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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
FOUNDATION WATERPROOFING PROJECT
MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION

65 } Jamel Terrace
1765 }

BY
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1994

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Conducted for the New York City Department of Parks,
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Morris-Jumel Mansion is one of the few surviving colonial era structures in New York City. Once situated on a larger estate, it is now located within a city owned tract known as Roger Morris Park which extends from West 160th Street to West 162nd Street between Jumel Terrace and Edgecombe Avenue in the Borough of Manhattan. The Mansion was designated as a New York City Landmark on July 12, 1967. The structure consists of a main portion with a portico on its southern side and an octagonal wing (known as the "octagon") extending to the north. These two major wings are linked by a short connecting portion, usually referred to as the "hyphen."

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations at the Morris-Jumel Mansion undertaken in conjunction with a project to waterproof the building's foundation and to make associated drainage improvements. The project involved excavation of a trench adjacent to the foundation of the main and "hyphen" portions of the Mansion in order to expose the foundation and permit the waterproofing operations to take place. Drainage pipes were also installed in these trenches. In addition to exposure of the foundation, excavations for the installation of two dry wells were conducted south of the front of the Mansion, and trenches excavated to connect the drainage pipes along the foundation to the dry wells (see Figure 1). The foundation of the "octagon" extension was not waterproofed, and excavation was not conducted adjacent to this portion of the structure.

The archaeological investigations for this project involved three major components. First, documentary research was conducted pertaining to the the history of the house. Initially, this involved review of existing historical studies and reports of previous archaeological investigations on the property. The scope of work for the project also called for "an extensive and through (sic) program of archival research, focusing on primary documents pertaining to the site." Review of the previous studies indicated that many of the available primary documents had been examined by their authors. Nevertheless, we conducted a review of many of the primary documents; including maps, census records, tax records, directories; the Jumel papers, in the collection of the New York Historical Society; and various documents located in the Morris-Jumel Mansion archives. In some cases we were successful in obtaining data not cited by the prior researchers.

In our review of the primary documents we attempted to obtain additional information in several main areas. These included the identification of outbuildings and possible archaeological "features" associated with the house, sources of disturbance which may have removed remnants of such archaeological resources, and information on the non-owner occupants of the house, including an assessment of the number of occupants, including family members and servants, who occupied the house at various

times. The existing studies contain extensive material pertaining to alterations of the house itself which are not relevant to archaeological issues. These interior changes will not be addressed in this report.

The data presented by the previous researchers and the additional information obtained by a review of the primary documents have been evaluated in order to identify possible locations of archaeological remains within the boundaries of Roger Morris Park.

The second portion of the archaeological investigations involved the conduct of pre-construction field testing. The location of the tests were determined by the nature of the proposed construction as well as the results of the documentary research and prior archaeological excavations.

The third activity conducted for this project was archaeological monitoring of the actual construction. One objective of the monitoring was to assure that any archaeological features which may not have been identified as a result of the documentary research and pre-construction testing would not be adversely impacted. In addition, the monitoring enabled us to record aspects of foundation construction and stratigraphy which expanded the findings of the archaeological testing. The archaeological monitoring, as well as the field testing, was conducted by the author and by archaeologist Eugene Boesch. Both archaeologists are certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists as specified in the scope of work for this project.

II. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH: HISTORY OF THE MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION PROPERTY

A. Introduction

There have been several major historical studies of the Morris Jumel Mansion. The first was conducted in the early portion of the 20th century by William Henry Shelton (1916), the first curator of the Morris-Jumel house/museum (1908-1925). A second major study was conducted in the late 1980's by Greiff (n.d.). In addition, research was conducted by Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.) in connection with preparation of a draft historic structures report. Additionally, the Morris-Jumel Mansion archives include the results of a review of tax records and other documents conducted by Roberts (1978).

Primary sources reviewed by these previous researchers include maps; deeds; wills; newspaper advertisements; tax records; census records; the Jumel Papers, located in the New York Historical Society, Stephen Jumel's business records, located in the New York Public Library; and the records of the American Loyalist Claims Commission. Stokes (1915 - 1927: passim) also includes a summary of the history of the house, texts of newspaper advertisements, and deed citations.

In the discussion which follows, the basic history of the house is based on the discussions in Shelton (1916) and Greiff (n.d.), unless otherwise cited. The texts of the newspaper advertisements have been taken from these sources and from Stokes (1915 - 1927). Citations of deeds transferring ownership of the Morris-Jumel Mansion are also included in these studies, and texts of the deeds reviewed by their authors. Only a few of the deeds were re-examined for the present study. Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.) include a list of the major deeds which is reproduced here as Appendix A. Deed liber and page references can be found in this appendix and will not be repeated in the text.

In cases where document citations derive from secondary sources, this will be noted in the following discussion. Where secondary source citations are not given, we have directly consulted the primary documents.

B. Occupation of Property Prior to the Roger Morris Ownership

The early history of the property on which the Morris-Jumel Mansion now stands was outlined by Riker (1904). The first of the Dutch settlers associated with this tract was Jan Kiersen. In 1686, one year after his marriage, Kiersen and his father-in-law, Captain Jan Van Dalsen, obtained from the town of Harlem a 12 year lease for a part of the tract known as the "Great Maize Land" located on "Jochem Pieters' Hills" which was then the name given to Harlem Heights, below Fort Washington. However, in 1691,

the town laid out lots on this land and allotted them to the inhabitants of the town. Two lots, numbered 16 and 18, were allotted to town settlers named Waldron and Holmes and sold by them to Thomas Tourneur. On July 2, 1694, Jan Kiersen purchased these lots from Tourneur. They were apparently located west of the road which was then known as the King's Way, and later as the Post Road and Kingsbridge Road. In the vicinity of the Morris-Jumel Mansion, this road followed the approximate present course of St. Nicholas Avenue.

In March 1696, Kiersen obtained a grant from the town of Harlem to a half morgen (i.e. about an acre) of land

lying at the southeast hook of the land that Samuel Waldron has drawn out of the common woods, which half morgen of land he may build upon, thereon setting a house, barn and garden, for which he promises to let lie a morgen of land upon the northeast hook of the aforesaid lot, leaving a suitable road or King's way betwixt his house and the lot of Samuel Waldron" (cited in Riker 1904:561).

In 1700 Kiersen obtained a deed from the Town for this house lot, which as the above description indicates, was situated on the east side of the road. In 1712, Kiersen enlarged this half morgen house lot to eight acres. In 1720 he added an adjacent four acre tract, and he subsequently added the Vermilyea lot (numbered 6 on Rikers map - see Figure 2) which adjoined his land on the north. Kiersen now owned 20 acres east of the Road.

In 1707 the line of the Post Road was surveyed. The survey indicates that the road was to

run by Barent Waldron's...northeast from thence along the fence and so by John Kierse's house on the right hand (cited by Bolton 1903)

Thus it is known that Kiersen had constructed a house on the tract east of the Post Road prior to 1707.

One of Jan Kiersen's daughters, Jannetie, married Jacob Dyckman of Kingsbridge on May 16, 1716. Jacob Dyckman may have purchased the Kiersen homestead tract, or as Riker (1904) speculates, Dyckman and his wife may have been empowered to sell it under terms of Jan Kiersen's will. In any event, on January 29, 1763 Jacob Dyckman and his wife sold this tract to James Carroll, described by Stokes (1922 IV:748) as a butcher.

James Carroll maintained ownership of this property for only some two years. In the Spring of 1765, Carroll placed an advertisement in two New York newspapers, the New York Post Boy and the New York Mercury, its last appearance being on the 13th of June. The advertisement (cited in Shelton 1916:3) provides a description of the property at that time:

A pleasant situated farm on the road leading to King's

bridge, in the Township of Harlem of York Island, containing about 100 acres: about 30 acres of which is Wood land, a fine piece of Meadow Ground, and more may easily be made: and commands the finest Prospect in the whole country; the Land runs from River to River, there is Fishing, Oystering, and Claming (sic) at either end. There is a good House, a fine Barn, 44 feet long and 42 feet wide or thereabouts, an Orchard of good Fruit, with plenty of Quince Trees that bear extraordinarily well (sic), three good gardens the produce of which are sent to the York markets daily, as it suits. An indisputable Title to be given to the Purchaser. Inquire of James Carroll, living on the Premises, who will agree on reasonable terms.

The text of the advertisement indicates that Carroll actually occupied the property and was actively engaged in agricultural activities on it. The property apparently included all of the land which Kiersen had acquired on both sides of the road.

The deed by which Roger Morris purchased the property from James Carroll has never been located but it has been assumed (e.g. Shelton 1916:4) that the withdrawal of the newspaper advertisement by Carroll in June 1765 marked the date of the purchase of the property by Roger Morris (however, see below).

C. The Roger Morris Occupation (ca. 1765 - 1775)

Roger Morris was born in England in 1727. He came to America as a soldier; was on General Braddock's staff and was wounded in an expedition against Fort Duquesne during the the French and Indian war. On January 28, 1758 he married Mary Phillipse, daughter of Frederick Phillipse, lord of the Manor of Phillipsburg, and member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in New York. Morris was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1760 and retired from the army in 1764 (Anonymous 1881; Pumpelly 1903).

Roger Morris was a loyalist and went back to England in May of 1775, shortly before the outbreak of the Revolution. However, in 1777 he returned to New York, then occupied by the British, and remained there until 1783. Upon the British evacuation of New York City after the Revolution, Morris and his wife, Mary, returned to England permanently. Roger Morris died in 1794; his wife died at the age of 95 in 1825. They are both buried in York, England.

After the revolution, Roger Morris' property was confiscated. Morris had the deed to the property sent to England after his return, but it has apparently been lost. However, details about his purchase have come to light in recent years through the publication of the proceedings of the American Loyalist Claims Commission. These records were examined by Roberts (1978) and Greiff (n.d.). The deed to the property was apparently presented to the Commission but the text was not recorded and does not appear in the Commission records. However, Morris' testimony

before the commission indicates that the purchase of land from James and Mary Carroll took place in August 1765. The purchases included "one lot of 40 acres, another lot of 20 acres, one-half of a woodland lot (No. 17) with no acreage specified, another woodland lot (No. 7) containing 10 acres, another woodland lot (No. 3) containing 6 acres, and a fourth woodland lot (No. 8) of 4 1/2 acres....[as well as] a salt meadow of 4 acres." Morris stated that his house on the Harlem Heights property was built sometime between 1765 and 1770 with the actual process of construction occupying 3-4 years (cited by Greiff n.d.:29).

If Riker's estimate of 20 acres for the Kiersen holdings east of the Road is correct, this would suggest that the second of the tracts included in Morris' purchase from Carroll was the homestead property.

Morris' testimony before the Loyalist Claims Commission indicates that there was a house on the property at the time of his purchase. This may be the building referred to in Revolutionary War era documents as the "Morris farmhouse" or "White House." The building is shown on two Revolutionary War period maps (discussed below) near the current location of St. Nicholas Avenue between 159th and 160th Street, to the southwest of Roger Morris Park. Shelton (1916) states that this building, "which stood close to the road in the good old Dutch fashion at the time of the Revolution," was not the original farmhouse built by Kiersen ca. 1700, but "was probably built at a later date, as the Kiersen family prospered." Bolton (1903) also states that Kiersen's ca. 1700 house was located east of the road at 165th Street. The authors give no reason for this conclusion, and in the absence of other evidence it is reasonable to assume that the "White House" may well have been the original Kiersen farmhouse.

The Loyalist Claims Commission records indicate that in addition to the Mansion, Morris built stables and a coach house on the property and 'laid out a great deal in Stone Fence' (cited in Grief n.d.:29-30).

Roger and Mary Morris had four children, born in 1761, 1763, 1765 and 1770 (Roberts 1978:2). Thus the household occupying the house in the late 1860's and first half of the 1870's would have included Morris, his wife and 3-4 small children, as well as servants and possibly slaves. Although no slaves were listed as confiscated property in the Loyalist Claims Commission records, Greiff cites evidence that at the time of her marriage, Mary Phillipse owned two female slaves which had been left to her in her father's will. Roger Morris' letters to Mary while he was in England at the beginning of the Revolution were included as supporting documents in the Loyalist Claims Commission records. These letters note the disposition by Mary Morris of servants - or more likely from the references made in the letters, slaves - named Jack, Laba, Martha and Cuba. A gardener, perhaps separate from the above, was also mentioned.

D. The Revolutionary War Period (1776 - 1783)

Shortly after the outbreak of the Revolution British troops crossed the Narrows, landed in Brooklyn, and defeated Washington's troops in what is known as the Battle of Long Island. The American troops withdrew across the East River to New York. The British troops soon followed, and the Americans were forced to withdraw from the lower portion of Manhattan Island. On the evening of September 14, 1776 Washington moved his headquarters to the Roger Morris Mansion on Harlem Heights. According to Shelton (1916:88) as early as September 5, 1776, before Washington's arrival, the Morris Mansion had been "used by General Heath as a station where the officers of his picket made their quarters."

The American troops withdrew from lower Manhattan to Harlem Heights on September 15 and set up three defensive lines. The northernmost of the three lines was never completed, and no redoubts were built along it (Johnston 1897). This northernmost line, shown on the 1776 Sauthier map (see Figure 3), extended across the present location of 161st Street west of Kingsbridge Road. Its line was thus entirely west of Washington's headquarters at the Roger Morris Mansion. There were thus apparently no defensive works constructed on the Mansion tract.

The battle of Harlem Heights, in which the Americans repulsed the British, was fought on September 16, 1776 on ground located on the west side of Manhattan, but well south of the Morris Mansion headquarters site (Johnston 1897). Washington remained at the Morris mansion until shortly before the capture of Fort Mifflin and the remainder of Harlem Heights by the British on November 16th, 1776.

Greiff (n.d.) notes that during Washington's occupation of the Morris Mansion it may have housed a large number of persons. Washington's staff included seven aides and secretaries as well as a steward and accountant, a cook/housekeeper, a slave who served as a body servant and at least four other servants, including two free blacks. One of the servants may have been a slave or servant who was formerly a part of the Morris household. In addition, the aides had their own personal body servants.

Shelton (1916:115-121) reprints an account provided by Captain Alexander Graydon of his capture at the time of the fall of Fort Mifflin. Graydon, who was at the lower line of breastworks, was first taken to an "old stable or outhouse" the location of which is uncertain, but may have been south of the Morris property. Subsequently Graydon and his fellow captives

were removed from this place to the barn of Colonel Morris's house....which had been the headquarters of our army, as it now was of the Royal one....It was a good new building, and we were ushered into it among the rest, the whole body consisting of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred".

The barn had a loft reached by a stepladder which Graydon described as "a spacious room well roofed and floored and clear of lumber."

During the period of use of the Morris mansion as American headquarters "court-martials were held at 'the White House near Head Quarters,' which was probably the house marked on old surveys as standing on the present St. Nicholas Avenue at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street" (Johnston 1897:93). This was apparently the old Kiersen farmhouse, as discussed above.

After the American retreat, the Morris Mansion was intermittently used by both British and Hessian officers as their headquarters until the evacuation of Manhattan by the British on November 25, 1783. Historical documents indicate that the Mansion was occupied by Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton from July 14 to November 9, 1777 and by the Hessian Lieutenant General Baron Von Knyphausen from July 23 to October 9, 1778. In 1780 and 1781 the house served as the residence of the Hessian Major General Von Lossburg (Shelton 1916:129-131).

Bolton (1916:54) notes the presence of a "tent camp at [the] Morris house" during this period and cites documents which record the identity of several British and Hessian regiments stationed at or near the Morris Mansion. Occupants of this area appear to have included the 38th British regiment and "mounted Yagers" (Hessians).

Bolton also cites a relevant entry from the diary of a Hessian named von Krafft. The latter was on picket duty on December 9, 1778 'with six privates in No. 1, back of what was called General Knyphausen's quarters, Morris House, at the waters edge.' He was apparently at the same location on December 22 when

'at daybreak the morning, after leaving the picket with my six men from No. 1, it had been snowing all night so that one could not find any foot path - I fell several times into large snow-covered pools of water, and finally into what had been a cess-pool, but fortunately only a little above the knee of my left leg. Both of my big toes were almost frozen in my linen stockings' (quoted in Bolton 1916:54).

1. The Morris Mansion Property in the Revolutionary Period

Two maps dating to the Revolutionary period provide details of the Morris property at that time. The first was surveyed by Claude Joseph Sauthier in 1776 and published in 1777. This map (see Figure 3) shows the Morris Mansion and four other buildings on the property. One of these, located immediately east of the road and shown within a separate "enclosure" would appear to be the old Kiersen farmhouse, known as the "White House," as noted above. Another building is located atop a rise shown north and a little west of the Mansion. Two buildings are shown west of the road on the Sauthier map, just north of an enclosed area which

appears to represent a cultivated tract. This is referred to by Shelton as the "garden of the Morris property", and the northernmost line of the American defenses, noted above, is shown extending into this cultivated area.

As noted above, the 1763 Carroll deed indicates that the property purchased by Morris included a large barn, and the Loyalist Claims Commission documents indicate that Morris added a coach house and stable. These are apparently the three outbuildings shown on the Sauthier map. Greiff (n.d.) assumes that the building north of the house was the coach house and that the buildings west of the road were the barn and another house. Shelton also assumes that the barn was located west of the road. This assumption may be correct since, if the old barn owned by James Carroll was still standing in 1776, it may well have been located west of the road, closer to the "White House" than the building north of the Mansion. However, it should be noted that Captain Graydon referred to a "new barn" on the property. Either Graydon was actually referring to the stable or coach house built by Morris and mentioned in his Loyalist Claims Commission testimony, or it is possible that Morris had reconstructed the old barn which he had acquired from Carroll. We may cautiously assume, by referring to data shown on the later maps discussed below, that the barn was located west of the road and the building north of the Mansion was the coach house or stable.

It is likely that the second structure shown west of the road on the Sauthier map was in fact the third outbuilding mentioned in the Carroll deed and Loyalist Claims Commission documents, and not another domestic structure as stated by Greiff.

It should be noted that the key shown on the Sauthier map seems to indicate the buildings shown by the letter "a" as "barracks built by the Americans for their winter quarters and which they burnt up on the movement of the king's army to Frog's Point." The latter reference is to a flanking movement by which the British troops crossed Long Island sound from Long Island to what is now known as Throg's Neck, thus making the American positions at Harlem heights untenable. However, the data suggest that while the American troops may certainly have occupied the Morris outbuildings, these were built prior to the Revolution and were not specially built as barracks. Early nineteenth century maps (see below) suggest that these buildings either were not burned or were reconstructed in place after the Revolution.

The Sauthier map shows two rows of trees which may have flanked an entrance way to the Morris Mansion. This entrance way was apparently under construction immediately prior to the Revolution. (Greiff n.d.:102) quotes a letter written from England by Roger Morris to his wife on December 2, 1775:

You say (& I will not doubt your Taste) the Road to the House will be very ornamental when it is finished. if you would have it like what is thought Taste here, it must not be straight.

Shelton (1916:126) interprets the two double rows of trees to indicate two entrance ways leading from the Kingsbridge Road to the property, one being an entrance to the house and the second to the outbuilding north of the house.

Bolton's (1916:51) somewhat different interpretation of the entrance way(s) shown on the Sauthier map should be noted. He states that

the military map of 1777 [i.e. the Sauthier map] indicates that at the time of the capture of Fort Washington, a double row of military huts had been erected during the American occupation which extended nearly parallel with the driveway from the high road to the house, or practically on the line of the present private alley known as Sylvan Place. These were probably the quarters of the guard, and perhaps of some of the staff.

It is obvious that Bolton misread the Sauthier map. The irregular outline of what he interpreted to be huts indicate that they are actually the trees which apparently lined the entrance way.

The second detailed Revolutionary War map is the so-called British Headquarters map of 1782. This map (see Figure 4) agrees in many aspects with the Sauthier map. The 1782 map shows the Morris Mansion and the outbuilding north of the Mansion in approximately the same position as the Sauthier map. Measurements made on both maps, as well as examination of later maps (see below) indicate that this outbuilding would have been located beyond the boundaries of the present Roger Morris Park. The "White House" is shown east of the Road as on the Sauthier map, although the 1782 map shows it slightly further from the road.

The 1782 map shows only one of the two buildings depicted west of the Road on the earlier Sauthier map. The smaller structure shown furthest from the Road on the Sauthier map is not shown on the British Headquarters map.

The 1782 map shows a fourth outbuilding, not shown on the earlier map, east of the front portion of the Mansion building. Measurements of its location as shown on the map indicate that it would have been situated approximately 120 feet east of the Mansion, which would place it east of Roger Morris Park at the present location of Edgecombe Avenue.

The British Headquarters map shows the entrance way to the Mansion extending eastward from Kingsbridge Road and a second entrance leading to the outbuilding northwest of Mansion in the areas shown flanked by trees on the Sauthier map. If the map is accurate, Mary Morris did not conform to contemporary English taste, as the entrance way does appear to be straight.

While the 1782 map continues to show the defensive works extending west of the Road, it does not indicate the "garden"

west of the road as shown on the Sauthier map. It does, however, indicate an extensive area of formal gardens and pathways extending east, west and north of the house.

