cemetery yet contributing most to the members of the surrounding Far Rockaway community.

### ***THE HISTORICAL PARK***

Of particular interest to the on-going cemetery restoration effort is planning associated with the development of the adjacent 200' x 100' south lot (where the Cable Building once stood) as a passive Historical Park.

#### ***Entrances***

The Cable Building entrances remain intact for the most part, with well preserved sections of the original high wrought-iron picket fence and a four-step foot entrance intact. Although what remains of the old facility's street entrances may clean-up well, a new entrance may have to be constructed if the Park is to be transformed into an open, safe and appealing community resource. In this case the Park Department may be amenable to designs which relate to the cemetery time period.

#### ***Planting***

The idea has been put forth to plant the park property (and cemetery) with varieties in wide use in similar parks and cemeteries in the 18th and 19th century historical period.

#### ***Park Features***

Park features such as a children's playground, benches, even a small fountain might be considered and encouraged as the Parks Department begins addressing the treatment of the property. Whatever the Park's features, they should reflect the realities of the present surrounding community *and* encourage the rich history of the site.

### ***SITE PLANNING COSTS***

The expenses associated with the completion of the restoration of the cemetery vary from plan to plan. The three plans outlined above obviously progress from least expensive, PLAN 1, to most expensive, PLAN 3. Much of the work described here might be completed through volunteer effort and every effort should be made to find discounted rates for the major construction costs, if any, which might otherwise result from, for example, the repair, replacement or extension of the northern and eastern site constraint and retaining walls, fencing choices and requirements and surface accumulation clearing. Other costs to be considered are those connected with the implementation of fencing solutions including the possible restoration and/or reproduction of original wrought-iron fence sections, the creation and placement of burial markers, the erection of an informative site diagram, the creation of visitor information nodes and archaeological/architectural assessment, monitoring, rendering and reporting.

## 8. Conclusions

The archaeological testing and field investigation of the Richard Cornell Cemetery has utilized a wide array of field techniques including planning, surface collection, excavation, laboratory analysis, mapping and other modes of recordation and analysis. Select conclusions drawn from this research are presented below.

1. The cemetery holds intact cultural resources with high sensitivity and research potential.
2. Confirmed sub-surface cultural resources include the intact remains of the high-status 18th century mortuary vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66). The architectural feature is characterized by a worked and mortared stacked-stone construction with associated disturbed and possibly non-disturbed contexts. The recovery of 30 small chipped stones in a exterior context below the elevation of the top of the north vault wall gives rise to the possibility of the presence of a builder's trench. Disturbance to the vault has included the disturbance of its interior context to minimum depth of .5', and the removal and fracturing of its inscribed brown sandstone lid. There is inconclusive evidence that the vault was disturbed early, perhaps as early as the late 18th century.
3. A burial cache of recent creation -- perhaps meant to help preserve a large fragment of the brown sandstone lid to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell -- was discovered and logically holds promise for future excavation.
4. Stratigraphic analysis through the deployment of ten select archaeological tests has shown that the original cemetery surface lies on average 1.5 feet beneath a surface deposit of alluvial, silt banded sand and has a southerly downward slope of approximately 2 percent.
5. A large fragment of a worked brown sandstone with damaged inscription has been identified through documentary means and proximity as a fragment of the lid to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66).
6. Site survey and the excavation and documentation of two cast-iron fence brace footings belonging to the original wrought-iron perimeter fence has reestablished the location of all four sides of the original cemetery boundary and confirmed the presence of an *area of encroachment* upon the original cemetery grounds.

7. Artifact analysis has derived a mean ceramic date for ceramics from undisturbed primary contexts, including the original cemetery surface at 1857.2.

8. Recent intrusions on the cemetery grounds have included: the toppling of the north wall of the Cable Building garage into the southeast corner of the cemetery; the dismantling and removal to sections of the original wrought-iron fence, including the complete removal of the north fence and the north half of the east fence, probably during construction of the Health Care Center; the appropriation of the northwest corner of the site by the westward property lot establishing the area of encroachment mentioned above; and the deposition of alluvial sands over much of the site during the construction of the Health Care Center.

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### MEMORANDA

- The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.  
January 8, 1992        "Richard Cornell Graveyard, LP-0741." From  
Daniel Pagano to Joan Olshanski, Chief of Staff.

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## 10. Figures

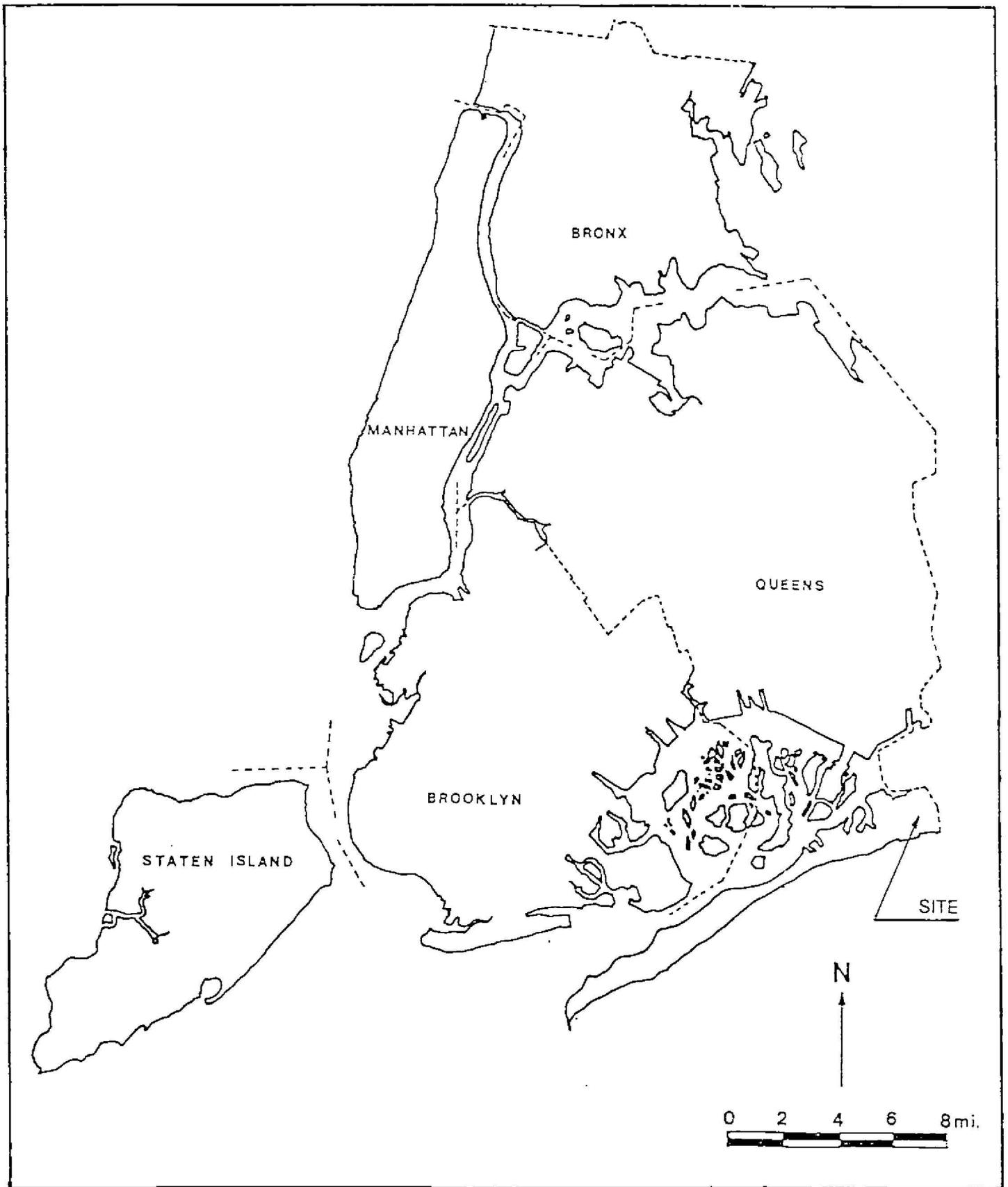


Figure 1. Map indicating the location of the Richard Cornell Cemetery within the five Boroughs of New York City. (Map: Baugher, 1990).

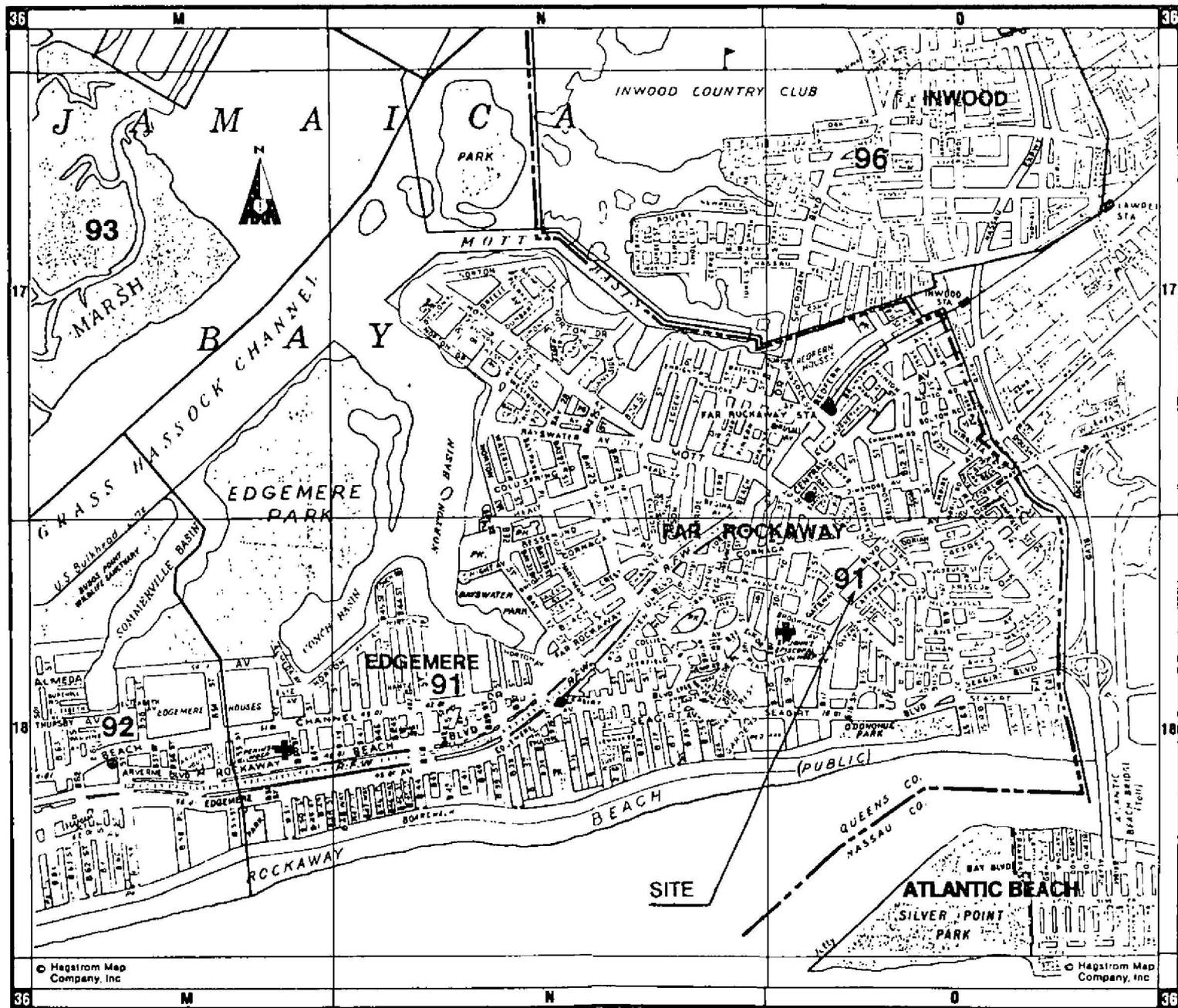


Figure 2. Hagstrom Map, 1992, showing the area near the site.

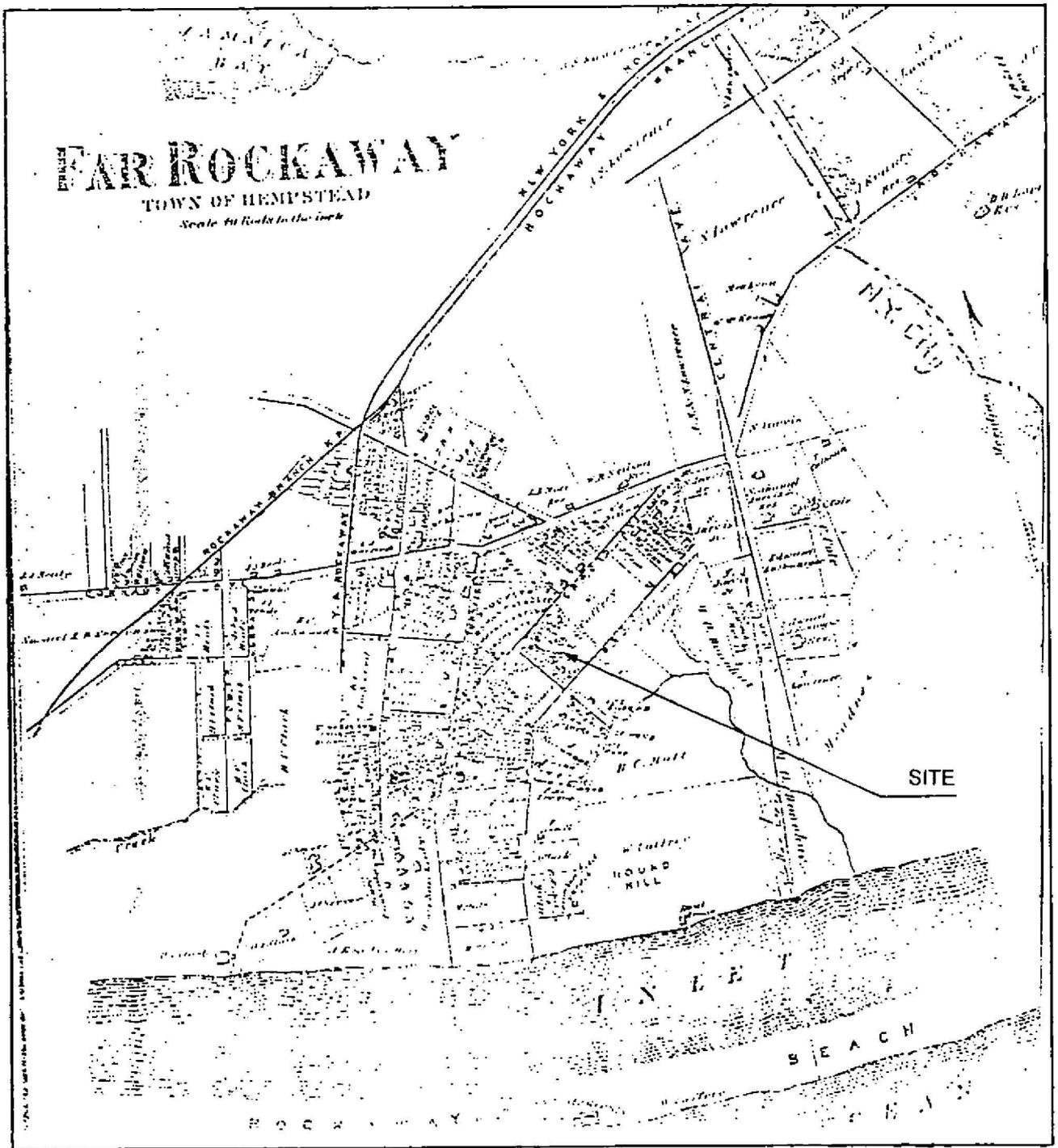


Figure 3. The *F. W. Beers Map*, 1873, showing the area near the cemetery.

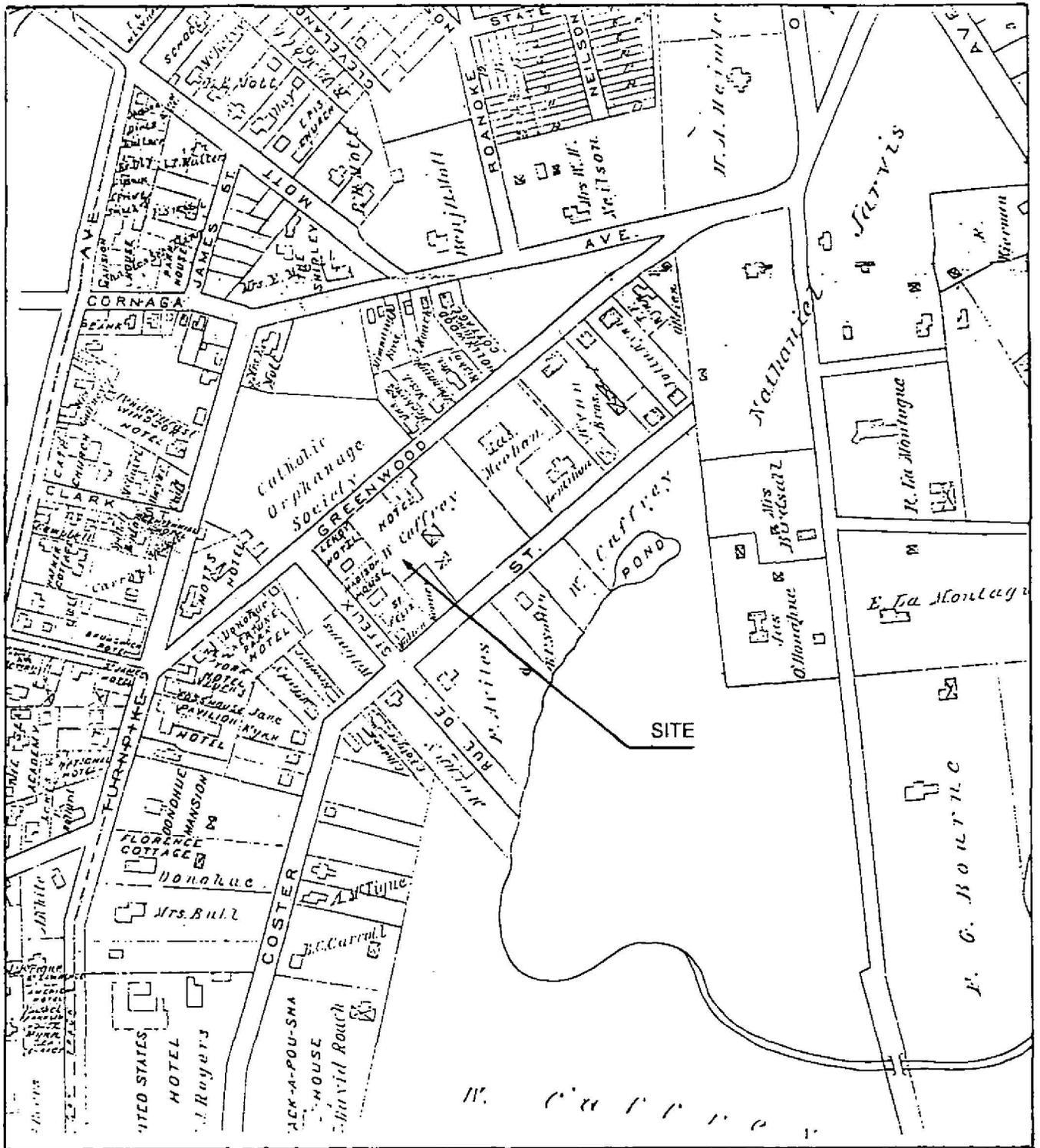


Figure 4. The Wolverson Map, 1891, showing the block of the site.

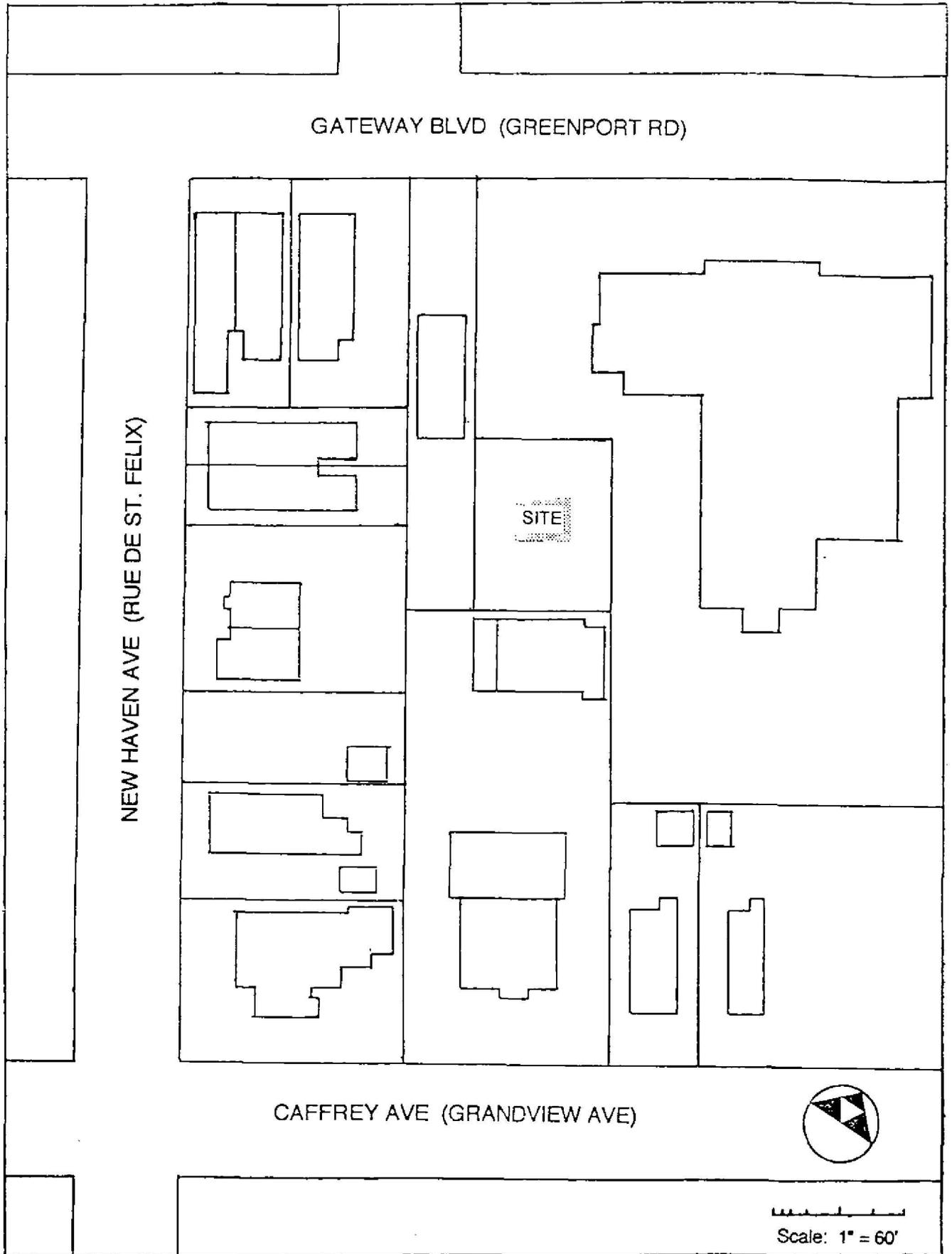


Figure 5. Rendering of the *Belcher Map*, 1901.

