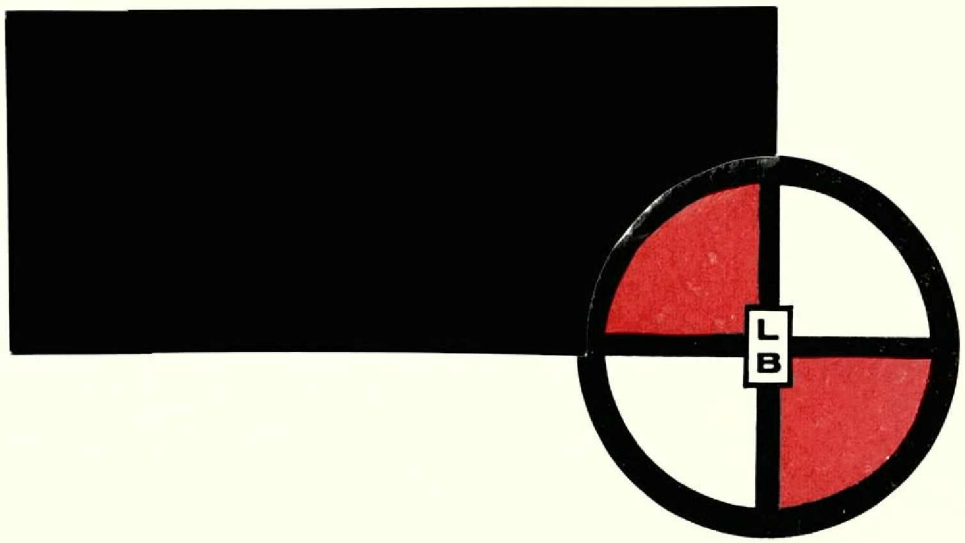

LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

100 Halsted Street
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

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FINAL

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED SEWAGE/PLUMBING LINES AND SEEPAGE BASIN AT VAN CORTLANDT MANSION, BROADWAY AND 242nd STREET VAN CORTLANDT PARK, BRONX, NEW YORK

1987

Prepared For:

McCULLAGH MECHANICAL CO., INC.
BRONX, NEW YORK

Prepared By:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

On November 14, 1986, the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA) conducted an archaeological survey (Phase I) at the Van Cortlandt Mansion, Broadway and 242nd Street, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York (Figure 1). This work was performed under contract with McCullagh Mechanical Company, Inc. (Contract No. X-92-984). The mansion is an architecturally significant site, designated as a landmark property by the City of New York. The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate the significance of any archaeological deposits that would be impacted during the proposed reconstruction of the Van Cortlandt Mansion (Stage 1). The part of the reconstruction involved in this contract includes the installation of sewage/plumbing lines and a seepage basin within the property, specifically in the east yard area and in the garden on the west side of the mansion. The installation is to be performed by McCullagh Mechanical Company, Inc., under contract with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