E. Post-Revolutionary Period (1783-1810)

As noted above the property of Roger Morris was subject to confiscation after the War. Greiff (n.d:86) includes the text of an advertisement in the New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury of May 19, 1783 announcing the auctioning of the household and kitchen furnishings of the house which Roger Morris owned in downtown Manhattan at 90 Queen Street (now Pearl Street).

On July 9, 1784 Isaac Stoutenburgh and Phillip Van Courtlandt, Commissioners of Forfeiture, deeded Roger Morris' Harlem Heights property, consisting of 115 acres, to John Berian, merchant, and Isaac Ledyard, physician. The deed (New York County Deeds Liber 47:452) conveyed

all that certain messuage or dwelling house, barn, stables, outhouses and farm situated in the Out Ward of the City of New York on the Heights commonly called Harlem Heights containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres Forfeited to the People of this State by the Conviction of Roger Morris Esquire.

Berian and Ledyard apparently purchased the house for investment purposes and neither occupied it. By the Spring of 1785, the house had been rented to Talmadge Hall, who operated it as an inn on the stage routes from New York to Boston and Albany.

An advertisement by Hall in the New York Packet of May 26, 1785 states that

having taken the elegant House on Haerlem Heights of Isaac Ledyard, Esq.; for the accommodation of his eastern and northern stages, [Talmadge Hall] has been also at a very considerable expence, in furnishing it for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen from town, as well as Gentlemen travellers - He has provided himself with ready and obedient servants, and the best fare the country and town affords.

Parties from town, and travellers, may be served with Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Relishes, Tea, Punch &c. at ten minutes notice. He keeps the choicest liquors, and promises that his guests shall have the most prompt attendance. He has provided also genteel lodgings, stabling and pasture.

The Octagon room is very happily calculated for a turtle party, and his guests shall have for deserts, Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Gooseberries, Nectarines, Cherries, Currants and Strawberries in their seasons.

The want of a genteel house of entertainment in the neighbourhood of the town, has been a very common complaint; the subscriber has made this as much so, as his money and taste would possibly allow; and humbly hopes for the encouragement of the public. (Cited in Stokes 1922 IV:1202; Greiff n.d:147)

The New York City Directory for 1786 lists "Hall, innkeeper, Harlem Heights." Greiff (n.d:147) also cites a diarist who indicates that the Morris Mansion was still being used as an inn in the summer of 1786.

A listing in the 1787 New York City directory indicates that the Boston and Albany stages "set out from Hall's Tavern, No. 49 Cortlandt Street." This directory also indicates that "A stage coach starts from Hall's Tavern every Day for Kingsbridge and returns the evening of the same day for the purposes and amusement of parties of pleasure." There is no indication, however, that Hall was still operating the inn at the Morris Mansion in 1787. It can thus be assumed that the period of operation of the Morris Mansion as a tavern lasted no more than two years.

Prior to 1791, Isaac Ledyard had sold his half of the Morris property to Theodore Hopkins and Michael Joy (the deed was unrecorded but there is reference to it in a Power of Attorney cited by Steudenroth and Matero (see Appendix A).

Greiff (n.d.:152-153) notes that from 1788 to 1792 advertisements to sell or lease the property ran in the spring and summer months and cites three of these advertisements dating to 1788, 1789 and 1790. The advertisements variously describe the property as including 130, 190 and 140 acres. The advertisement in the New York Daily Advertiser of March 12, 1790 mentions that the greatest part of the property is

mowing ground, and extends across the Island from the East to the North river. On the premises are a large coach house and barn, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruits.

It is likely that among the fruit species grown on the property are those which Talmadge Hall had offered his guests for dessert as indicated in the 1785 advertisement cited above.

The tax assessment records for Harlem Division of New York County for the years 1789 and 1790 list "Mr. Hopkins, farm," and beneath this listing "in do John Bogardus." This indicates that Bogardus was renting this property in 1789 and 1790. The tax records indicate the value of Bogardus' personal property as 40 English pounds.

The 1790 census records for New York County, Harlem Division also list the household of John Bogardus. The household included a total of six persons; two free white males 18 years old and

above, one free white male under 16 years, and three free white females. There were no slaves in the Bogardus household.

It should be noted that Washington's often cited account of his visit to the Morris Mansion in 1790 indicates that the Washington party "dined on a dinner provided by Mr. Mariner at the House lately Colo. Morris, but confiscated and in the occupation of a common farmer." This entry in Washington's diary has been interpreted as indicating that Mr. Mariner was the occupant of the house (e.g. Wilson 1893 III:73). However, Mariner was actually the proprietor of a tavern at Harlem, who supplied the dinner to Washington at the Morris Mansion (Anonymous 1881:102). The entry in Washington's diary does indicate that John Bogardus, who occupied the house at the time of Washington's visit, was engaged in actively farming the land.

The 1791 tax records for the Harlem Division of New York City's Outward are missing, but it is possible that John Bogardus continued to rent the Mansion property.

Although Isaac Ledyard had disposed of his portion of the property prior to 1791 as noted above, John Berian held his half until his death. In 1791 it was sold by his estate to Anthony L. Bleecker (see Appendix A). In 1792, Bleecker acquired the other half of the property from Hopkins and Joy and now was in possession of the entire property.

Bleecker apparently purchased the property as a real estate investment, and soon attempted to sell it. Bleecker's advertisement in the Daily Advertiser of March 2, 1792 (copy in Stokes 1922 IV:1286 and Grief n.d.:156-157) provides a detailed description of the house and land:

That pleasant and much-admired seat at Haerlem heights, formerly the property of the Hon. Roger Morris is offered for sale by Anthony L. Bleecker, distant 10 miles from New York, containing about 130 acres of good arable pasture and meadow land, including 5 acres of best salt meadow. The land produces good crops of grain and grass and extends across the Island from river to river, and from the advantage of a communication by water on each side, and the easy transportation of manure from the city, may be brought to any state of improvement required.

On the premises is a large dwelling house, built in the modern stile, with taste and elegance. It has in front a portico supported by pillars, embellished and finished in character; a large hall thro' the center; a spacious dining room on the right, with an alcove, closets, and a convenient pantry and store room adjoining, and beyond these, a light easy mahogany stair case. On the left is a handsome parlor, and a large back room, particularly adapted and fitted for a nursery. A passage from the rear of the hall leads to an oblong octagon room, about 32 feet by 22, with six sash windows, marble chimney pieces and lofty airy ceiling. On

the second floor are seven bed chambers, four with fire places and marble hearths; and a large hall communicating with a gallery under the portico, and from which there is a most inviting prospect. On the upper floor are five lodging rooms, three of which have fire places; and at the top of the house is affixed an electrical conductor. Underneath the building are a large commodious kitchen and laundry, a wine cellar, store room, kitchen pantry, sleeping apartments for servants, and a most complete dairy room, the floor a solid flat rock, and which with common attention to cleanliness cannot fail to render the place constantly cool and sweet.

There are also on the premises a large barn, and most excellent coach house and stables. The buildings have been rather neglected of late, and will want some repair, but are in some other respects substantially firm, sound and good.

The house has a southern prospect, and being situated on rising ground at the narrowest part of York island commands an extended view of the Hudson and the opposite range of lofty perpendicular rocky cliffs (sic) that bound its western shore, of the east river, Harlem river, Hellgate, the sound many miles to the eastward, and the shipping that are constantly passing and repassing those waters. In front is seen the city of New-York, and the high hills on Satten (sic) Island, distant more than 20 miles. To the left, Long Island, Westchester, Morrisania, and the village of Haerlem, with its beautiful level, cultivated surrounding fields, exhibit a variety of the most picturesque and pleasing views; in short, Haerlem Heights, affords perhaps a prospect as extensive, varied and delightful as any to be met with in the United States; and considering its healthy, desirable situation, the ample accommodation of the buildings, its proper distance from town, the excellent road that leads to it, and the many other attendant advantages cannot fail to strike the observant beholder as an eligible retreat for a gentleman fond of rural amusements and employment, and who wishes to pass the summer months with pleasure and comfort.

This advertisement, together with architectural evidence, is cited by Greiff as proof that, contrary to previous observations by architectural historians, the portico of the Morris Mansion was not a nineteenth century addition.

In a later advertisement, in the New York Daily Gazette of August 4, 1792 (cited in Greiff n.d.:158), Bleeker described the property as including "a large barn, coach-house, well adopted roomy stables &c, the whole lately repaired and improved at considerable expence (sic), and now ready for the reception of a large genteel family."

While Bleeker was attempting to sell the Mansion property he was renting it. The 1792 tax records for the seventh ward list Anthony L. Bleeker followed by "in do Jacob Myer." Myer, who is thus indicated as the tenant in the Morris Mansion, was listed

with a value of personal property of 50 English pounds. The tax records for 1793 have the same entry.

On September 25, 1793 Bleeker succeeded in selling the property to William Kenyon (see Appendix A) and on August 27, 1799 Kenyon sold it to Leonard Parkinson, who continued to own the property through 1809. The tax records for 1794 through 1809 reflect the ownership of the property by Kenyon and Parkinson. For all of these years the records indicate that Jacob Myer (also listed as "Myres", "Meyer and "Meyers") continued to rent the property.

We were able to locate a listing for Jacob Myer in the 1800 census records for New York City's seventh ward, which at that time included the Morris-Jumel Mansion property. The household included a total of 11 persons: two free white males under 10 years of age, one free white male 10 to 16 years old, one free white male 26 to 45 years of age; one free white female under 10, two free white females 10 - 16 and one free white female 26 to 45 years of age. The household also included three slaves.

Our attempts to obtain further information on the individual who rented the Morris Mansion from 1792 to 1809 met with only limited success. The New York County Surrogates Court index to wills lists the probate of the will of a Jacob Meyers on May 21, 1801 (Liber 43:414) and a Jacobus Myers on May 8, 1809 (Liber 48:120). The libers containing the texts of these wills were unfortunately unavailable at the time the research was conducted, and it is uncertain if either of these individuals was the one renting the Morris Mansion. Will abstracts (Sawyer 1934) indicate that the Jacob Meyer who died in 1801 was a grocer. His eldest son was also named Jacob, and it is also possible that he could have been the resident of the Mansion.

The Surrogates Court index to administrations indicate that a Jacob Myers died intestate in 1824. This individual could be the son of the Jacob Meyers who died in 1801 and could also be the Jacob Myers Esq, whose marriage to Eliza Ross of Baltimore, Maryland was noted in the New York Magazine for May 1797 (Scott and Gibbons 1975).

The Jacobus Myers who died in 1809 was described in the will abstract (Sawyer 1934) as a "gentleman" which may be consistent with residence at the Mansion.

F. The Stephen and Eliza Jumel Ownership (1810-1865)

1. Jumel Purchase and Early Occupation (1810-1815)

On March 9, 1810, Leonard Parkinson sold the Morris Mansion and the tract on which it stood to Stephen Jumel (New York County Deeds Liber 88:86). The property conveyed totalled thirty six acres and one rood. The deed indicates that Leonard Parkinson resided in Kinnersly Castle in Hereford County, England. However,

Parkinson had given his son Leonard Parkinson Jr. of Harlem Heights power of attorney to transfer the property. Parkinson also deeded other tracts to Jumel.

Stephen Jumel was a prosperous merchant born in France. The card index to the New York Public Library's manuscript collection includes an abstract from the proceedings of the U.S. District Court (New York) indicating that Stephen Jumel was admitted to United States citizenship on May 29, 1797.

Stephen Jumel married Eliza Bowen on April in 1804. The daughter of John Bowen, a seaman, and Pheobe Kelley, Eliza Jumel was born in Providence, Rhode Island, reportedly in 1775. Her life prior to taking up residence in New York and her marriage to Stephen Jumel has been a matter of speculation. One allegation is that she worked for a time as a prostitute (e.g see Duncan 1935; Lomask 1982). It is known that in 1894 she bore an illegitimate son, George Washington Bowen.

Eliza Jumel had a "niece" named Mary Bownes. The genealogical chart included by Shelton (1916) indicates that Mary was actually not a blood relative. After the death of Eliza's father, John Bowen, her mother married Jonathan Clarke. This was also Clarke's second marriage. Mary Bownes, born in 1801, was the illegitimate daughter of Polly Clarke, who was Jonathan Clarke's daughter by his first marriage. This genealogically rather distant relative is relevant because at some point, apparently soon after their purchase of the former Morris estate, Mary came to New York to live with the Jumels, and was eventually adopted by Eliza Jumel.

The 1810 census records for New York City's 7th ward (which then included Harlem) list the Stephen Jumel household, which then included a total of twelve persons. The listing includes one free white male aged 45 and over. This was apparently Stephen Jumel. The eight free white males of 16-26 years of age probably included servants. One free white female is listed, aged 26-45; this apparently was Eliza Jumel. The census listing also includes two free blacks but no slaves. As noted by Greiff (n.d.:194) the census listing indicates that Mary Bownes was not yet part of the household.

It should be noted that Greiff (n.d.:194) states that the census listing included six white males 16 to 26 years of age, which does not agree with our reading of the census records which indicates the presence of eight such persons. Although the Jumels were clearly in residence in the Mansion at the time of the 1810 census, as noted by Greiff (n.d.:193), it is likely that they divided their time between this residence and their house in lower Manhattan, located at 23 Pearl Street.

It is also of interest to note that the 1810 7th ward census continues to list Jacob Myers, whose household at this time consisted of six persons. It is possible that upon the purchase of the Morris property by Stephen Jumel, Myers, who had been

renting this property, moved to another nearby piece of land which he had purchased several years earlier. The 1808 and 1809 tax records indicate that, in addition to being listed Parkinson's tenant in the Mansion, Jacob Myer owned a tract of land in the Harlem area. This could obviously not be the individual whose will was probated in 1801, and probably not the one whose will was probated in 1809. As noted above it is more likely that the Harlem resident in 1809 was the son of the individual who died in 1801.

It is known that sometime in the middle of the second decade of the 19th century, Stephen Jumel moved back to France. Greiff (n.d.:196) indicates that this occurred in the late Spring or Summer of 1815. Greiff (n.d.:195) cites newspaper advertisements indicating that in 1814 Jumel offered most of his properties, including the Morris-Jumel Mansion, for sale. However he did not sell the Mansion property.

Documents in the Jumel papers, cited by Greiff (n.d.) and reviewed for the present study indicate that on June 3, 1815, prior to his departure for France, Stephen Jumel placed the 36 acre Mansion tract in trust. His business partner, Benjamin Desobry, was the trustee. The terms of the trust were that the property would be held "for the use and behoof of him the said Stephen Jumel during the term of his natural life and after his decease to the use and behoof of the said Eliza Bowen Jumel for her natural life and after to the heirs of Stephen Jumel" (Jumel papers: copy of trust document, New York County Deeds, Liber 111:324).

a. The Mansion Property in the Early Jumel Period

Prior to the 1810 sale to Stephen Jumel, Leonard Parkinson had his lands surveyed by Charles Loss. The portion of the survey showing the 36 acre Morris Mansion tract, designated on the survey as Lot No. 8. is included here as Figure 5. The survey shows only two outbuildings on the property; a coach house located north of the Mansion and a barn located west of the Post Road (Kingsbridge Road). These would appear to be the same structures shown on the two Revolutionary War period maps discussed previously. The Loss survey indicates that the "White House" was no longer standing in 1810. The second of the two structures shown west of the Road on the Sauthier map, and the structure shown east of the Mansion on the British Headquarters map also were apparently no longer present in 1810.

The Loss survey shows that the land east of the road and immediately north of Lot No. 8 was occupied by George Wear. Additional acquisitions by Jumel in 1810 and in 1814 gave Jumel title to some 90 additional acres east of the road and north of the Wear property. It should be noted that Greiff (n.d.: 191-191), states that Jumel's first purchase, which included lots 5, 7, and 9-15, was west of the road, while the survey clearly shows that except for lot 5, all of these properties were east of the road.

In addition, Greiff indicates that lot 6, well to the north of the Mansion property, which was first sold by Parkinson to Gerardus Post and subsequently, in 1814, by Post to Stephen Jumel, was the land on which the Kiersen-Dyckman House stood. She provides no evidence for this, and it would appear not to be consistent with Riker's (1904) discussion of the early ownership of the property.

Another survey of the Jumel Mansion property was made ca. 1815 and included in Randall's 1815 Blue Book of Farms. Comparison of this map (Figure 6) with the 1810 Loss survey reflects improvements apparently made by Jumel after his purchase of the property in 1810. It also shows an overlay of the Street grid which had been laid out in 1811. It should be noted, however, that the locations of some of these streets do not correspond with those of the streets as they now exist. In particular, 162nd Street as shown on the Randall map is north of its present location.

The old barn west of Kingsbridge Road, possibly dating prior to the purchase of the property by Roger Morris, is still shown on the Randall map. The sheds shown on the 1815 survey west of the road and north of this barn were apparently added by Jumel as they did not appear on the Loss survey of 1810. Jumel had also rebuilt and/or extended the old coach house structure shown north and west of the Mansion on the Loss survey. At this same location, the Randall survey shows two large barn and stable buildings, connected by sheds. The location of these buildings suggests that one of the two connected structures may represent the "coach house" shown on the 1810 Loss survey. This building may have been incorporated into the new barn/stable complex. Measurements on this map and reference to later maps showing the present location of 162nd Street (see Figures 7a and 11) indicate that these structures were located north and west of the present Roger Morris Park boundaries.

The Randall map shows two small outbuildings north and east of the house which were not shown on the 1810 survey. The easternmost, labelled "ash house" apparently was a smoke house (see below). Measurements and reference to the later maps indicate that this outbuilding was located east of the Park boundaries, at the present location of Edgecombe Avenue. The building north of the house is labelled "ice house." The site of this building was most likely within the present Park boundaries.

The 1815 map also indicates that Jumel built a new "semi-circular" entrance gate to the property with two gate houses on the east side of Kingsbridge Road.

As noted above, prior to his departure for France in 1815, Jumel offered his property for sale or lease. The mansion house tract was described in the advertisement in the New York Mercantile Advertiser of September 16, 1814 (cited by Greiff n.d.: 270):

To let, at the last mentioned place, the Mansion House, for

two or three years with 36 acres of land, with two stables that would contain 30 horses, with a building attached thereunto large enough to shelter 500 sheep, besides an ice house, a smoke house, with other outbuildings too numerous to mention. As this situation is known to command the most extensive prospect on this island further description would be useless. It may well be said that there are but few places which exceed the many advantages this handsome place affords; fruits of every kind in abundance, namely peaches, pears, apricots, almonds, madeira nuts, cherries, plums. Also a vineyard of French grapes, now in perfection, which will supply any reasonable family with wine through the year -- also oysters, clams and good fishing within 100 rods of the mansion, and as to the ornamental part that environs this aedifice there have been no pain and expence omitted.

The stables and sheep pen apparently refer to the barn/stable structure shown north of the Mansion on the Randall map, as the barn west of the road would not be part of the 36 acre Mansion property. The sheep pen mentioned in the above advertisement is most likely the U-shaped central portion of the structure north of the Mansion. The smoke house is apparently the building labelled "ash house" on the Randall map. The outbuildings "too numerous to mention" may refer to small sheds not shown on the Randall survey.

2. Jumel Occupation: 1815-1830

Despite the 1814 advertisement cited above, there is no evidence that Jumel actually leased the Mansion property upon his departure for France. The tax records for this period do not indicate the presence of tenants in the Mansion house. While the 1817 records indicate that one of the tracts owned by Jumel, apparently located north of the Wear tract (north of the Mansion property), did have a tenant none are listed for the 36 acre Mansion property.

Eliza Jumel accompanied her husband to France in 1815. However, she became ill and returned to New York in 1817. Eliza Jumel apparently remained in New York until 1821 when she returned to France. At this time she auctioned off at the Mansion a collection of French paintings and furniture which she had previously brought back to the United States.

All of the previous researchers indicate that Stephen Jumel remained in France during this period. However, our review of the 1820 census records indicates that they include a listing for the household of Stephen Jumel on Kingsbridge Road. The household included a total of seven persons. These included three free white males, one over 45 years of age, one 26-44 years old, and one under 10 years of age. Four free white females are listed, two under 26 years of age and two 26 to 44 years old. No slaves or free blacks were listed, and none of the occupants were listed as engaged in agriculture or manufacturing. The female listed as

over 45 was apparently Eliza Jumel, and one of the females under 26 would have been Mary Bownes. The other two females were apparently servants. It is possible that the census taker listed the head of this household as Stephen Jumel even though he was at the time not resident in it. However, Stephen Jumel would have been over 45 years of age at this time and it is possible that the male listed in this category was in fact Stephen Jumel. If so, it would suggest that he did return for a time to America in 1820. The other adult male listed in the census record was apparently a servant, and he may have been married to one of the female servants, with the young boy being their son.

In 1825 and 1826 Stephen Jumel gave Eliza Jumel power of attorney over his affairs, and he also terminated the 1815 trust agreement noted above and entered into a new trust agreement by which Eliza Jumel obtained sole ownership of the Jumel Mansion property. While Shelton (1916) had viewed these transactions as evidence of chicanery on the part of Eliza Jumel, Greiff's interpretation of the evidence indicates that they were actually intended to shield Stephen Jumel's property from his creditors, a step necessitated by business difficulties which he was experiencing.