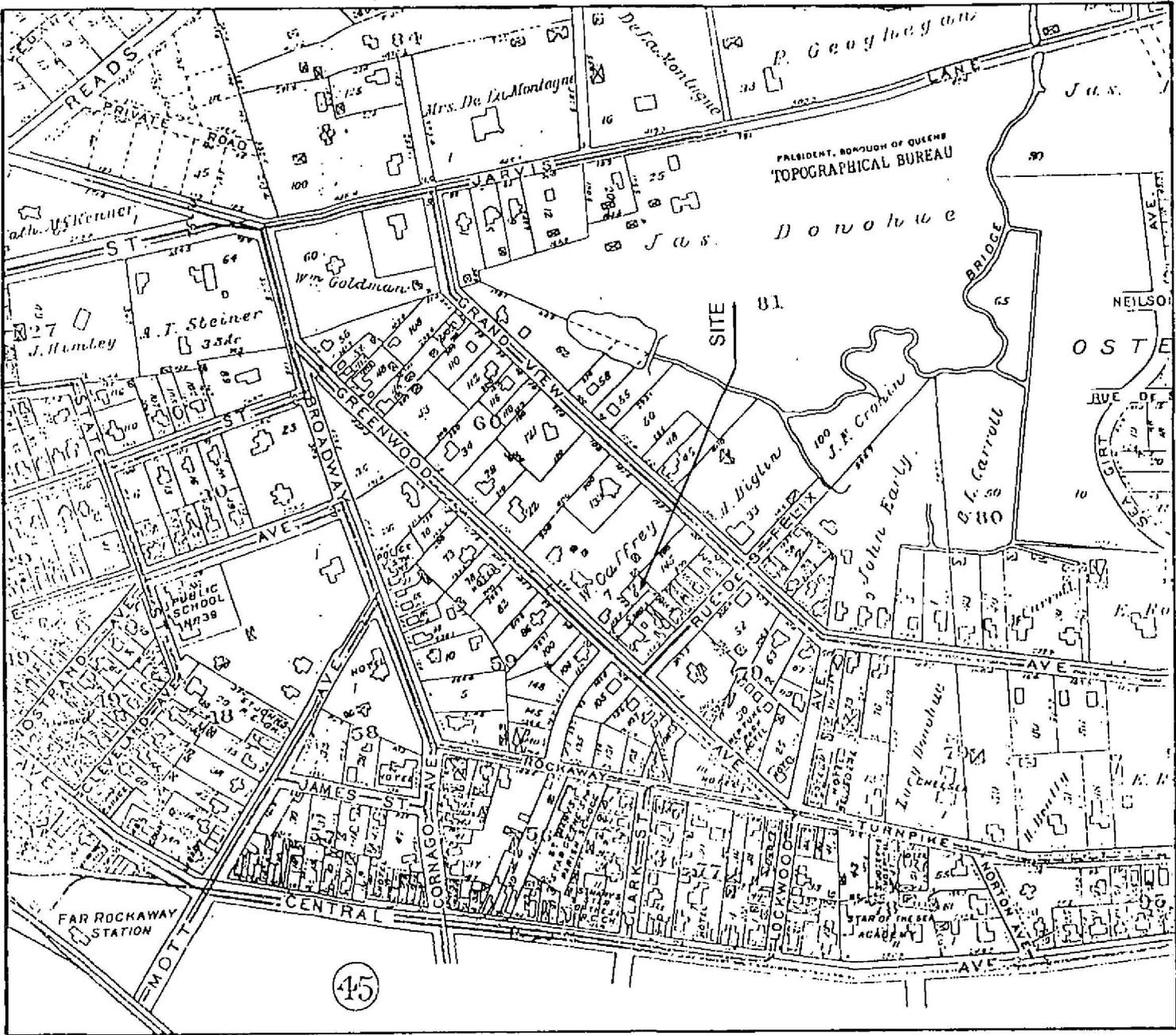


Figure 6. The Bromley Map, 1909, showing the Richard Cornell Cemetery as Lot #6

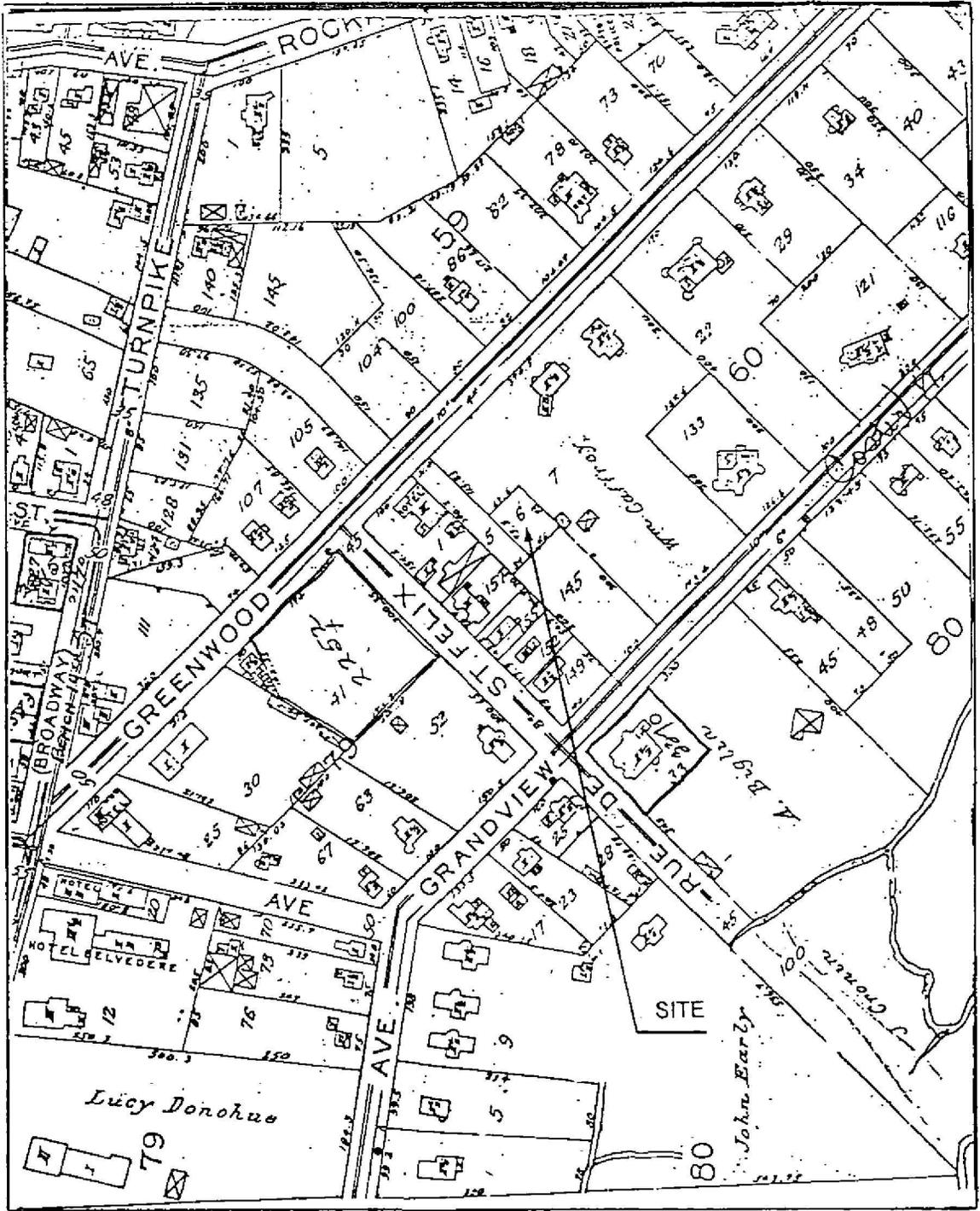


Figure 7. The *Belcher Map*, 1912, showing the site as Lot #6.

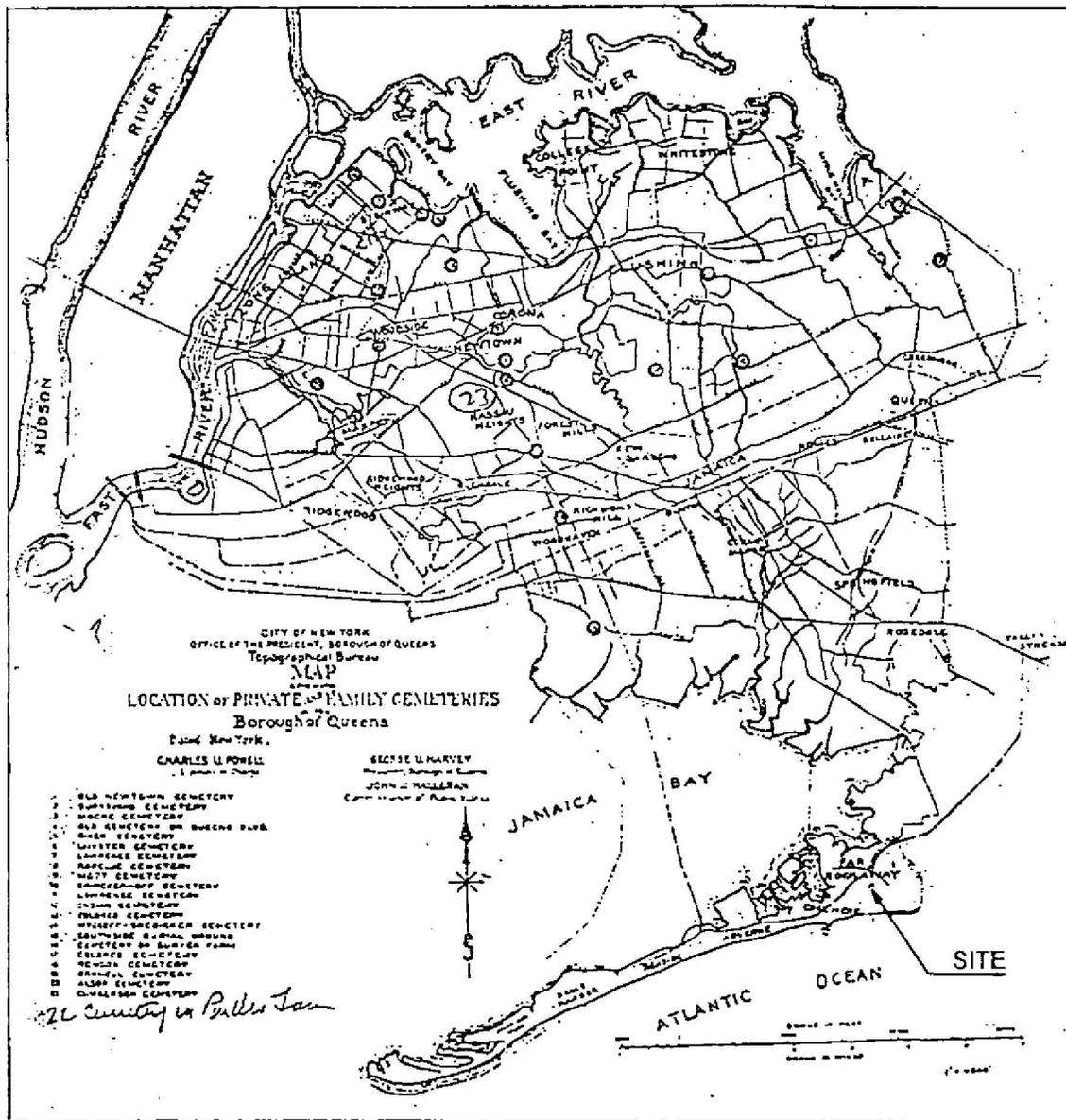


Figure 8. Charles Powell's, *Map showing Location of Private and Family Cemeteries, 1931.*

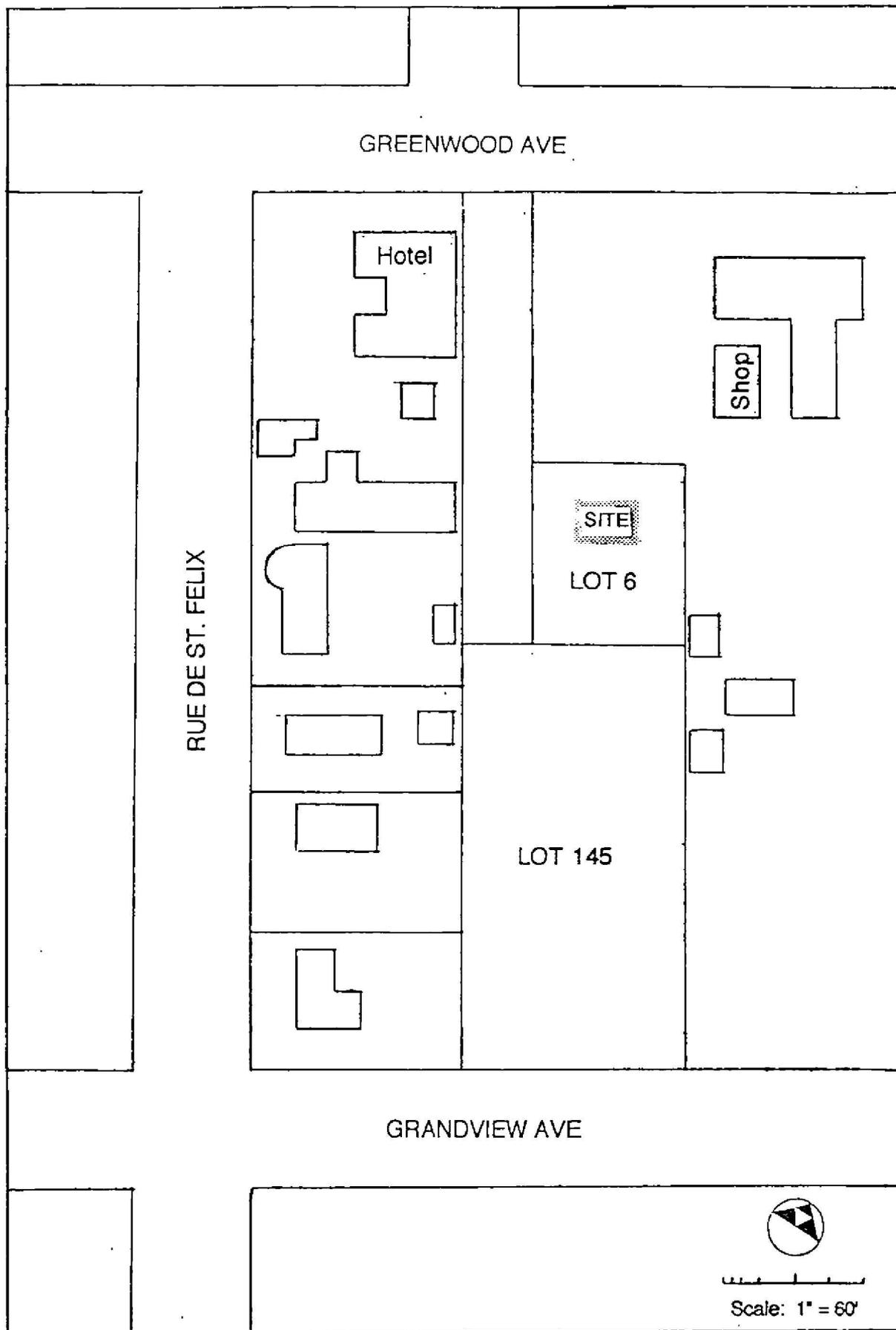
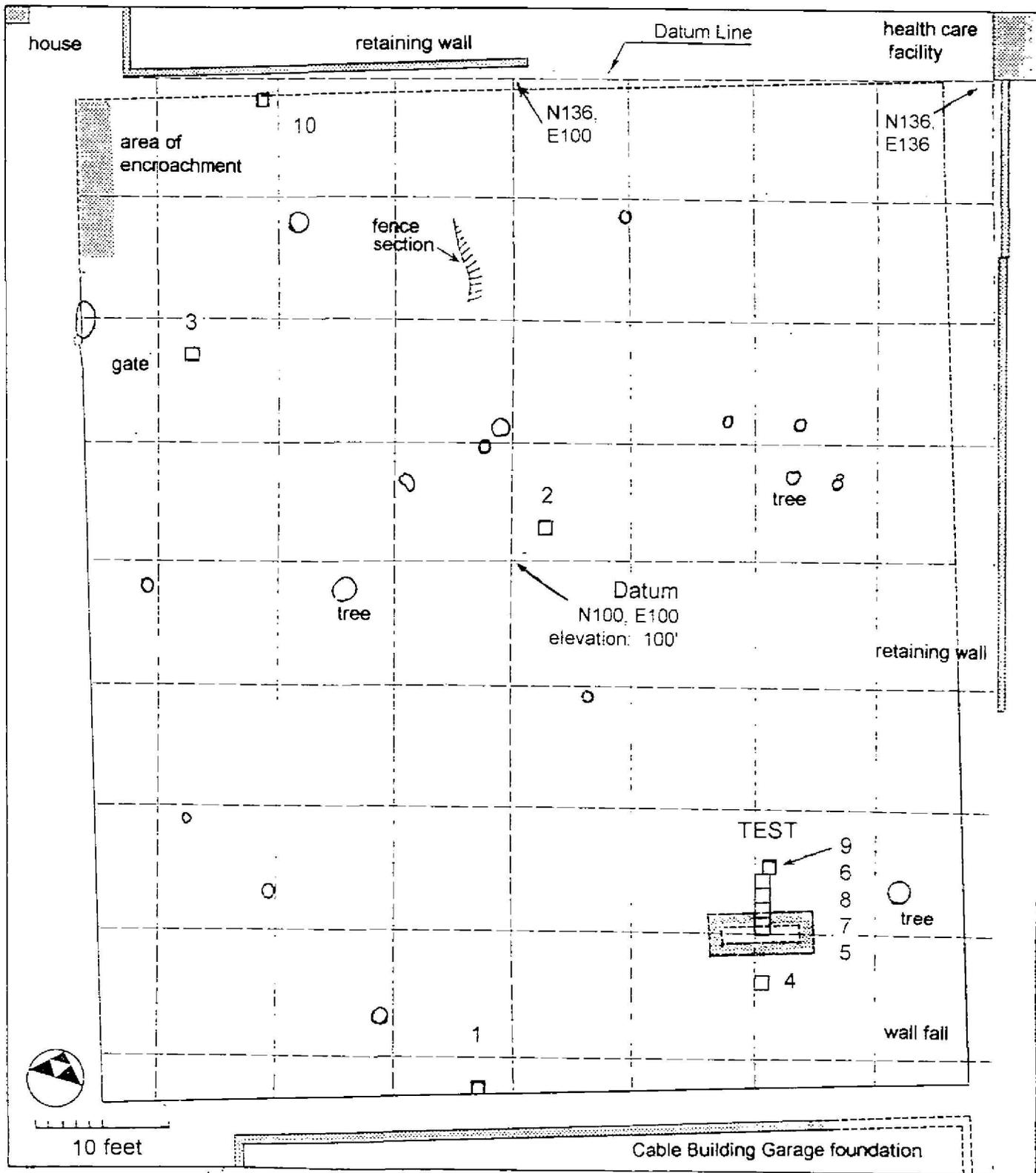
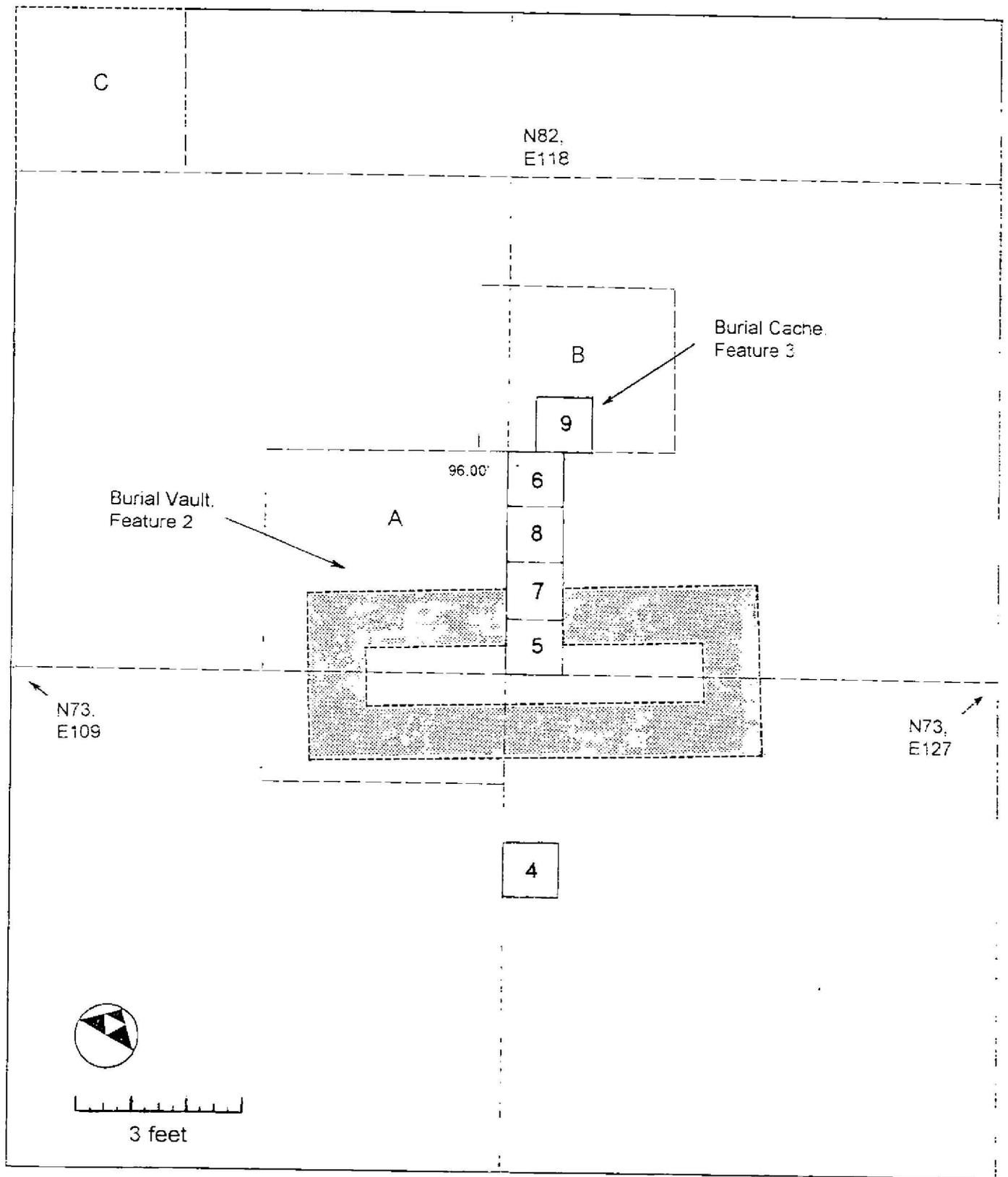