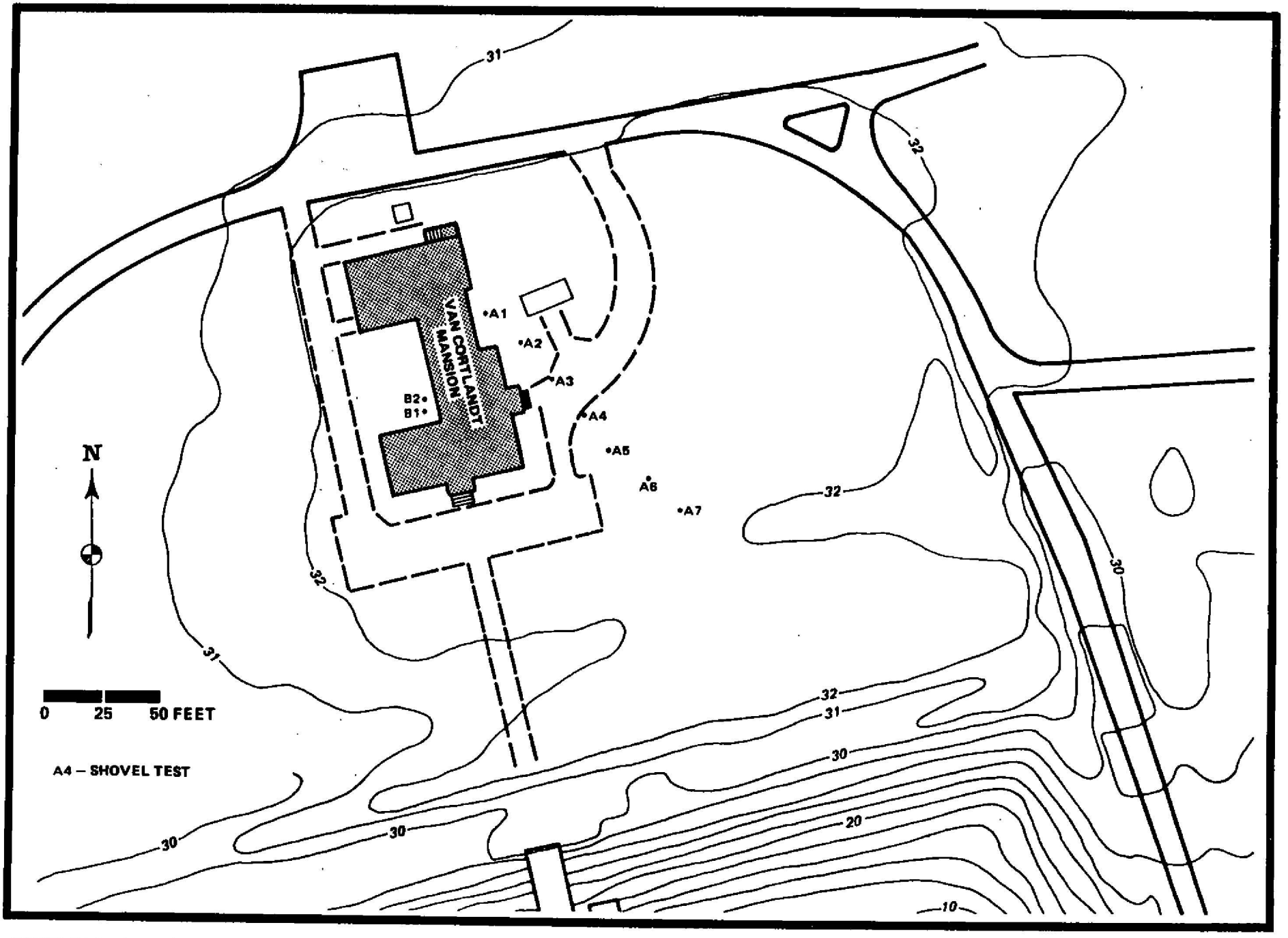


FIGURE 1: Location of Shovel Tests at Van Cortlandt Mansion, Bronx, New York

II. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The land that currently comprises Van Cortlandt Park was originally inhabited by Native Americans. In fact, in 1890 J.B. James salvaged a prehistoric site, on the property that was being destroyed by grading operations. He exposed several bowl-shaped pits containing refuse and shell. James also uncovered several flexed burials. Among the material recovered were lithic tools (including projectile points), bone tools, turtle carapaces, and many ceramic sherds (Smith 1950:169). Eighteen projectile points and three ceramic sherds from this site are reported to be in the possession of the Museum of the American Indian (Ultan 1984:13).

The first European settlers in the area were Dutch. Adriaen Cornelisen van der Donck was granted land in 1646 which included the current property that comprises Van Cortlandt Park. He also purchased the land from local Native Americans to secure his ownership. Owing to his age, his property was referred to as "de jongheers landt," (pronounced yonkheers) for "the young gentleman's land,", which is how the name of Yonkers originated (Ultan 1984:13-14). The foundation of Adriaen van der Donck's house is believed to have been located during excavation for a sewer in the fall of 1910, and is situated approximately 150 feet south of the Van Cortlandt Mansion. Investigations that took place following the discovery recovered delftware ceramics, clay pipes, a silver button, the remains of lead frames with thin white glass, and flat, red Holland bricks, some of which were apparently glazed (Ultan 1984:14). It is also a possibility that this foundation was that of a house occupied by Frederick Van Cortlandt prior to the construction of the mansion.

Following Adriaen van der Donck's death, about 1655, his wife inherited the property. The property's ownership was confirmed by the English Governor in 1666, after the English conquest of the Dutch colony. By this time the widow Mary Doughty van der Donck had married Hugh O' Neill of Maryland. Her brother, Elias Doughty, gained control of the property and began to divide and sell the land. Tibbetts Brook derives its name from one of the purchasers of the land in 1688, George Tippett. The purchaser who had the largest influence on the eventual outcome of the partitioning was a wealthy New York merchant, Frederick Philipse, who was to obtain much of the land between the Croton River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. His adopted daughter, Eva, married Jacobus Van Cortlandt in 1692, and a year later Philipse married Catherine, the sister of his son-in-law.

Jacobus and Catherine Van Cortlandt are the children of Oloff Stephensen, who occasionally adopted the surname Van Cortlandt, which means, "from Coorland." Coorland was the region comprising Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and was ruled by the Swedes in the seventeenth century. Jacobus permanantly adopted the Van

Cortlandt surname and had assimilated the Dutch culture of New Amsterdam to the point that his papers were written in Dutch. In 1699 he bought a 50 acre tract of land from his father-in-law, that was to become the heart of Van Cortlandt Park. In that same year Jacobus is credited with damming Tibbetts Creek to create what is now Van Cortlandt Lake. He used the dam to power a saw mill and a grist mill. It is believed that he did not have a residence on the property because he maintained a house in New York and was active in municipal affairs.