The terms of the agreements by which Eliza Jumel controlled the Jumel estate specified that Stephen Jumel was to receive an income from the trust during his lifetime and upon the decease of Stephen and Eliza Jumel the trust beneficiary would be Mary Jumel Bownes.

Eliza Jumel returned to New York from France in 1826. At this time the Mansion was apparently being rented to a Mr. Field. This is indicated in correspondence by Eliza Jumel cited by Greiff (n.d: 211). Shelton (1916:170) identifies this individual as Moses Field, but states that he occupied the house in the summer of 1825. Duncan (1935:219) indicates that Moses Field "was a man of wealth and position, and his wife, Susan Osgood Field, was the daughter of Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General of the United States, under Washington."

Shelton (1916:170) states that in the summer of 1826 the Mansion was being rented by a widow, Mrs. Hannah Clinton and her daughters, Mary C. Clinton and Julia Clinton. Cousins of the girls, George Clinton Tallmadge and J.M. Tallmadge were guests in the house during the summer. A note by Shelton in the MJM archives dated 1910 indicates that the information on the 1826 occupation was obtained from an elderly lady who visited the Mansion and told Shelton that she was a relative of the Tallmadge family. Other data, cited below, suggest that this information may not have been accurate in all respects.

It should be noted that the New York City directories for the years 1824-1827 list a Moses Field at 482 Broadway. The 1826 and 1827 directories list "Clinton, widow of George" at 385 Broadway. The 1825 directory lists a George C. Tallmadge at 4 Dey Street. This tends to support the conclusion that the Jumel Mansion may

have been rented in these years as a summer residence only.

While the Jumel papers include leases to farmland which apparently included the tracts north of the 36 acre Mansion property, there are no leases to the latter tract. Rental of the mansion during this period may have been on an informal basis without written leases.

Stephen Jumel returned to New York in the summer of 1828 and the family was apparently occupying the Mansion in 1830, as the Stephen Jumel household is included in 1830 census records under the listings for the 12th ward (the ward designation which then included Harlem). The household at this time included 11 persons. The free white males included one between 60 and 69 years of age, apparently Stephen Jumel, two between 30 and 39, two between 20 and 30 and one less than ten years old. The free white females included two aged 40 to 49 and one between 20 and 29 years of age. The latter is apparently Mary Bownes. Eliza Jumel would have been over 50 at this time. However, her age as provided to later census takers appears to have varied, so that one of the two older females may well have been Eliza, perhaps "shaving" a few years off her true age. The other white members of the household probably represented servants and their families. The household also included a free "colored" woman, apparently a servant, between 24 and 35 years of age, and a free "colored" girl less than ten years old, possibly her daughter.

Again Greiff's analysis of the census records (n.d.:212) contains an error, since she identifies the third white female in the household, besides Eliza and Mary, as aged 30 to 40. Our examination of the records indicate that there were no females listed in the 30-39 age category. Since Mary Bownes was born in 1801, she would have been 29 years of age in 1830, and the female listed in the census in the 20-29 age category. The third white female would have been one of the two listed in the census records as 40-49 years of age.

a. The New Ice House

A document in the Jumel papers indicates that at least one outbuilding, a new ice house, was constructed after the Jumels' return from France. Stephen Jumel described it in a letter to Eliza (who was then visiting Charleston with Mary Bownes) dated January 11, 1829:

The ice house is 10 feet long by 12 to 14 feet high - the walls will be 3 feet wide - and the building of it will cost about \$40. There are 3 or 4 men working on the foundation, blasting the rocks near the chestnut trees of Miss Mary's promenade (text as cited by Grief n.d:273).

The location of this new ice house is uncertain although the description suggests that it was at a location where the bedrock was fairly close to the surface. This was most likely north,

northeast, or east of the house. Possible locations of this structure are discussed below.

3. Jumel Occupation: 1830-1850

Stephen Jumel died on May 22, 1832. Although Shelton (1916) indicated that his death was due to a fall, the death certificate cited by Greiff (n.d.:213) gives the cause of death as a lung inflammation.

On January 15, 1832, shortly prior to Stephen Jumel's death Mary Bownes had married Nelson Chase, a young lawyer who Eliza Jumel had introduced to Mary in 1831. Nelson and Mary Chase had two children; Eliza Jumel Chase, born in 1836, and William Inglis Chase, born in 1840.

After Mary Bownes marriage to Nelson Chase in 1832, Eliza Jumel reportedly brought an eight year old girl from upstate New York, Mary Marilla Stever, to live with her in New York. The little girl apparently lived with Eliza for four or five years.

On July 1, 1833, Eliza Jumel married Aaron Burr, former Vice-President of the United States. Lomask (1982) gives Burr's age at this time as 77 and Eliza Jumel's as 58. Shelton gives Eliza's age at the time of the marriage as 59. It has been suggested (Shelton 1916; Lomask 1982) that Burr married Eliza in an attempt to resolve his financial problems. In any event the marriage was not a happy one, and the couple divorced in 1836. Excerpts from the diary of Ann Parker (included in the Jumel papers), who visited the Jumel mansion in 1862, quote Eliza Jumel as saying at that time, in referring to Burr, "and like a fool, I was married to him; the wretch, but he did not stay here long."

After her separation from Aaron Burr, Eliza Jumel apparently spent the summers on property she owned in Saratoga, and the winters in a house rented by Nelson and Mary Chase in New York City. During this period, the Mansion was apparently rented, although as noted above, there are no existing leases in the Jumel papers. According to Shelton (1916:177) "in 1834 the mansion was rented to a Mr. Pell and afterwards to a Mr. Monroe, their tenancy covering five years". This information may have derived, in part, from the transcript of a court case (noted below) involving a dispute over Eliza Jumel's estate after her death. Greiff (n.d.:224) cites these records as indicating that "during the period when it was not occupied by Eliza Jumel and the Chases, the Morris-Jumel Mansion was rented successively to the Pell and Monroe families."

The Jumel papers include an agreement between Eliza Jumel and Alvah Knowlton, a carpenter, dated May 22, 1838, a copy of which is also in the MJM archives. Knowlton agreed to erect new columns as well as posts, fence, and entrance gates between the two "porter's lodges" at the front entrance to the Mansion House. This is the entrance way shown on the 1815 Randall map. This

agreement refers to the Mansion House property belonging to Eliza Jumel "and now in the possession and occupation of James Monroe, Esq."

The tax records from the 1830's and 1840's, after Stephen Jumel's death, show the Mansion House property as owned by the estate of Stephen Jumel. With one exception no tenants are indicated in these records. In the tax records for 1839, the line following that listing the house and 36 acre property indicates "James Monro", with no real property and \$3000 of personal property. The 1838 New York City directory has a listing for James Monroe "above Manhattanville." No such listing appears in the directories for 1836, 1837, 1839 or 1840. These data suggest that James Monroe did occupy the Mansion for at least part of the years 1838 and 1839. Eliza Jumel, in another letter in the MJM archives makes another reference to "Col. Monroe."

James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, had a nephew also named James Monroe (Ammon 1971; Morgan 1969). This nephew was referred to in 1858 as Col. James Monroe (Morgan 1969:455). It is possible that this individual was the renter of the Mansion in 1838-1839 (see also below).

There are no data, however, confirming the occupation of the Mansion by the Pell family during the 1830's. However, in an article published in 1873, Lossing stated that

A few rods north of the mansion is the 'Marco Bozzaris Rock,' on the verge of the rugged acclivity that rises from the Harlem River. It was so named from the fact that in a grassy nook at its foot, overlooking the Harlem River to the King's bridge and the gentle hills of lower Westchester, Fitz-Greene Halleck wrote his stirring poem, entitled 'Marco Bozzaris.' The late Alfred Pell, of New York, was then occupying the mansion, while the family were traveling, and Halleck was his guest. That was about the year 1826.

Stedman (1900) indicates that the poem Marco Bozzaris was published in 1825, which supports Lossing's dating of Pell's occupation of the Mansion to this period.

These data conflict with the identification of Pell as occupying the mansion in the mid-1830's and Field and Clinton occupying the mansion in 1825-26. The New York city directories contain no listings for Alfred Pell in upper Manhattan during either period. An Alfred S. Pell, a typefounder, is listed in lower Manhattan in the 1825 and 1826 directories and he continues to be listed in the 1833, 1834 and 1835 directories. Although it is only speculation, it is possible that the Clinton and Pell families rented the house at different times during the same years in 1825-1826, and Pell may have continued to rent it for the summer during the 1830's.

Eliza Jumel appears to have continued to absent herself from the Mansion through most of the 1840's. Greiff (n.d:226) notes that

the family was not listed in the 1840 census, and we also could find no listing for either Eliza Jumel or Nelson Chase in the census records for this year.

Mary Bownes Jumel Chase died in 1843. Shelton indicates that the rest of the family: Eliza Jumel, Nelson Chase, and the latter's two children took up residence in the Mansion in 1848. The New York city directories for 1849 and 1850 list Nelson Chase, lawyer with offices at 1 New and house at Kingsbridge while the 1848 directory gives only the 1 New Street address. This would tend to confirm the Jumel family's re-occupation of the Mansion in the latter portion of 1848. Eliza Jumel is not listed in any of these directories.

4. Jumel Occupation: 1850 - 1865

Greiff (n.d:226) states that the Jumel/Chase household is not listed in the 1850 census. Although the family was, in fact, not listed in the census index for that year, a search of the census records for the 12th Ward did yield the listing for the household of Eliza Jumel, who gave her age as 74. The household included a total of nine persons. In addition to Eliza Jumel it included Nelson Chase, age 40, a lawyer; his children, Eliza, 16, and William, 11; and five servants. These were Elias Williams, 25, and Sarah McCallary, 30, both Irish immigrants; William Tart, 22, a coachman, born in England; and Matthew Duane, a gardener, also born in England. The household also included a nine year old black boy, Sasetiny(?) Thomas, born in New York. He and the two Chase children are all indicated in the records as having attended school within the year. The position of this boy in the household is uncertain. He may have been a servant whom the Jumel family sent to school as part of his remuneration.

The next two households listed in the 1850 census records after the Jumel household are also of interest. The next listing is for the household of Thomas Duane, listed as an Irish immigrant and a laborer. It is possible that Matthew Duane, the Jumel gardener, was the son of this neighbor. The census listing indicates that this family lived in a separate building from the Jumels, but there is no listing in the column for value of real estate owned, indicating that they were renters. It is possible that the Thomas Duane household, which included five persons, may have been renting space in an outbuilding on the Jumel estate, although there is no evidence for this conclusion.

The census listing following that of the Duane household is for the household of James Monroe, listed as a farmer and born in Virginia. It is possible that this is the James Monroe who had rented the Mansion house in 1838-39. This individual was apparently well-to-do, with real property worth 100,000 (the value of Eliza Jumel's real property was given as \$150,000) and eight servants. The birth of this individual in Virginia strengthens the inference, noted above, that he may have been the nephew of President Monroe.

In 1853, at the age of 78, Eliza Jumel, accompanied by Nelson Chase's two teen-age children, once again travelled to France. While in France, Eliza Jumel Chase married Paul Guillaume Raymond Pery.

The 1855 New York State Census indicates that the Jumel household at that time consisted of 14 persons. The household still included Eliza Jumel, Nelson Chase and his children William and Eliza (Pery). However, Paul Pery is not listed in the census record. Greiff (n.d.) indicates that Paul and Eliza Pery had been living in France and that Eliza was visiting New York in 1855. The household also included 10 servants and their families. All of the servants were listed as aliens. They were David Wilkie, 28, a Scotsman; John Kelly, 40, Dominick Doyle, 26 and James Clancy 17, Irish immigrants; Peter Tizcher and Frederick Windel, Belgian immigrants; Prosper Coignou, 28, and his wife Madelaine Coignou, 28, French immigrants; as well as their two year old daughter Clementine Coignou, who had been born in Michigan.

The 1855 records also include the reports of a census of agriculture. Eliza Jumel is listed as the owner of 40 improved acres and 500 unimproved acres, with the cash value of the farmland listed as \$250,000, the cash value of livestock as \$500, and the cash value of tools and implements at \$500. Also listed are 10 acres of meadow, with 18 tons of hay being gathered during the year. There are no other entries in the census for crops or stock.

The 1860 United States census indicates a reduced household size at the Jumel Mansion. Besides Eliza Jumel and Nelson Chase the household included five servants, all Irish immigrants. These were Mary Ring, 27 and Mary Reegan, 39; John Kelley, 42, a gardener, John Shea, 24, coachman; and Josheph Dolan, 18, a footman. It is likely that John Kelley was the same servant listed in the 1855 census despite the age discrepancy in the two sets of records.

There are other age discrepancies in the various census records. For example Nelson Chase was listed as 46 years old in 1850, 41 years old in 1855 and 54 years old in 1860. Eliza Jumel was listed as 74 in 1850, 79 in 1855, and 86 in 1860.

A photograph dated by the MJM archives to the early 1860's and by Greiff (n.d.:235) to 1858 (see Figure 17) shows the Jumel family on the south portico of the Mansion. The men standing east of the house are probably three of the servants listed in the census records.

The diary of Ann Parker includes a record of a visit to the mansion in 1862, as noted above. She states that at the time of her visit Eliza Jumel was 82. Thus there is some doubt as to her actual age. The diary also notes that Madam Jumel appears to have had a falling out with Nelson Chase. The diarist notes that Chase "lived until June 1862 with Madam, but interfered too much (and

she threw him out) - since that time he has lived in town". She also noted that Eliza Jumel "has but two very inferior servants who have charge [of] house, horses and place." Thus it would appear that by 1862, Eliza Jumel lived alone in the mansion with only two servants.

Eliza Jumel died on July 16, 1865. If she was actually born in 1775 she would have been 90 at the time of her death. Her obituary in the New York Times indicates that she was 92 years old at the time. The various estimates of her age given above would suggest that she was at probably somewhere between 89 and 91 years of age at the time of her death.

Two documents dating to the 1850's, included in the Jumel papers but not cited by any of the previous researchers, are of interest. The first is a manuscript account book listing Madame Jumel's account with John Cuthell, a butcher. The book covers a two month period beginning August 9, 1854. For most weeks during the period there are entries six days per week. This suggests that despite the presence of an ice house on the property, fresh meat was purchased on nearly a daily basis. Although some entries are difficult to read many purchases appear to be lamb, with some entries also indicating the cut (e.g. shin, leg, chops). There are also some entries for purchases of mutton. Some entries do not specify the type of meat, and it is possible that these are beef purchases.

The New York City directory for 1854-1855 lists John Cuthell, butcher at 150th Street near 10th Avenue. However, there is no directory listing for Cuthell in either the preceding or succeeding year.

Of particular interest is a contract between Madame Jumel and Thomas Connolly (or Connelly) dated January 14, 1857. Under terms of the contract "Thomas Connolly agrees to blow out of the rock near the Mansion house and build a well for Madam Jumel." The contract gives no further information as to the location of the well. Under the contract Connolly was to receive \$10 per foot for the first 10 feet, and after that an increase of \$2 per foot for each additional 10 feet of depth required. Eliza Jumel may have previously loaned money to Connolly since the contract indicates that the work performed under the contract would "go toward paying what said Connolly is indebted to Madam Jumel at the present time."

a. The Mansion Property at the End of the Jumel Period

Several maps show the configuration of the Mansion property in the 1850-1870 period with some detail.

The first map to be discussed was actually drawn in 1887 (see Figures 7a and 7b). However, it supposedly shows the property "as it existed 100 years ago" with the 1887 street grid superimposed. This map shows the outbuildings as they were indicated on the

1815 Randall map. These include the barn and sheds west of the road, the barn/shed/stable complex northwest of the Mansion, shown on the 1887 map within and slightly north of the location of 162nd street, and the "ash house" shown at the location of Edgecombe Avenue. However, there are two major differences from the outbuilding configuration shown on the Randall map. First, the ice house shown on the latter map is not shown on the 1887 version. Second, the 1887 map shows a well located north of the Mansion which was not shown on the Randall map. It is possible that the draftsman of the 1887 map updated the 1815 configuration after a visit to the Mansion in the 1880's. Thus it is likely that the well is the one which Eliza Jumel had blasted out of the bedrock in 1857. The 1887 map appears to show it located on a high point which may have represented a rock outcrop. The location as shown would place it just north of the present "sunken garden" (see below). The well is not shown on any of the other maps of the property.

The ice house shown on the 1815 Randall map was apparently abandoned in 1829 when Stephen Jumel had a new ice house constructed. This second ice house may have been abandoned, in turn by 1887.

The Dripps map of 1851 (Figure 8) also shows the barn and stable buildings north of the Mansion which were shown on the 1815 Randall survey. However, the sheds or sheep pens which connected these two buildings as shown on the Randall map and described in the 1814 advertisement cited above are no longer shown on this 1851 map (or on the other maps dating to this period discussed below). It should be noted that the mapped location of 162nd Street on this map is further north than its present location. The 1851 map also continues to show the entrance driveway and gatehouses on the east side of Kingsbridge Road. At this time the west side of Kingsbridge Road was being developed. However, the building shown west of the road at the location of 162nd Street may be the old barn shown on the 18th and early 19th century maps. However, the ice house shown north of the Mansion on the 1815 Randall survey is not shown on the 1851 map.

The 1851 map shows the formal garden and circular driveway/pathway around the house which were added during the Jumel occupation and discussed further below. The 1851 map also shows an outbuilding east of the front portion of the Mansion, with paths connecting it to the circular pathway around the house and to the path leading to the garden. This structure is in the same approximate relationship to the Mansion as the outbuilding shown on the 1782 British Headquarters map, although the latter structure was shown neither on the Loss or Randall surveys. The position of the structure as shown on both maps would place it at the current location of Edgecombe Avenue and east of the Roger Morris Park boundaries. This outbuilding is shown south of the location of the outbuildings shown on the maps dating 10-15 years later (see Figures 9; 11-12). However, it is possible that the same structures were shown in different positions by the various 19th century map makers.

A somewhat distorted copy of an 1860 map is included in the collection of the MJM archives (see Figure 9). The only outbuildings on the Randall map still shown in 1860 would appear to be the barn and stable northwest of the house. As on the 1851 map the "sheep barn" which connected these two buildings in 1815 does not appear on the 1860 map. The ice house and ash house depicted on the Randall map are also not shown.

The 1860 map shows a pathway extending east of the house, beginning at the approximate location of the east doorway of the main portion of the house. This pathway leads to a small outbuilding located at the top of the bluff overlooking the Harlem River. Two other somewhat larger outbuildings are located east of the octagon wing of the house. As shown on this map the location of all three of these outbuildings would appear to be at the present location of Edgecombe Avenue, east of the boundaries of Roger Morris Park.

This 1860 map shows another outbuilding south of the house along the southern border of the property. This location is south of the present Park boundaries.

The map shows the two porter's lodges at the entrance to the property as shown on the Randall map and the entrance driveway. It also shows a circular pathway or driveway around the house, and a pathway leading from it to the barn/stable complex to the north. A pathway also leads to a large ornamental garden in the southwest corner of the property. This garden was described by Lossing (1873). It included box shrubs with a cedar tree in the middle. A row of cypress trees was planted in a curve along the garden's southern borders. The cypress trees apparently circled an ornamental pond (Bolton 1903; Steudenroth and Matero n.d.:86). Lossing (1973) described the walkway leading from the garden to the house as a "gravelled walk". Near the pathway in the northern portion of the garden was "an immense Madeira-nut tree." This complex of pathways and gardens was created during the Jumel occupation and appears to be substantially different from the landscaping pattern shown on the 1783 British Headquarters map.

The 1867 Dripps map (Figure 10) shows less detail than the 1860 map, but does show the barn and stable north of the house as well as the gate houses at the entrance.

Two versions of an 1868 map (Figures 11-12) have been examined. Both versions show barn/stable buildings north of the house as shown on the Randall map. As was the case with the the 1851 and 1860 maps the connecting U-shaped "sheep barn" or sheds are not shown. Both versions of the 1868 map show two outbuildings east of the house. These may correspond with two of the three buildings shown on the 1860 map, although they are shown in slightly different positions than on the earlier map. The path shown extending east of the building in 1868 and the outbuilding at its eastern end appear to be slightly north of their location as shown on the 1860 map, and north of the outbuilding shown on

the 1851 map. The 1868 map shows this outbuilding east of the Roger Morris Park boundaries at the location of Edgewcombe Avenue. The map also shows a second outbuilding to the north which appears to represent one of the two outbuildings shown in this area on the 1860 map. Both versions of the 1868 map show this building within the boundaries of Roger Morris Park. The other outbuilding in this area may have been removed between 1860 and 1868.