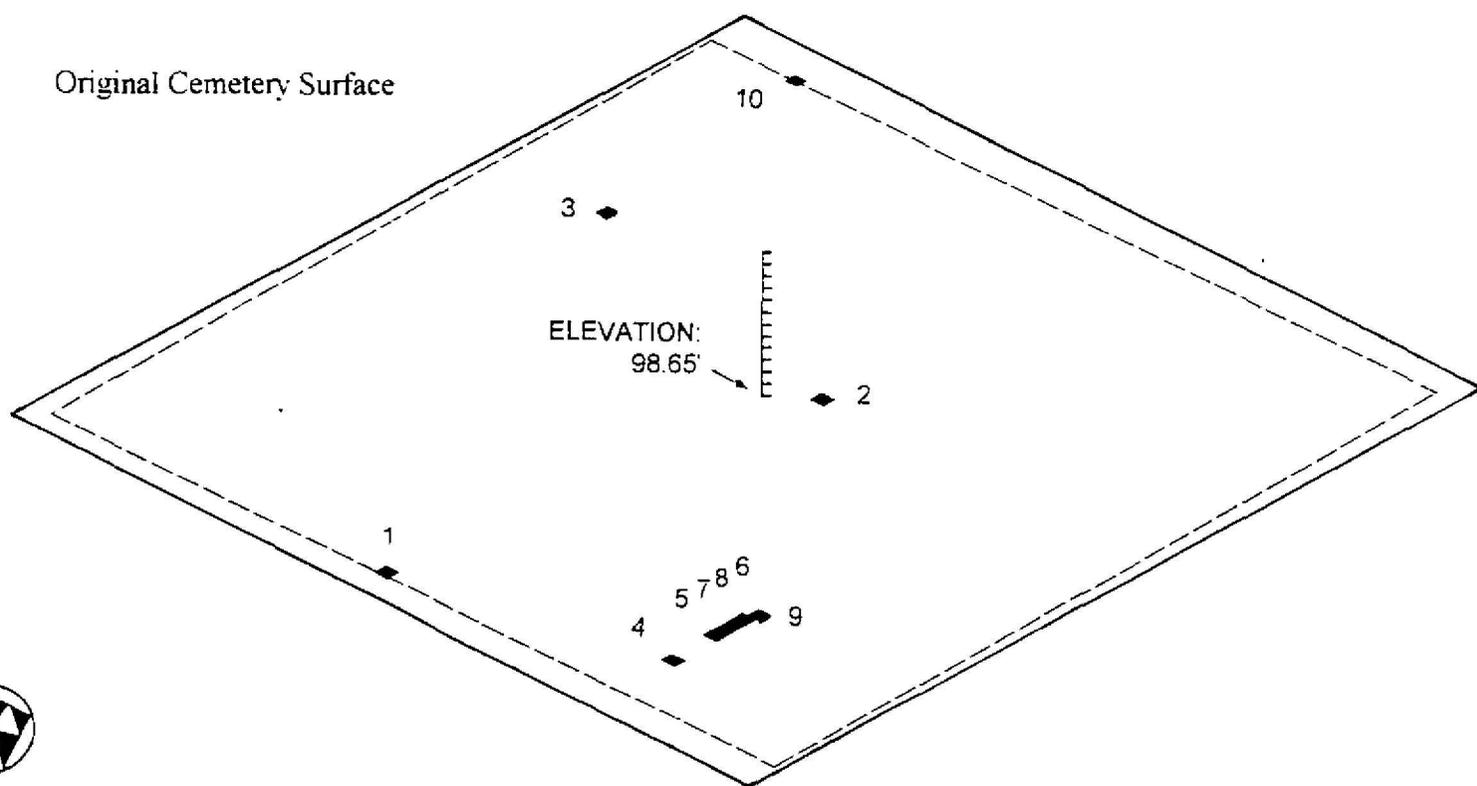
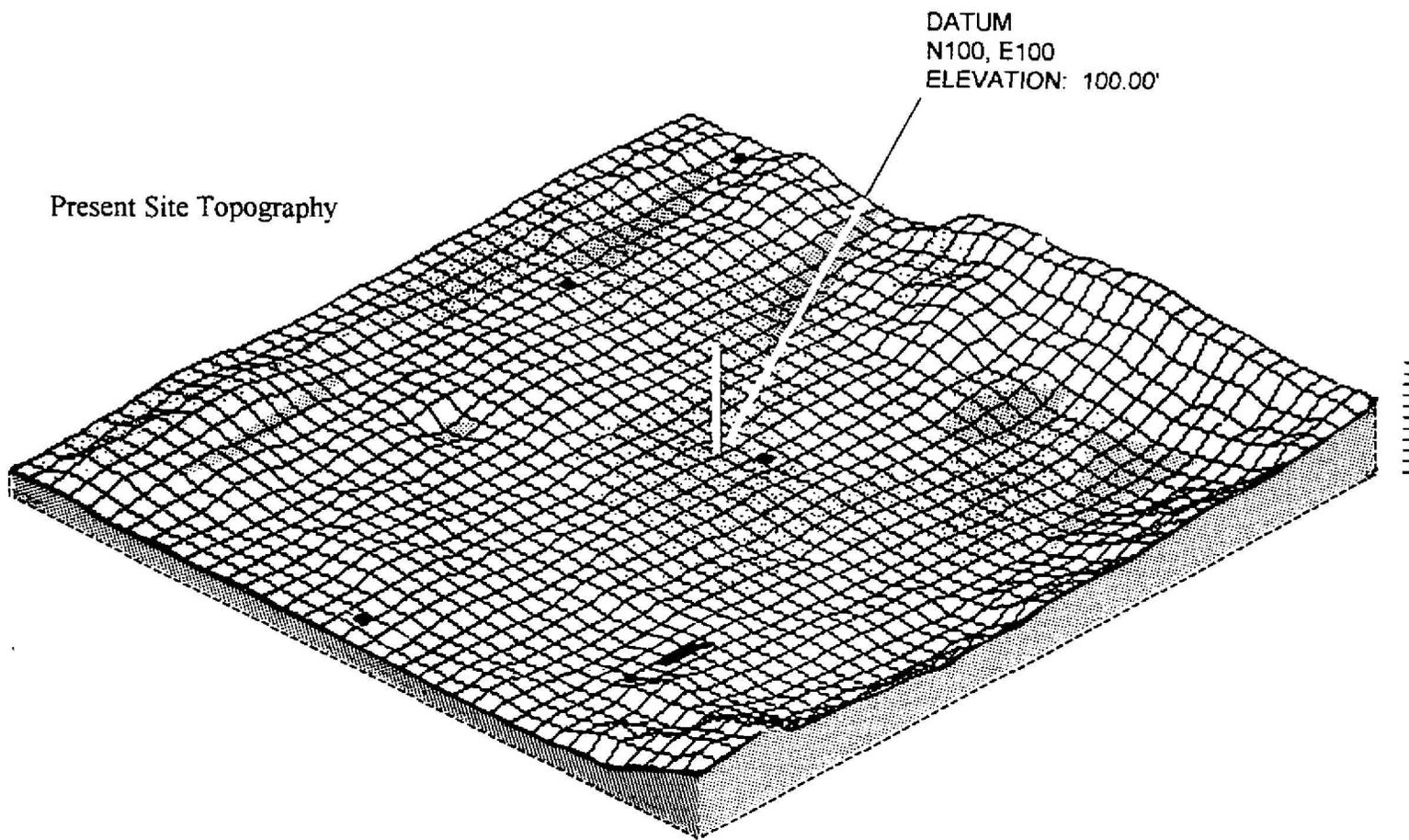
Figure 10. The Sanborn Map, 1933, showing the site.



**Figure 11.** Cornell Cemetery Site Plan Showing the Location of Ten Archaeological Tests: Test 1, Feature 1 (N61.2, E97.3); Test 2 (N102, E102); Test 3 (N115, E75); Test 4 (N69, E118); Test 5, Feature 2 (N73, E118); Test 6 (N76, E118); Test 7 (N74, E118); Test 8 (N75, E118); Test 9, Feature 3 (N77, E118.5); and Test 10, Feature 4 (N134, E72).



**Figure 12a.** Site Plan Showing Current Archaeological Test Excavations at the Richard Cornell Cemetery including Test 4 (N69, E118), Test 5, Feature 2 (N73, E118), Test 6 (N76, E118), Test 7 (N74, E118), Test 8 (N75, E118), and Test 9, Feature 3 (N77, E118.5) and Proposed Archaeological Excavation Units A, B and C.



**Figure 13.** *Topographical Map of the Richard Cornell Cemetery Looking West and Showing the Location of Ten Archaeological Tests with Generic Site Deposits Isolated Above the Original Cemetery Surface (Redding and Hafford 1994).*

**Figure 14.** Photo of Stanley Cogan (left), President of the Queens Historical Society and the Cornell Cemetery Corporation, and Harvey Rudnick (right), after a day working as volunteer archaeological field technicians.

**Figure 15.** Photo showing student field technicians assisting with excavation and soil screening near the burial vault and cache features in the southeast corner of the cemetery.



Figure 14.

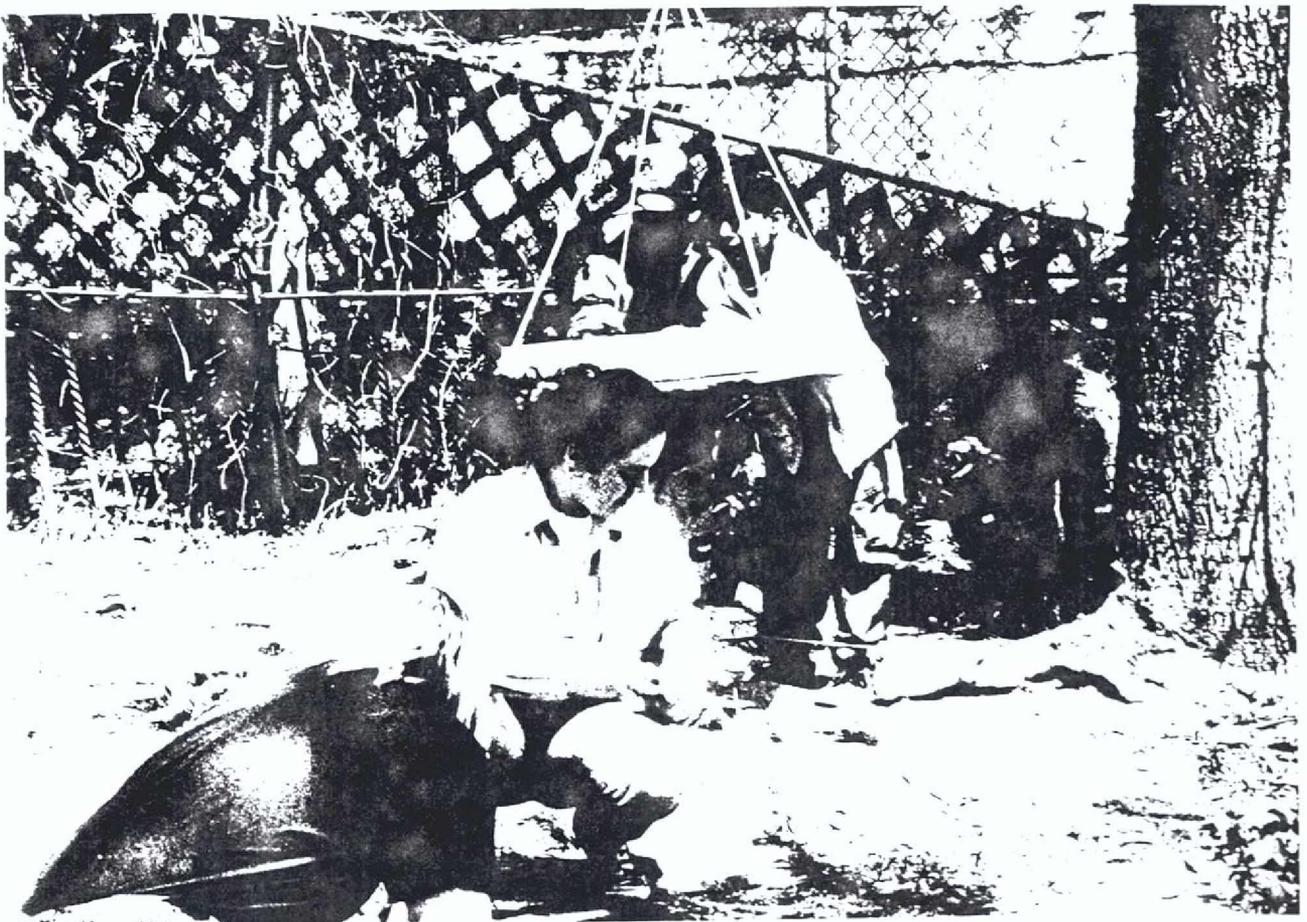


Figure 15.



Figure 16. Photo showing student technicians excavating Test 6 near the burial vault, Feature 2 and screening soil for artifacts.



Figure 17. Photo showing members of the Cornell Cemetery Corporation, from left to right, Reggie Salmon, Emil Lucev and Stanley Cogan, conducting a surface collection of the cemetery at the beginning of the fieldwork process.

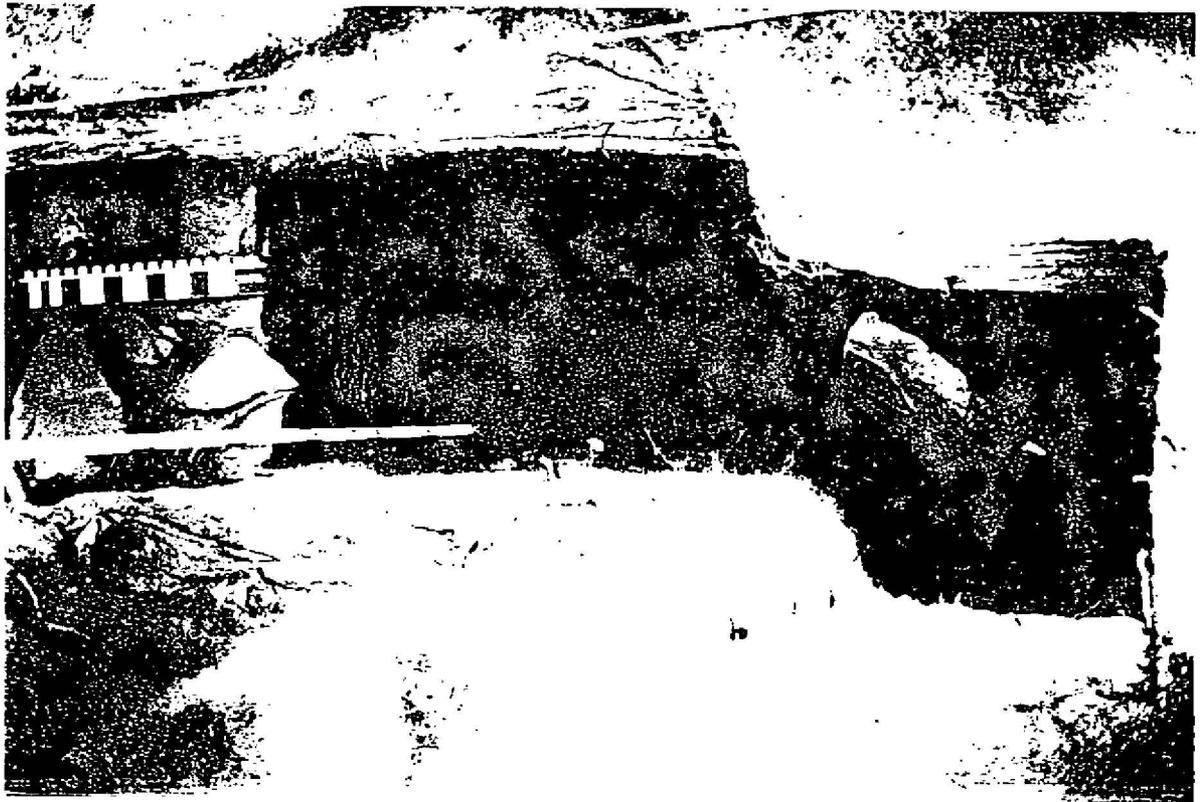


Figure 17a. Photo of the excavation trench comprised of Tests 4 through 9 showing the burial vault wall section, Feature 2 (left and south) and the burial cache, Feature 3 (right and north), with a large fragment of the inscribed lid to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-66) *in situ*.

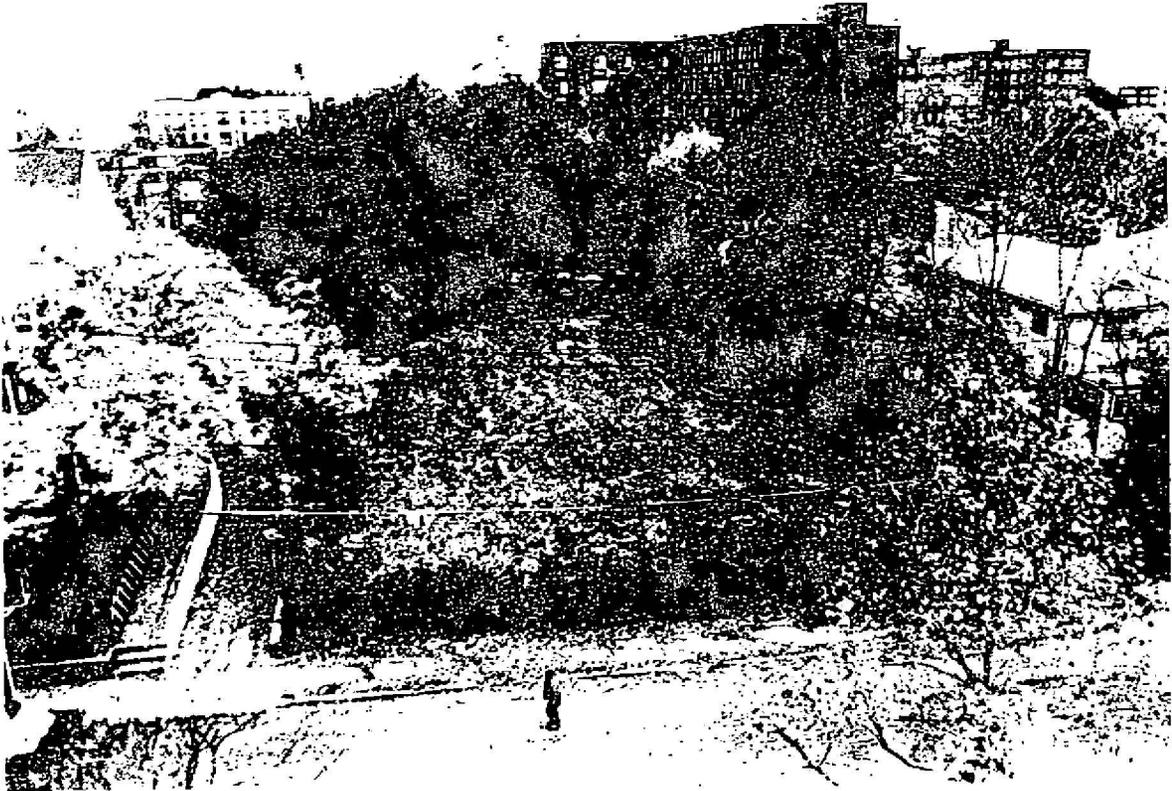


Figure 18. Long-view photo looking north from the Historical Park development site (Cable Building Property) toward the Richard Cornell Cemetery.