In 1739 Frederick Van Cortlandt inherited the property from his father and nine years later began construction of the present Van Cortlandt Mansion. It is unlikely that he saw the house completely finished, as he died in 1749. He was buried on Vault Hill, which is situated just north of the present day Parade Ground. The house that he left was minus the wing that contains the current dining hall and side room, which was added a year or two later. The mansion is considered to be in a Georgian style with a strong Dutch influence, and possibly modeled after the Philipse Manor House in Yonkers (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission 1975:193). The wing on the back of the mansion, built for caretakers, was added about 1913-1914.

Frederick Van Cortlandt left three sons, two of whom are worthy of mention: Augustus and James. Augustus became the Clerk of New York City, and although he held a rather neutral position during the American Revolution, he was instructed by the Provincial Congress to find a suitable hiding place for the City's records. After originally stowing the records in a cellar under his city house's garden, he transferred them to the arch of the family vault on what was by then his brother James' property. James took an active role in the early days of the Revolution, having presided over a meeting of Westchester County freeholders to choose Provincial Congress delegates, and later serving as a member of a committee for the Congress which reported on the feasibility of constructing a fort near the mansion property.

Van Cortlandt Park was the site of much military activity during the Revolution, though the only skirmish of note that took place on the property occured on August 31, 1778, when a group of Stockbridge Indians who sided with the Americans were ambushed by British, Hessian, and Tory Troops (Ultan 1984:20). They are buried in Indian Field and commemorated by a plaque. The first military action occurred when Colonel Bernardus Swartwout of the Dutchess County Militia used the house as his headquarters, and had his troops encamped on the property for three days in August of 1776 (Ultan 1984:20). George Washington is believed to have stayed at the mansion many times, but most of those occasions are undocumented. The first documented occasion occurred on October 12, 1776 at which time he received news of the British invasion at Throgs Neck. The last documented visit took place on November 21, 1783. British General Sir William Howe used Van Cortlandt Mansion as his headquarters on November 13, 1776, and for much of the remainder of the war, the property was behind British lines.

Augustus Van Cortlandt was to be the last surviving son of Frederick, inheriting the property in the early nineteenth century. He moved the dam of Van Cortlandt Lake and the mill, and also had a new saw mill constructed in 1823 (Ultan 1984:18). That same year, he passed away, the last male heir of the Van Cortlandt family. For the remainder of the time that the property belonged to the family, several of the men who married into the family took the Van Cortlandt name when their father-in-law died. In 1889, the family sold the mansion and the surrounding land to the City of New York for use as a park.

For the first few years after the city aquired the land, the house served as a New York State police barracks to guard a herd of bison on the property. The use of the house as barracks continued until 1896, when the house was leased to the Colonial Dames as a house museum. They have maintained the house since that time (New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission 1975).

The Van Cortlandt Mansion and Park were nominated as a New York City Landmark in 1966, and the interior of the mansion was nominated in 1975. A major restoration of the mansion took place in 1913 under the direction of Norman Isham. Another restoration was undertaken in 1960. Aside from the two earlier mentioned studies, the only other archaeological investigation to have taken place in the park was in July, 1985 by Louis Berger and Associates, Inc. (LBA 1985). This work involved subsurface testing prior to the placement of the egress stair and dry well located along the west wall of the south wing of the mansion.

III. FIELD METHODS

The testing, as specified in the scope of work, was to consist of two (2) shovel tests at 5.0 foot centers in the area of the seepage basin, and a maximum of eleven (11) shovel tests at 20.0 foot centers along the proposed sewer/plumbing trenches. These tests were to be excavated, if possible, to sterile subsoil. LBA requested that a staff member of McCullagh Mechanical Co., Inc. be on-site with the archaeological crew to assist in locating the areas of the proposed trenches, since McCullagh Mechanical Co., Inc. would not be flagging the alignments prior to the fieldwork. Because of conflicting schedules, an arrangement was made to meet with Kevin Ruocco of McCullagh Mechanical Co., Inc. on the day preceeding the fieldwork (November 13, 1985). During this meeting Mr. Ruocco revealed that the trench in the east yard area would have a straight alignment, with no bends. He also stated that the trenches along the western side of the mansion would have a maximum depth of 18 inches, and so were not considered to be a serious threat to any extant, buried cultural deposits.