Unlike the 1860 map both versions of the 1868 map show a small outbuilding at the approximate location of the ice house shown on the Randall map. This suggests the possibility that the "new" ice house constructed in 1829 represented a reconstruction of the earlier building or was located in the same immediate area. "Miss Mary's promenade", indicated by Stephen Jumel in 1929 as being next to the new ice house location may refer to the pathway shown on the mid-19th century maps as connecting the Mansion with the barn/stable buildings to the northwest. The circular path/carrissage shown surrounding the Mansion house would appear to be too close to the building to permit blasting to be conducted as indicated in Stephen Jumel's 1829 letter. There is no pathway shown along the bluff edge east of the house where the other outbuildings are shown on the 1860's maps.

The two versions of the 1868 map differ mainly in their depiction of the location of 162nd Street. The version of the map in the New York Public Library (Figure 11) shows the street just north of the "ice house" location, which would place the site of the latter structure within the boundaries of Roger Morris Park. The undated copy of the map in the MJM archives (Figure 12), which apparently represents a copy of the original map published by a real estate company, shows the "ice house" within the bed of 162nd Street. The location of the street as shown on the New York Public Library version would appear to be consistent with its present location.

An 1872 drawing included in Greiff's report (the drawing is included here as Figure 18) shows several landscaping features not shown on the mid-19th century maps. Although the drawing was made seven years after the death of Eliza Jumel, the features shown most likely date to the Jumel occupation. The drawing shows a summer house southwest of the house with an arbor extending to the southwest. It is possible that this arbor enclosed or ran alongside the pathway connecting the Mansion with the gardens to the southwest shown on the mid-19th century maps. Greiff's comments on the drawing indicate that the summer house, as well as the arbor, would have been constructed of "natural boughs", and that such summerhouses were fashionable in the mid-19th century.

The 1872 drawing (Figure 18) also shows a stone retaining wall south of the house. Fill may have been deposited behind this wall to raise the grade of the land. Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.:79) cite a photograph which they date to the 1880's showing what most likely is this same unmortared retaining wall. These authors also

note that by 1899, 160th Street had been paved and a new stone retaining wall bordered the north side of the street.

G. Chase Family Occupancy (1865 - 1887)

After Eliza Jumel's death there was a dispute as to the settlement of her estate. The details are not relevant to this study, but in summary Eliza Jumel had made a will in 1851 leaving much of her property to charity. After her death, several suits were filed challenging the will. Among the plaintiffs was George Washington Bowen, Eliza Jumel's illegitimate son, As a result of the eventual court rulings, the bulk of the estate was divided in three equal shares among Nelson Chase; his daughter, Eliza Jumel Pery; and his son, William Inglis Chase.

The Chase family occupied the house for some 20 years after the death of Eliza Jumel. Shelton (1916) indicates that three years after Eliza Jumel's death Nelson Chase, his daughter Eliza and her husband Paul Pery, and his son William and his wife, all lived at the Mansion with servants. However, he notes that the three families were not on good terms and lived and dined separately within the Mansion. This domestic friction may have had its roots in the dispute over the settlement of the Jumel estate.

We could not find a listing for the Chase household in the records of the 1870 census. During the 1870's Paul Pery died and in 1876 Eliza Jumel Chase re-married Julius Henry Caryl, son of the founder of the Susquehanna Railroad (newspaper notice cited in Duncan 195:315-317). As indicated by the 1880 census, Nelson Chase, who had been a widower since the death of Mary Bownes Jumel in 1843, also re-married during the 1870's. The census records indicate his wife as Hattie Dunning, a woman some 40 years his junior.

The 1880 census lists Nelson Chase's household (at Old Kingsbridge Road between 160th and 161 St. - i.e. the Jumel Mansion) as consisting of 12 persons. These included Nelson Chase, listed as a retired lawyer, then aged 70, and his second wife, Hattie C. Chase, who was only 30 and listed as "keeping house." The household also included Nelson Chase's daughter Eliza, and her second husband Julius K. Caryl, 41, a produce merchant, and Eliza's five year old son Raymond Chase. The household also included Lizzie C. Dunning, 21, Nelson Chase's sister-in-law. There were six servants in the house at this time: Patrick Carroll, 78, coachman, and Stephen McCarthy, 30 a "man of all work", both Irish immigrants; a second coachman, Robert Robinson, a black man born in New York; Annie Thompson, the cook, a black woman also born in New York; and two waitresses, Nora McGrady, 28, an Irish immigrant and Lizzie Broadmore, who was born in New York.

As a result of the division of the Jumel estate as noted above, the Mansion property was deeded by the estate to Nelson Chase and

his daughter Eliza Jumel Caryl on June 30, 1882. Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.) note that it was at this time that the property was reduced to its present boundaries. The mansion property remained in the possession of Nelson Chase and his daughter until March 13 1887, when it was deeded to Henry H. Tobey (see Appendix A).

The Chases apparently resided in the mansion until the period of this sale. The 1884 voter lists show both Nelson Chase and his son-in-law Julius H. Caryl as resident at 161st Street east of St. Nicholas Avenue. Stephen McCarthy, one of the servants at the Mansion listed in the 1880 census also appears in the 1884 voter list. Two other names listed with those noted above in the voter list, Patrick Reilly and David Wilkie, Jr., may also have been servants in the Mansion in 1884.

1. The Chase Barn

Even before the death of Eliza Jumel, some portions of the Jumel estate (although not the 36 acre mansion tract), had been sold. The development of the area in the 1860's and 1870's began to impact the Mansion property. Lossing (1873:131) after a visit to the Mansion, noted that "the old entrance-gate, with its flanking lodges will soon be swept away to make room for the street. A like fate may soon overtake any part of the property". During the 1880's Jumel Terrace and Sylvan Terrace were opened.

The 1882 property division and the opening of 162nd street removed the Jumel period barn/stable complex from the Mansion property. This may have been the impetus for the construction of a new barn on the property in the early 1880's. The Jumel papers include a receipt, dated March 17, 1885, for payment of insurance by Nelson Chase on a "new barn." This "new barn" is apparently the structure shown immediately south of 162nd Street on the Sanborn insurance map of 1893 (see Figure 14). The map shows that the two-story barn also had a small one-story extension on its eastern side. The coding placed on this building as shown on the Sanborn map suggests that in 1893 the building was undergoing renovations possibly associated with its conversion from agricultural to other uses. The 1909 Sanborn map (Figure 15) indicates that the Chase barn had been demolished by this date.

H. Absentee Owners and Tenants (1887 - 1894)

Between 1887 and 1894 the Mansion went through several changes of ownership. It was sold on April 16, 1887 by Henry Tobey, who had obtained the property from the Chase family to Eban Sutton, Jr., and on May 11, 1894 by Sutton to Seth Milliken (see Appendix A). The ownership by Tobey and Milliken were short term, and these transfers were most likely made in the process of transferring ownership to and from Eban Sutton. It is also likely that Sutton purchased the mansion for purposes of speculation. There is no evidence that he actually resided there.

It is uncertain who, if anyone resided in the Mansion in the latter portion of 1887 and 1888, immediately after the sale by the Chase family. However, Greiff (n.d.:288) cites an inscription on the back of a drawing at the New York Historical Society by G. Marie Le Prince indicating that she and her mother, L. Elizabeth Le Prince "lived in the house from 1890 to /94." However, in another document cited by Greiff (n.d.:294), Elizabeth Le Prince indicates that the family rented the house from 1889 through 1894.

The Le Prince family had immigrated to New York in 1881. The father of Gabriella Marie Le Prince, Augustin Le Prince, reportedly invented one of the first motion picture cameras. He disappeared mysteriously in France in 1890. His wife, Elizabeth Le Prince, taught at the Washington Heights School for the Deaf. Their daughter, Gabriella Marie Le Prince

was born in Leeds in 1871. She became well-known in New York as a painter and ceramic artist. Along with her sister, Aimee, and the sister's husband, Harry Voorhees, she established the Inwood pottery studio in Manhattan (Greiff n.d.:289-290; information taken from New York Times articles).

The 1890 New York City directory lists Sarah E. LePrince, "Prof. 11th Av. n. W 162nd Street, h. Washington heights." This listing apparently refers to the wife of Augustin LePrince, referenced above as "Elizabeth" and would appear to confirm her residence in the Morris Mansion in 1890.

There is no listing for "Le Prince" in the 1891 directory, and the 1892 directory has a listing for Sarah L. LePrince, "teacher 140 W. 23rd Street", with no separate home address. However, the 1893 New York City directory lists "Sarah Le Prince, artist, h, W. 160 th n. St. Nicholas Av.", and the 1894 directory lists Sarah E. Le Prince, "school, 1122 Broadway, h. W161st & Harlem R." The home address for 1893 and 1894 appears to confirm the family's continued residence in the Jumel Mansion.

We attempted to find the Le Prince household listing in the records of the 1890 New York City Police Census (the records of the Federal Census for that year were destroyed in a fire). However the records for the 67th district, which would include the Jumel Mansion, are missing from the microfilmed records.

1. Pathways and Carriage Drive

A memoir by Elizabeth Le Prince, in the MJM archives and cited by Greiff (n.d.:294) indicates that in 1889 the "sunken flagstone pathways and carriage drive [were] dug up and relaid." She also states that "the remains of a secret entrance from below [was] closed by bricklayers."

The flagstone carriage drive noted by Elizabeth Le Prince may

have been added either late in the Jumel period or during the occupation by the Chases after the death of Eliza Jumel. A print dating to the mid-19th century (Figure 16) and a photograph taken prior to 1900 (Figure 19) appear to show an earthen driveway in front of the house. However, a photograph dated ca. 1920 (Figure 24) appears to show a gravelled path leading to a slightly raised flagstone surface in front of the Mansion. This flagstone may represent a part of the "flagstone carriage drive" referred to by Elizabeth Le Prince.

The reference to an underground passage by Gabriella Le Prince is apparently inaccurate. As Bolton (1916:51) points out such a passage would be "a not very reasonable requirement in a colonial gentleman's summer residence, and a most impracticable accompaniment in view of the rock on which the house is planted."

I. The Earle Occupation (1894 - 1903)

The Jumel mansion was sold on May 17, 1894 to Lillie J. Earle (see Appendix A), wife of General Ferdinand Pinney Earle, who was in the hotel business in New York City. The Earles apparently moved into the Jumel Mansion shortly after the purchase as the 1895 New York City directory lists Ferdinand P. Earle's home address as Jumel Place near W. 161st Street.

The 1900 census shows the Earle household as consisting of seven persons. In addition to Earle, then 60 years of age, and his wife Lillie, 56; four sons, ages 15 to 21, lived in the house. The oldest son, Ferdinand, Jr. was an artist, and the other sons were attending school in 1900. The household at this time included only one servant, Winifred Mahony, 30, an Irish immigrant.

From the time of the construction of the Mansion until its occupation by the Earles, the kitchen used by the house occupants was located in the southeast corner of the basement. Shortly after the Earles purchased the mansion they constructed a new kitchen as an addition to the first floor of the house. A ca. 1892 photograph (Figure 20) does not show the kitchen, while one dated ca. 1897 (Figure 21) shows it in place. The Earle kitchen is shown in more detail in a ca. 1904-1906 photograph (Figure 22). The house plans published in 1917 (Haddon 1917 - see Figure 28a) show that the Earle kitchen did not have a basement. It remained attached to the house until the 1930's (see below).

J. Public Ownership - After 1903

Ferdinand P. Earle died in 1903 and later that year the Mansion property was sold to the City of New York. It was subsequently administered by the Parks Department (now the Department of Parks and Recreation). In 1907 the "Washington Headquarters Association," founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution, took over the operation of the house as a museum.

1. Early 20th Century Modifications

Shortly after the Washington Headquarters Association took over the property, the first series of "improvements" were made. Although there are apparently no extant plans for these renovations, they included installation of wooden floors in the cellar, apparently covering the stone bedrock floor noted in the 1792 description of the house.

Other major changes made in the early 20th century include the addition of the "Colonial Revival" flower garden northeast of the house. Greiff (n.d.) cites notations in the MJM archives indicating that the creation of this garden required removal of the barn. This apparently refers to the "new barn" built by Nelson Chase in the early 1880's.

As shown in the ca. 1860 photograph (Figure 17), a trellised arbor had been constructed at the south end of the east facade. These trellisses were removed prior to 1903 (Studenroth and Matero:59). The late 19th century photographs (e.g. see Figure 20) indicate that this arbor had been removed prior to the Earle family's occupation of the property. However, after the City purchased the property a new arbor (see Figure 23) was added on the east side of the house in approximately 1906. It was removed between 1908 and 1925 (Studenroth and Matero n.d.: 62-63). It is indicated as a "terrace" with a brick surface on the 1917 plans (see Figure 28b).

Other alterations were made in 1922. These included modifications to the pillars on the front portico and the reconstruction of the "platform and steps" at the east entrance to the main wing of the house.

2. The ca. 1935 Renovation Project

The second major series of "improvements" was designed by the Department of Parks and carried out as a W.P.A. project. These included a number of modifications affecting the ground surface exterior to the house.

These major modifications, some of which were discussed by Greiff (n.d.) and Studenroth and Matero (n.d.) are reflected on the project plans, copies of which are in the MJM archives. These modifications affected much of Roger Morris Park and involved excavation of a large portion of the area immediately adjacent to both the east and west side of the foundation of the main portion of the Mansion.

a. Basement Stairs

Prior to 1935 the basement stairs on the east side of the house extended directly to the east, reaching the surface some six feet

from the foundation wall. The shed covering these stairs was constructed during the 19th century and is shown on various 19th and early 20th century photographs (see Figures 20; 22-23) as well as on the ca. 1917 plans (Figure 28a and 28b). Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.) date construction of this shed to the early portion of the Jumel period (1810-1865). In 1935 this stairwell and shelter was removed and the existing stairwell, extending some 12 feet south of the basement door was constructed. At this time a second basement entrance was also opened at the northern end of the east wall. A second stairwell was constructed extending southward from this entrance for some 12-13 feet (see Figure 29a).

b. Window Areaways

Five "areaways" or window wells were excavated on the west side of the building; three along the west wall, one along the north wall, and one along the south wall, adjacent to the west side of the portico. Prior to these modifications, the basement windows were the same type of narrow above-ground windows as still exist in the octagon wing and on the north wall of the eastern portion of the main wing. It should be noted that the 1917 plans (Figure 28a) shown areaways already in existence along the south wall of the house east of and beneath the portico. Although not mentioned in any of the sources, it is likely that the construction of these areaways dates to the 1907 modifications.

c. Removal of Earle Kitchen

The 1935 project also involved the removal of the "Earle" kitchen wing. The plans (see Figure 29b) indicate that the foundation walls for this wing were to be removed (however, see Chapter V). The porch on the east side of the hyphen was also reconstructed at this time.

d. Relaying of Gutter Stones

The bluestones and gutter stones adjacent to the house were relaid in 1935. It is uncertain whether these gutter stones date to the original construction of the house. None of the 19th century photographs was sufficiently detailed to show them. It is known, however that they were present at the beginning of the 20th century, as they are discussed by Shelton (1916). He implies that he believed them to be an original feature of the house:

To an architect, one of the curious and interesting features in the construction of the old house is the stone gutter bordering the basement walls. Modern gutters on the roof have left it useless for a hundred year, but here it remains to tell its story of the past. It is in a good state of preservation, only, here and there, the turf overhanging and drooping into the stone drain and taking root in the

crevices between the blocks. It consists of a ledge of limestone flagging twenty-two inches wide, just above the level of the lawn and sloping slightly to an eight-inch gutter, which is cut in a separate block of stone. For a space at the back of the house, the stone gutter has disappeared and has been replaced by a few sections of modern open drain tile.

This flagging was laid down as the walls were built and is quite wide enough for a walk along the sides of the house; it was intended in the old days to receive the plashing of the torrent from the roof and conduct it away underfoot instead of overhead.

Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.) note that the ca. 1860 photograph of the house (Figure 17) shows the installation of roof gutters on the portico and south facade, suggesting that the gutter blocks date earlier than this period.

It should be noted that the 1917 plans (see Figure 28b) do not show the gutter stones on the east side of the house. They had apparently been removed as a result of the construction of the Earle kitchen, the "terrace" on the east side of the house and the stone flagging shown at the base of the east side "porch" adjoining the first floor entrance.

e. Bluestone Patio, Flagpole and Grading South of Mansion

The 1935 grading plan (see Figure 29e) shows that the installation of the new bluestone patio, which apparently replaced the previous flagstone entrance way and a lawn area south of the house, involved cutting or raising of the grade approximately one foot or less. However, immediately south of the patio, in the vicinity of the planned dry well installations, some 2 - 3 feet of fill are indicated. This suggests that the slope to the southwest of the house was formerly even steeper than that which exists at the present time.

The 1935 plans (Figure 29e) show a flagpole at the location of the existing one, just south of the eastern end of the bluestone patio (it should be noted that its position as shown on the current site plan - Figure 1 - is incorrect). However, there were apparently at least two earlier flagpoles on the Mansion grounds. According to Steudenroth and Matero (n.d.:88)

A photograph of 1899 (NYHS 55307) shows a flagpole positioned near the Edgecombe Avenue side of the grounds. Views from the early years of the twentieth century show another flagpole on the south lawn on line with the eastern edge of the portico. It has a squared-off wooden (?) base and its weathervane is of arrows, topped by a ball and eagle. A photograph from 1934/5 (W.P.A. #226D) of work in progress at the house shows a flagpole standing on a different base. Only the octagonal base flagpole erected in

1935 is still in place.

The flagpole shown in the W.P.A. photograph (see Figure 26) appears to be at the same location as the existing one but as noted in the above quote, on a different base, suggesting that it was reconstructed during the 1935 project.

The fence and entrance gate surrounding Roger Morris park were also replaced during the 1935 project.

f. Sunken Garden

The 1935 project also involved the construction of the walled sunken garden northeast of the house. This involved modifications to a garden which had been installed at the beginning of the 20th century. Research, based on the examination of photographs, showing the changes in this garden was conducted in conjunction with the never-completed Historic Structures report (Steudenroth and Matero n.d.:92) and is summarized in the diagrams created for inclusion in that report which are in the collection of the MJM archives (see Figure 30).

g. Drainage and Other Piping

The 1935 project also involved excavation for the installation of drainage, water and sewage pipes (see Figure 29c) as well as an oil tank (see Figure 29d).

Two photographs in the MJM archives (Figures 26-27) indicate that major surface disturbance occurred in some areas of Roger Morris Park in connection with the 1935 project. One photograph (Figure 27) shows excavations northeast of the house apparently in connection with the installation of the walled sunken garden, the drainage system, and the water pipe connecting the octagon wing with the drinking fountain north of the house. The exact location of the disturbance southwest of the house shown in Figure 28 is uncertain due to the angle at which the photograph is taken. The disturbed area shown may be in the vicinity of the installation of the new perimeter fence and/or the drainage system.

h. Pathways

The 1935 plans called for the existing paths to be removed and replaced with "Telford Walks." Telford pavements are constructed of large broken stone packed with smaller pieces, covered with a layer of finely broken stone or gravel, and rolled hard and smooth (Funk and Wagnalls 1941). The 1935 specifications called for the Jumel Mansion walks

to be constructed with a foundation of 'solidly hand-rolled and tamped earth sub-soil, shaped with a 1 1/2" camber [with] a top telford of about 8" stones fitted closely and

set on end, all interstices well filled with dry earth thoroughly broom-swept into each joint.' At either side was to be set a 'strip of pure zinc, 1/8" thick and 9" wide, extending 1" above the telford finished lines' which served as a 'curb for the gravel topping.' Whether or not such work was actually undertaken is not known, but by 1954 the pathways were of brick, as as such they have remained (Steudenroth and Matero n.d:82)

1. Other Modifications

Another major result of the 1935 project was the excavation of the area under the portico and installation of a cement floor.

Among the interior changes undertaken in the 1935 project were the installation of the present brick floor in the basement, replacing the wooden floor installed earlier in the 20th century.

3. Recent Modifications

The most recent "improvement" project was designed in the 1980's. The first stage of the external modifications, carried out within the past few years, involved the filling-in of the northernmost of the two basement stairwells and reinstallation of a stone slab surface above the filled-in stairwell (Pokorny 1989). Concrete infill of the door opening which had been created in 1935 is visible in the northeast corner of the basement men's bathroom.

III. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH: MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION ARCHAEOLOGY

A. Native American Sites

Bolton (1909) discussed the known Native American sites in the upper portion of Manhattan, especially those at Inwood at the northern tip of the Island. His site map is included here as Figure 31. The only site shown on Bolton's map in the vicinity of the Morris-Jumel mansion is the one designated as #3, noted as a "supposed cave" site. Bolton makes no mention of this site in his discussion, and the notation as given on the map indicates that its actual existence is problematical.

The location of the Morris-Jumel Mansion, however, suggests that it would have been as attractive a site for Native American activity as it was for the site of a colonial mansion. The spot would have offered a commanding view of the surrounding area, including the Harlem River. Thus it could have served as a camp for defensive purposes during times of conflict. The various historic period maps (e.g. see Figures 4, 6, and 12) show streams near the present location of 163rd street approximately 350 feet north of the Mansion, and between 159th and 160th Street, approximately 400 - 500 feet south of the Mansion. These streams would have provided a source of fresh water for those at the camp site. In addition, the nearby streams would have attracted game and the advantageous elevation would have made the Mansion site an attractive location for hunting camps.

B. Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Mansion Grounds

a. Bolton's Examination

In the second decade of the twentieth century Reginald Pelham Bolton, an avocational archaeologist who is best known to modern day practitioners of that profession for his study of Native American sites and communication routes in New York City and vicinity, undertook limited archaeological explorations at the Mansion site.

Bolton reported on finds made near the building referred to as "the White House" which, he notes, probably represents a farm house constructed on the Kiersen property in the early 18th century, prior to the purchase of the property by Roger Morris.

The little dwelling appears to have stood at a point about 125 feet south of the south side of West 160th street, now beneath an apartment house known as Morton Court. Its position here was indicated by the presence of old bricks and plaster, disclosed when the excavations for that building were made. It had probably been razed before the Jumels purchased the estate for it occupied a part of the

space which formed the fish pond constructed after 1812, and round which were planted the Egyptian cypress trees, which, until recent years were a conspicuous feature of the locality.

Immediately to the rear this of site, in the bank far below the margin of the fish pond, was a deposit or 'dump' of household rubbish, in which was a pewter button of a private soldier of the 57th or West Middlesex regiment, a mute evidence of the presence of the military at the place... [artifacts recovered from this deposit included]...a number of brass pins of old form, some broken china, glass, bones and other domestic debris. The haste with which the place was cleared precluded more extended search, and much more was doubtless lost to view forever (Bolton 1916:52).

The recovery of the button suggests that this midden may have been associated with the occupation of the property by the British after the withdrawal of the American troops from Harlem Heights. Since the house apparently fronted on the Kingsbridge Road (St. Nicholas Avenue), the location of the midden as noted by Bolton would most likely have been east of the house, where the land begins its drop to the Harlem River. As noted previously the location of the house and the midden would have been south of Roger Morris Park.

Bolton notes the probability that similar middens may have accumulated in the vicinity of the Morris-Jumel Mansion during the occupation of the house. He apparently conducted a surface examination of at least a portion of the area east of the house. His discussion also suggests that he undertook some sub-surface examination, although he does not describe the number, extent or depth of any sub-surface tests conducted.

A search was made at several points in the present grounds on the east side of the mansion, and a quantity of household rubbish was found around the roots of one of the old trees which still cling to the edge of the rocks where Edgecombe Avenue was cut across the property. The material which was found at the place proved to be uninteresting, consisting only of masses of charcoal, broken brick and plaster, with oyster and clam shells and broken bottles.

At several places east of the house under the present grass lawn and flower beds, there is more or less broken or scattered debris, some of which consists of crockery and chinaware. So far, therefore, the vicinity of the Headquarters House has not proven as fruitful in the discovery of relics as have the sites of older though much humbler dwellings (Bolton 1916:52).

It should be noted that the authors of the report on the more recent excavations reviewed in the following section refer to a personal communication by Patrick Broome, the former director of the Morris-Jumel Mansion, to the effect that there are midden

deposits in the southeast corner of the property. In the absence of any indication of other archaeological work besides that noted here, it is likely that Broome was actually referring to the deposit noted by Bolton as discussed above.

2. 1984 Test Excavations

The only professional archaeological investigations conducted at the Morris-Jumel Mansion were undertaken in 1984 by Susan Dublin and Nan Rothschild in conjunction with the design of the current program of "improvements" of the property.

These archaeologists excavated two test units immediately adjacent to the foundation wall of the east side of the Mansion (see Figure 32 for location). One unit was located at the southeast corner of the main portion of the house while the second was located at the northeast corner of the octagon extension. Each unit extended seven feet east of the foundation wall and four feet along the wall. On its eastern end, each unit narrowed to three feet. The results are summarized here. Selected profiles from each unit are reproduced as Figures 33 and 34.

a. Test Cut 1

In the westernmost part of the upper portion of the southeastern unit (Test Cut 1), Dublin and Rothschild encountered strata (see Figure 33; Strata V, VI, VII) apparently associated with the relaying of the gutter stones and associated flagstone during the 1935 renovations. At this location the gutter block was supported by an approximately one foot thick concrete "beam." The eastern portion of the unit encountered cinder bedding underlying the brick pathway which runs along the east side of the house.

Strata I and II, as well as the narrow lenses designated as Strata VIIa and VIIb are also 20th century deposits, apparently associated with the construction of the brick pathway and the small area of lawn which constitutes the surface between the gutter stones and the brick path at the location of the unit. Although stratum I, the topsoil underlying this lawn, yielded only a moderate density of artifacts, it was the only deposit excavated in this unit which yielded an appreciable number of domestic artifacts (bottle glass, ceramics, bone, etc.). The deposit also yielded two pieces of plastic, confirming its 20th century origin. The other material recovered included some creamware of 18th - early 19th century origin. The deposit apparently represents soil reworked during an episode of 20th century landscaping occurring during or subsequent to the 1935 improvement project.

The strata designated III, IV, and VII c-e, orange/brown sandy silt mottled with darker soil to various degrees, are interpreted by the archaeologists as fill deposited in the 18th century at the time of, or shortly after, the construction of the Mansion.

The deposit yielded a large quantity of brick and mortar with some of the brick appearing to have been burned. The report indicates that stratum VIIId contained an especially high density of brick. Only one possibly diagnostic domestic artifact, a small ceramic sherd, was recovered from this deposit. The report indicates this as "possibly pearlware." If this designation is correct and if the sherd was not intrusive, the deposit would necessarily have been deposited after completion of house construction, as pearlware first became commonly available in New York ca. 1780.

Underlying the 18th century fill was a narrow stratum described as banded tan, black and orange sandy micaceous silts (strata IXd and XV), which the report suggests were water-deposited, and a stratum of brown silty sand with mortar and charcoal (stratum IXa), which replaced the water laid deposits in the north portion of the unit and is shown partially overlying it in the south profile. These strata are interpreted as an 18th century ground surface. The artifacts from these strata "consisted almost entirely of construction/architectural debris, reinforcing the suggestion that this stratum dates from the construction period of the house" (Dublin and Rothschild 1984).

The strata underlying this "ground surface" in the much of the eastern portion of the unit consisted of a thin layer of orange brown silt (stratum XVI) interpreted as the naturally occurring subsoil, which immediately overlies the bedrock. In some locations this stratum was absent with the "ground surface" noted above immediately overlying the bedrock.

The deposits immediately adjacent to the foundation wall in the eastern portion of the unit are termed by the authors of the report as a "builders trench" (Strata IX b, c, e and f, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV), at the bottom of which the excavation encountered what is described as a brick "spread footer platform" which runs beneath the stone foundation wall. The report notes that the

bedrock appears to have been cut along its west face, leaving an almost vertical surface extending down to the bottom of the foundation wall....The foundation wall rests on a spread-footer platform....constructed of bricks which are similar in size and color to those found in the fabric of the house....the spread-footer platform may have been constructed to level the surface for the foundation wall or to provide a foundation for the oven and chimney located in that section of the basement adjacent to the test cut. In the absence of information regarding the foundation in other areas of the main building, it is impossible to ascertain the purpose of the spread-footer complex" (Dublin and Rothschild 1984:20; 22).

After construction of the foundation wall and before accumulation of the deposits discussed above, this cut out portion of the bedrock, or "builders trench" was filled in with "relatively

hard-packed, heavily mottled silts with a very high density of construction material." The only domestic artifacts recovered from these "trench" deposits were two sherds of non-diagnostic clear glazed red earthenware.

It should be noted that traces of Native American occupation were recovered from both the 20th century strata and the 18th century fill. These consist of a "Lamoka-type" projectile point, dateable to the Late Archaic period, and pieces of quartz debitage (by-products of Native American tool-making activities). Although from disturbed contexts, recovery of these artifacts provided the first indication of the presence of a Native American site in the vicinity of the Morris-Jumel Mansion.

b. Test Cut 2

The results of Test Cut 2, adjacent to the octagon foundation, show differences in stratigraphy from that encountered in Test Cut 1. The uppermost strata (strata I, II, IIIa, and VII) in Test Cut 2 (see Figure 34) are apparently associated with 20th century landscaping and relaying of the gutter stones and flagstones. The supports for the gutter stones exposed and removed in this unit consisted of a course of brick underlain by a concrete slab, a different construction method than the concrete "beam" exposed in Test Cut 1. The report suggests that this support may have predated the 1935 restoration (however, see Chapter V).

Strata II and IIIa, designated as "dark brown sandy humus" apparently were deposited during landscaping. This soil was underlain in much of the unit by stratum V, a layer of cinder and gravel, which the report suggests was deposited for drainage purposes during landscaping, but which also could have served as bedding for a pathway which was subsequently removed. A mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered from these strata. The report suggests that strata II, IIIa and V were deposited "at the time the grade was raised, circa 1935....since there was no indication of disturbance related to the restoration of the gutter, they most likely post-dated this event" (Dublin and Rothschild 1984:23).

The underlying 4-5 inch thick stratum, IIIb, is described by the excavators as "orange sandy silt mottled with dark brown." This stratum had the highest density of domestic artifacts encountered in either of the two 1984 units. The authors of the report interpret this deposit as representing the "ground surface which existed prior to the raising of grade circa 1935." The recovered artifacts include 81 ceramic sherds, 28 pieces of bone and 4 clay pipe fragments, as well as bottle glass and shell fragments. The ceramics include 24 creamware and 10 pearlware sherds, but no sherds are interpreted as whiteware, suggesting that the deposit may pre-date the latter portion of the 19th century. The report suggests that these were materials "dropped on the ground during the occupancy of the house." However, it should be noted that the stratum description is not consistent with that of an accretional

surface, which would more likely consist of a darker soil matrix due to the presence of organic material. The same argument could be made against characterizing this as a primary refuse deposit, or midden. Two alternative explanations suggest themselves. The first, a modification of the explanation offered, is that an accretional surface did accumulate, but that this surface was removed during a 19th century episode of landscaping. The recovered mottled stratum may represent a "B-horizon" or transitional zone underlying the topsoil of this accretional surface. A second, and more likely, possibility is that the mottled stratum represents an episode of filling to raise the grade which occurred after the construction period filling represented by the underlying stratum. It should be noted that substantial quantities of nails and window glass were also recovered from this stratum. The presence of the pearlware sherds suggests that this fill was deposited in the late 18th or early 19th century, possibly during landscaping which took place after Stephen Jumel purchased the property in 1810.

Strata VI and VIII consisted of deposits of orange/brown sandy silt. These strata are interpreted as representing 18th century fill, deposited at the time the octagon was constructed. This deposit was similar to the construction fill encountered in Test Cut 1. A number of schist cobbles were noted at the base of the fill deposit in Test Unit 2. In addition to the construction debris the fill yielded 7 ceramic sherds, including 4 sherds of undecorated creamware. Creamware became commonly available ca. 1762. If these sherds are not intrusive they may suggest that the octagon was constructed somewhat later than the main portion of the house, after at least some domestic refuse from the occupation of the latter portion of the house had a chance to accumulate.

Three pieces of quartz debitage were recovered from fill strata IIIa and IIIb. In addition, a Brewerton side-notched projectile point, dating to the Late Archaic period, was recovered from an animal burrow adjacent to the foundation wall (excavated as stratum IX) which was intrusive into the 18th century fill deposit.

Underneath the 18th century construction fill deposit in Test Cut 2 was a stratum described as dark brown silty humus, between 3 and 11 inches thick (strata X, XI and XII) interpreted as "the pre-construction ground surface, a topsoil level created by decayed vegetation" (Dublin and Rothschild 1984:33). Few artifacts, mostly brick and mortar fragments, were recovered from this stratum.

The strata underlying this surface would appear to represent the naturally occurring subsoil. Stratum XIII, levels a and b, was described as orange brown sandy silt. Only a few artifacts, consisting of small fragments of brick, mortar and coal, were recovered from this stratum. Excavation in the eastern portion of Test Cut 2 did not extend below this stratum, but in the western portion, adjacent to the foundation, Test Cut 2 was extended to

bedrock.

At approximately 36 inches below the surface of the flagstone adjacent to the foundation the orange sandy silt graded into a yellowish-tan silt, which extended to a depth of approximately 56 inches. This was excavated as Stratum XIII, levels c-e. This stratum yielded nine prehistoric Native American artifacts; consisting of a bifacially worked quartz tool, a chert flake and seven additional pieces of quartz debitage. The only historic period material recovered consisted of a few small pieces of coal.

Beneath the above stratum the excavation encountered a 1 - 5 inch thick layer described as "bright rust-orange hard-packed sandy silt" (stratum XVI) which immediately overlay the bedrock. This deposit yielded another chert flake and nine additional fragments of quartz debitage. A single small piece of mortar was the only historic period artifact recovered. The material recovered from the latter two strata apparently represent an in situ prehistoric site. The deposition of the prehistoric material will be discussed further in the following Chapters.

The profiles indicate that the subsoil strata immediately abut the foundation wall of the octagon; no builder's trench was encountered. The foundation rested directly on the bedrock surface.

IV. ROGER MORRIS PARK: POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Based on the documentary history of the property and the results of the previous archaeological examinations, it is possible to note some areas where remains of archaeological interest may be located. Significant deposits of artifacts associated with the occupation of the house would most likely consist of household refuse which was disposed of on the property. Such refuse could be in the form of refuse middens which accumulated on the existing ground surface, and/or "trash" pits excavated into the subsoil. Such refuse could also have been deposited in "features" such as privies, cisterns, wells, or underground cold-storage facilities. After the period of primary use of such features was completed, either because new facilities were constructed or when the availability of a public water supply made their continued use unnecessary, the open features were often filled-in with household refuse. Such deposits are frequently encountered on historic period archaeological sites.

Remains associated with outbuildings would include the foundations of these buildings and deposits of artifacts associated with their use which may have accumulated in and around the outbuilding sites. If the outbuilding had a basement, after the outbuilding was no longer used domestic refuse could also have accumulated in the open cellar hole.

A. Refuse Middens

The data discussed in Chapter II indicate that during the history of the house it was occupied not only by owners or tenants and their families, but also by varying numbers of servants. The census records indicate that the total number of occupants between 1790 and 1900 varied from six to 14 persons. During its use as a military headquarters and tavern during the 1770's and 1780's it may have been occupied by still larger numbers of persons.

Occupation of the Mansion by a large number of persons would have resulted in the production of a correspondingly large amount of refuse. The size of the house suggests that servants would probably have been quartered in the basement or attic, rather than in separate servants' quarters. This was specifically indicated in the 1792 advertisement cited in Chapter II.

Refuse middens would most likely have been located east of the house. This is suggested by two factors. First the basement entrance to the kitchen area is located on this side. It is reasonable to assume that disposal of kitchen and other household refuse would have been carried out by servants exiting the house from this entrance. Secondly, the maps indicate that the main entranceway to the Mansion was to the west. It is reasonable to



FIGURES

assume that refuse would have been deposited in areas not traversed by or visible to visitors.

Dublin and Rothschild (1984:43) state that "a random surface collection from the grounds to the east of the house produced ceramics which span the occupation period." Bolton's reconnaissance of this portion of the property also yielded indications of the presence of domestic refuse but did not appear to indicate areas of concentrated refuse. However, Bolton does not appear to have conducted a systematic survey of the area.

It should be noted that the topography of the area suggests the possibility that the main area of refuse disposal may have been located east of the present property boundary. The historic period maps indicate that the grade fell sharply downward toward the Harlem River beginning at a point now at the location of Edgecombe Avenue or slightly to the east. The present drop in grade at the eastern edge of the Park is west of the original drop-off and was created when Edgecombe Avenue was cut through the then existing ground surface in the late 19th century. It is possible that refuse would have been disposed of over the edge of the original drop-off in grade. Although this disposal strategy would have required the refuse to be carried approximately 120 to 130 feet from the house, servants could well have been detailed to carry out this task. As noted previously, Bolton noted the presence of a midden, apparently associated with the 18th century British military occupation of the "white house" property, at the edge of this "bank."

The disposal of midden deposits at other locations within the boundaries of the present Park, cannot be ruled out, however. Twentieth century landscaping episodes may have resulted in the disturbance of any surface middens at many locations within the Park and the incorporation of artifacts from such middens into grading "fill" redeposited elsewhere in the Park. Such fill deposits were apparently encountered at some locations during the pre-construction testing for this project, as well as in 1984 Test Cut 2, discussed above.

B. Features

Two types of sub-surface features would have been required on the Mansion property. The first would have been necessary as a source of water for drinking and other purposes. Bolton (1924:121) states that before the Revolution "the water supply [for the Morris Mansion] derived from a well located near 159th Street where a spring emerged from the hillside and fed a little brook that tumbled down the rocks to the Harlem River."

It is uncertain where Bolton obtained this information. However, he may be referring to the 1815 Randall survey (Figure 6) which shows a well adjacent to a house on the west side of Kingsbridge Road in the vicinity of 159th Street. However this well would appear to have been too far from the Morris-Jumel Mansion to have

served as a feasible source of water.

The Randall map also shows a "pump" located at the head of the stream located south of the house site (apparently the "brook" noted by Bolton). The major problem with the assumption that this served as a source of water for the Morris-Jumel mansion is that the stream and pump were located south of the Jumel property. This property is shown on the 1810 Loss survey (Figure 5) as "Land of Beekman", and on the 1815 Randall survey (Figure 6) as owned by "Watkins." In addition, it is likely the pump would have had to have been quite powerful to pump the water upgrade from the stream location to Mansion. A water supply system depending on a wind or early steam engine powered pump would have been of doubtful reliability, and it is more likely that a cistern or well closer to the house would have been a more reliable source of water. However, cisterns are usually fed from roof gutters, and the apparent absence of roof gutters on the building during the early period of occupation, suggested by the presence of the gutter stones, would argue against the presence of a cistern system.

It is known that a well was constructed on the property in 1857 (see Chapter II). It is uncertain whether this replaced an earlier well. An 1887 map which purports to represent the property in the immediate post-revolutionary period (see Figure 7) shows what is most likely the 1857 well. Its approximate location, slightly north of the present sunken garden, has been indicated on a copy of the current site plan (see Figure 35). This location would have been far enough from the house so that blasting would not have affected the structure, but close enough so that servants would have had ready access from the entrances on the east side of the house. The 1887 map indicates that it was located on a rise which is no longer present. However, even if grading did occur the major portion of this well, which was blasted out of the bedrock, should still be intact.

As with refuse deposits, the occupation of the house by large numbers of persons would have required facilities for the disposal of quantities of human waste. There is no mention in the records of the construction of privy pits. It should be noted that the presence of bedrock fairly close to the surface in portions of the property would have limited the areas in which it would have been feasible to install such features. While wells could be blasted out of bedrock, construction of privies in such a manner would have not allowed for the drainage of liquids. Any features so constructed would have been in the nature of septic tanks, which would have had to be frequently emptied. As with refuse deposits, privies or septic tanks would most likely have been located east or northeast of the house, out of sight of visitors.

Considerations of sanitation and aesthetics suggest that the disposal solutions which may have been carried out for household refuse would not have been satisfactory for the disposal of this type of waste. Although open cesspools may have been used by

soldiers during the Revolution, as suggested by the diary entry cited in Chapter II, it is more likely that covered privies or septic tanks would have been used by the occupants of the house. It is possible that such features would also have been located on the eastern edge of the property at the present site of Edgecombe Avenue (i.e. at least ca. 120-130 feet east of the house). However, unless chamber pots, to be emptied by the servants, were utilized at all times, not just at night, it could be assumed that such features would have been located closer to the house where they would have been more readily accessible to the occupants of the Mansion. Therefore, there is a substantial possibility that privy pits are located somewhere within the boundaries of Roger Morris Park.

Features interpreted as underground cold storage facilities have been reported from some historic period archaeological sites (e.g., see Rothschild and Pickman 1990; Pickman 1994). It is uncertain if such features would have been located on the Mansion property. The documentary evidence suggests, for example, that at least during the summer months in the mid-19th century, meat was purchased on an almost daily basis.

Both cisterns/wells and privies would have been required until the public water supply and sewage system was available to residents of the Mansion. This did not occur until the turn-of-the-century period, during the occupation of the house by the Earle family.

The 1884 Robinson map (see Figure 13) shows that no water pipes had been installed east of 10th Avenue and thus the public water supply would not have been available at the Morris-Jumel Mansion at this time. Greiff (n.d.:284) cites photographs of the interior of the Mansion dating to 1887 which show that the chandeliers were either fitted with candles or to burn kerosene, indicating that gas also had not been introduced at this time. She also states that "there is no evidence that indoor plumbing had been installed, portable tubs for bathing and chamber pots for the disposal of waste must have been employed."

The 1890 Robinson atlas shows that a six inch water pipe had been installed on 162nd Street east of 10th (now Amsterdam) Avenue. However, the pipe is not shown extending southward along Jumel Terrace, and it would have been difficult for the residents of the Mansion to tap into this pipe.

The authors of the historic structure report indicate that indoor plumbing was installed in the house after the Earles purchased it, with a bathroom constructed on the second floor (Steudenroth and Matero n.d.). This is consistent with the other documentary evidence cited above.