Figure 19. Medium-view photo looking north from the Historical Park development site (Cable Building Property) toward the Richard Cornell Cemetery.

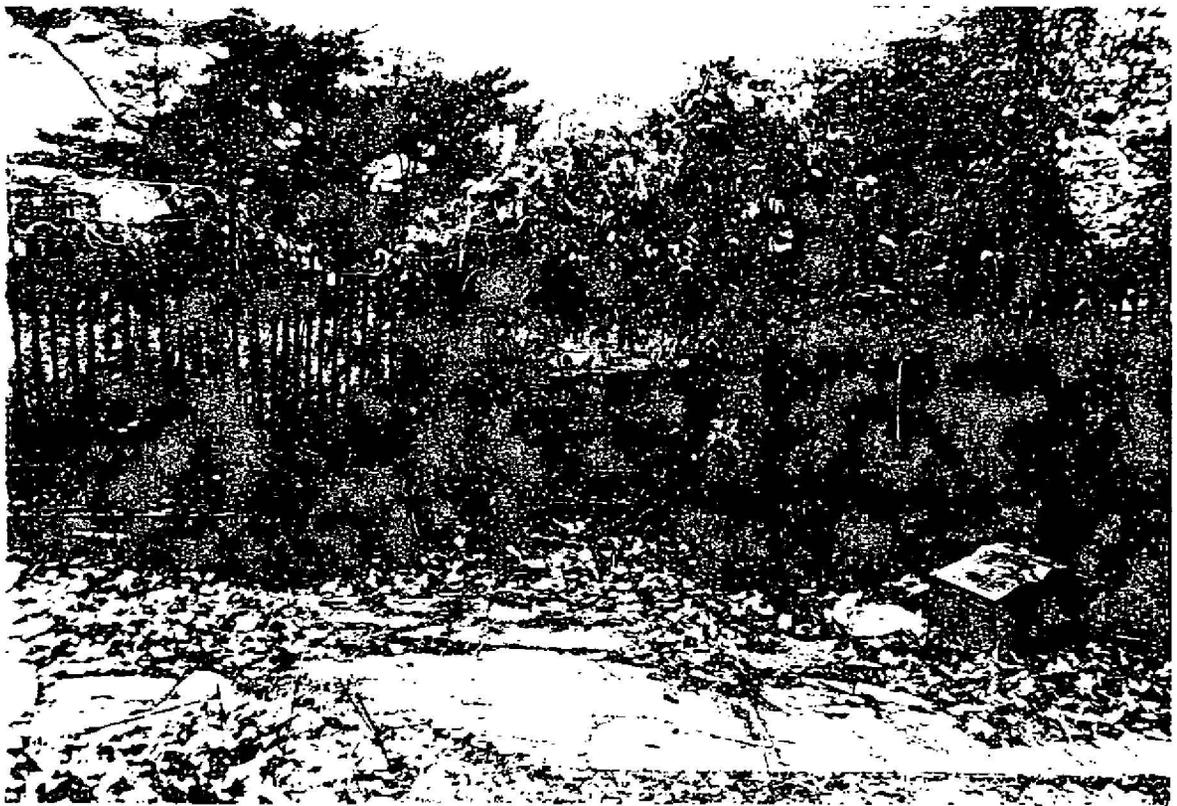


Figure 20. Photo showing the center entrance to the Historical Park development site (Cable Building Property) from Caffrey Avenue.

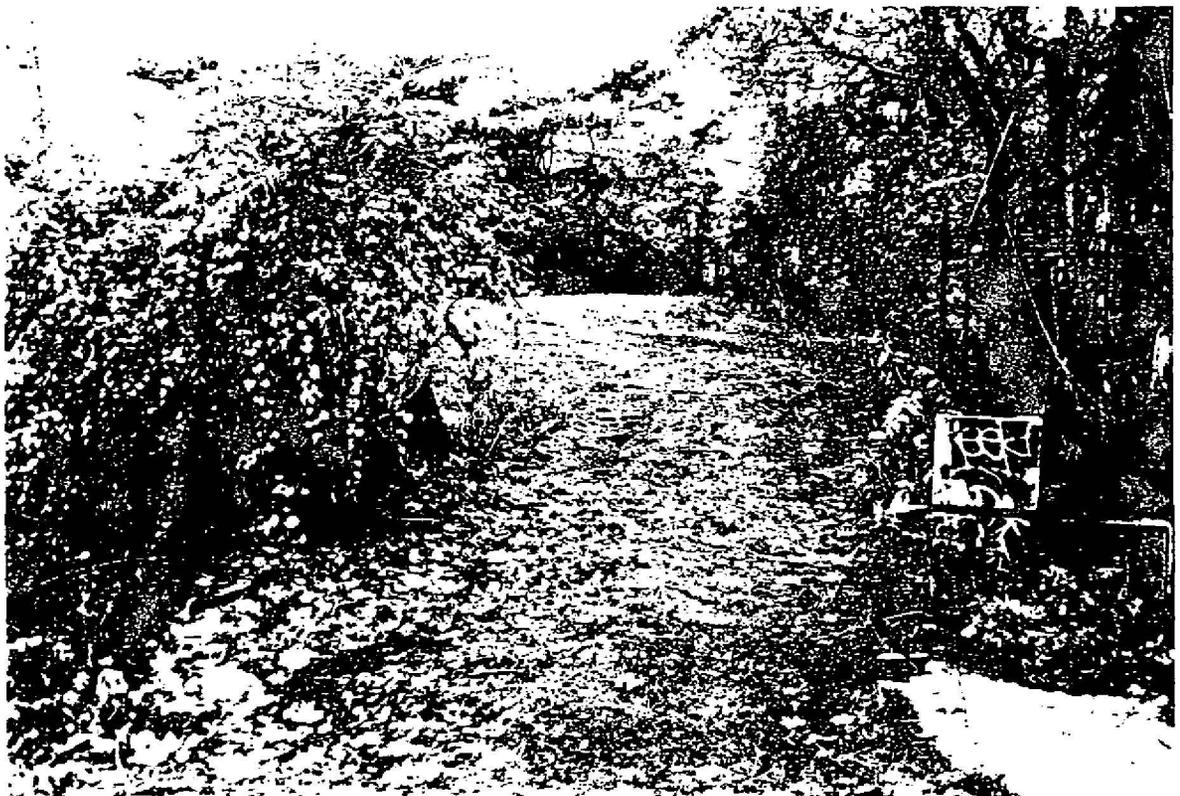


Figure 21. Photo showing the east "garage" entrance to the Historical Park development site (Cable Building Property) from Caffrey Avenue.



Figure 22. Photo looking south from the cemetery and across the poured cement floor of the old Cable Building Garage partially covered with washed-in, wind-blown leaves.

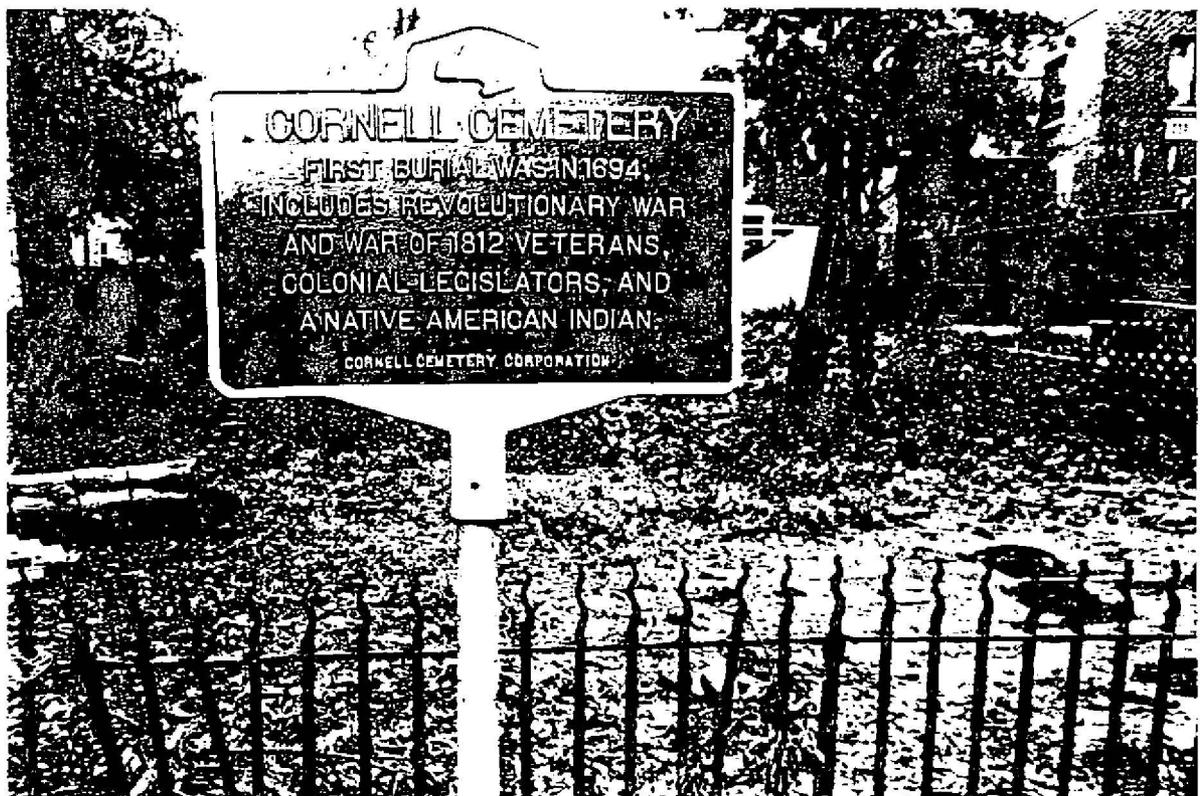
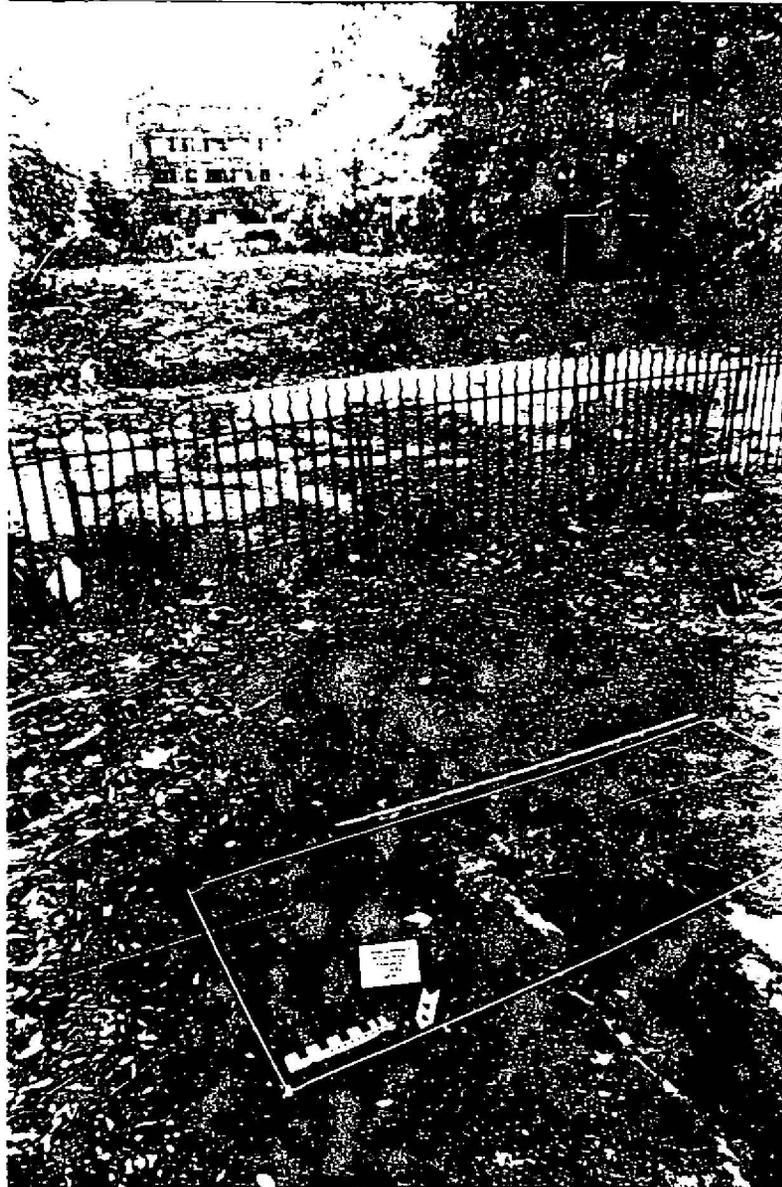


Figure 23. Photo of the New York State historic site marker erected in the summer of 1993. (Carl Forester, print)



**Figure 24.** Photo showing the location of the burial vault, Feature 2 and its proximity to the wrought-iron perimeter fence and the Historical Park development site.



Figure 25. Photo showing a dilapidated section of the chain-link fence along the east side of the cemetery.



Figure 26. Photo showing an intact section of chain-link fence along the north side of the site. Note that the original wrought-iron picket fence has been completely removed.

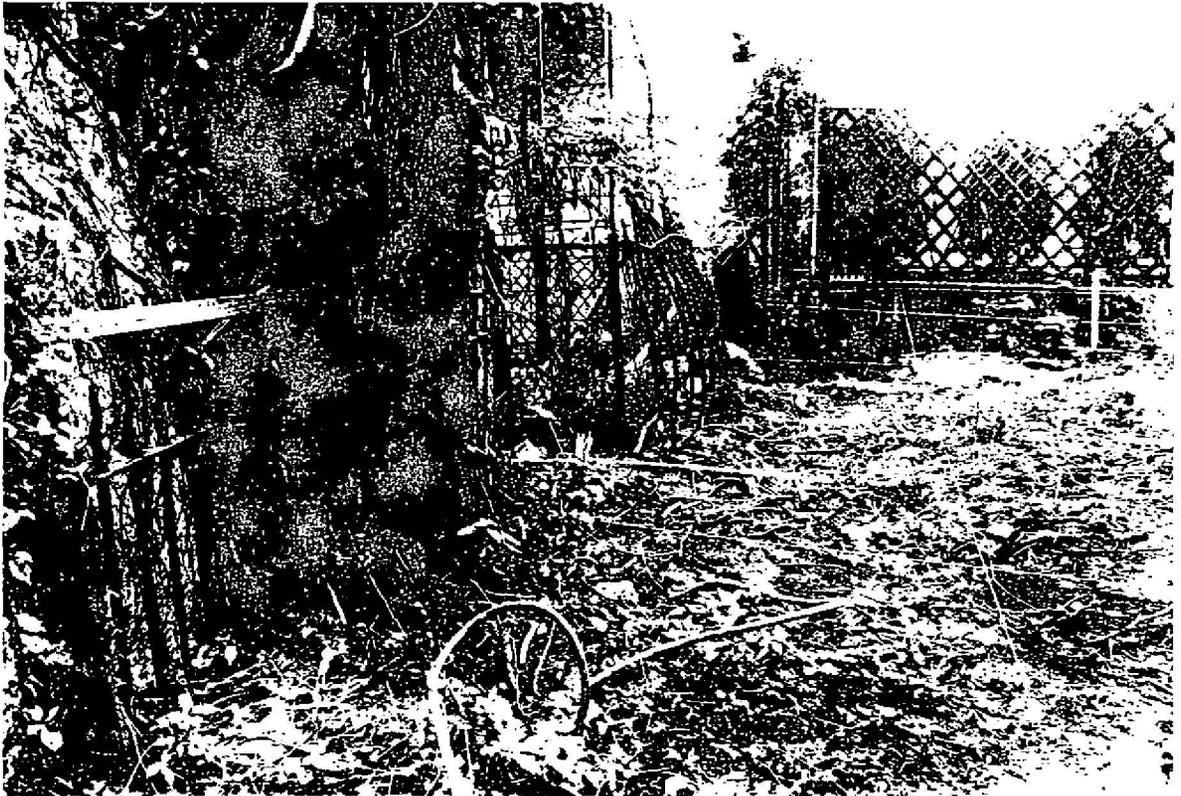


Figure 27. Photo of a relocated 6 foot section of the wrought-iron picket fence and an area of encroachment in the northwest corner of the site.



**Figure 28.** Photo of a wrought-iron perimeter fence  
brace section and the location of Test 1. (Photo  
was back-dropped to enhance the clarity  
of the fence structure.)

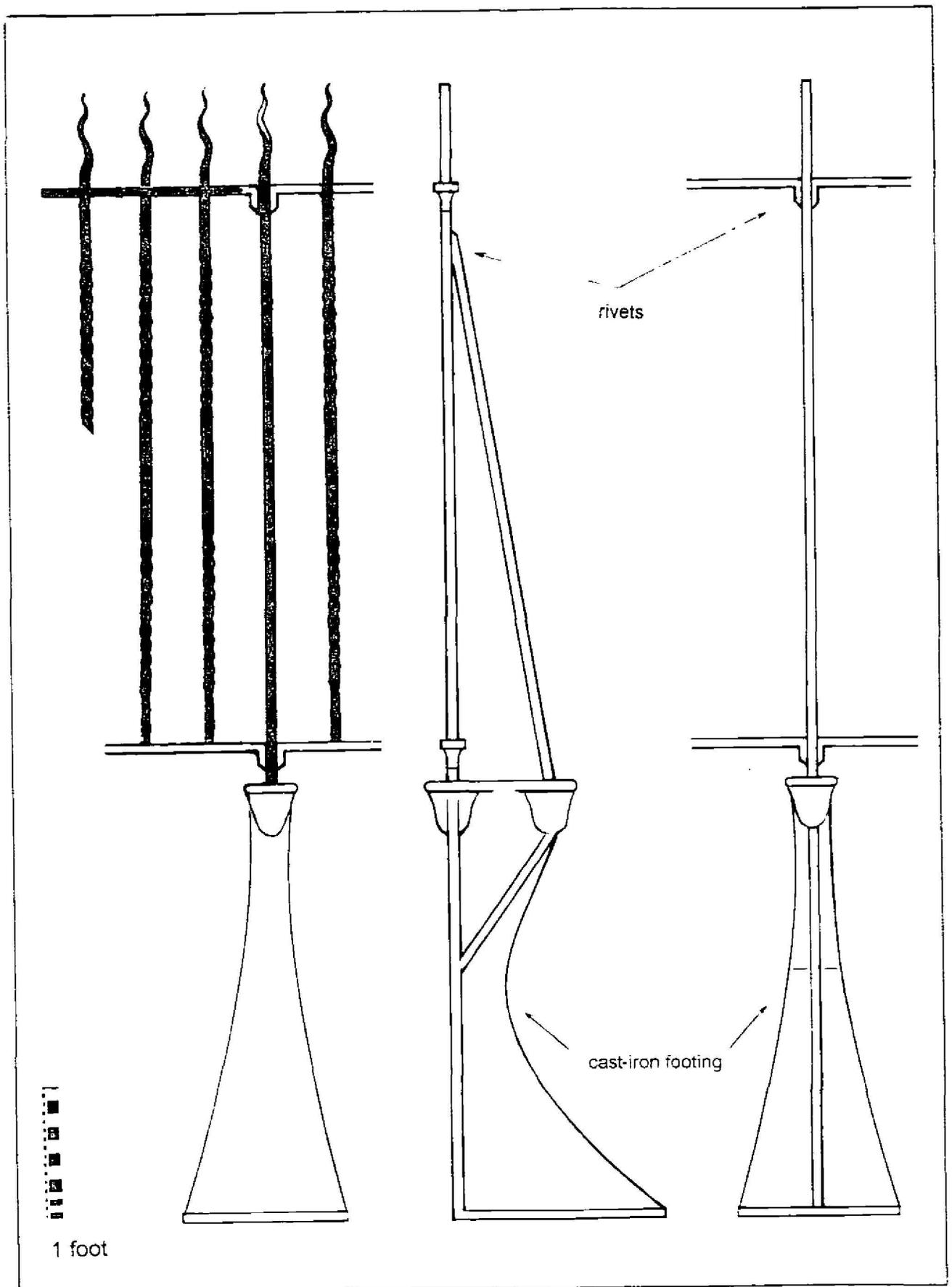


Figure 29. Drawing collage of several views of the wrought-iron picket fence showing the excavated brace and cast-iron footing components.



Figure 30. Photo showing a 6 foot wrought-iron fence section found lying in Surface Area 19.