Figure 1 shows the locations of the shovel tests. The two (2) shovel tests that were excavated at 5.0 foot centers in the area of the seepage basin did extend into sterile subsoil. The tests were placed so as to allow for room to excavate and screen all excavated soil without disturbing the existing garden. Seven (7) shovel tests were excavated in the east yard area along the proposed trench alignment. A central line was established within that alignment, starting from the exit/entrance point for sewage pipes adjacent to the mansion, and then running southeast for approximately 140 feet. Beginning 10.0 feet away from the house, the shovel tests were placed every 20.0 feet, with the second test 1.0 feet east of the trench line, the fourth test 2.0 feet west of the line, the fifth test 5.0 feet west of the trench line, and the rest of the tests along the trench alignment. Some shovel tests were located off the trench line to avoid historic vegetation and a valve box, and to expand the area of investigation. All but one of these shovel tests was excavated to sterile subsoil. As will be detailed below, these seven shovel tests exposed highly disturbed and mixed soils within the east yard area. The remaining four shovel tests proposed for the yard area were not used, given this high level of soil disturbance. Any additional tests would provide redundant stratigraphic information.

The tests were excavated by shovel until it became too difficult to remove soil from the hole. At this point, a posthole digger was utilized until the test was completed. The depth of the test at the start of posthole excavation was usually in or very near sterile subsoil. All soils excavated were passed through 1/4-inch mesh hardware wire cloth, and all cultural material was saved for

laboratory analysis. The depths of the sediments were measured to within 0.05 feet and Munsell soil color charts were employed to aid in the accurate description of all soils encountered.

IV. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The soil profiles of the seven (7) shovel tests placed in the east yard area are represented in Figure 2. The profiles have been normalized with respect to the ground surface and do not, therefore, provide elevational information relative to an external standard. No two shovel tests exhibit a similar profile, which is an indication of disturbed sediments. All of the tests have a similar stratum at the surface, i.e. a loam with sand or silt. The color of this stratum ranges from black to very dark grayish brown. The depth varied from a thin lens in A-3 (located in the driveway) to 0.6 feet below surface. Below this stratum is a variety of sediments. The middle strata are an assortment of loams, sands, and silts with differing degrees of mixing and thickness. This most clearly illustrates the disturbed nature of this portion of the project area. As noted above, Figure 2 shows a lack of continuity in the soil profiles across the area of investigation suggesting extensive disturbances of once intact soils. The only stratum that appears to have some consistency is the basal sediment, which varies from a silty loam to a silty sand, and has a brownish yellow or yellowish brown color. Shovel Test A-4 exposed this soil as a brown silt. This deposit appears to be absent in Shovel Test A-6. As further evidence of disturbance in this yard area, Shovel Test A-5 had to be relocated off the trench line to avoid an existing valve box. Also, approximately 12 feet beyond the last shovel test, were another valve box and a brick man-hole in the approximate location of the terminus of the proposed trench.

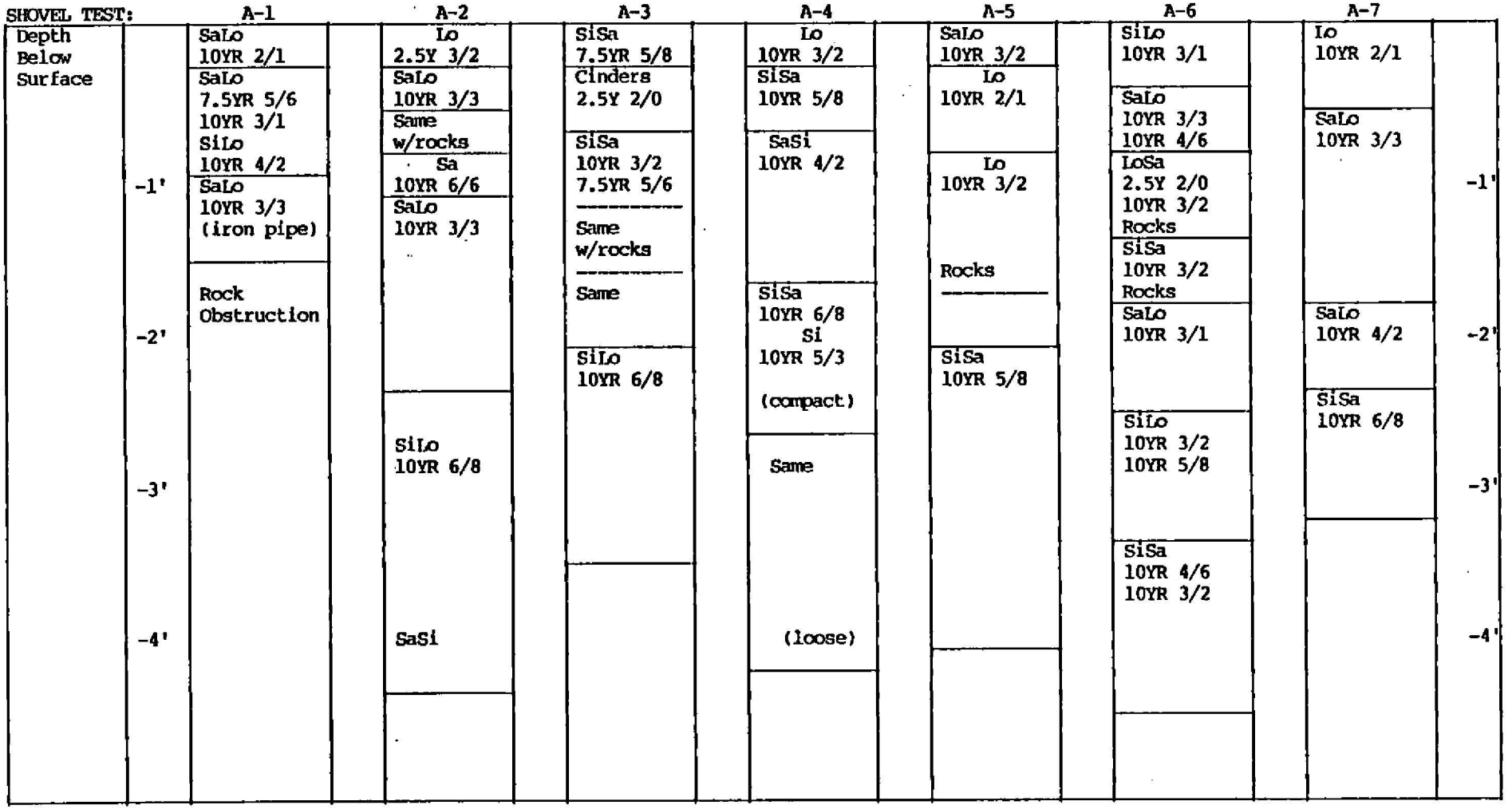
The datable artifacts recovered from the yard area have manufacturing dates beginning in the latter half of the seventeenth century (Appendix A), which coincides with the early occupation of the property. In addition, four small sherds of buff bodied slipware were recovered, which were manufactured from the late seventeenth century through most of the eighteenth century. The early artifact assemblage also includes a single scratch blue, white salt glazed stoneware sherd, which has a manufacturing date range of 1744 to 1783. All of these early artifacts were recovered from soils that also contained nineteenth- and sometimes twentieth-century materials.