C. Outbuildings

The examination of maps and other documents discussed in Chapter

II indicates the approximate locations of a number of outbuildings constructed on the property during the period of occupation of the Mansion. Most of these sites were beyond the present boundaries of Roger Morris Park: However, the location of three outbuildings are likely to have been within the present Park boundaries. The approximate locations of these sites are shown on Figure 35. The site of only one of these, the barn built by Nelson Chase in the early 1880's, can be accurately determined. This barn was located immediately south of 162nd Street. The sites of the other two outbuildings as shown on Figure 35 should be considered as only approximate. One of these outbuildings is an ice house, apparently built shortly after the property was purchased by Stephen Jumel in 1810 and shown on the 1815 Randall survey. The location of the ca. 1815 ice house as shown on 19th century maps would place it in the northwest corner of Roger Morris Park. This building was apparently replaced in 1829 by a new ice house, possibly constructed at the same or an adjacent location. The third outbuilding is a small structure shown immediately west of Edgewcombe Avenue on maps dating to the mid-19th century. Its function is unknown.

D. Prehistoric Sites

As noted in Chapter III, what appears to be an in situ prehistoric Native American deposit was encountered at the northeast corner of the octagon extension during the 1984 archaeological test excavations. The locations of this and other possible prehistoric sites are discussed further in Chapter VI.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXAMINATION: PRE-CONSTRUCTION TESTING

A. Introduction

The archaeological field examination conducted for this project consisted of pre-construction testing followed by monitoring during the actual construction process.

The objective of the testing conducted prior to the beginning of construction was to determine whether there were any possibly significant archaeological deposits within the area to be impacted by the waterproofing project. The planned test locations were selected after consideration of the area to be affected by the waterproofing excavations, the results of the documentary research, and assessment of the results of the prior archaeological testing. In some cases the planned locations of tests were adjusted based on the results of the initial testing. In addition, the test objectives were expanded during the project to include a limited assessment of the remains of two cobble features which were encountered.

The testing included the excavation of 14 "shovel tests" and one larger excavation unit. Shovel tests are units excavated with looser stratigraphic controls than the larger test units. While the latter are excavated so as enable unit profiles to be drawn, the shovel tests are designed to provide an indication of the general stratigraphic sequence at the test location and to assess the artifact content of deposits. Shovel tests are typically larger at the surface and narrow toward the base. While the shovel tests used in archaeological surveys typically cover ca. 1 - 1 1/2 square feet of surface area, many of those excavated for this project were larger. In addition, one of the excavations designated as a "shovel test" (S.T. 14) was actually a small (2 x 2 foot) unit which was excavated to sample one of the cobble features exposed during the testing.

In addition to the "shovel tests," we excavated a larger, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 foot excavation unit (Unit A), extending from the surface to bedrock. The rationale for the placement of this unit is discussed in the following section.

The locations of all tests are shown on Figure 36. Appendix B lists the stratigraphy encountered in each test and the artifacts recovered from each stratigraphic context. Profiles of excavation unit A, and plan views showing the exposed portions of the two cobble features are included as Figures 37 - 40.

Artifacts recovered during the excavations were cleaned, identified, and placed in clean plastic bags numbered with a catalog number, as indicated in Appendix B, which designates the excavated provenience.

B. Excavation Unit A

Although unit A was actually excavated after the shovel tests, it will be discussed first in order to describe the basic stratigraphic sequence on the site and compare this sequence with that discussed by the authors of the 1984 archaeological testing report discussed in the previous chapter.

Unit A was initially planned and laid out as a 2 1/2' x 5' unit to be placed adjacent to the north foundation wall of the east side of the main wing of the Mansion. As planned, excavation of this unit had three main objectives. First the location of Unit A was within the area covered by the Earle kitchen between ca. 1895 and 1935. Thus it was considered that episodes of landscaping and other surface disturbances which may have occurred during this period would not have affected this area. The location was selected so as to avoid the site of the foundation walls for the Earle kitchen extension as shown on the 1917 and 1935 plans.

Secondly, the location chosen for this excavation was within the portion of the area to be affected by the proposed waterproofing trench which was closest to the location of the prehistoric site detected during the 1984 excavations. A major objective of the Unit A excavation was to determine if the prehistoric site extended to the location of the planned construction.

Finally, it was our original objective to determine whether there was a builder's trench, and/or brick "spread footer platform" at this location, such were detected in the southeast corner of the building during the 1984 excavation, or whether the construction at this location more closely resembled that noted during excavation of 1984 test unit 2, placed adjacent to the foundation of the octagon wing. As noted below, the presence of the gutter stone support and associated deposits of concrete prevented us from excavating the 2 1/2 feet closest to the wall. However, the area adjacent to the wall was examined during the construction monitoring.

Only the easternmost 2 1/2 feet of the unit as originally laid out was actually excavated. Thus the area excavated as Unit A actually measured 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 feet.

In the discussion of the excavation of unit A, it should be noted that the stratum descriptions and numbering assigned during excavation and listed in Appendix B do not exactly match the strata as shown on the profiles drawn after the excavation was completed (see Figures 37 and 38). References in the discussion will be to the profile stratum numbers and the catalog numbers assigned to designate the excavated strata. Appendix B includes a chart correlating the profile and excavation stratum designations.

Prior to the beginning of archaeological testing the flagstones and the gutter stones which overlay the 2 1/2 foot portion of

Unit A immediately adjacent to the foundation wall were removed by the contractor, after consultation with the archaeologists. In addition, prior to excavation the surface area between 2 1/2 and 5 feet east of the foundation wall, in which Unit A was actually excavated, had been covered by a limestone "stepping stone" walkway. These stones were also removed by the contractor prior to the start of the excavations. The ground immediately north of the unit consisted of a lawn area. The surface of the sod immediately adjacent to the excavation was 2 1/2 inches above the Unit A datum elevation.

1. Gutter Stone Supports

At the time of the excavation of Unit A the surface of the 2 1/2 foot wide area immediately adjoining the foundation consisted of tan sand and gravel which had underlain the previously removed bluestone flagging and gutter stones. This sand and gravel was removed without screening, exposing the surface of the gutter stone support at approximately five inches below the unit A datum. The exposed area between the gutter stone support and the foundation wall was filled with mortar/concrete (see Plate 2). After completion of the pre-construction testing, during the monitoring phase, we were able to further investigate this area. The gutter stone support, approximately 12 inches in width, consisted of two courses of brick. Overlying the brick were some two inches of mortar which had served to attach the gutter stones to the brick support. Underlying the brick support (at ca. 12 1/2 inches below the unit A datum) was a concrete slab, 4" thick. This construction was more similar to that noted in 1984 Test Cut 2 than to the concrete beam noted in the 1984 Test Cut 1. However, the 1984 Test Cut 2 profile (see Figure 34) indicates the support at that location as having only one course of brick, rather than the two courses encountered in unit A. Another difference is that at the site of Unit A, the concrete slab extended all the way to the wall, that is, it underlay both the brick gutter block support and the mortar/concrete which filled the intervening space between the gutter stones and the foundation wall. In 1984 Test Cut 2, the concrete only underlay the gutter block support.

Because of the difference in construction of the gutter block supports at the two locations tested in 1984, Dublin and Rotschild (1984) speculated that the gutter block support exposed in Test Cut 2 may have pre-dated the 1935 renovations. It should be noted, however, that the location of unit A was beneath the Earle kitchen. Therefore, the support at this location would necessarily date either to 1935 or later, or prior to ca. 1895 when the Earle kitchen was constructed. Since the description of the stone gutter given by Shelton suggested that the blocks were sinking below the sod level, it is almost certain that the gutter block supports were a 20th century addition, and thus necessarily post-date the demolition of the Earle kitchen in 1935. The reasons for variations in construction of the gutter block and flagstone supports is uncertain.

It should be noted also that the concrete beam type support was encountered in the northeast corner of the building, adjacent to the raised porch (see plan view - Figure 39). It is possible that the gutter block supports on the east side of the house were once again reconstructed subsequent to 1935.

2. Unit A: Cobble Feature and Overlying Strata

The first stratum excavated in unit A, beneath the previously removed limestone blocks, consisted of 4-5 inches of mixed soil types (see Figure 37, stratum 1). This soil was apparently laid down as a bedding for the limestone walkway constructed in 1935 or later. This is supported by the recovery of an aluminum nail and pieces of plastic wrapping from stratum 1. It should be noted that the latter stratum, as well as strata 2 and 3, was not present in the southernmost ca. 1-3 inches of the excavation unit and are not shown in the southern profile (Figure 38). These strata were cut through by the excavation conducted to install the gutter stone support. The stratum indicated as 3a on the Unit A profiles consists of disturbed material adjacent to this gutter block support.

At a depth of ca. 2 1/2 - 4 inches below the unit datum the surface of stratum 2 (mottled orange/brown sandy silt with pebbles and fine gravel) was encountered. This stratum may also be associated with the landscaping associated with the walkway construction. The disturbance in the southern portion of the east wall profile (stratum 2a) is probably also associated with the trench dug to install the gutter stone support.

At the surface of stratum 2 we noted the presence of a roughly circular intrusive pit which we designated as unit A/feature 1 (see Plate 1). This pit was approximately 20 inches in diameter and its bottom was encountered at approximately 15 inches. The feature was contained completely within the boundary of unit A and therefore is not shown on the profiles. Its sides were fairly straight for the uppermost ca. 10 inches, narrowing at the bottom. The feature was excavated separately from the surrounding strata (Catalog #2, #4 and #8). Recovery of plastic, Phillips head wood screws and industrial-type porcelain indicate a 20th century date for this intrusive event. It may have been associated with the 1935 renovations or later activity. This may have been a hole excavated for installation of a post, possibly to support a scaffold needed during work on the house. The hole was dug through the underlying cobble surface (see below), with the cobbles backfilled into the hole (see Plates 2 and 3). The backfilling of the hole with material excavated from it suggests that it was excavated for temporary purposes.

Underlying stratum 2 was the cobble surface (see Plate 3) previously encountered further to the east during the shovel testing. This cobble feature, apparently a walkway, is discussed further in a subsequent section. The cobbles were laid in a ca. 4

inch thick matrix of medium red/brown sandy silt (stratum 3; catalog #7). It should be noted that the sample of this stratum excavated consisted of only approximately 4 square feet, about 2/3 of the area of the excavation unit, since feature 1 had cut through this deposit. Examination of the unit profiles indicated that at some locations a thin (ca. 1/8) layer of a soil matrix similar to that in which the cobbles were laid also overlay the cobbles. However, observations made during the excavation indicate that the overlying soil was more mottled than that surrounding the cobbles. The material immediately overlying the cobbles was excavated as catalog #5, which may have also included some of the material from the overlying stratum 2.

The material excavated as catalog #7 (profile stratum 3) consists of the soil surrounding the cobbles. It yielded both domestic and "architectural"-type artifacts (construction/demolition debris), as well as 11 small pieces of hard shell clam. Several artifacts recovered most likely date to the latter portion of the 19th century. Three of the four ceramic sherds recovered are identifiable as whiteware, with a fourth, very small, sherd being whiteware or possibly pearlware. Although whiteware was first introduced in the early 19th century, it is most likely that these sherds date to the latter portion of the 19th century. In addition, a wire nail was recovered from this stratum. Wire nails first became available in this country in the 1850's. However, these early wire nails were small ones used in cigar box manufacturing etc. Machinery for manufacturing the larger wire nails used in building construction was not perfected until the 1860's and 1870's. Wire nails came into more widespread use in the 1880's and did not become the dominant type used until the 1890's (Nelson 1968).

Other domestic artifacts recovered from stratum 3 include four kaolin smoking pipe fragments; a small, woman's barette-type hair pin, probably brass; two pieces of bottle glass; and two other small pieces of curved glass. Such small pieces of curved glass could represent bottle, table or other types of glass produced for domestic or personal use.

Construction/architectural related artifacts recovered from stratum 3 include small pieces of brick and mortar. Nineteen flat glass pieces were also recovered. Most of the of the flat glass pieces recovered from this and other contexts probably represent window glass. However, since most pieces are small, such fragments could also represent fragments of flat sided bottles (such as medicine bottles), table glass, or other artifact types. In addition, three nails were recovered in addition to the wire nail noted above. Most iron nails recovered from this and other contexts are heavily corroded. Those which are clearly not wire nails could represent either hand wrought or machine-cut nails. Early machine cut nails with hand wrought heads and machine cut shank's were introduced after the Revolution, but wrought nails continued to be used for several decades thereafter. Nails with machine cut heads and shanks became available ca. 1815, and cut nails similar to mid-late 20th century cut nails were introduced

in the 1830's (Nelson 1968).

A sample of the cobbles removed from the feature were retained; their dimensions and weights are given in Appendix B.

It should be noted that there were two possible sources (feature 1 and the trench for the gutter stone supports) of artifacts intrusive into stratum 3. However, during excavation of this stratum, we made an attempt to assure that the intrusive material was not processed with that associated with the cobble feature. Thus the artifacts recovered from stratum 3 suggest that this cobble walkway was constructed in the latter portion of the 19th century. It must also be remembered that the area in which unit A was located was sealed by the Earle kitchen ca. 1895. Thus, based on the small sample excavated in unit A, the cobble feature can be dated most likely ca. 1870's - 1894, the period of occupation of the house by the Chase and Le Prince families.

3. Strata Below Cobble Feature

A thin layer, 1-3 inches thick, of brown sandy silt with orange brown mottling is shown in the profiles immediately underlying the cobble feature (stratum 4; catalog #9). It was followed by stratum 5 (catalog #10), orange sandy silt with brown mottling and stratum 6 (catalog #11), orange/brown sandy silt with black and dark brown mottling. These strata correspond to the upper portion of the 18th century construction fill as noted in the 1984 excavations. They contained a relatively low density of artifacts; most of the recovered material consisting of small pieces of brick and plaster. One notable artifact recovered from stratum 5 was a large piece of building stone (sandstone), with decorative grooves. Blocks of sandstone with similar grooved decorations form the quoins at the corners of the main portion of the building (see Plate 5). The only diagnostic artifact recovered is a plain creamware sherd (ca. 1762-1820) from stratum 6. The dates of manufacture for this and other ceramic types discussed elsewhere are as given by South (1972) and by Janowitz (1990).

The strata indicated on the unit A profiles as 7a and 7b (catalog #12) represent the basal portion of the 18th century fill. As in the 1984 excavations, the fill material included large quantities of brick and mortar, with most of the larger pieces being recovered from the lower portion of the stratum. This stratum also yielded 26 nails. If this deposit dates to the period of construction of the house, the nails would necessarily be wrought. However, due to corrosion it was not possible to confirm that these nails were, in fact, hand wrought rather than machine cut. Pieces of schist were also recovered from the base of the stratum. Schist cobbles were also noted at the base of this deposit in 1984 Test Cut 2. A smoking pipe bowl fragment from the upper portion of the stratum was the only domestic artifact recovered.

The 18th century construction fill deposit was underlain, at a depth of ca. 24/26 inches below the unit A datum, by stratum 8, a thin (ca. 3-4 inch) band of dark brown silty sand with tan sand laminae. During excavation the tan sand appeared on the floor of the unit as swirls in the darker brown matrix. This stratum has the appearance of having been water-deposited, similar to the deposit encountered in 1984 Test Cut 1. The artifacts recovered (catalog #13) consisted mainly of small pieces of red brick. Although this deposit also yielded a small piece of calcined bird bone, no domestic artifacts were recovered.

Except in the southwestern portion of the unit the water-deposited layer was underlain by a 2-4 inch thick stratum of yellow/brown silt (stratum 9 - catalog #14). Only a few brick chips were recovered.

The stratum underlying the yellow/brown silt at a depth of ca 29-30 inches consisted of dark brown sandy silt, ca. 2 - 5 thick (stratum 10, catalog 15). This stratum apparently represents the remains of a ground surface, possibly the basal portion of a plow zone, which existed prior to the construction of the house, and is apparently the same deposit encountered in 1984 Test Cut 2. In the latter unit this surface was ca. 10-12 inches closer to the existing ground surface than in Unit A. The east wall profile of Unit A also suggests that the stratum has a general downward slope to the south. Few artifacts were recovered from this deposit. These included 12 small pieces of red brick, a mortar fragment, an oyster shell fragment, and a single domestic artifact, a sherd of red earthenware. Also recovered from this stratum was a wire nail, which is inconsistent with its stratigraphic position. Although this wire nail could have derived from the disturbance in the southern portion of the unit (see below) it is also inconsistent with the stratigraphic position of this intrusive deposit. The wire nail most likely derived from one of the several root disturbances which were noted in this stratum. It is likely that this intrusive artifact was carried downward into this stratum by the root disturbances.

The strata underlying this ground surface appear to be the same as those encountered in 1984 Test Cut 2. Stratum 11 (catalog #16) consisted of reddish brown slightly sandy silt (during excavation the color of this soil was perceived as more orange/brown than reddish/brown - which is more consistent with its description in the 1984 excavation report). This stratum yielded a few small pieces of brick and mortar, coal and cinder. What appeared to be a piece of plastic was also recovered. This artifact, like the wire nail recovered from stratum 10, was apparently intrusive into the deposit due to root action. The material from the disturbance in the southern portion of the unit (see below), was screened separately and is so listed in Appendix B. Stratum 11 also yielded a gray chert blocky fragment, which appears to have been utilized as a tool by Native Americans. This artifact does not appear to be directly associated with the in situ deposit encountered in 1984 as it is in the incorrect stratigraphic position. Its presence in stratum 11 may be due to the root

disturbances which led to the recovery of clearly intrusive artifacts from this stratum and the overlying stratum 10.

Stratum 11 was followed by a light brown/tan silt (described as yellow/brown during excavation) which graded with depth to yellow/tan silt (stratum 12 - catalog #17 and 18). Only a few pieces of red brick, coal and cinder, and charcoal were recovered, most pieces from the upper portion of the stratum. This stratum ended at a depth of 72-74 inches.

Because of the small size of the unit, only its eastern portion could be excavated below stratum 12. The soil encountered was described as fine reddish brown silt (stratum 13). Bedrock was encountered at the base of this stratum, at a depth of 84 inches below the unit A datum. This stratum was thicker and possibly darker than the "bright rust orange sand" described by the 1984 excavators as immediately overlying the bedrock in Test Cut 2, but it probably represents the same deposit. The material recovered from stratum 13 and the basal portion of stratum 12 is included in catalog #19. It consists only of a one small red brick fragment and a single small piece of coal. The prehistoric deposit recovered in 1984 Test Cut 2 from the strata analogous to Unit A strata 12 and 13, apparently did not extend to the location of Unit A.

At the base of the water laid deposit (stratum 8) a disturbance was noted in the southwestern portion of the unit. It is shown on the south wall profile (Figure 38) as stratum 14. This disturbance extended a maximum of approximately one foot into the unit, and sloped to the south with depth as well as to the west (as shown in the southern profile). The disturbance penetrated through strata 9 and 10 and into stratum 11. As seen in the profile a rock (schist) was present at the base of this intrusive pit. The profile suggests that it may represent an excavation which was backfilled prior to accumulation of the water-deposited stratum (stratum 8). Observations during monitoring of the construction trench excavation indicated that the disturbance ended at the approximate location of the west wall of Unit A, and that it only extended a few inches south of the Unit A south wall.

4. Unit A - Summary and Interpretation

The ground surface present prior to the construction of the Morris mansion ca. 1765-1770 is at least partially intact at the location of unit A and is represented by stratum 10. The same stratum extends to the north, as indicated by the 1984 excavation located east of the octagon wing, and is also present on the west side of the house as indicated by the results of shovel test 7 and observations during monitoring. As discussed below, this stratum may represent the basal portion of a plow zone.

The first step in the construction of the Mansion would have been

excavation of the basement. At the rear of the main house wing and at the octagon location, where bedrock is deeper than at the sides of the main wing, this was accomplished by excavating the ground surface and underlying subsoil to bedrock. During this excavation the top portion of the plow zone may have been removed from the area adjacent to the foundation.

The material excavated from the cellar hole may have been initially piled up away from the house to permit work on the house to proceed. At the location of Unit A, a thin layer of this soil (stratum 9) appears to have been deposited over the remains of the plow zone. Subsequently, a shallow hole was apparently excavated (the disturbance noted in the southwestern portion of the unit - stratum 14). After excavation of the cellar hole, a short period of time may have elapsed before the the foundation walls and superstructure of the house were constructed. During this period, and perhaps during the initial portion of the foundation wall construction, the water deposited stratum (stratum 8) accumulated. At the location of unit A this deposit overlay the disturbance noted above, as well as the soil deposited during the cellar excavation.

The foundation of the Mansion was constructed of schist blocks which were most likely quarried from the local bedrock during excavation of the basement. During the construction of the foundation, pieces of schist produced during the quarrying and shaping of the foundation stones, as well as brick and mortar fragments produced during construction of the superstructure, accumulated around the house.

After construction was completed, the brick, mortar and schist debris which covered the area was mixed with and overlain by soil which probably derived from the excavation of the cellar hole. This material formed the 18th century construction fill deposits noted during the 1984 excavations, and represented in Unit A by strata 4 - 7. The above process is consistent with the concentration of the brick and schist fragments in the lower portion of the fill deposits. As noted by the authors of the 1984 report the top of the foundation wall after construction was some 4 1/2 - 5 1/2 feet above the ground surface and/or the exposed bedrock. This fill deposit served to raise the ground surface nearer to the top of the foundation.