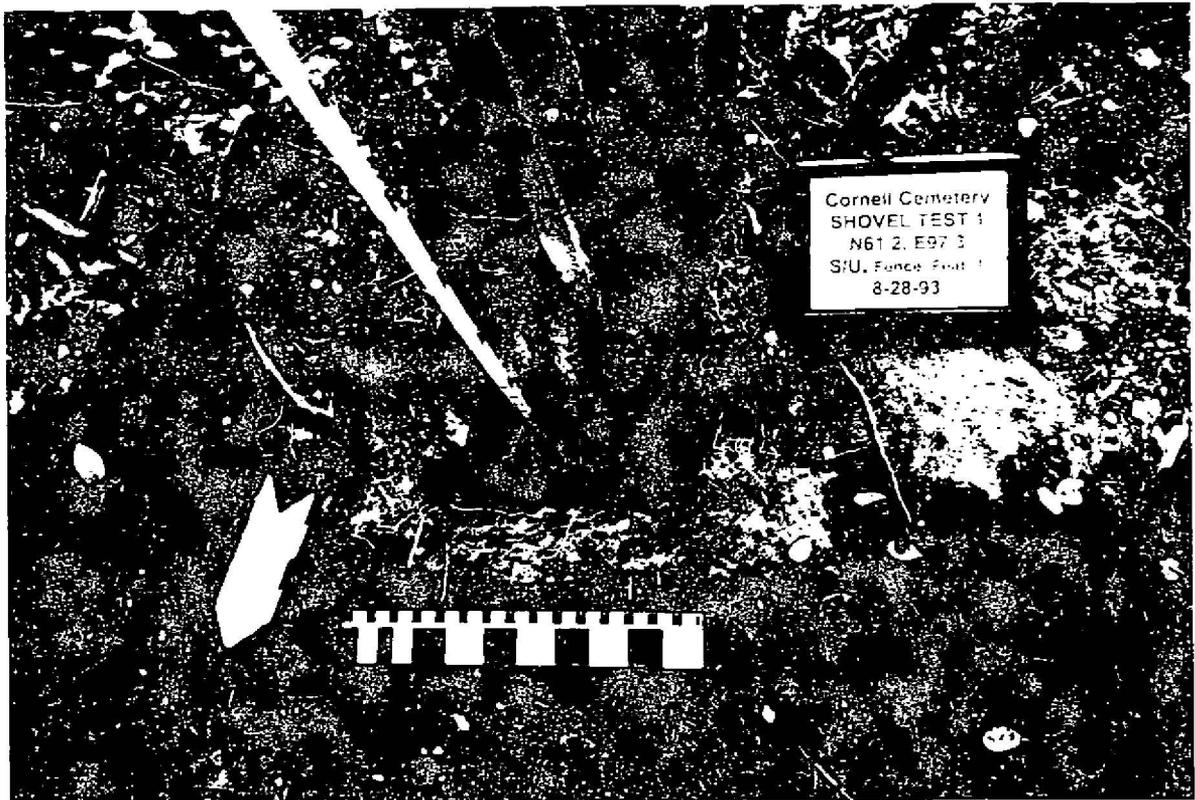


Figure 31. Photo of Test 1, N61.2, E97.3, Feature 1, south-side wrought-iron fence brace and cast-iron footing structure.

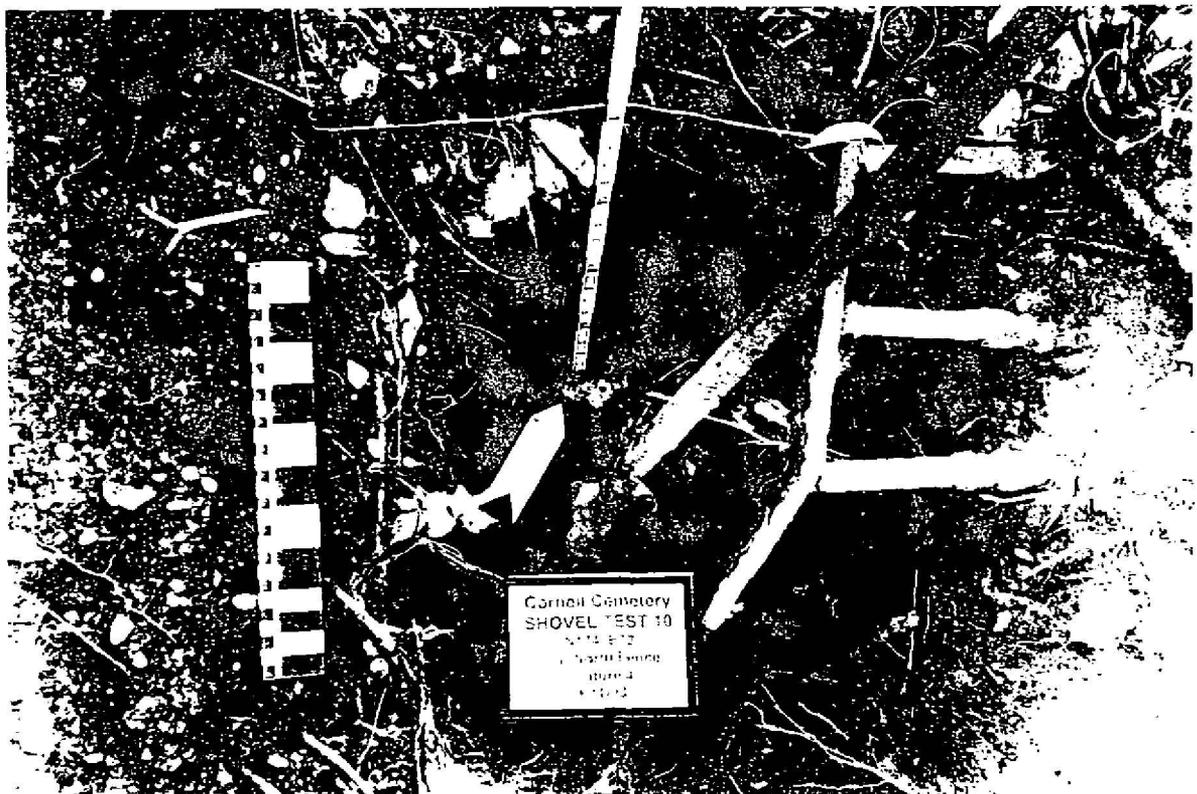


Figure 32. Photo of Test 10, N134, E72, Feature 4, north-side wrought-iron fence brace and cast-iron footing structure.



Figure 33. Photo of Test 2. N102. E102.



Figure 34. Photo of Test 3. N115. E75.



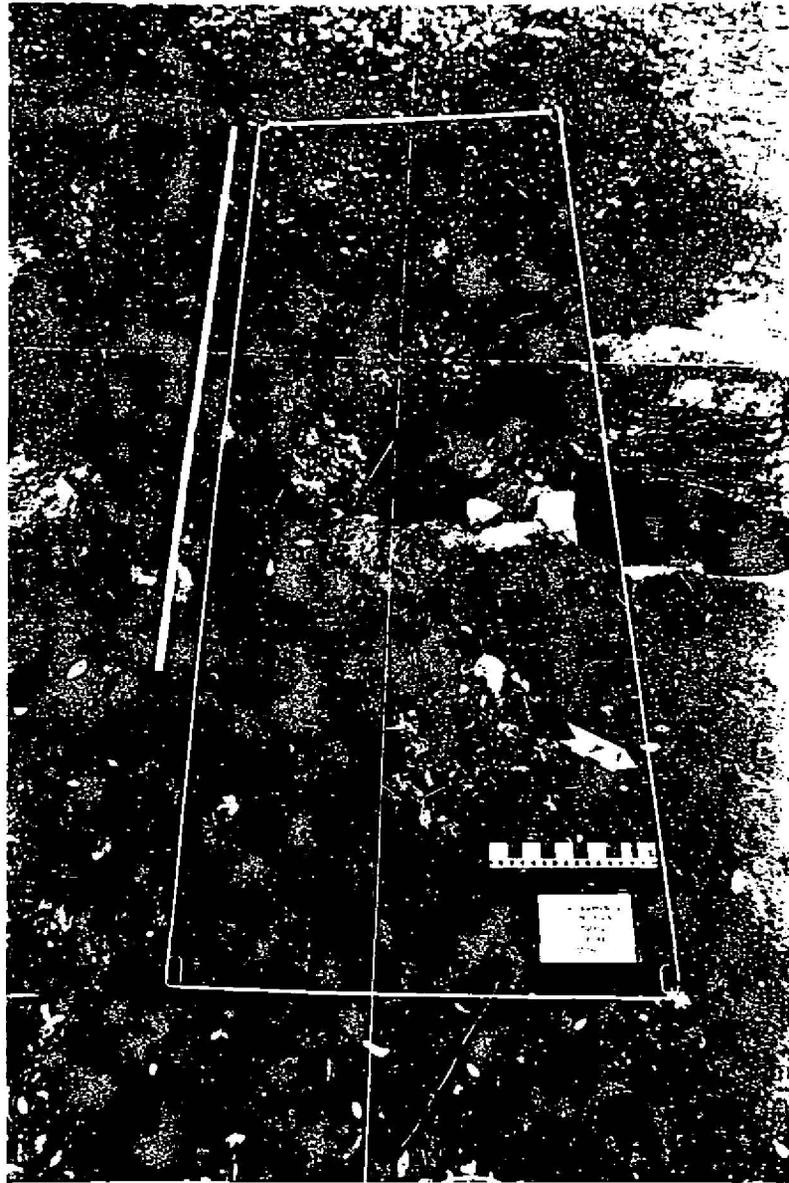
Figure 35. Photo of Test 4, N69, E118.



Figure 36. Photo showing brick wall-fall from the Cable Building Garage lying in the southeast corner of the site.



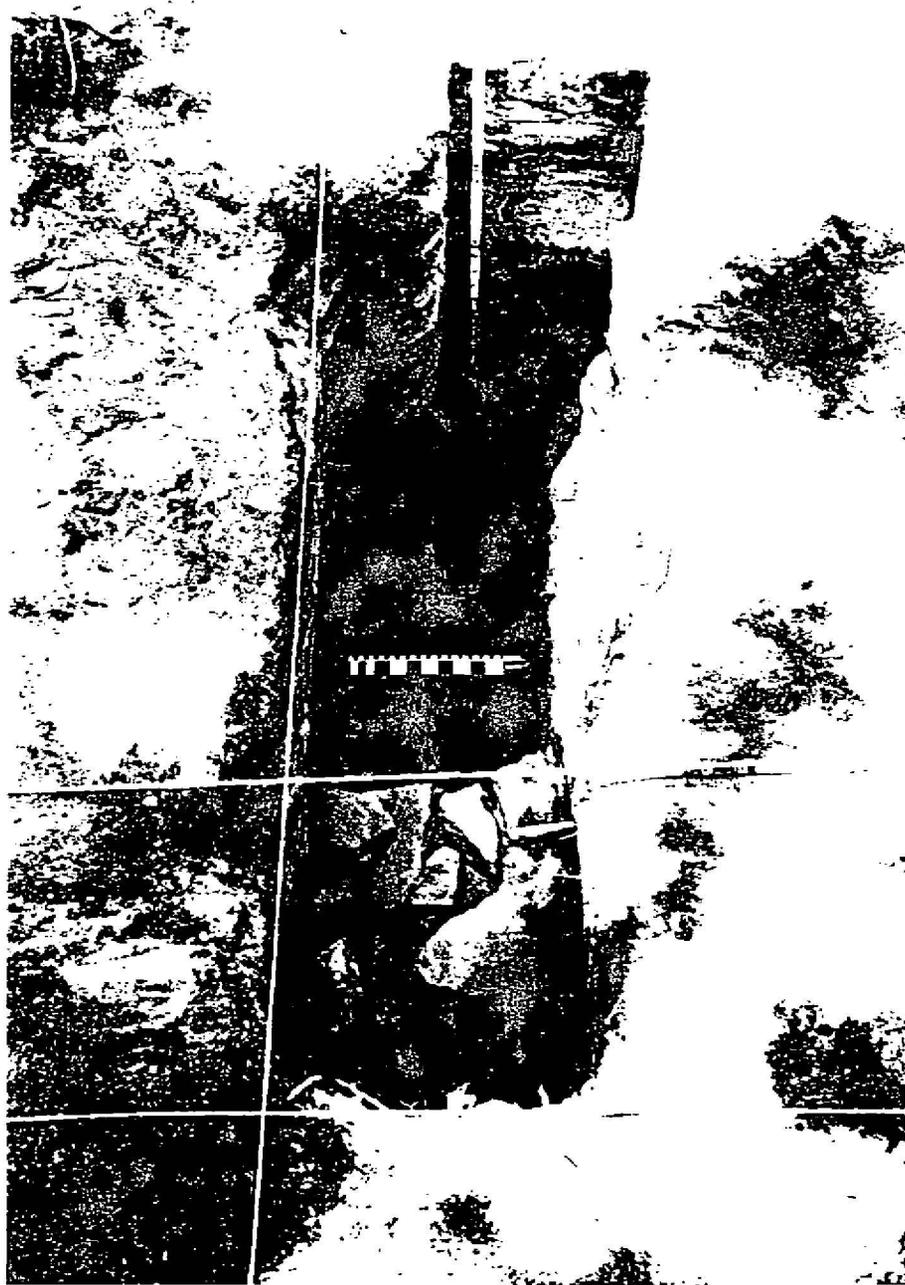
Figure 37. Photo showing brick wall-fall from the Cable Building Garage lying in the southeast corner of the site.



**Figure 38.** Photo showing the location of the burial vault, Feature 2, as determined through excavation and low-intensity probing.



Figure 39. Photo showing the north side of the excavated vault wall section. Feature 2.



**Feature 40.** Photo showing the vault excavation trench comprised of Tests 5 through 9 and Features 2 and 3. A large fragment of the lid from the burial vault, Feature 2, in the foreground, is visible *in situ* in the burial cache, Feature 3, at the top of the photo.



**Figure 41.** Photo of the cache, Feature 3, with brown sandstone lid fragment (cat. 320.1) from the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766) *in situ*.



Figure 42. Photo showing the emptied vault lid cache.  
Feature 3.

**Figure 43.** Photo showing a fragment of the brown sandstone lid (cat. 320.1) to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766) with a damaged inscription. The fragment is just beginning to dry.

**Figure 44.** Photo of a fragment of the brown sandstone lid (cat. 320.1) to the burial vault of Thomas Cornwell (1722-1766). The damaged inscription is visible as a dark "chisled" area along the bottom section of the inscribed surface of the burial marker. The lid fragment is seen in the process of drying, with smooth, undamaged and uninscribed areas having dried and taken on the lighter shade of the raw material. This visual effect distinguishes the damaged and the undamaged areas.



Figure 43.

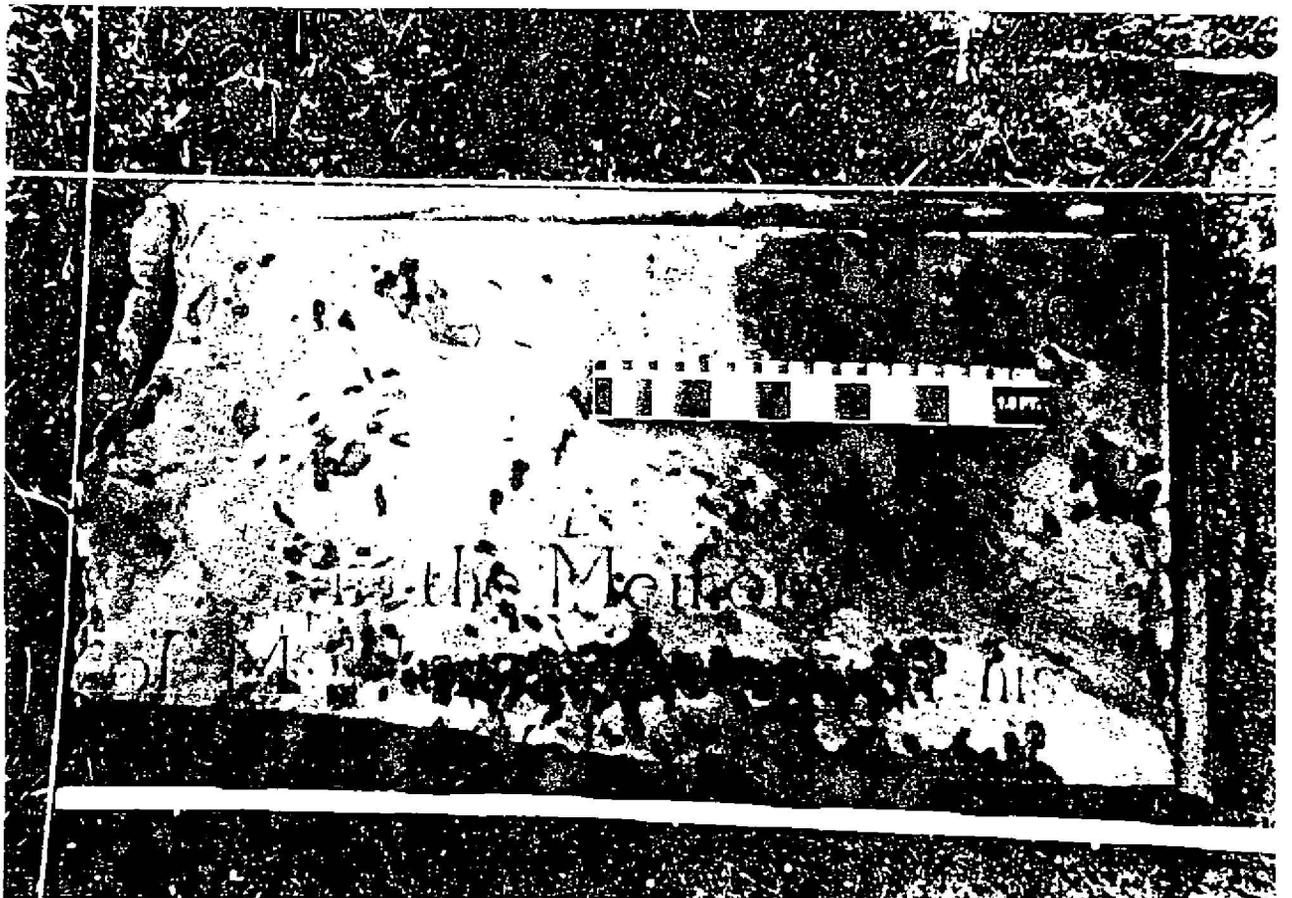


Figure 44.

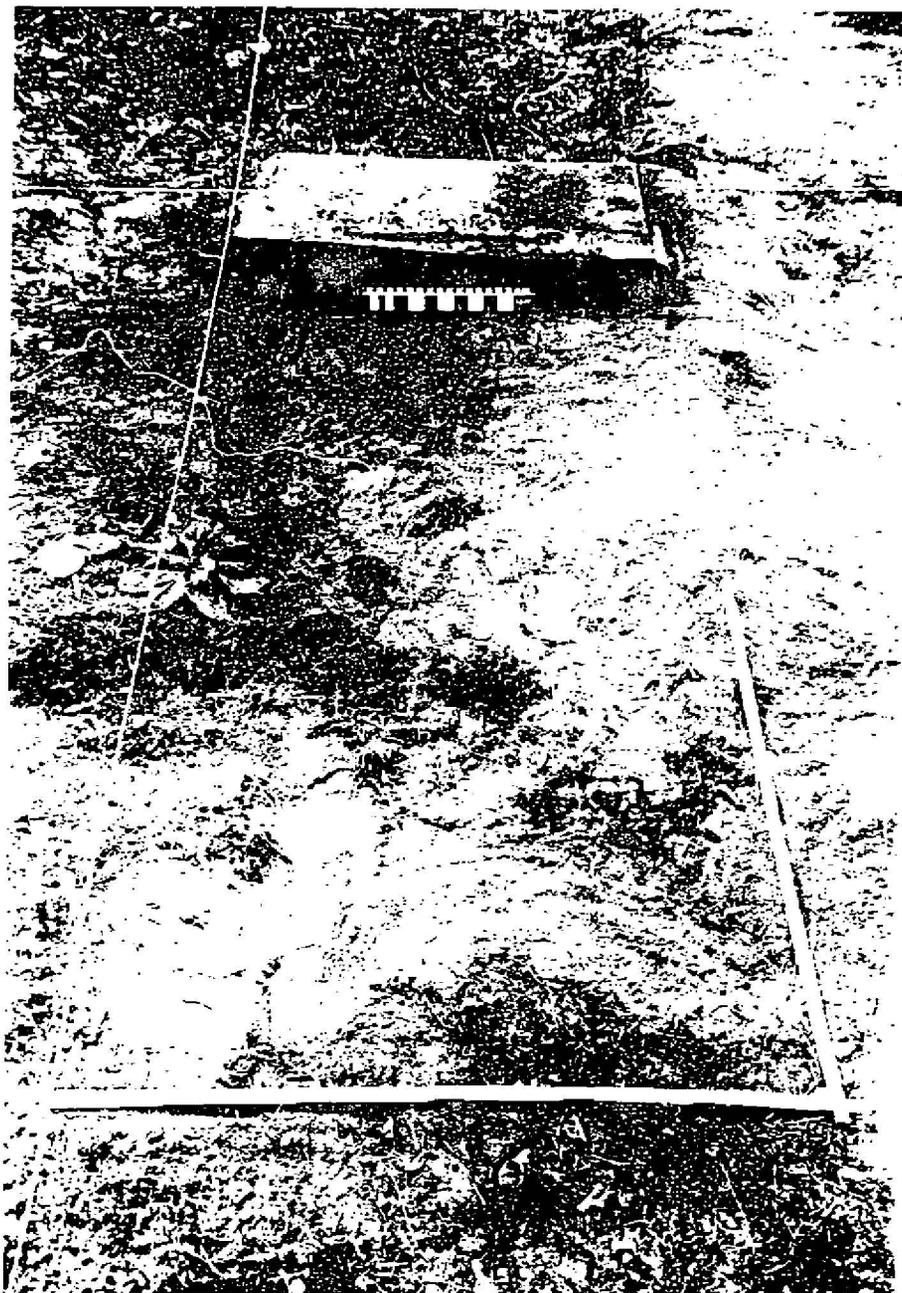


Figure 45. Photo showing recovered burial vault lid fragment (cat. 320.1) with approximate dimensions of the whole lid marked off.