Artifacts were present in all soil strata, but were not concentrated in any specific horizontal or vertical context. The few materials that were found in the basal sediments were believed to have entered these soils during shovel test excavation or earlier subsurface disturbances. No historical or prehistorical features were located during the testing.

The second area of investigation was on the western side of the mansion in the location of the proposed seepage basin. This area is presently in use as a garden and contains brick walkways

FIGURE 2

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION SHOVEL TEST PROFILES: EAST YARD



Soils: Si - Silt
Sa - Sand
Lo - Loam

Colors:
2.5Y 2/0 - Black
10YR 2/1
2.5Y 3/2 - Very dark
10YR 3/2 grayish brown
10YR 3/3 - Dark brown
10YR 5/3 - Brown
7.5YR 5/6, 5/8 - Strong brown
10YR 4/2 - Dark grayish brown
10YR 4/6 - Dark yellowish brown
10YR 5/8 - Yellowish brown
10YR 6/8 - Brownish yellow

arranged in geometric patterns. The soil profiles of the two shovel tests in this area are shown in Figure 3. Again, the profiles have been normalized with respect to ground surface.

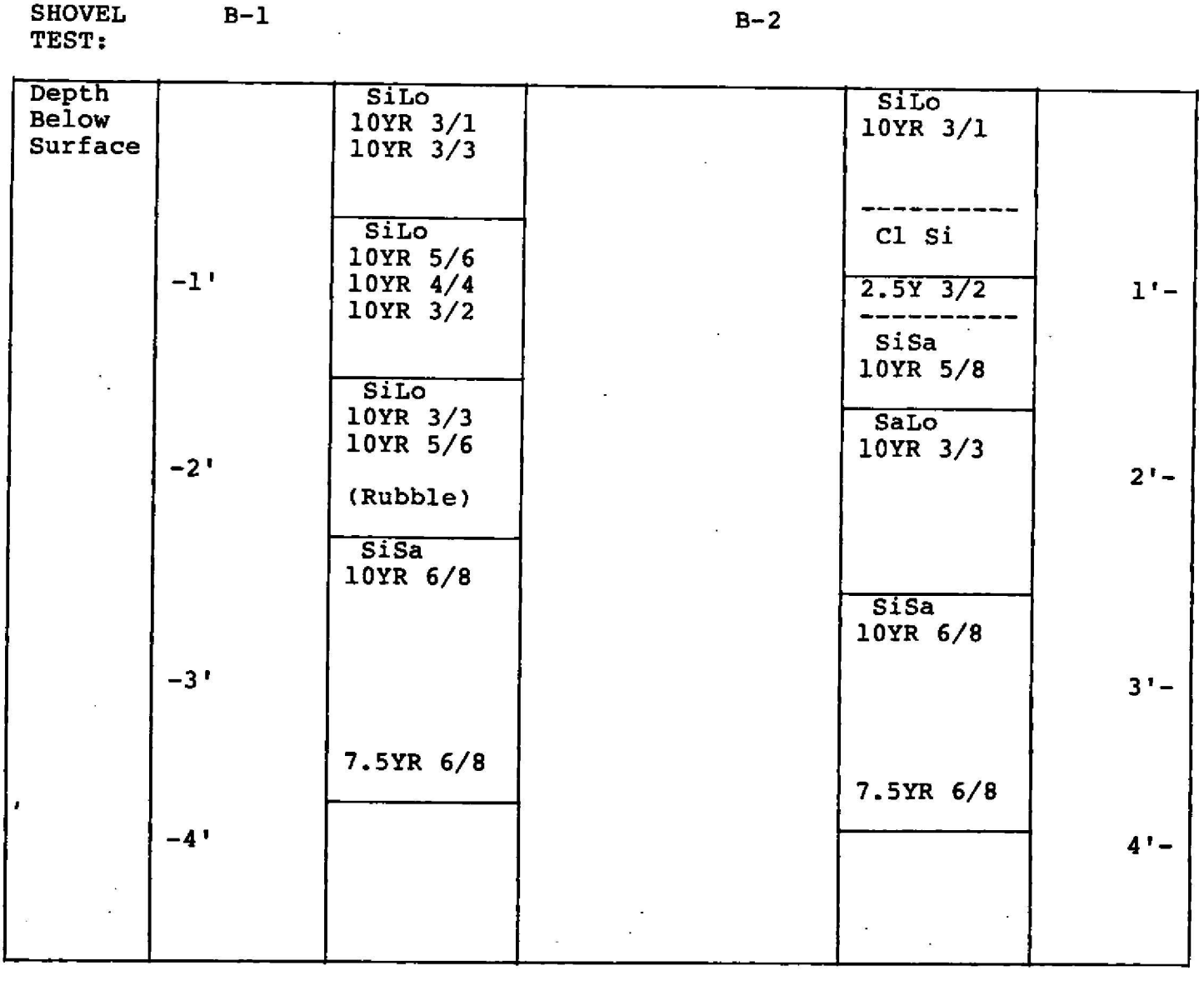
The top stratum of Shovel Test B-1 was a very dark gray silty loam with some mottling of a dark brown silty loam. Stratum Two consisted of a mixture of silty sands of various colors: yellowish brown, dark yellowish brown and very dark grayish brown. Below this stratum was another mixed deposit of dark brown silty loam. Also in the latter stratum was a high density of building rubble. Stratum four consisted of a homogeneous sandy loam of dark brown (10YR 3/3). The basal stratum was a silty sand that started as a brownish yellow and gradually gained a redder hue with depth, ending as a reddish yellow. Shovel Test B-2 only differed from B-1 in the soils near the surface, with the lower two strata very similar with respect to color and texture. The top stratum of Test B-2 was a homogeneous silty loam of very dark gray until within 0.15 feet of the interface with Stratum Two. At this point, the soil becomes mottled with a very dark grayish brown clayey silt. The intrusive soil is denoted by dashed lines in the profile shown in Figure 3. This mottling continued 0.15 feet into Stratum Two, which was a yellowish brown silty sand. Overall, these tests exposed soils similar to those found in LBA's testing of the proposed egress stair and dry well area on the west wall of the mansion's south wing (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1985).