After deposition of the 18th century construction fill, ground surfaces must have developed over the area. Such surfaces may have included deposits of refuse from the occupation of the house. However, at the location of unit A, as well as the other areas near the house which were tested during this project and by the 1984 excavations, these surfaces and deposits have apparently been removed as a result of later episodes of landscaping and/or construction.

At the location of unit A, a cobble walkway, apparently constructed during the latter portion of the 19th century, probably during during the Chase or Le Prince occupations,

overlay the construction fill deposits. Remnants of a similar walkway, which may have been constructed earlier in the 19th century, during the early portion of the Jumel period, were encountered on the west side of the house (see below). The existence of this walkway on the west side of the house suggests that a corresponding one on the east side of the house may have originally been constructed during same early 19th century period. This earlier walkway may have been taken up and relaid later in the 19th century. As noted in Chapter II, Elizabeth Le Prince mentioned that her family undertook repairs to flagstone pathways around the Mansion. The cobble walkway east of the house may have been similarly repaired at this time. This cobble walkway would appear to have directly underlain the one-story Earle kitchen, built in 1895.

The deposits excavated in Unit A which overlay the cobble walkway, as well as the intrusive pit (Unit A, feature 1) apparently date to the 1935 renovations, when the Earle kitchen was removed, or even later in the 20th century.

C. Shovel Tests

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated within or immediately adjacent to the areas affected by the foundation waterproofing project. The results of the 1984 tests indicated that the area immediately adjacent to the building was disturbed by the installation of the gutter stone supports, and this was eventually confirmed by the excavation of unit A and the observations during monitoring. Thus all of the shovel tests were placed so as to avoid these supports.

1. East Side of Mansion

a. Shovel Tests 1 and 2

Except for the southernmost nine feet, the trench excavated for the waterproofing project on the east side of the Mansion adjoined the concrete bulkhead wall for the two basement stairwells which were constructed ca. 1935, and did not abut the foundation. An approximately six foot wide brick walkway, constructed either during or subsequent to the 1935 renovations immediately adjoined this bulkhead wall.

Prior to the beginning of the pre-construction testing, construction workers had begun excavation of a trench adjacent to these bulkhead walls as a "probe" to explore their depth. This trench extended some two feet west of the bulkhead walls and some 1 1/2 feet below the top of the brick walkway. Examination of the floor of this trench indicated that the disturbance caused by the construction of the bulkhead walls extended eastward from these walls for as much as 15 inches.

We examined the eastern walls of the trench to assure that no

significant deposits had been disturbed. We then excavated two shovel tests (shovel tests 1 and 2) downward from the floor of the trench. The stratigraphic descriptions in Appendix B record the sequence of strata as noted in the east profile of the trench and those encountered in the shovel tests.

The strata removed prior to excavation of shovel tests 1 and 2 consist of the brick walkway, a thin layer of tan sand and a thicker layer of cinders which serve as the bedding for the walkway, and the upper portion of the 18th century construction fill deposit, which was encountered at approximately 14 inches below the walkway surface. At the location of shovel test 2 an approximately five inch thick stratum of medium brown sandy silt was interposed between the cinder and the orange brown silty sand fill. Examination of the profile indicated that this stratum did not contain a dense accumulation of artifacts.

As in the larger test units discussed previously, the base of the fill stratum yielded quantities of brick, mortar and schist fragments, as well as flat (probably window) glass fragments and nails. In shovel test 2 this fill stratum directly overlay the bedrock at 30 inches below the surface of the brick walkway. However, in shovel test 1, the fill was underlain by a thin (ca. 1-3 inch) stratum of very dark brown silt containing rootlets, which immediately overlay the bedrock at some 22-28 inches below the brick walkway. This stratum apparently represents a layer of humic material which accumulated at the surface of the bedrock outcrop prior to construction of the house. This soil is darker than the "plow zone" stratum encountered in Unit A and shovel test 7 (see below). It is likely that continuous erosion at this local high point prevented the accumulation of deep soil deposits overlying the bedrock.

The humic stratum overlying the bedrock in the initial shovel test yielded only small pieces of brick and mortar. We subsequently extended the shovel test ca. 2 1/2 feet to the north to obtain a larger sample of this stratum (catalog #25). In addition to small pieces of brick and mortar and some coal fragments, the only artifact recovered was a smoking pipe stem fragment, which a bore diameter of 5/64." It should be noted that all of the pipe stems recovered from the test excavations have bore diameters of 4/64" and 5/64". Manufacture of pipes with bore diameters larger than 5/64" supposedly ended ca. 1750 (Noel Hume 1976). Thus the pipe stems recovered are consistent with an initial occupation of the site ca. 1765-1770.

b. Shovel Test 3 and Cobble Feature

Shovel test #3 was excavated near the northeast corner of the house, immediately adjacent to the western edge of the brick walkway. The upper two strata in this test, dark brown sandy silt (catalog #33) and brown/black silt mottled with tan/brown pebbly silt (catalog #35) did not yield any diagnostic artifacts. However, sherds of pearlware and porcelain, as well as a wire

nail were recovered (catalog #34 and #36) while extending the test (see below). These strata were most likely deposited during 20th century landscaping/construction activities.

At the base of stratum II, at approximately 12 - 12 1/2 inches below the surface, we encountered a cobble surface (Plate 6). Stratum III (catalog #37) in shovel test 3 consisted of the soil matrix, a medium brown sandy silt, in which the cobbles had been laid. However, in the southern portion of the shovel test, the cobble surface had been disturbed by the installation of the gutter block supports (see plan view - Figure 39), and/or construction of the basement stairwell at the northeast corner of the Mansion. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from stratum III. Samples of the cobbles from the feature were retained and their measurements are included in Appendix B. As with those recovered from unit A, these cobbles appear to have been rounded and smoothed on all sides by natural processes, such as water action. These cobbles may have derived from the local subsoil although the subsoil deposits encountered during the pre-construction testing and monitoring did not appear to include large quantities of such cobbles. It is possible that cobbles were specially acquired for incorporation into the walkway.

The stratum beneath the cobbles, at ca. 16 inches, which consisted of hard packed orange sandy silt, apparently represents the 18th century construction fill stratum. Bedrock was encountered at the base of this stratum, at a depth of only 20-23 inches below the surface.

Subsequent to the excavation of shovel test 3, the overlying soil was removed from a narrow strip extending to the north to determine whether the cobble surface was intact in this area (see Plate 7). In addition the brick walkway was removed from an small area extending to the east to determine whether the feature ran underneath the walkway. This initial examination indicated that the feature did, in fact, extend beneath the cinder bedding of the walkway (Plate 8). Excavation of the construction trench for the waterproofing project necessitated excavation beneath an additional small portion of the brick walkway. The remaining intact cobbles beneath the removed portion of the walkway were recorded prior to their removal (see Plate 9 and Figure 39).

Closer examination of the trench which had been excavated along the east side of the house indicated that the cobbles associated with the walkway were present in the eastern wall of this trench for a distance extending some four feet south of the northern wall of the house (see Plate 10). At this point the cinder bedding for the walkway and an underlying disturbance appear to have cut through the cobble feature. South of this disturbance the walkway was not visible in the trench wall. However, as shown in Figure 39, the waterproofing trench was located approximately one foot closer to the house in this area than where the cobbles were exposed in the trench wall. This suggests that the western edge of the cobble feature may be located east of the southern portion of the waterproofing trench.

At the northeastern corner of the house, the southern edge of the cobble feature appears to have been removed by the construction of the ca. 1935 concrete gutter block support.

The western extension of shovel test 3 had indicated that the cobble feature ended or had been cut off at a point aligned with the eastern wall of the house. This was the location of the eastern foundation wall of the Earle kitchen. During the construction monitoring the end of this wall, which appeared to be some seven inches thick and constructed of stones set in mortar/concrete, was noted in the east wall of the waterproofing trench (Plate 11). Thus, the Earle kitchen foundation wall was not, in fact, removed at the time of the 1935 improvements as indicated on the plans for these improvements (see Figure 29b).

Construction of the wall of the Earle kitchen had cut through the cobble feature, providing further confirmation that the feature predated the construction of the kitchen. (see also the above discussion of the Unit A excavation). The Earle kitchen foundation wall had, in turn, been cut through by construction of the concrete and brick gutter block support, confirming that this support was, in fact, constructed after the demolition of the Earle kitchen in 1935 (see also the above discussion of the Unit A excavation).

North of the Mansion, the southern edge of the cobble feature was adjacent to the gutter blocks and extended at least to a point five feet north of the house, as it was visible in the north profiles of shovel test 3 and Unit A (see Plate 4).

Monitoring of the waterproofing trench excavation indicated that the cobble feature extended west of the location of unit A where it was cut through by the north-south oriented gutter stone support located east of the hyphen porch and the octagon wing. As noted in the waterproofing trench wall the cobble feature also extended northward of this gutter stone support for a distance of some 18 inches, where it appeared to end.

The extent of this feature as indicated by test excavations and the monitoring observations is indicated on the plan view included as Figure 39. The location and appearance of the feature indicates that it represents a cobble walkway extending eastward from the east hyphen porch and adjacent to the gutter blocks along the north wall of the house. At the northeast corner of the house the walkway apparently turns to the south. Its southward extent is unknown, and could only be determined by further excavation.

The existing brick walkway was relaid during the waterproofing project. This involved removal of approximately three inches of the upper portion of the existing cinder bedding material. Observations during monitoring indicated that relaying of the walkway did not penetrate below the existing bedding at any point, and remains of the underlying cobble feature were not

disturbed.

Excavation for the foundation waterproofing project involved minimal disturbance to the cobble feature along the northern wall of the house. The trench extended outward from the foundation wall maximum of only some three feet at the level of the cobble feature. Thus, only the southernmost ca. six inches of this feature was impacted by the construction.

c. Shovel Test 4

Shovel test 4 was placed within the lawn area east of the portico some eight feet south of the Mansion. The location was chosen in an attempt to avoid disturbed areas associated with areaway construction and repairs to the portico wall. During the mitigation, examination of the south wall of the construction trench indicated the presence of what appeared to be two overlapping trenches extending some six feet west of the portico. One of these was apparently associated with the exposure of the portico wall during the 1935 renovation and the second with construction or reconstruction of the areaway. The location chosen for the shovel test was also in the vicinity of the drainage pipe trench connecting the house with one of the new drywells.

The uppermost stratum in shovel test 4 consisted of 5 1/2 - 7 inches of topsoil underlying the modern sod. This was followed by mottled light brown sandy silt to a depth of 12 inches. Few artifacts, mainly small pieces of brick and coal, were recovered from these strata.

Stratum III consisted of reddish brown silty sand containing pebbles and cobbles which extended to a depth of only 23 inches, where what appeared to be the bedrock surface was encountered. This stratum yielded only a single small piece of coal.

It should be noted that in the pipe trench connecting the Mansion to the drywell, which was located only some 2-3 feet east of the test location, the bedrock was below the base of the trench (which was ca. 4-5 feet below the surface). This suggests the possibility that the rock encountered in shovel test 4 was associated with the disturbances noted above, and was not actually bedrock.

2. West Side of Mansion

a. Shovel Tests 5 and 6

Shovel tests 5 and 6 were located west of the main wing of the Mansion. We placed these tests further from the foundation than the western edge of the waterproofing trench in an attempt to avoid the disturbances caused by the ca. 1935 installation of the

areaways and associated construction on this side of the house.

Shovel test 5 was located approximately five feet west of the southwest corner of the Mansion. The topsoil in this test and an underlying five inch thick stratum of tan/brown silt yielded few artifacts.

Stratum III in this test, yellow/brown silt with rocks (catalog #45), yielded a substantial number of brick chips. This probably represents the 18th century construction fill. This stratum was followed in shovel test 5, at a depth of some 29 inches below the surface, by a layer of culturally sterile light brown sandy silt which was excavated to a depth of 36 1/2 inches below the surface. Due to the small size of this shovel test this stratum was excavated using a post-hole auger, resulting in recovery of only a small sample of this stratum, and we were unable to continue excavation below 36 1/2 inches.

During the monitoring we examined the profile of the construction trench, located approximately 2 - 2 1/2 feet east of the shovel test location. At this location an approximately three inch thick stratum of tan/brown fine sandy silt was noted at 31 inches below the surface. This stratum did not appear to be laminated like the water-deposited layer noted on the east side of the house in Unit A and 1984 Test Cut 1, and in the construction trench profile south of the Mansion. However, it was lighter in color than the "plow zone" stratum noted north of the main mansion wing on both sides of the house. This stratum apparently represents the remnants of an uncultivated ground surface ("A horizon") which existed prior to the time the Mansion was constructed. As noted in the following Chapter, this ground surface continues south of the Mansion.

The soil noted below this layer in the construction trench apparently represents the natural subsoil. The material excavated at the base of shovel test 5 probably included both the tan/brown ground surface layer and the underlying subsoil. Due to the small size of the shovel test we were unable to accurately distinguish stratigraphic changes at this depth.

Shovel test 6 was placed just south of the stump which as indicated on the plans was to be removed during the waterproofing project. However, we were informed by a representative of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation that the project specifications have been changed and that this stump will be removed during a future landscaping project. It should be noted that the location of this stump as shown on the project plans is in error. The actual location is approximately one foot north of the location of shovel test 6 as shown on Figure 36.

The topsoil excavated in shovel test 6 extended to a depth of 10-11 inches below the surface. It yielded modern plastic, including a plastic eyeglass lens, as well as a 19th century pearlware sherd.

This stratum was followed by stratum II (catalog #48) a light brown/tan silt deposit similar to the stratum encountered below the topsoil in shovel test 5, some 17 feet further to the south. In shovel test 6, this stratum yielded several notable artifacts. These included a brass button, which unfortunately was undecorated and was therefore temporally non-diagnostic, and two Native American lithic tool fragments, in addition to nails, brick chips, and small pieces of mortar and coal.

The underlying stratum (stratum III - catalog #49) apparently includes the same soil type as stratum II mottled with orange/brown and dark brown silt. While a 19th century pearlware sherd was recovered from this deposit, it also yielded the rim and neck portion from a bottle (probably a milk bottle). The presence of a mold seam around the rim indicates that the bottle and the stratum probably date no earlier than the early 20th century. This stratum also yielded a quantity of construction/demolition debris, including brick fragments and flat (probably window) glass. The underlying stratum of hard packed gray/brown silt (stratum IV) appeared not to be similar to the soil matrix of the 18th century construction fill, and did not include the high density of construction debris which characterized the latter deposit. Also unlike the construction fill this stratum contained several pieces of bottle/table glass.

The location of shovel test 6 placed it ca. 3 feet west of one of the areaways constructed in 1935. Examination of the west wall of the waterproofing trench located just to the east of the test location, indicated that the disturbance connected with the area way construction extended westward into the trench wall, and it is likely that strata II-IV in shovel test 6 are associated with this disturbance.

A three inch thick layer of hard packed orange/brown sandy silt (Stratum V, Catalog #51) was encountered in shovel test 6 at 30 inches below the surface, and immediately overlay the bedrock at 33 inches. A few small pieces of coal, a piece of corroded metal and a small brick fragment were the only artifacts recovered. This stratum may represent the construction fill or possibly the remains of a subsoil deposit. In either case, any pre-construction ground surface had been removed at this location.

b. Shovel Tests 7, 8, 9, and 14 and Cobble Feature

Shovel test 7 was placed some five feet west of the northern portion of the western hyphen porch, and approximately two feet west of the gutter stones. This location was near the northernmost extent of the drainage pipe trench excavated during the waterproofing project.

The topsoil in shovel test 7 yielded 18th and 19th century ceramic sherds as well as modern artifacts including plastic, a machine screw, and an aluminum nail. The topsoil was underlain by stratum II (catalog #54), a deposit of mottled orange/brown sandy

silt. This soil contained 18th-early 19th century domestic artifacts, including creamware and pipe stem fragments. However, the recovery of a brass machine screw from this deposit suggests a possible later date of deposition of this stratum, which apparently represents landscaping fill.

Underlying stratum II, shovel test 7 encountered a cobble surface at a depth of some 12 1/2" below the existing ground surface. In order to further examine this surface we expanded the test so that it measured 36" by 27", with its eastern edge adjacent to the gutter stones. After removing the soil to the level of the cobble surface it could be seen that this surface had been cut through in the easternmost ca. 11 inches of this area by the trench excavated to install the gutter stone supports (see Plate 12).

The edge of the cobble feature in the northwestern portion of the exposed area was curved (see Figure 40 and Plate 12). To the extent that could be determined by the excavation, it appeared that this was the original edge of the cobble feature, rather than a result of disturbance subsequent to its construction.

During the expansion of shovel test 7, stratum I, which represents the topsoil, was removed without screening. However, stratum II, the mottled orange brown sandy silt fill overlying the cobbles was screened (catalog #55). This deposit yielded additional 18th/19th century domestic artifacts, including five sherds of white salt glazed stoneware (1720-1805), eight sherds of plain creamware (1762-1820), and a sherd of blue transfer printed pearlware (1795-1840). Other domestic artifacts include four pieces of bottle/curved glass and five pipe stem fragments. Four fragments of mammal and bird bone were also recovered, as well as two pieces of debitage from Native American stone tool manufacture. It should be noted that this deposit extended downward below the top of the cobble feature in the area adjacent to its edge in the northwest corner of the test. During excavation it was noted that the ceramic and pipe stem fragments appeared to be concentrated in this corner of the unit. A root was also noted in this area, possibly associated with a tree located north of the test location. It is possible that the artifacts were concentrated in this portion of the unit as a result of root action.

After exposure and photographic recording of the cobbles, shovel test 7 was continued downward in the western portion of the area exposed, with the cobbles being removed. A sample of these cobbles was retained. The cobbles were set in four inches of brown sandy silt with light brown sandy silt mottling, excavated as stratum III (catalog #56). Only one diagnostic artifact, an undecorated creamware sherd (1762-1820) was recovered from this stratum. The soil adjacent to the cobbles in the northwestern corner of the test was excavated separately as stratum IV (catalog #57). The matrix was described as light brown sandy silt with light orange sandy silt mottling. The artifacts recovered appear to be similar in character to those noted in this portion

of the unit during the excavation of the overlying stratum II. They include eight ceramic sherds, including an additional sherd of white salt glazed stoneware, five sherds of plain creamware, and two sherds of blue underglaze painted oriental export porcelain. Stratum IV also yielded four mammal bone fragments.

It should be noted that the shreds of white salt glazed stoneware from shovel test 7, strata II and IV, were the only examples of this ceramic type recovered from the test excavations conducted for this project and the 1984 excavations. Use of this ceramic type was more frequent before the widespread introduction of creamware in the 1760's, and probably dates to the early portion of the occupation of the Mansion.

The cobble feature and the soil adjacent to it in the northwest corner of the test were underlain at ca. 12-17 inches below the surface by what appears to be the construction fill deposit.

The upper portion of this deposit was characterized by the orange/brown sandy silt which formed the soil matrix for this deposit in most locations tested, with some mottling deriving from the material in the lower portion. This upper portion of the construction fill yielded a single creamware sherd along with the usual brick, mortar and coal fragments. As at most locations tested, the density of building materials was not as great as in the lower portion of the fill.

The lower portion of the construction fill at the location of shovel test 7 consisted of black/dark brown sandy silt with brown and orange/brown mottling. This deposit (stratum VI, catalog #59) was characterized by the presence of large pieces of schist as well as smaller fragments. As noted previously the schist fragments most likely derive from the shaping of the foundation stones during the construction of the house. Staining resulting from the inclusion of the friable schist fragments within the soil matrix may account for the dark color of this deposit. Stratum VI also yielded fragments of red brick as well as an unglazed red earthenware sherd. The two pieces of what appear to be plaster wall board recovered from this stratum are most likely intrusive into the deposit. The action of roots, which continued to be noted in the test at this depth, may be responsible for the presence of these intrusive artifacts.

Underlying the construction fill at a depth of ca. 28-32 inches below the surface was a stratum of medium brown sandy silt with some darker brown/black and some orange/yellow mottling (stratum VII, catalog # 60). The mottling apparently derives from intrusions of the overlying and underlying soil. This stratum, ca. 5-7 inches thick, apparently represents the remains of the pre-construction ground surface (probably a plow zone) which was also encountered northeast of the house (see above). The stratum yielded a large piece of brick as well as smaller brick fragments. The only other artifact recovered was a piece of curved glass. These artifacts were most likely impressed into this stratum at the time the overlying material was deposited.

Both this stratum and the overlying construction fill deposit were also noted in the walls of the waterproofing trench beneath the hyphen porch. The "plow zone" stratum extended westward in the construction trench profile to a point approximately 5 1/2 - 6 feet west of the hyphen porch steps, where it was cut off by the disturbance caused by construction of the areaway. The stratum was visible for a distance of only about one foot west of the disturbed area and ends at the point where the bedrock rises above the elevation of this "plow zone."