**Figure 46.** Photo of select ceramic finds, including: top row, left to right: buff body earthenware fragment with spalling brown glaze (cat.102); unidentified ceramic fragment with white glaze (cat. 282.1); earthenware fragment with light grey body (cat. 323); two annular whiteware fragments (cat. 226.1); and second row, ironstone fragment with buff body and white glaze (cat. 97); unglazed buff body stoneware fragment (cat. 283); and third row, earthenware fragment purple on white glaze (cat. 321); redware with green glaze, possible flower pot (cat. 317.1); transfer-print earthenware fragment (cat. 301); kaolin paste smoking pipe bowl fragment (cat. 324); two fragments of mendable transfer-print whiteware (cat.126); and, bottom row, 57 partially mendable fragments of an ironstone cup (cat. 63); and brown glaze wall-top tile fragment (cat. 11). (Photo by Paulo Filgueiras, print by Carl Forester.)

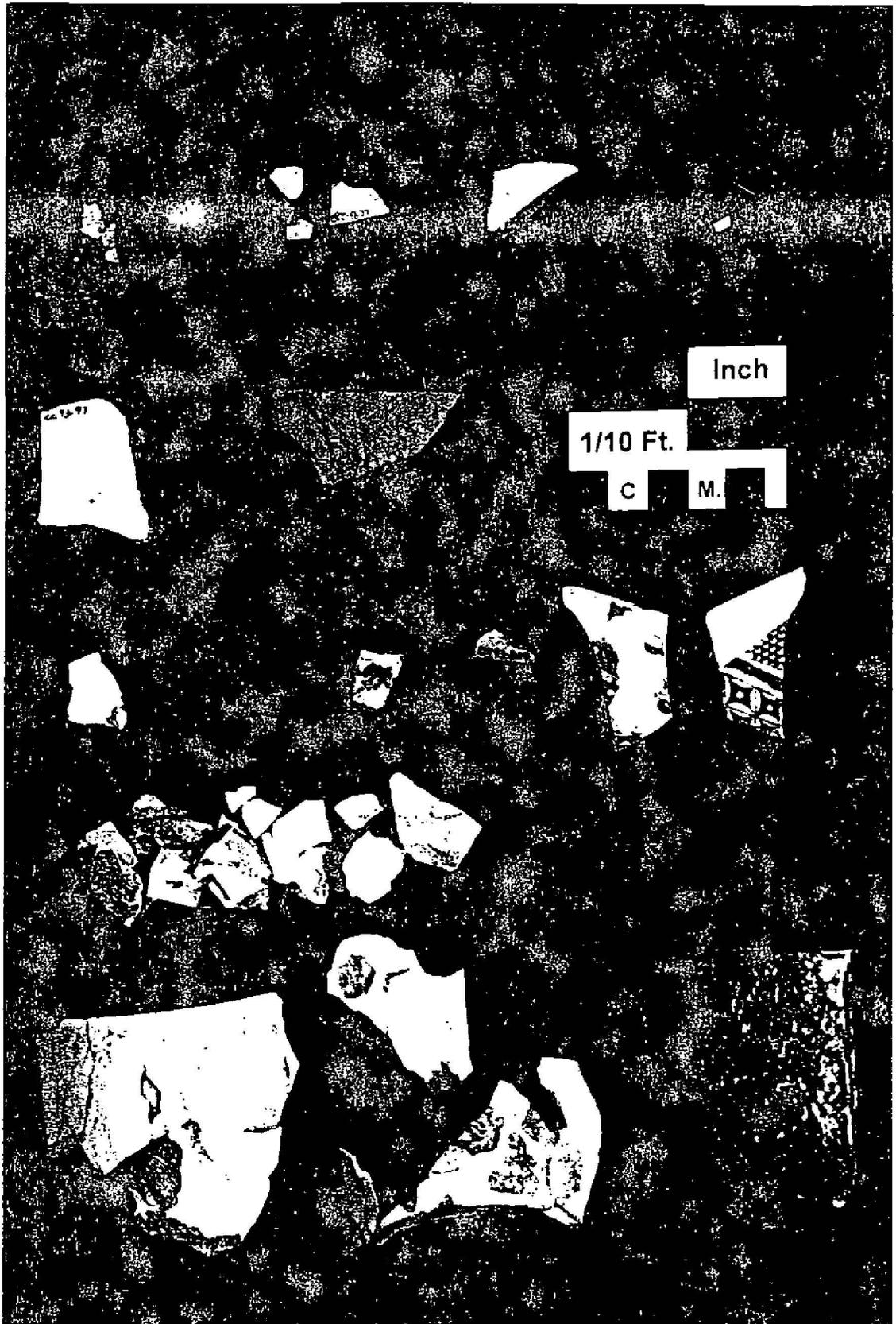


Figure 46.

**Figure 47.** Photo of select glass finds, including: top row, left to right, one whole neck of light green blown bottle with hand-finished attached lip, m19c. (cat. 243); green mold blown bottle neck with attached lip, m19c. (cat.163); possible clear glass milk bottle neck and rim (cat. 340.3); and second row, dark green blown glass fragments (cat. 103); dark brown blown glass bottle neck fragment (cat. 109); milk glass bead (cat. 203); and third row, aqua blown glass fragment (cat. 220); light aqua blown glass fragment (cat. 89); aqua glass fragment with molded impression "...w Yor...", presumably "New York" (cat. 165); and aqua blown glass bottle fragment (cat. 127). (Photo by Paulo Filgueiras, print by Carl Forester.)

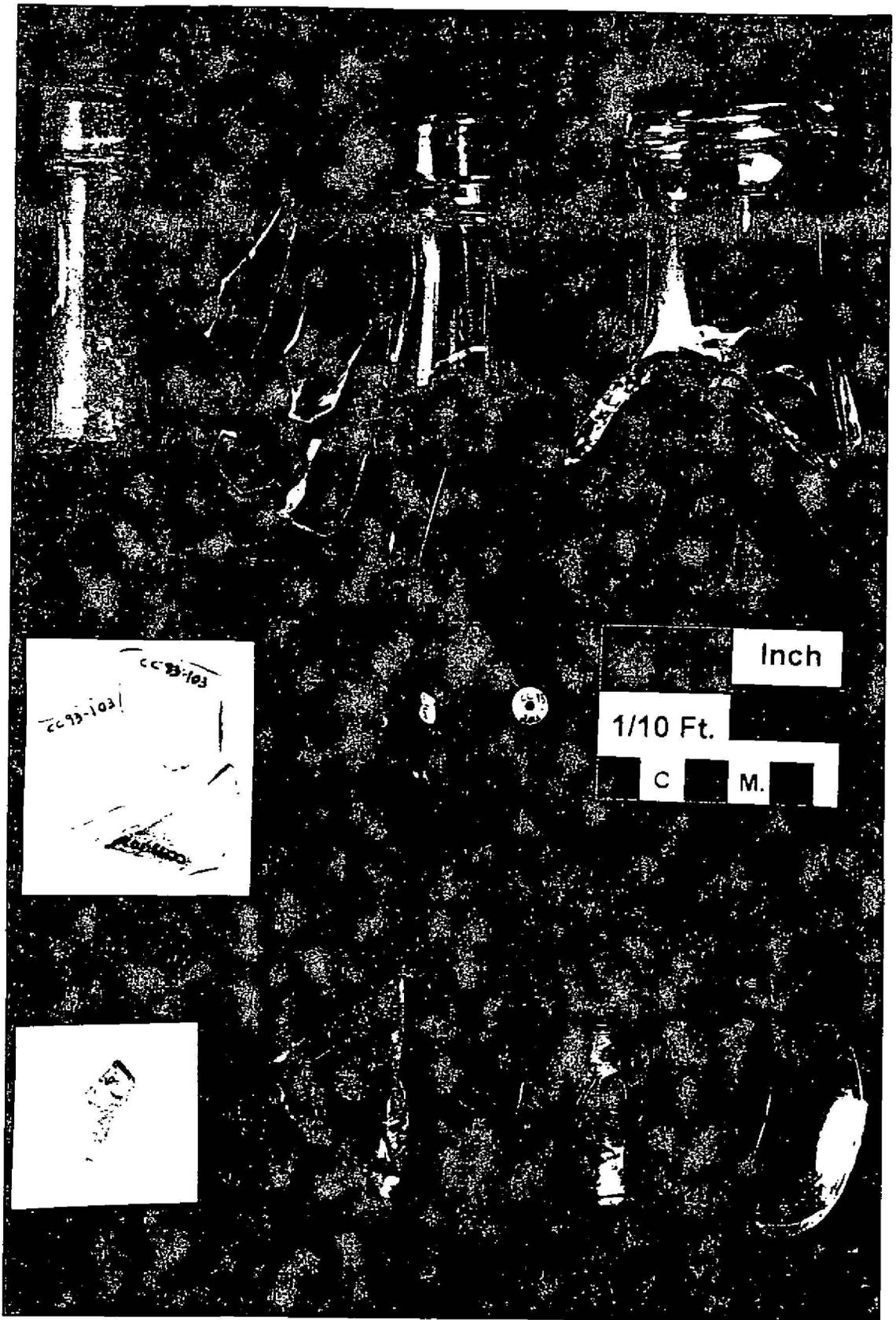


Figure 47.

**Figure 48.** Photo of a plaster mold (cat. 282) of Surface 3 encountered during the excavation of Test 8. Surface 3 in this locale is identified as the bottom of the vault lid cache, Feature 3, at its southern lip just north of the burial vault, Feature 2. (Photo by Paulo Filgueiras, print by Carl Forester.)



Figure 48.

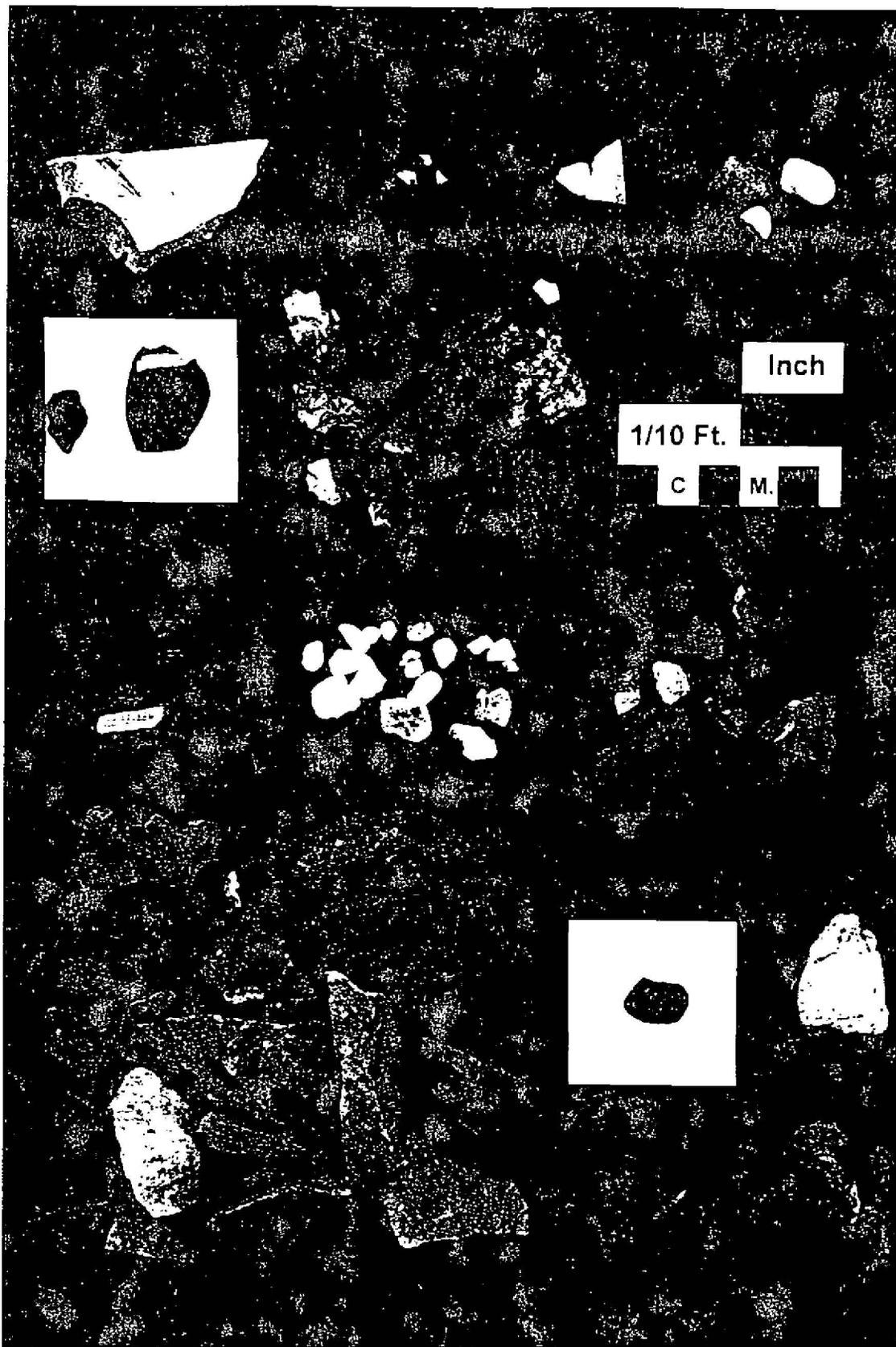


Figure 49.

**Figure 50.** Photo of select miscellaneous finds, predominantly building material, including: top row, left to right, brown sandstone burial vault lid fragments (cat. 236); mortar from the stacked stone burial vault wall (Feature 2) cat. 178; and two additional vault lid fragments (cat. 245); second row, a stone removed from the top of Feature 2 (cat. 162); and lower left, burial marker fragment (cat. 162.1); and clockwise from lower right corner, a section of wrought-iron perimeter fence (cat. 362/s); and brown sandstone burial vault lid fragments (cat. 169, 208). (Paulo Filgueiras, photo and Carl Forester, print.)

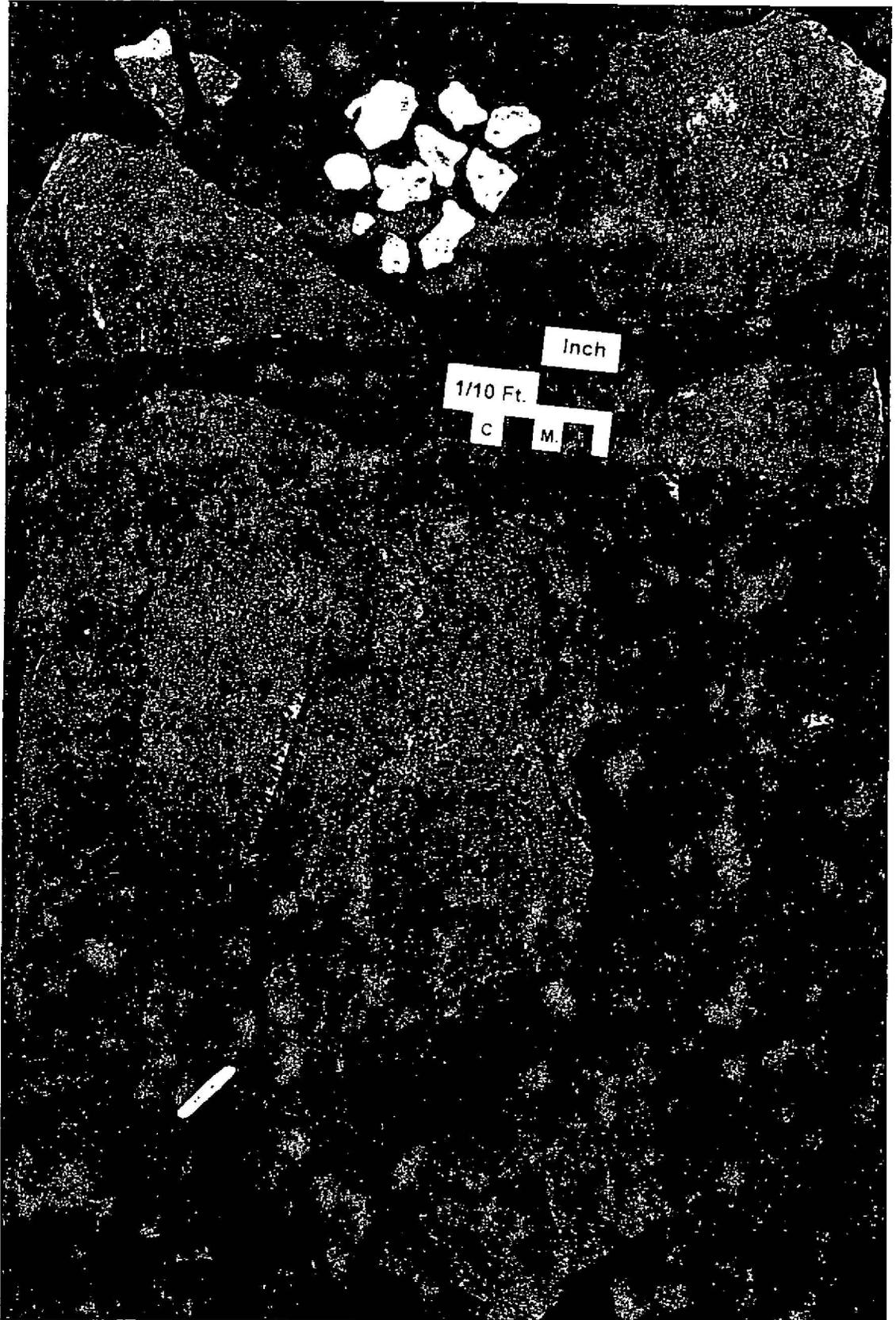


Figure 50.

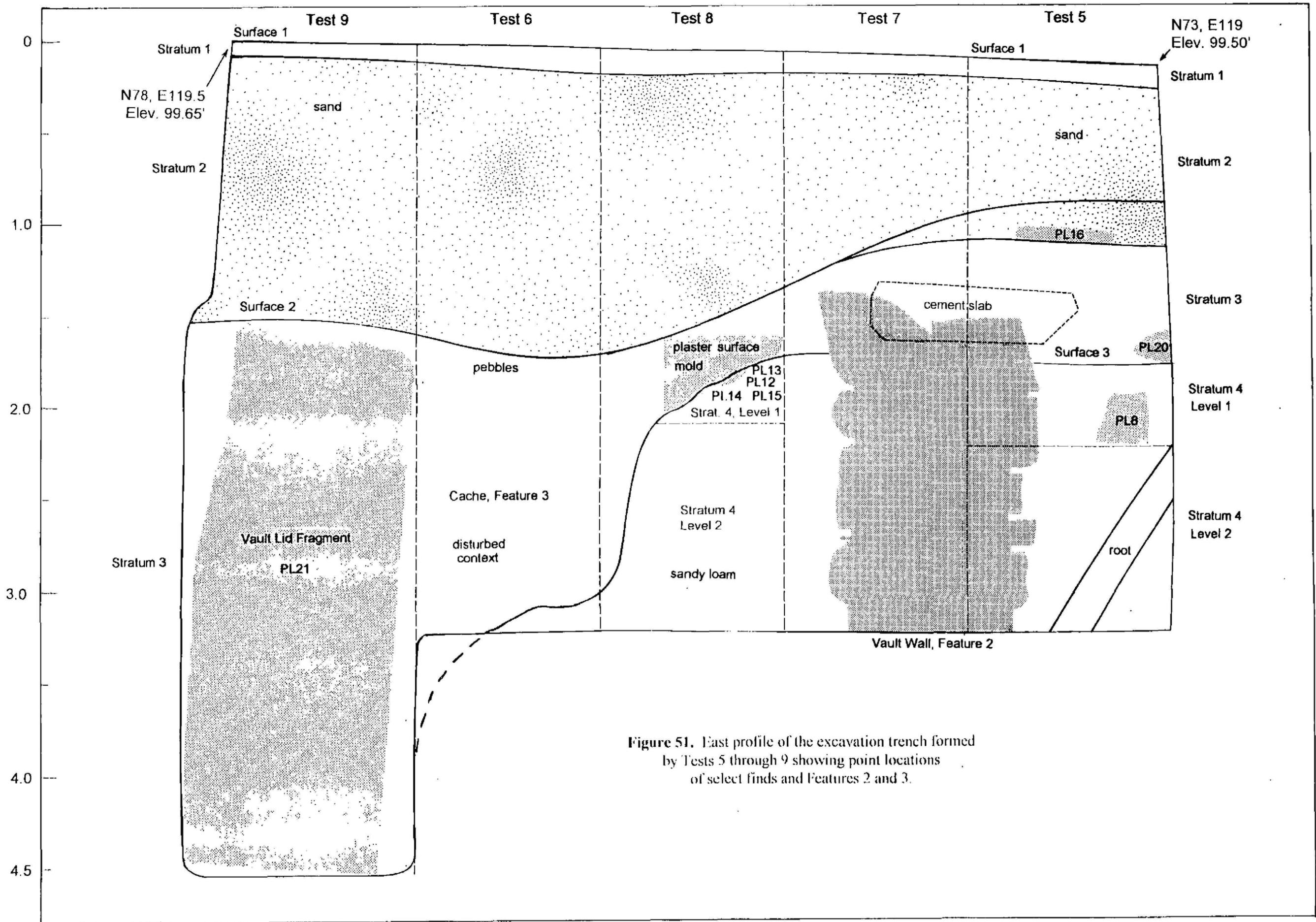


Figure 51. East profile of the excavation trench formed by Tests 5 through 9 showing point locations of select finds and Features 2 and 3.