In addition to other artifactual material, Shovel Test B-1 yielded a small redware sherd decorated with a combed slip (Appendix A). The manufacturing date range for combed slip decorated redware is 1670 to 1850 (Barber 1976, Denker and Denker 1985, Turnbaugh 1983, Winton and Winton 1981). Shovel Test B-2 contained a fragment of a delft tile, which had a manufacturing date range from 1660 to 1850 (Korf 1979, Noel Hume 1969, Schaap 1984). Because of the long period of manufacture for combed slip decorated redware and the delft tile, it was not possible to associate these artifacts with any specific occupation of the Van Cortlandt Mansion. As in the east yard, no prehistoric remains were uncovered in the west garden area.

The area tested west of the Mansion has been subjected to disturbances associated with gardening activities (Figure 3). The uppermost strata represents a topsoil with a mix of sediments extending to 0.85 feet below the surface. Below this top soil was a sediment (extending to 1.2 feet) that contained very few artifacts (see Appendix A) and consisted of a mix of silts and sands of different colors (dotted line in profile). Artifacts within this sediment had a very long manufacturing date range (e.g., the delft tile), so the depositional date of these soils could not be determined. This mixing of soils of different colors and the low artifact frequency suggest a fill deposit. Interestingly, the delft tile fragment recovered from this area exhibited no signs of surface exposure or weathering suggesting either a long term

FIGURE 3

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION SHOVEL TEST PROFILE: WEST OF MANSION



Soils:
Si - Silt
Sa - Sand
Lo - Loam
Cl - Clay

Colors:
10YR 3/1 - Very Dark Gray
10YR 3/2 - Very Dark Grayish Brown
2.5Y 3/2 - Very Dark Garyish Brown
10YR 3/3 - Dark Brown
10YR 4/4 - Dark Yellowish Brown
10YR 5/6 - Yellowish Brown
10YR 5/8 - Yellowish Brown
10YR 6/8 - Brownish Yellow
7.5YR 6/8 - Reddish Yellow

burial or more recent reburial from another subsurface location possibly within the property. Also, the low frequency of artifactual materials in these soils did not suggest the presence of a trash midden or sheet refuse.