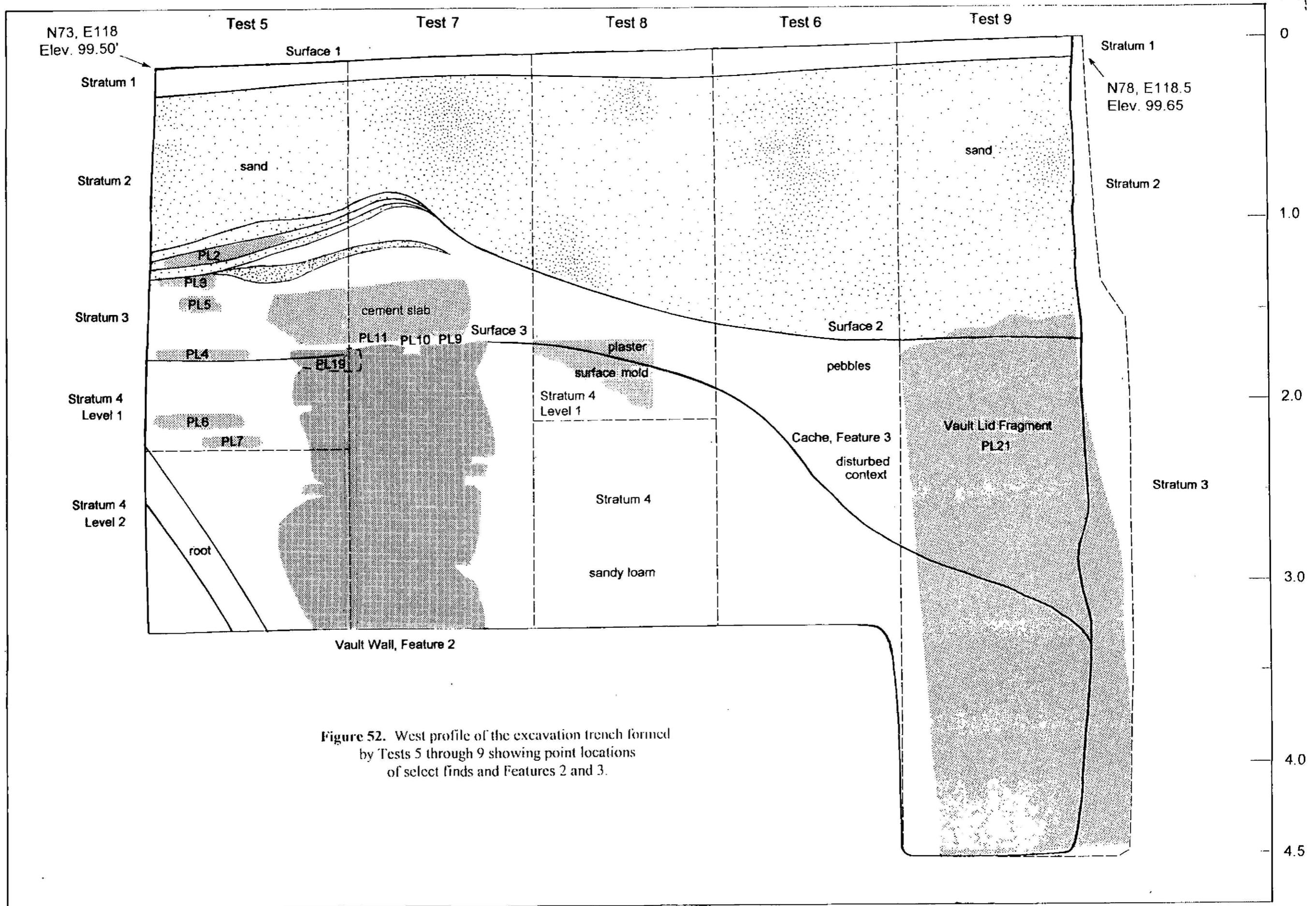


Figure 52. West profile of the excavation trench formed by Tests 5 through 9 showing point locations of select finds and Features 2 and 3.

ARTIFACT LABEL Date \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ Init. \_\_\_\_  
Cornell Cemetery Archaeological Testing Project (LP-0741)

TEST \_\_\_\_ FEAT. \_\_\_\_ S.C. Area \_\_\_\_

VERT.: Strat. \_\_\_\_ Level \_\_\_\_ Elev. \_\_\_\_

HORIZ.: N \_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_ S-U. \_\_\_\_ Seg. \_\_\_\_

Wt. \_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_ L. \_\_\_\_ W. \_\_\_\_

CAT.	IDENTITY/COMMENTS	CNT.

**Figure 53.** Artifact label used to identify and curate finds from the Cornell Cemetery Archaeological Testing Project.

## 11. Appendixes

**CORNELL CEMETERY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROJECT, 1993-4**

**APPENDIX 1: Complete Artifact Inventory**

**TEST 1**

N61.2, E97.3

1' X 1.1'

Area 69

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.	
1	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	ceramic	porcelain	frag.	1	1	1b	white				unkn.	possible chinese porcelain	10-28-93	
2	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	container	frag.	4	1	3b, 1r	clear		molded		20c.	jar	10-28-93	
3	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	container	frag.	3	1	2b, 1r	clear		molded		20c.	beer	10-28-93	
4	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	container	frag.	2	1	2b	lt. green		molded		20c.	beer	10-28-93	
5	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	brown		molded		20c.	beer	10-28-93	
6	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1bs	green		molded		20c.	beer	10-28-93	
7	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	glass	lightbulb	frag.	6	1m	6b	clear/frost		molded		20c.		10-28-93	
8	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	metal	hardware	100%	1	1	x	brown				unkn.		10-26-93	
9	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	metal	unident.	frag.	15	1m	x	brown			34.7g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
10	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	metal	alum. cap	100%	1	1	x	silver		molded		20c.		10-26-93	
11	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	BM	wall top tile	frag.	2	1m	2r	lt. grey-brown	dk. brown	molded		151.1g.	20c.	demo. debris	10-26-93
12	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	BM	mortar	frag.	2	x	x	white				30.2g.	20c.	pebble inclusions	10-26-93
13	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	BM	brick	frag.	1	1	x	red		molded		57.1g.	20c.		10-28-93
14	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	faunal	shell	frag.	2	2m	x	white			.6g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
15	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	faunal	bone	frag.	3	1	x	white			.9g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
16	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	coal	coal	frag.	11	x	x	black			38.0g.	unkn.	unburned	10-26-93	
17	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	slag	fire waste	frag.	10	x	x	grey			46.7g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
18	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	wood	unknown source	frag.	1	1	x	lt. brown			.6g.	unkn.	burned	10-26-93	
19	1	1	DP		.00 - .40	99.00 - 98.60	inident.	unident.	frag.	1	1	x	grey			3.7g.	unkn.	manufacturing debris	10-26-93	
20	2	1	UP		.40 - .85	98.80 - 98.15	faunal	shell	frag.	3	2m	x	white			3.9g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
21	3	1	MP		.85 - .30	98.15 - 96.00	glass	poss. lamp chimney	frag.	3	1	2b	clear				unkn.	thin curved glass	10-26-93	

Total

74

**TEST 2**

N102, E102

1' X 1'

Area 33

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.	
22	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	glass	flat glass	frag.	1	1		clear				20c.	poss. window glass	10-26-93	
23	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	glass	container	frag.	1	1		clear		molded		20c.	bottle	10-26-93	
24	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	BM	brick	frag.	2	1m		red			2.7g.	20c.		10-26-93	
25	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	faunal	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			1.4g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
26	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	coal	fire waste	frag.	5	x		black			13.8g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-26-93	
27	1	1	DP		.00 - .08	100.00 - 99.92	slag	fire waste	frag.	12	x		grey			24.2g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
28	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	glass	container	frag.	1	1		clear		molded		20c.	bottle	10-26-93	
29	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	BM	wall top tile	frag.	1	1		grey-brown		molded		6.0g.	20c.	demolition debris	10-26-93
30	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		yellow-brown			1.5g.	20c.		10-26-93	
31	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	BM	mortar	frag.	7	x		white			9.9g.	20c.		10-26-93	
32	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	BM	cement	frag.	1	x		white			11.8g.	20c.	w/ pebble inclusions	10-26-93	
32.1	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	faunal	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			1.1g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
33	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	coal	firewaste	frag.	1	x		black			.7g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-26-93	
33.1	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	rubber	pad	frag.	1	1		red			20c.	crutch pad	10-26-93		
34	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	BM	tar	frag.	1	1		black			.5g.	20c.		10-26-93	
35	2	1	US,AL		.08 - .25	99.92 - 99.75	chalk	unknown	frag.	2	x		yellow			1.1g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
36	3	1	US,AL		.25 - .47	99.75 - 99.53	glass	contalnar	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		10-26-93	
37	3	1	US,AL		.25 - .47	99.75 - 99.53	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		lt. brown			7.0g.	20c.		10-26-93	

## TEST 2, continued

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identify	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.	
38	3	1	US,AL		.25 - .47	99.75 - 99.53	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x		white			5.0g.	20c.		10-26-93	
39	3	1	US,AL		.25 - .47	99.75 - 99.53	faunal	shell	frag.	1	2		white			2.8g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
40	3	1	US,AL		.25 - .47	99.75 - 99.53	slag	fire waste	frag.	4	x		grey			6.8g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
41	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .80	99.53 - 99.40	glass	glass	frag.	2	1	2b	clear		molded		20c.		10-26-93	
42	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .60	99.53 - 99.40	metal	nail	100%	2	2		rust-brown			6.0g.	unkn.	corroded	10-26-93	
43	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .80	99.53 - 99.40	faunal	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			3.7g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
44	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .60	99.53 - 99.40	coal	coal	frag.	2	x		black			10.0g.	unkn.	unburned	10-26-93	
45	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .80	99.53 - 99.40	coal	burned coal	frag.	4	x		black			10.0g.	unkn.	burned	10-26-93	
46	4	1	US,AL		.47 - .60	99.53 - 99.40	slag	fire waste	frag.	3	x		grey			6.1g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
47	5	1	US,AL		.60 - .70	99.40 - 99.30	glass	glass	frag.	1	1	1b	clear		molded		unkn.	scratched	10-26-93	
48	5	1	US,AL		.60 - .70	99.40 - 99.30	BM	tar	frag.	2	x		black			4.8g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
49	5	1	US,AL		.60 - .70	99.40 - 99.30	coal	fire waste	frag.	10	x		black			19.8g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
50	5	1	US,AL		.60 - .70	99.40 - 99.30	slag	fire waste	frag.	15	x		grey			32.1g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
51	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	ceramic	flower pot	frag.	1	1	1b	red	none		5.9g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
52	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	8	2m	8b'	clear		molded		unkn.		10-26-93	
53	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	metal	metal	frag.	21	x		rust-brown			12.2g.	unkn.	corroded	10-26-93	
54	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	metal	fastener	frag.	2	2		rust-brown			1.4g.	unkn.	corroded	10-26-93	
55	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	BM	brick	frag.	3	x		red			75.5g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
56	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	BM	partic. sheeting	frag.	1	1		grey			11.6g.	20c.		10-26-93	
57	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	BM	mortar	frag.	2	x		white			12.4g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
58	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	faunal	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			.7g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
59	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	plastic	plastic	frag.	2	1		red/black				20c.		10-26-93	
60	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	coal	coal	frag.	8	x		black			13.0g.	unkn.	unburned	10-26-93	
61	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	slag	fire waste	frag.	6	x		grey			55.3g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
62	6	1	US,AL		.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	wood	unident.	frag.	2	1		black			.4g.	unkn.	burned	10-26-93	
63	7	1	UP	1	1.35	98.65	ceramic	stoneware	20%	57	1	46b, 6bs	off-white	white			1856M	ironstone cup	10-26-93	
64	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	glass	glass	frag.	1	1		clear				unkn.	white paint	10-26-93	
65	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	metal	metal	frag.	1	1		rust-brown				unkn.	corroded	10-26-93	
66	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x		white			15.1g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
67	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	faunal	shell	frag.	4	2m		white			3.9g.	unkn.	1 hinge	10-26-93	
68	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	coal	coal	frag.	7	x		black			6.2g.	unkn.	unburned	10-26-93	
69	7	1	UP		1.35 - 2.30	98.65 - 97.70	coal	fire waste	frag.	10	x		black			8.0g.	unkn.	burned	10-26-93	
70	7	2	UP		2.30 - 3.10	98.65 - 97.70	slag	fire waste	frag.	3	x		grey			4.0g.	unkn.		10-26-93	
Not Collected																				
					.70 - 1.35	99.30 - 98.65	BM	particle sheeting	frag.	1	1		grey				20c.		10-26-93	
										Total										
										237										

TEST 3  
N115, E75  
1' X 1'  
Area 26

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identify	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
71	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	glass	bottle neck	frag.	1	1	1n	green		molded		20c.	possible beer bottle	10-26-93
72	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	BM	mortar, cement	frag.	4	x		white		mixed	99g.	20c.		10-26-93
73	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	BM	brick	frag.	3	x		red		molded	11.8g.	20c.		10-26-93
74	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white			5.9g.	unkn.		10-26-93
75	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	coal	coal	frag.	2	x		black			8.2g.	unkn.	unburned	10-26-93
76	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	coal	fire waste	frag.	4	x		black			38.0g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-26-93
77	1	1	DP		.00 - .18	101.10 - 100.92	slag	fire waste	frag.	9	x		gray			37.2g.	unkn.		10-26-93
78	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	glass	container	frag.	1	1		clear		molded		20c.		10-26-93
79	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	BM	tar	frag.	2	2		black			4.0g.	20c.		10-26-93
80	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	coal	fire waste	frag.	2	x		black			9.7g.	unkn.	burned	10-26-93
81	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	coal	fire waste	frag.	12	x		black			20.2g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-26-93
82	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	slag	fire waste	frag.	3	x		brown-gray				unkn.		10-26-93
83	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1		off-white	blue, gold, white			unkn.		10-26-93
84	2	1	US		.18 - .50	100.92 - 100.60	ceramic	flower pot	frag.	2	1	1b, 1r	red	none			unkn.		10-26-93
85	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	unident.	unident.	100%	1	1		dk. brown			X	unkn.	possible kiln waste frag.	2-11-94
86	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	window	frag.	3	1m		clear		molded		unkn.		10-26-93
87	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	container	frag.	4	1	1b	clear		molded		20c.		10-26-93
88	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	container	frag.	3	1	1b	clear		molded	8.8g.	unkn.	textured	10-26-93
89	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	container	frag.	2	1	1b	lt. aqua		blown		unkn.	thick body frags.	10-26-93
90	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	glass	frag.	2	1	1b	clear		molded		unkn.		2-11-94
91	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	glass	glass	frag.	1	1	1b	green		molded		unkn.	beer	10-26-93
92	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	metal	metal	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			.8g.	unkn.		10-26-93
93	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	BM	corrugated panel	frag.	1	1		gray			27.8g.	20c.	particle board	10-26-93
93.1	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	BM	tile	25%	1	1		white	gray		89.0g.	20c.		10-26-93
93.2	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	BM	tile	100%	1	1		white	white		246.8g.	20c.	floor tile w/cement	10-26-93
94	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	shell	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			11.2g.	unkn.		10-26-93
95	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	slag	fire waste	frag.	1	x		gray			16.4g.	unkn.		10-26-93
96	3	1	US		.50 - 1.15	100.60 - 99.95	plastic	plastic	frag.	2	1		white w/gold				20c.		10-26-93
97	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	1	1	1ba	buff	white			1857M	ironstone	10-26-93
98	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	white			1857M	very hard paste ironstone	2-11-94
99	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	2	1	2b	buff	white			1857M	ironstone	10-26-93
100	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	2	1	1b	red	none			unkn.	flower pot	10-26-93
101	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	BM	worked stone	frag.	1	1		gray-lt. brown			3.9g.	unkn.	poss. tile or poured flooring frag	10-26-93
102	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	dk. brown			unkn.	very poor condition, spalling	10-26-93
103	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	container	frag.	3	1	3b	dk. green		mold/bln.		unkn.		2-11-94
104	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	lt. green		mold/bln.		unkn.	unclear impressions	2-11-94
105	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	dk. green		mold/bln.		unkn.		2-11-94
106	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	glass	frag.	3	1m	3b	clear		molded		unkn.		10-26-93
107	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	glass	frag.	3	1m		clear		molded		unkn.		10-26-93
108	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	glass	frag.	1	1	1b	aqua		unkn.		unkn.	curved	10-26-93
109	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1n	dk. brown		blown		unkn.	neck fragment	2-11-94
110	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	glass	poss. chimney glass	frag.	1	1		clear		unkn.		unkn.	thin	10-26-93
111	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	metal	fastener	80%	1	1		rust-brown				unkn.	highly corroded	2-11-94
112	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	metal	poss. container	frag.	1	1	1b	rust-brown				unkn.	highly corroded	10-26-93
113	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		lt. red			8.5g.	unkn.	worn	10-26-93
114	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white			2.7g.	unkn.		10-26-93
115	5	1	UP		1.25 - 3.0	99.85 - 98.10	coal	coal	frag.	13	x		black				unkn.	unburned	10-26-93

Total  
111

TEST 4  
N69, E118  
1' X 1'  
Area 60

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
116	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	99.40 - 99.30	coal	fire waste	frag.	1	x		grey			2.2g.	unkn.		10-27-93
117	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.30 - 98.50	glass	container	frag.	17	1		clear		molded		20c.	soda or juice bottle	10-27-93
118	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.40 - 98.50	metal	pipe	frag.	3	1m		rust-brown			16.6g.	unkn.	highly corroded	10-27-93
119	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.40 - 98.50	metal	nail	100%	1	1		rust-brown			4.5g.	unkn.	highly corroded	10-27-93
120	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.40 - 98.50	ceramic	wall top tile	frag.	1	1		grey-brown bo	dk. brown		16.6g.	20c.	Cable Building debris	10-27-93
121	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.40 - 98.50	BM	vault lid fragment	frag.	1	1		reddish-brown			1.7g.	1768	associated with Feature 3	10-27-93
122	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.30 - 98.50	faunal	shell	frag.	2	1m		white			1.6g.	unkn.		10-27-93
123	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.30 - 98.50	faunal	bone	frag.	1	1		lt. brown			.4g.	unkn.		10-27-93
124	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.30 - 98.50	coal	fire waste	frag.	11	x		grey			13g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-27-93
125	2	1	US		.10 - .90	99.30 - 98.50	plastic	cigar tip	100%	1	1		white		molded		20c.		10-27-93
126	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	2	1	2b	buff	white w/ blue			1860M	whiteware, spalling transfer-print glaze	10-27-93
127	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	glass	container	frag.	2	1	1b, 1bs	aqua		blown		mid 19c.		10-27-93
128	3	1	UP	17	0.9	98.5	glass	container	frag.	5	1	4b, 1r	clear		molded		20c.		2-11-94
128	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	dk. green		blown		unkn.		10-27-93
130	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	metal	unidentified	frag.	8	1m		rust-brown				unkn.		10-27-93
131	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	BM	brick	frag.	4	1m		red			23.4g.	unkn.	highly corroded	10-27-93
132	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white			5.3g.	unkn.	poss. from Cable Building	10-27-93
133	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	coal	coal	frag.	2	x		black			.1g.	unkn.		10-27-93
134	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	BM	coal	frag.	7	1m		red			2.3g.	unkn.	unburned	10-27-93
135	3	1	UP		.90 - 1.40	98.50 - 98.00	coal	fire waste	frag.	2	x		grey			2.0g.	unkn.	poss. from Cable building	10-27-93
																.6g.	unkn.	partially burned	10-27-93

Total  
73

TEST 5  
N73 E118  
1' X 1'  
Area 59

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
137	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	off-white	white			1860M	burned whiteware or soft-paste porcelain.	2-11-94
138	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	glass	container	frag.	2	1	2b	*S1,DP				unkn.		10-27-93
139	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	faunal	shell	frag.	4	2m		white			2.7g.	unkn.		10-27-93
140	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	macrobot.	pit	frag.	1	1		lt. brown			.8g.	unkn.	poss. apricot or peach	10-27-93
141	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	plastic	cigar tip	frag.	1	1		white		molded		20c.	chewed tip	10-27-93
142	1	1	DP		.00 - .14	99.50 - 99.36	coal	fire waste	frag.	25	x		grey			69.8g.	unkn.	burned	10-27-93
143	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	glass	bottle	frag.	1	1	1n	clear				20c.		10-27-93
144	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	glass	bottle	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		10-27-93
145	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	glass	unknown	frag.	3	1	3b	clear				unkn.	thin curved glass frags.	2-11-94
146	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	glass	container	frag.	3	1	3b	brown		molded		20c.	poss. bear bottle	10-27-93
147	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	lt. green		molded		20c.	poss. bear bottle	10-27-93
148	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	metal	unknown	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			73.6g.	unkn.	corroded, poss. knife handle	10-27-93
148.1	2	1	US	18	1	98.1	metal	strip	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			88.6g.	20c.		11-21-93
149	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	metal	web fence section	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			6.4g.	20c.	corroded	10-27-93
149.1	2	1	S2	2	1.15	88.35	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x		white			850 g.	unkn.	65' X .4	11-7-93
150	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white			3.4g.	unkn.	1 hinge	10-27-93
151	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	coal	coal	frag.	4	x		black			10.8g.	unkn.	unburned	10-27-93
152	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	slag	fire waste	frag.	58	x		grey-black			86.6g.	unkn.	burned w/ some coal	10-27-93
153	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	plastic	tobacco prod. tip	100%	8	8		white				20c.	gnawed ends	10-27-93
154	2	1	US		.14 - 1.20	99.38 - 98.30	foam	poss. insulation foam	frag.	4	1						20c.		10-27-93