It is expected that the disturbance of the top sediments is fairly consistent throughout the area of the garden. A similar disturbance was observed in the stair/dry well area (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1985). Given that the proposed trenches next to the mansion will extend only 1.5 feet below surface, only these upper disturbed soils will be impacted.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The testing conducted in advance of the sewage/plumbing lines in the east yard and the seepage basin in the west garden area of the Van Cortlandt Mansion revealed no significant subsurface features. The east yard appears to have been disturbed during earlier excavations for utility lines. Artifactual materials have been subjected to extensive redeposition, and are therefore of little analytical value. The garden area west of the mansion has been disturbed by gardening and has experienced filling activities. Also, no subsurface features were found in this area. The proposed pipe trenches near the west and south walls are to extend only into these disturbed soils. Given these findings, it appears that the proposed sewer/plumbing lines and seepage basin will not have any effect on intact cultural resources within Van Cortlandt Mansion property.

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST A - 1 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 1

I.	KITCHEN GROUP		
	Ceramic total		
	Glass total		
	Tableware		
II.	BONE GROUP		
	Bos (cow)	3	
III.	ARCHITECTURAL GROUP		
	Window glass-clear		
	Window glass-colored		
	Brick	1	
	Mortar	1	
	Plaster		
	Cement etc.		
	Nails- cut/wrought		
	Nails- wire	1	
	Slate	1	
IV.	FURNITURE GROUP		
V.	ARMS		
VI.	CLOTHING GROUP		
	Buttons		
VII.	PERSONAL GROUP		
VIII.	TOBACCO PIPE GROUP		
	Bowls		
	Stems ____ size ____		
	Stems ____ size ____		
IX.	ACTIVITIES GROUP		
	Oyster		
	Clam		
X.	PREHISTORIC GROUP		
XI.	MODERN MATERIALS		
XII.	BURNED MATERIALS		
XIII.	MISC.		

ON CORTLANDT MANSION

ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-1 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 2

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored 1
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T.A.1 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 2

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Ironstone	Clear glazed, Molded	Body	1840-Present

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-2 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 3

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total 1
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP
Bird 1

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear 1
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire 1
Slate 3

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. A-2 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 3

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Body	curved, bottle	clear	

COMMENTS.....

JAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-2 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 4

I.	KITCHEN GROUP	
	Ceramic total	6
	Glass total	4
	Tableware	
II.	BONE GROUP	
	Medium-Large mammal	3
III.	ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
	Window glass-clear	
	Window glass-colored	
	Brick	4
	Mortar	
	Plaster	
	Cement etc.	
	Nails- cut/wrought	6
	Nails- wire	
	Door Hinge	1
IV.	FURNITURE GROUP	
V.	ARMS	
VI.	CLOTHING GROUP	
	Buttons	
VII.	PERSONAL GROUP	
VIII.	TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	
	Bowls	
	Stems ____ size ____	
	Stems ____ size ____	
IX.	ACTIVITIES GROUP	
	Oyster	✓
	Horseshoe Fragment	1
X.	PREHISTORIC GROUP	
	Quartz Flake	1 X DISCARDED
	Not a Flake	
XI.	MODERN MATERIALS	
XII.	BURNED MATERIALS	
XIII.	MISC.	
	Unident Metal	2

AD CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-2 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 4

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Redware	Clear glaze	body	
1	Redware	Black glaze	body	
1	Buff/yellow	Slipware	rim	1670-1795
1	Whiteware	Red Transfer print, double sided	body	1825-1915
2	Ironstone	Plain	1) Body 1) Base	1840 - Present

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Body	Bottle	Dark green	
1	Body	Fragment	Light green	
1	Body	Bottle	Amber	
1	Body	Fragment	Clear	

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-2 STRATUM 5 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 5

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored 1
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

JAN CORTLANDT MANSION

CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. A-2 STRATUM 5 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 5

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Red Ware	Clear Glaze	Body	

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-2 STRATUM 6 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 19

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Redware	Combed slip-ware	r.m	1670 - 1850 (Barber 1976; Derken and Derken 1995; Turnbaugh 1983; Winton and Winton; 1981)

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST A-2 STRATUM 6 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 19