## TEST 7, continued

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	I. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
180	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1r	lt. green				20c	Impressed: "...WHITE..."	11-9-93
181	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	glass	container	frag.	12	1m	12b	clear				20c.		11-9-93
182	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	metal	wire	frag.	12	x		rust-brown			36.9 g.	20c.		11-9-93
183	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	metal	nail	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			1.2g.	20c.		11-9-93
184	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	metal	can lid	frag.	1	1		rust-brown				20c.		11-9-93
185	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	BM	brick	frag.	2	x		orange-red			8.5 g.	20c.		11-9-93
186	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	BM	tar sheeting	frag.	1	1		black			25.2 g.	20c.		11-9-93
187	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	coal	coal	frag.	3	x		black			20.8 g.	unkn.		11-9-93
188	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	coal	fire waste	frag.	3	x		gray			6.4 g.	unkn.		11-9-93
189	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	plastic	plastic	frag.	3	1		black				20c.		11-9-93
190	2	1	US		.15-1.70	89.45-87.80	plastic	cigar tip	100%	1	1		white				20c.		11-9-93
201	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	white			unkn.	spalling glaze	2-11-94
202	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1 poss. bs	buff	white w/brown			1860M	annular whiteware	2-11-94
203	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	bead	glass bead	100%	1	1		milk white				unkn.	glass bead	2-11-94
204	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	glass	unkn.	frag.	4	1	4b	clear				unkn.	thick glass frags; see cat 156	11-9-93
205	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				unkn.	translucent	11-9-93
206	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	glass	flat glass	frag.	2	1	2b	clear-lt. green				unkn.		2-11-94
207	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	metal	unident.	frag.	2	1m		rust-brown				unkn.		11-9-93
208	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	BM	poss. vault lid frag.	frag.	1	1		reddish brown			28.1g.	1788		11-9-93
208.1	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	BM	poss. vault building stone	frag.	1	1		gray			72.5 g.	1788		11-9-93
209	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	mica. stone	unident.	frag.	1	1		lt. brown			1 g.	unkn.		11-9-93
210	3	1	MS		1.70-3.20	87.80-86.40	coal	coal	frag.	1	x		black			x	unkn.		11-9-93

Total  
127

TEST 7  
N74, E118  
1' X 1'  
Area 58

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	I. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
211	1	1	DP		.00-.10	89.50-89.40	metal	brace	100%	1	1		rust-brown			64.3	20c.	highly corroded	11-9-93
212	1	1	DP		.00-.10	89.50-89.40	metal	unident.	frag.	100+	1m		rust-brown			7.6 g.	20c.	highly corroded	11-9-93
213	1	1	DP		.00-.10	89.50-89.40	slag	fire waste	frag.	5	x		grey-black				unkn.		11-9-93
214	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	ceramic	unident.	frag.	1	1	1b	off-white	white			unkn.	generic stoneware, spalling glaze	2-11-94
215	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	poss. water bottle	frag.	1	1	1	clear				20c.	see cat. 156, 204	11-11-93
216	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	container	frag.	7	1m	6b, 1r	clear				20c.		11-11-93
217	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	container	frag.	5	1		clear				unkn.		11-11-93
218	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	poss. light bulb	frag.	2	1	2b	clear				20c.	poss. blue paint adhering	11-11-93
219	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	yellowish-green				19c.		11-11-93
219.1	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	large container	frag.	3	1	3b	clear		mold/bln.		20c.		11-11-93
220	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	ogus		molded		unkn.	impressed: "...WVO..."	2-11-94
221	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	faunal	shell	frag.	4	1m		white			.1 g.	unkn.		11-11-93
222	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	plastic	cigar tip	100%	2	2		white				20c.	one tip chewed	11-11-93
223	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	coal	coal	frag.	3	x		black			1.8 g.	unkn.	unburned	11-11-93
224	2	1	AL,US		.10-1.20	89.40-88.30	slag	fire waste	frag.	18	x		white-dk. grey			34.9 g.	unkn.	burned	11-11-93
225	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	1	1	1r	greyish-white	white			1857M	ironstone	2-11-94
226	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	off-white	white			unkn.		2-11-94
226.1	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1r	off-white	org.-brn./white			unkn.	annular whiteware	2-11-94
227	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1		dk. green				unkn.		2-11-94
228	3	1	MS		1.2	89.4	glass	poss. container	frag.	4	1	4b	clear				unkn.	poss. water bottle	11-15-93
229	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	glass	container	frag.	2	1	2b	clear				unkn.		11-15-93
230	3	1	MS		1.20-1.60	88.30-86.70	glass	container	frag.	8	1	8b, 1r	clear				unkn.		11-15-93

## TEST 7, continued

Cal.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identify	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
231	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear		molded		unkn.		11-15-93
232	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear		molded		unkn.		11-15-93
233	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	glass	container	frag.	4	1	4b	brown		molded		unkn.		11-15-93
234	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	glass	unident.	frag.	1	1		clear		blown		unkn.	20c.	11-15-93
235	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	metal	unident.	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			0.4g.	unkn.		11-17-93
236	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	BM	vault lid frag.	frag.	1	1		reddish-brown			4.8g.	1768		11-21-93
237	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	BM	red brick	frag.	1	1		orange-brown			3.0g.	unkn.		11-21-93
238	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	BM	vault wall frag.	frag.	1	1		grey			6.4g.	1768		11-21-93
239	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	BM	mortar	frag.	46	x		white-grey			32.4g.	1768		11-21-93
240	3	1	MS		1.29 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white			.4g.	unkn.		11-21-93
241	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	BM	fire waste	frag.	3	x		grey			5.1g.	unkn.	w/burned coal	11-21-93
242	3	1	MS		1.20 - 1.80	98.30 - 98.70	schist	mica, schist	frag.	1	x		grey			2.8g.	unkn.		11-21-93
243	4	1	MS	9	1.65	98.65	glass	bottle	10%	1	1	1n	lt. green		mold/bln.		m19c.	w/attached lip	2-11-94
244	4	1	MS	10	1.65	98.65	BM	metal door lock	50%	1	1		rust-brown			548.3g.	unkn.	highly corroded	11-11-93
245	4	1	MS	11	1.85	98.65	BM	vault lid frag.	frag.	2	1		red-brown			423.8 g.	1766	one frag. worked	11-11-93
246	4	1	MS		1.60 - 3.25	98.70 - 98.25	BM	poss.vault wall frag.	frag.	1	x		grey			42.7 g.	1766		11-11-93
247	4	1	MS		1.60 - 3.25	98.70 - 98.25	BM	mortar	frag.	11	x		white-grey			4.9g.	1768	w/burned shell, sand and poss. lime	2-11-94
248	4	1	MS		1.60 - 3.25	98.70 - 98.25	coal	coal	frag.	1	x		black			x	unkn.		

Total  
152

TEST 8  
N75, E118  
1' X 1'  
Area 59

Cal.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identify	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
249	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-23-93
250	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	glass	flat	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-23-93
251	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	glass	curved	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-23-93
252	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	BM	mortar	frag.	1	1	x	white				20c.		11-23-93
253	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1	x	white				unkn.		11-23-93
254	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	slag	fire waste	frag.	1	1	x	grey				unkn.	burned coal	11-23-93
255	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	slag	fire waste	frag.	1	1	x	reddish-grey			1.4g.	unkn.		11-23-93
256	1	1	DP		.00 - .15	99.60 - 99.45	plastic	unident.	frag.	1	1	1b	lt. blue				20c.		11-23-93
257	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	glass	flat glass	frag.	1	1	1b	clear, frosted				20c.		11-23-93
258	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	metal	unident.	frag.	1	1	x	rust-brown			.1g.	unkn.		11-23-93
259	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	BM	mortar	frag.	1	1	x	white				20c.		11-23-93
260	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	BM	dry wall	frag.	55	1m	x	white			2.1g.	20c.		11-23-93
261	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	BM	tar	frag.	3	x	x	black			13.8g.	20c.	construction debris	11-23-93
262	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1	x	white			.1g.	unkn.		11-23-93
263	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	plastic	unident.	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-23-93
264	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	slag	fire waste	frag.	8	x	x	grey			31.0g.	unkn.		11-23-93
265	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	slag	burned coal	frag.	44	x	x	grey			48.0g.	unkn.	burned coal	11-23-93
266	2	1	AL,US		.15 - 1.65	99.45 - 97.95	slag	unburned coal	frag.	4	x	x	black			3g.	unkn.	unburned coal	11-23-93
267	3	1	MS		1.85	97.95	glass	poss. water bottle	frag.	8	1	x	clear				20c.		11-23-93
268	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	2	1	2b	med. green				20c.		11-23-93
269	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	2	1	2b	lt. green				20c.		11-23-93
270	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	10	1m	10b	clear				20c.		11-23-93
271	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	4	1m	4b	clear				unkn.		2-11-94
272	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	brown				20c.		11-23-93
273	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	metal	wire	frag.	2	1m		rust-brown			14.4g.	20c.	highly corroded	11-23-93
274	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	metal	sheet metal	frag.	1	1		rust-brown			1.1g.	20c.	highly corroded	11-23-93
275	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		reddish-brown			.8g.	20c.		11-23-93

## TEST 8, continued

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
276	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x		white			8.0g.	20c.		11-23-93
277	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	BM	schist	frag.	3	x		grey			12.9g.	unkn.		11-23-93
278	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	BM	poss. vault wall frag.	frag.	1	x		brown			5.9g.	1768		11-23-93
279	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	BM	tar	frag.	1	x		black			18.5g.	unkn.		11-23-93
280	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	plastic	cigar tip	frag.	1	1		white				20c.		11-23-93
281	3	1	MS		2.2	97.4	BM	brick	frag.	1	1	x	reddish-brown			58.0g.	20c.		11-23-93
281.1	3	1	MS		1.15 - 2.95	98.55 - 98.65	coal	fire waste	frag.	1	x		black			4.0g.	unkn.		11-23-93
282	4	1	UP	18	1.95	97.65	plaster	negative mold of surface	100%	1	1		white		poured		1993		2-15-94
282.1	4	1	UP	12	1.8	97.8	ceramic	unident.	frag.	3	1m	3b	buff	white			unkn.	2 minute frags. with blue dec.	2-11-94
282.2	4	1	UP	12	1.8	97.8	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	3	1	3b	buff	white			1880M	whiteware	2-11-94
283	4	1	UP	13	1.75	97.85	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	1	1	1bs	buff	unglazed			unkn.	parallel impressions and circular markings	11-23-93
284	4	1	UP	14	1.8	97.8	glass	unident.	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				unkn.	very thin curved glass	2-11-94
285	4	1	UP	15	1.8	97.8	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		red-brown			1.2g.	unkn.		11-23-93
285.1	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	pebble	pebble	frag.	1	1	x	black	black			unkn.		11-23-93
286	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	BM	poss. vault lid	frag.	2	1	3b	red-brown			.9g.	1768	poss. assoc. with Surface 3	11-23-93
287	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	BM	stone and schist	frag.	30	x		grey			245.7g.	unkn.		11-23-93
288	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	faunal	shell	frag.	18	1m		white			1.3g.	unkn.		11-23-93
289	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	slag	fire waste	frag.	9	x		grey				unkn.	burned	11-23-93
290	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	slag	fire waste	frag.	10	x		white-grey			3.5g.	unkn.		11-23-93
291	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	coal	fire waste	frag.	2	x		black			5.5g.	unkn.		11-23-93
292	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	misc.	quartz	frag.	1	x		lt brn-yellow			8.1g.	unkn.		11-23-93
293	4	2	UP		2.05 - 3.15	98.50 - 98.55	misc.	sandstone	frag.	4	x		white-yellow			2.9g.	unkn.		11-23-93

Total  
252

TEST 9  
N77, E118  
1' X 1'  
Area 59

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
294	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	glass	flat glass	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-24-93
295	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-24-93
296	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x		white			.2g.	unkn.		11-24-93
297	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	faunal	shell	frag.	1	1		white				unkn.		11-24-93
298	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	coal	fire waste	frag.	8	x		black			3.7g.	unkn.	partially burned	11-24-93
299	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	slag	fire waste	frag.	12	x		grey			2.3g.	unkn.		11-24-93
300	1	1	DP		.00 - .10	98.00 - 98.90	plastic	unident.	frag.	1	1		red				20c.		11-24-93
301	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	white	white w/ blue			1880M	transfer-print w/floral pattern	2-11-94
302	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	off-white	white			unkn.		2-11-94
303	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	glass	unknown	frag.	2	1m	2b	clear				unkn.	thin curved glass frags.	2-11-94
304	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	glass	poss. window glass	frag.	2	1m	2b	clear				20c.		11-24-93
305	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	glass	poss. window glass	frag.	2	1m	2b	clear				20c.		11-24-93
306	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	glass	container	frag.	1	1	2b	clear				unkn.		11-24-93
307	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	metal	wire	frag.	1	1		rust-brown				20c.		11-24-93
308	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	BM	mortar	frag.	3	x		lt. brn.-white			14.8g.			11-24-93
309	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	BM	drywall	frag.	1	1		white			13.1g.	20c.		11-24-93
310	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	BM	brick	frag.	1	1		red			1g.			11-24-93
311	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	BM	tar sheet	frag.	5	1m		grey-black			3.7g.	20c.	poss. roof shingle frag.	11-24-93
312	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	faunal	shell	frag.	10	3m		white			3.8g.	20c.		11-24-93
313	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	slag	fire waste	frag.	14	x		grey			51.1g.	20c.	w/partially burned coal	11-24-93
314	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	coal	coal	frag.	8	x		black			34.8g.	unkn.		11-24-93
315	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	foam	foam	frag.	1	x		yellow				unkn.		11-24-93

## TEST 9, continued

Cat.	Street	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identify	Element	E. Cnt.	I. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Date Comp.
316	2	1	US		.10 - 1.60	95.90 - 94.40	plastic	cigar tip	frag.	1	1		white				20c.		11-24-93
317	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	3	1	3b	cream	white			1860M	whiteware	2-11-94
317.1	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	red	green			unkn.	poss. flower pot frag.	11-24-93
317.2	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	2	1	2b	cream	white			unkn.	poss. whiteware	2-24-94
318	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	8	1m	8b	buff				unkn.	body paste frag.	2-11-94
318.1	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	stoneware	frag.	3	1m	3b	yellow/grey				1857M	ironstone	2-11-94
319	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.30	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	5	1m	4b, 1bs	buff	white			unkn.		2-11-94
919.1	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.30	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	white			unkn.		2-11-94
319.2	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.30	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	poss. porcelain	frag.	1	1	1r	grey/white	white			unkn.	poss. burned ironstone	2-11-94
320	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	white			unkn.	crackled glaze	2-11-94
320.1	3	1	MS	21	1.6	94.9	BM	vault lid fragment	frag.	15%	1	1	reddish brown			+200lbs.	1786	Inscribed	2-18-94
321	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	white w/purple			unkn.	transfer-print glaze, poss. floral pattern	2-11-94
322	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	buff	blue ext., white int.			poss. 20c.		2-11-94
323	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	earthenware	frag.	1	1	1b	lt. grey-brn.	yel. ext., brn. int.			unkn.	poss. 18c.	11-24-93
324	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	ceramic	kaolin pipe bowl frag.	frag.	1	1	1b	off-white				unkn.	undagnostic frag.	2-11-94
325	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	54	1m	51b, 1r, 2t	clear				20c.		11-24-93
326	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	45	1m	44b, 1r	clear				20c.		11-25-93
327	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	17	1m		clear				20c.		11-25-93
328	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	5	1m	5b	clear				20c.		11-25-93
329	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-25-93
330	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	5	1m	4b, 1r	clear				20c.		11-25-93
331	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-25-93
332	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-25-93
333	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	vessel	frag.	1	1	1b	milk glass				20c.		11-25-93
334	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	flat glass	frag.	1	1	1b	clear				20c.		11-25-93
335	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	4b	lt. blue				unkn.		11-26-93
336	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1m	9b	green				20c.		11-26-93
337	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	green				20c.		2-11-94
338	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	4b	lt. green				unkn.		11-26-93
339	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	flat glass	frag.	4	1m	4b	lt. green				20c.		11-26-93
340	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1b	dk. blue				unkn.		2-11-94
340.1	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1m	18	dk. brown				20c.		11-26-93
340.2	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1n	1n	clear				20c.		11-26-93
340.3	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	glass	container	frag.	1	1	1n	clear				20c.		11-26-93
341	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	metal	container	frag.	2	1m	2b	rust, silver,	red and white		.1g.	20c.	poss. milk bottle	11-26-93
342	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	metal	unident.	frag.	2	1m	2b	rust-red			1.2g.	unkn.		11-26-93
343	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	vault lid	frag.	9	1	9b	brown			66g.	1786	sandstone	11-26-93
344	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	mortar	frag.	1	x	3	white			14.1g	20c.		11-26-93
345	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	roofing tar	frag.	8	1m	x	black			13.2g.	20c.		11-26-93
346	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	particle board	frag.	1	1	1b	black			14.2g.	20c.		11-26-93
347	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	dry wall frag.	frag.	1	1		white			.4g.	20c.		11-26-93
348	3	1	MS		1.60 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	BM	marble	frag.	2	1m		white			.5g.	20c.	poss. Cable Building BM frag.	11-26-93

## TEST 9, continued

Cat.	Strat.	Level	P.D.	P.L.	Ground Elev.	Datum Elev.	Material	Identity	Element	E. Cnt.	L. Cnt.	Form	Color	Glaze	Technique	Weight	Date	Comments	Dpts Comp.
349	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	faunal	shell	frag.	5	2m		white			3.1g.	unkn.		11-28-93
350	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	faunal	Avis long bone	frag.	1	1		white			.1g.	unkn.		11-28-93
351	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	faunal	small mammal vertebra	frag.	1	1		white			1.2g.	unkn.		11-28-93
352	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	macro	shell	frag.	1	1		lt. brown			.9g.	unkn.		11-28-93
353	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	coal	coal	frag.	22	x		black			28.6g.	unkn.		11-28-93
354	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	slag	fire waste	frag.	30	x		gray-white			34.2g.	unkn.		11-28-93
355	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	shale	shale	frag.	4	x		grey			21.0g.	unkn.		11-28-93
356	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	cig. filter frag.	frag.	2	2		white				20c.		11-28-93
357	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	wire spool	frag.	2	1		black			1.6g	20c.		11-28-93
358	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	phonograph disk	frag.	40	1m		black				20c.		11-28-93
359	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	unident.	frag.	1	1		clear				20c.		11-28-93
360	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	label frame*	95&	2	1		black				20c.		11-28-93
361	3	1	MS		1.80 - 4.3	94.90 - 91.70	plastic	plastic	frag.	10	3m		lt. brown				20c.		11-28-93

## ABBREVIATIONS:

b=body; bs=base; L=late; m=minimum; M=median date; n=neck; r=rim

Total  
399

## CONTEXTS:

UP: Undisturbed Primary  
 DP: Disturbed Primary  
 US: Undisturbed Secondary  
 DS: Disturbed Secondary  
 M: Mixed  
 A: Alluvial

SURFACE COLLECTION

Cat.      Artifact  
 362/s      section of cast-iron fence

**CORNELL CEMETERY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROJECT, 1993-4**  
APPENDIX 2: Building Material Removed During Archaeological Surface Collection

<u>Area</u>	<u>Weight in Lbs.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Weight in Lbs.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Weight in Lbs.</u>
1	3	25	6	49	0
2	0	26	4	50	13
3	0	27	26	51	30
4	174	28	28	52	52
5	0	29	0	53	0
6	5	30	40	54	1
7	14	31	13	55	0
8	62	32	12	56	129
9	61	33	36	57	12
10	2	34	5	58	12
11	11	35	13	59	31
12	16	36	0	60	327
13	0	37	0.5	61	112
14	14	38	34	62	32
15	54	39	17	63	81
16	0	40	51	64	215
17	45	41	0	65	14
18	0	42	89	66	65
19	25	43	30	67	60
20	0	44	0	68	73
21	0	45	62	69	67
22	23	46	103	70	43
23	136	47	42	71	24
24	95	48	262	72	18

**CORNELL CEMETERY ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROJECT, 1993-4**

**APPENDIX 3: Complete Inventory of Bottles Removed During Archaeological Surface Collection**

<u>COLOR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>COUNT</u>
clear	molded	200 ml.	vodka	20c.	12
clear	molded	.5 pint	vodka	20c.	13
clear	molded	1 quart	beer	20c.	3
brown	molded	1 quart	beer	20c.	4
brown	molded	.5 pint	wine	20c.	16
brown	molded	8 oz.	beer	20c.	1
brown	molded	6 oz.	beer	20c.	3
green	molded	750 ml., 25.4 oz.	wine	20c.	1
green	molded	8 oz.	beer	20c.	2
green	molded	6 oz.	beer	20c.	2



TEST = [1] ..... [10]  
 TREE = ( )  
 AREA = 1 80



Figure 12. Archaeological Site Map for the Richard Cornell Cemetery, Far Rockaway, Queens, New York, Showing Site Features 1 through 4, Surrounding Architectural Structures and Ten Tests: Test 1 (N61.2, E97.3); Test 2 (N102.1, E102.1); Test 3 (N115, E75); Test 4 (N69, E118); Test 5, Feature 2 (N73, E118); Test 6 (N76, E118); Test 7 (N74, E118); Test 8 (N75, E118); Test 9, Feature 3 (N77, E118.5); Test 10, Feature 4 (N134, E72).

Block 15574, Lot 10

Mark Redding  
4-2-84

10 feet