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Redware	Combed slip-ware	r.m	1670-1850 (Barber 1976; Derken and Derken 1985; Turnbaugh 1983; Winton and Winton, 1981)

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT A-3 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 6

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Red Ware	Yellow/Brown Glaze		

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT A-3 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 6

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Red Ware	Yellow/Brown Glaze		

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN-CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. A-4 STRATUM 4 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 7

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick 1
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems 1 size 5/64 1
Stems ____ size ____

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

AN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT STP-4 STRATUM 4 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 7

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Buff/Yellow	Lead Glazed Slipware	Rim	1670-1795

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T.A-4 STRATUM 5 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 8

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear 1
Window glass-colored
Brick 1
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-4 STRATUM 5 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 8

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Buff/Yellow Ware	Brown slip exterior, combed	Body	1670-1795

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-5 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 9

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total 16
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems 1 size 6/64 1
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

AN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T.A.S STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 9

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Buff Bodied	/ Yellow Bodied Slipware	Body	1670-1795

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
16	Body, base	Embossed Beverage bottle	Clear	20th century

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT STA5 STRATUM 4 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 10

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP
B05 — 8

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls — 1
Stems ____size____
Stems ____size____

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

JAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT STA-6 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 11

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored 1
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire
Slate 2
Glazed drain pipe 1

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION

CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-6 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 11

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Stoneware	White Salt Glazed, Scratch Blue		1744-1775

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

AN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. A-6 STRATUM 5 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 12

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick 5
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

JAY CORTLANDT MANSION

ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-1 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 13

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total 1
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar 1
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire 1
Slate 3
Mortar w/lathe 2
Marks

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP
Oyster ✓

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-1 STRATUM (LEVEL _____ CAT.# 13

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Body	Fragment	clear	

COMMENTS.....

AN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT ST. B-1 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 14

I.	KITCHEN GROUP	
	Ceramic total	1
	Glass total	1
	Tableware	
II.	BONE GROUP	
	unident	1
	Small mammal	1
	shoulder blade	
	Lg. mammal	1
III.	ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
	Window glass-clear	
	Window glass-colored	1
	Brick	12
	Mortar	4
	Plaster	
	Cement etc.	
	Nails- cut/wrought	2
	Nails- wire	
	Glazed brick	1
IV.	FURNITURE GROUP	
V.	ARMS	
VI.	CLOTHING GROUP	
	Buttons	
VII.	PERSONAL GROUP	
VIII.	TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	
	Bowls	
	Stems ____ size ____	
	Stems ____ size ____	
IX.	ACTIVITIES GROUP	
	Oyster	✓
X.	PREHISTORIC GROUP	
XI.	MODERN MATERIALS	
XII.	BURNED MATERIALS	
XIII.	MISC.	
	Unident. metal glob	1

JAN CORTLANDT MANSION

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-1 [illegible] 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 14

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Redware	Combed slipware	Body	1670-1850 (Barber 1976; Derken and Deckert 1985; Turnbaugh 1983; Winton and Winton 1987)

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Body	Patinated Frag.	clear	

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT STB-1 STRATUM 4 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 15

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire
Slate 2

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

JAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 16

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total 1
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear 1
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems ____ size ____
Stems ____ size ____

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 1 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 16

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Body	Bottle	Clear	

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 17

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total 1
Glass total
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP
Medium-large 1
Mammal

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored
Brick
Mortar 1
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP
Oyster ✓

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION CERAMIC AND GLASS ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 2 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 17

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Pearlware	Plain	tion	1770-1840

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE

COMMENTS.....

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION ANALYSIS FORM

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 18

I. KITCHEN GROUP
Ceramic total
Glass total 1
Tableware

II. BONE GROUP

III. ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
Window glass-clear
Window glass-colored 1
Brick 1
Mortar
Plaster
Cement etc.
Nails- cut/wrought
Nails- wire
Delft Tile (see ceramic sheet) Frg 1

IV. FURNITURE GROUP

V. ARMS

VI. CLOTHING GROUP
Buttons

VII. PERSONAL GROUP

VIII. TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
Bowls
Stems size
Stems size

IX. ACTIVITIES GROUP
Oyster ✓

X. PREHISTORIC GROUP

XI. MODERN MATERIALS

XII. BURNED MATERIALS

XIII. MISC.

VAN CORTLANDT MANSION

SITE _____ UNIT S.T. B-2 STRATUM 3 LEVEL _____ CAT.# 18

CERAMICS

COUNT	WARE	TYPE/VARIETY	FORM/PORTION	DATE
1	Delft Tile	Decoration blue on white, within double concentric circles.		1660-1850 (Korf 1979, Noel Hume 1969, Schaap 1984)

GLASS

COUNT	PORTION	DIAGNOSTIC ATTRIBUTE	COLOR	DATE
1	Rim	Fragment	clear	

COMMENTS.....