In shovel test 7, a stratum of orange/brown silt (stratum VII, catalog #61), representing the upper portion of the subsoil, underlay the "plow zone" deposit at 33 1/2-34 inches. It was tested to a depth of 46 1/2 inches, with only three small pieces of coal, cinder and wood being recovered. The shovel test could not be continued beneath this depth without substantially expanding its size.

It should be noted that the construction trench for the installation of the drainage pipe did not impact the site of shovel test 7. The exposed cobbles in the eastern half of the expanded test area which were not removed during the testing remain in place (see plan view - Figure 40).

Shovel test 8 was placed 33 inches west of the location of shovel test 7 in order to determine if the cobble feature extended to this location. It was excavated to a depth of 13 1/2 - 15 inches, below the elevation of the cobbles. The test indicated that the cobble feature was not intact at this location. A mixture of 18th-19th century and modern artifacts were retrieved as well as a piece of Native American quartz tool-making debitage.

Shovel test 9 was located approximately seven feet north of shovel test 8. At the location of both of these shovel tests, the stone pathway shown on the site plan (see Figure 1) had been removed prior to the pre-construction testing. Immediately after the start of the excavation of shovel test 9 what appeared to be a continuation of the cobble feature exposed in shovel test 7 was encountered at a depth of only 2-3 inches below the surface. The excavation of the shovel test was terminated at this point.

Subsequently we exposed additional portions of this cobble feature and conducted probes to explore its boundaries. The extent of the feature as indicated by this examination as well as by monitoring of the construction trench excavation are indicated on Figure 40.

The cobble feature in the vicinity of shovel tests 9 and 14 (see below) appeared to occupy a rectangular area, the western boundary of which was located some two feet west of the line of the western wall of the Mansion. It extended eastward for approximately seven feet, ending approximately one foot west of the line of the areaway adjacent to the north wall basement window. To the east, the cobble feature was most likely removed by the disturbance caused by construction of the areaway.

During the waterproofing it proved necessary to expand the trench along the northern wall to a width of approximately 4 1/2 feet to permit cutting of the bedrock. This removed some of the remaining portion of the cobble feature. However, the approximately two foot wide northernmost portion of this feature remains intact west of the location of shovel test 14 (see Figure 40 and Plate 14).

Shovel test 14 was excavated in order to obtain a sample of the soil in which the cobbles were laid (in addition to the sample previously excavated in shovel test 7). Shovel test 14 was actually a two by two foot square located at the eastern edge of the cobble feature. The modern sod and topsoil, which extended to a depth of 2 - 6.5 inches below the surface at this location, were removed and not screened. It was followed by a stratum of medium orange/brown sandy silt (stratum II, catalog #79), similar to the stratum encountered above the cobbles in shovel test 7. Despite the presence of a disturbed area in the eastern portion of the test, the diagnostic artifacts recovered from this stratum are all dateable to the late 18th and early 19th century. These include nine sherds of creamware (1762-1820), and six sherds of pearlware. The pearlware includes a blue transfer printed sherd (1795-1840), a hand painted sherd (1780-1820), and a green edge decorated sherd (1780-1830), as well as three undecorated sherds (1780-1830). Domestic artifacts also included sherds of hard paste porcelain and unglazed red earthenware, three pipe stem fragments, and four pieces of curved glass. Three pieces of mammal bone and a small piece of oyster shell were also recovered. The stratum also included construction/demolition related artifacts, including two nails, six pieces of flat glass, and four brick fragments as well as pieces of coal and slag. Evaluation of the contents of the samples of this deposit recovered in shovel tests 7 and 14 suggest that it probably represents fill deposited during the 19th century to raise the grade during a landscaping episode which occurred after the cobble feature was no longer in use. The machine screw recovered from this stratum in shovel test 7 may be considered as intrusive (the presence of many roots in the latter test was noted above).

In shovel test 14 the cobble feature was encountered below stratum II in the western portion of the test at a depth of 5 - 8 1/2 inches below the surface (see Plate 14). In the eastern portion of the test the cobbles had been disturbed. As noted above, probes and monitoring of the construction excavations suggested that the construction of the areaway for the window on the northern wall of the Mansion had removed the cobble feature immediately east of the location of shovel test 14. The disturbance in the eastern portion of the test may, in fact, be the western edge of the area way disturbance. It is also possible that at the location of the shovel test the cobbles may have undergone further disturbance due to root action.

The cobbles were laid in an approximately four inch thick matrix of medium brown sandy silt, again similar to the matrix

associated with the cobbles in shovel test 7. The intact cobbles and surrounding soil were excavated separately (stratum III, catalog #80) from the disturbed area in the eastern portion of the test. This soil yielded seven sherds of undecorated creamware (1762-1820), a sherd of undecorated pearlware (1780-1830), and another of blue transfer printed pearlware (1795-1840), as well as three pieces of curved glass. The construction/demolition related artifacts consisted of a single nail and a small brick fragment. Two small pieces of coal were also recovered.

The separately excavated disturbed area in the eastern portion of the test (stratum IV, catalog #81) yielded seven additional creamware sherds, as well as two pieces of flat glass and four pieces of red brick.

The small sample tested suggests that the cobble walkway was most likely constructed in the early 19th century, during the early period of the Jumel occupation, and could represent a portion of the renovations conducted by the Jumel family at the time they acquired the property.

Excavation of shovel test 14 ended at the base of the cobble feature. However, subsequent observation of the profile of the construction trench south of the test location indicates that the underlying strata were the same as those encountered in shovel test 7. The cobble stratum was followed by approximately 4 1/2 inches of mottled orange sandy silt, and 9 1/2 inches of the mottled orange and black sandy silt containing schist cobbles, with these two strata apparently representing the 18th century construction fill. This was directly followed by 10 inches of orange silt which overlies the bedrock and represents the subsoil. The "plow zone" stratum was not present at this location.

Clearing of portions of the cobble feature and the results of shovel test 14 indicated that the feature ended 6 1/2 feet north of the north wall of the Mansion. It is most likely that this represents the original northern edge of the feature rather than an additional disturbance.

Additional observations during monitoring suggest that the cobble feature most likely represents the remains of a walkway analogous to that encountered on the east side of the house. It may have extended west from the hyphen porch and then turned to the south to extend along the west side of the house. Immediately west of the hyphen porch, the walkway may have had a semicircular extension to the north, a portion of which was exposed in shovel test 7. This extension would have resulted in the presence of a cobble surface along the entire extent of the base of the hyphen porch steps. It should be noted that elevations taken with a level line indicate that the cobble surface near the northwestern corner of the Mansion is some 3-5 inches above the elevation of the cobble surface exposed in shovel test 7.

Along the west wall of the Mansion, the 1935 renovations

apparently involved not only the construction of three areaways, but also installation of a mass of concrete between the northernmost two areaways and from the northernmost areaway to the northwestern corner of the building (see Plate 16). This construction may have resulted in the removal of the cobble walkway along the western side of the Mansion. In any event, the profile of the construction trench along the western wall of the Mansion provided no indication of the presence of the cobble feature.

3. Bluestone Patio Area - Shovel Tests 11 and 12

Two shovel tests were excavated in the area occupied by the bluestone patio at the front of the house. As discussed in Chapter II, the documentary research suggests that the carriage way at the front of the house had an earthen surface until the latter part of the 19th century when a flagstone surface was installed. The present bluestone patio was installed in 1935.

The two shovel tests were placed adjacent to the locations of the drainage pipe trenches connecting the Mansion foundation with the drywells as shown on Figure 1. Since the actual locations of the drywells and trenches were chosen by the contractor during the project the shovel tests were not at the exact location of the trenches and drywell excavations. As it turned out, the location of shovel test 11 was immediately west of the trench excavated across the eastern portion of the patio, and shovel test 12 was immediately east of the westernmost trench.

At the location of each test one of the large bluestone slabs comprising the patio was removed, and the test conducted beneath the slabs. At the surface shovel test 11 measured approximately 26 by 19 1/2 inches and shovel test 12, approximately 32 by 21 1/2 inches. As noted previously each of these shovel tests decreased considerably in size with depth.

Immediately below the bluestone slabs, each test encountered a thin layer of tan sand and another thin layer of cement. This was followed by a deposit of cinder and ash which was some 7 1/2 inches thick in shovel test 11, on the eastern side of the patio, and 3 1/2 - 5 1/2 inches thick in shovel test 12, on the western side of the patio. The sand, cement and cinder were apparently all associated with the construction of the bluestone patio. In shovel test 12, what appeared to be an intermittent layer of cement was noted at the base of the cinder/ash deposit. In shovel test 11, pieces of broken-up flagstone were noted in the cinder and ash and at the base of the deposit several pieces of flagstone may have been in situ. These may represent remains of the flagstone carriage way noted in this area in the latter portion of the 19th century. This older surface may have been torn up at the time the present patio was constructed in 1935.

The stratum underlying the cinder and ash deposit was different

in the two shovel tests. In shovel test 12, the underlying soil matrix consisted of reddish brown sandy silt (stratum V, catalog #74). In addition to a small piece of mortar, the only artifacts recovered were pieces of cinder/slag and coal which most likely derived from the overlying cinder deposit. A fractured cobble recovered from this stratum may have been fire cracked but also may have been fractured by natural processes. This deposit was tested to a depth of 33 inches below the patio surface. Subsequent excavation of the backhoe trench immediately west of the shovel test location indicates that it represents the upper portion of a fill deposit.

In contrast, in shovel test 11 the material underlying the cinder and ash consisted of a deposit of tan/orange/brown sandy silt (stratum V, catalog #69) which contained a substantial number of artifacts. Domestic artifacts included nine ceramic sherds, ten kaolin smoking pipe fragments and three pieces of bottle glass. Five pieces of mammal bone and four pieces of oyster shell were also recovered from this deposit. The ceramics included five plain creamware sherds (1762-1820), one pearlware sherd with blue painted decoration (1780-1820), two plain pearlware sherds (1780-1830) and a single sherd of oriental export porcelain. A quartz tool associated with the Native American occupation of the area was also recovered, as well as two pieces of quartz debitage. The construction/demolition material included two nails and two brick fragments, as well as a metal rod and eighteen pieces of flat glass, most of which represented window glass. This deposit appeared to continue below the base of the test at 42.5 inches. This fill was apparently deposited during an episode of early 19th century landscaping. The artifacts recovered suggest that this landscaping may have occurred during the Jumel occupation. It may be contemporary either with the landscaping episode represented by the installation of the cobble walkway on the west side of the house, or the episode which resulted in the deposit of additional fill overlying this cobble feature. The absence of whiteware from all of these deposits would appear to date them earlier than the installation of the cobble walkway on the east side of the house. However, this conclusion must be regarded as tentative due to the relatively small size of the samples obtained.

As noted above, the west wall of the drainage pipe trench was located immediately east of shovel test 11. Examination of the profile in this portion of the trench during monitoring indicates the presence, at a depth of some 44 inches below the surface of the existing bluestone patio, of a 4 - 5 inch thick layer of tan/brown silt which represents the ground surface prior to construction of the Mansion. This stratum was below the depth reached by shovel test 11. At the north end of the patio, the construction trench profile indicated that this ground surface was only some 36 inches below the bluestone patio. Thus the ground surface at the time the Mansion was built sloped downward to the south. The fill overlying the ground surface may have been deposited to level the surface.

It should also be noted that the construction trench profile east of shovel test 11 indicated the presence of two distinct layers of fill, an uppermost 10 inch layer of orange/brown sandy silt, followed by 18 inches of a redder and sandier soil matrix. A thin (less than one inch thick) layer of orange fine sandy silt immediately overlay the ground surface. These distinctions among the fill strata were not recognized during excavation of the shovel test. At the north end of the patio the redder and sandier soil matrix overlies the orange sandy silt. It is possible that the different soil types represent loads of fill deposited during the same filling episode, which may be contemporaneous with construction of a retaining wall encountered during the monitoring (see Chapter VI).

4. Dry Well Area - Shovel tests 10 and 13

A test was placed near each of the two dry well locations as indicated on the project plans. These locations are some 20 feet south of the bluestone patio. The 1935 construction plans suggested that 2-3 feet of fill were deposited in this area in association with the landscaping carried out at that time.

Shovel test 10 was placed near the planned location of the easternmost dry well site. However, because the contractor wanted to avoid an area of high bedrock elevation to the east, the location of the dry well excavation was moved so that the test location was actually some 15 feet northeast of the dry well excavation. In the shovel test a stratum of very hard packed tan silty sand containing brick, mortar, coal, and cinder was encountered beneath the topsoil at a depth of seven inches below the present surface. This fill deposit was excavated to a depth of only 21 inches due to the difficulty of continuing the shovel test through the hard packed fill.

Shovel test 13 was excavated at the planned location of the westernmost dry well. The location turned out to be some 2-3 feet northeast of the actual location of the dry well excavation.

In this test a five inch thick stratum of hard packed mottled yellow/brown sandy silt was encountered beneath the sod and topsoil at a depth of ten inches. This was followed by yellow/gray sandy silt at a depth of 35 inches below the present surface. The test could not be readily continued below this depth and only the uppermost inch of the latter stratum was sampled.

Examination of the profiles of the dry well excavation suggest that the gray/brown sandy silt stratum may be associated with the pre-1935 ground surface, with the overlying material representing the ca. 1935 fill and the underlying yellow/gray sandy silt an earlier fill deposit. In the northern portion of the dry well excavation, the bedrock was some four feet below the present surface. A dark layer immediately above the bedrock in some locations may represent the remains of the ground surface prior to construction of the Mansion (see Plate 38 and further

discussion of stratigraphy in Chapter VI).

The strata encountered in shovel test 13 did not contain a high density of artifacts. Among the those recovered are a small clear glass bead (stratum IV, catalog #77), and two pieces of Native American quartz debitage (stratum II, catalog #75). Small pieces of what appear to be pressed glass and a few ceramic sherds, including single whiteware, creamware and red earthenware sherds were also recovered from the fill.

VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXAMINATION: CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring was conducted during the excavation of the hand-dug foundation waterproofing trench and during the backhoe trenching for installation of the dry wells and drainage pipe trenches south of the Mansion. The primary objective of the monitoring was to detect any features, midden deposits or other archaeological resources undetected by the pre-construction testing. In addition we were able to photographically record and make other observations concerning stratigraphy, construction details of the Mansion foundation, the pre-construction topography, landscaping features and prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the Mansion. During the monitoring, an archaeologist was present on site during all excavation of soil. The project also required the contractor to cut through bedrock in some areas. Archaeologists were not present during this activity nor during the actual waterproofing of the foundation.

It should be noted that much of the foundation on the east and west sides of the main wing of the Mansion was not exposed during construction. On the east side this was due to the presence of the two basement stair wells (Plate 15) and on the west side to the presence of the three 1935 areaways and the associated concrete slab noted in the previous chapter (Plate 16).

A. Bedrock Elevations and Mansion Foundation Construction

We were able to determine the approximate elevations of the bedrock surface and the base of the foundation by taking approximate measurements of their depths below the present ground surface, the base of the wooden superstructure siding, and the hyphen porches and relating these depths to elevations shown on the site plan. It should be emphasized that the elevations as given below are only approximate.

1. East Side of Mansion

The waterproofing trench observations indicate that a ridge of bedrock extends along the east side of the house approximately two feet below the present surface (elevation of approximately 177 1/2 - 178 1/2 feet, with a slight slope downward to the south and a high point at the northeast corner of the Mansion). Along the north wall of the Mansion, just west of the its northeast corner the bedrock drops abruptly some 4.5 feet to an elevation of approximately 173 1/2-174 feet (Plate 17). Immediately west of this bedrock drop-off, the base of the foundation rests on the bedrock surface (see Plate 18), which is fairly level for a distance of some 9-10 feet west of the northeast corner of the house. At this point, the bedrock dips downward to the west, below the base of the waterproofing trench, and the base of the

foundation rests directly on the reddish fine sandy silt subsoil deposit west of this point (see Plate 19), with the base of the foundation slightly lower (ca. nine inches) than where the base rests on bedrock.

The base of the eastern foundation wall of the hyphen is at approximately the same depth as that of the north wall of the main wing, and also rests on subsoil (Plates 19 and 20). The results of the 1984 archaeological testing indicated that at the location of the northern portion of the octagon extension, the bedrock is some 1 - 1 1/2 feet higher than at the north wall of the main wing, at an elevation of ca. 175 feet, and the 1984 report indicates that the foundation at this location once again rests on the bedrock.

As noted in the discussion of the 1984 excavations, construction of the southern portion of the foundation wall along the east side of the Mansion involved the cutting away of the bedrock to form a ca. 1 1/2 - 2 foot wide trench, at the base of which was a brick "spread-footer platform" (see further discussion below). The top of this platform, on which the foundation wall rests is at approximately 175 - 175 1/2 feet, some two feet above the elevation of the north wall.

2. West Side of Mansion

The bedrock elevations and foundation construction noted on the west side of the Mansion are similar to that on the east side. At the northwest corner of the building the bedrock elevation is only some one foot below the present ground surface, at a approximate elevation of 178.5 feet, comparable to that in the northeastern corner of the Mansion. The northwestern corner of the Mansion foundation rests on a flat slab of bedrock ca. 8 - 10 inches below this elevation (Plate 21). This flat surface was most likely created by cutting away bedrock in this location.

The bedrock slopes downward slightly for a distance of some nine feet east of the northwest corner of the building (approximate location of areaway), where it is at an elevation of some 177 feet. In this area, immediately west of the north wall areaway, it appeared that the bedrock immediately adjacent to the areaway had been cut down in a similar manner to that noted in the southeast corner of the building (see Plates 21-23). However, the resulting "trench" in this area did not extend as far from the foundation wall. The foundation wall stones exposed at the base of this trench appeared to be oriented transversely to the overlying stones (see Plate 22).

East of the western end of the the north foundation wall areaway the bedrock slopes downward steeply to an elevation of ca. 173 - 173 1/2 feet at the east side of the areaway, with the foundation resting on bedrock at this location (Plate 23). Beneath the west hyphen porch the bedrock elevation first rises slightly and then, approximately two feet west of the hyphen foundation, falls an

additional foot. West of this point the base of the foundation wall rests on bedrock. To the east the bedrock drops below the base of the foundation which continues at the same approximate elevation, resting on subsoil (Plate 25). The base of the west hyphen foundation wall continues at this approximate elevation, also resting on subsoil.

The lower portion of the north wall of the main portion of the Mansion on both sides of the hyphen appears to be wider than the upper portion while the hyphen wall extends straight downward (see Plates 19-20 and 25-26). This may be due to the fact that foundation of the main Mansion wing would necessarily need to bear more weight than the foundation walls of the hyphen.

Along the west side of the Mansion the bedrock surface slopes downward gradually between the location of the northwest corner of the building (elevation ca. 179 feet) and the location of the second of the three areaways, at which location the bedrock elevation is some 2 1/2 feet below that at the northwest corner of the building (elevation ca. 176.5 feet). This slope can be seen in the profile created by the cutting away of the bedrock required for the installation of the drainage pipes on the west side of the Mansion (see Plate 27).

We were able to examine a small portion of the foundation wall base exposed between the two southernmost areaways. Construction of the foundation wall at this location appeared to utilize the same method noted along the north wall west of the areaway; the bedrock adjacent to the foundation wall was cut out (at this location to a depth of some one foot) and foundation stones laid transversely to the overlying wall (see Plate 28).

While exposing the base of the wall between the two areaways a small amount of soil was removed from the base of the bedrock "trench." Although the soil was not screened, artifacts encountered were retained (Catalog #95). These include window glass fragments and a single small sherd of undecorated porcelain (in addition to brick fragments, which were discarded).

South of this location (between the two southernmost areaways) the bedrock slopes downward more steeply, falling an additional ca. 2 1/2 feet to the location of the southwestern corner of the Mansion, where bedrock is at an elevation of ca. 173.5 feet, with the base of the foundation wall resting on the bedrock surface (see Plate 29).

3. Brick "Platform" - Southeast Corner of Mansion

Exposure of the Mansion foundation indicated that the brick "speed footer platform" noted at the base of the southeastern portion of the foundation during the 1984 excavations was present only in this area. As noted above, this "platform" was at the base of a "trench" formed by the cutting away of the bedrock adjacent to the foundation. During the monitoring this brick

feature was exposed and further examined (see Plates 30-33).

The brick feature was exposed for a distance of nine feet north of the southeast corner of the Mansion (see Plates 30 and 31), which was the northern limit of foundation wall exposure. The feature appears to continue to the north, running underneath the base of the concrete wall representing the southern bulkhead wall of the basement stairwell (Plate 30). The feature also extends around the southeastern corner of the building and along the south wall for a distance of three feet at which point it is cut off by the disturbance associated with the south wall areaway (Plate 32).

Examination of the feature indicates that at least three courses of brick underlie the foundation (Plate 33). Adjacent to these bricks there is a space of ca. 7 1/2 inches in width in which the upper two courses are not present. The third course, laid perpendicular to the upper two, underlies this space. After the 7 1/2 inch space there are again three courses of brick which form the outer portion of the feature. Except as noted below, a fourth course of brick, also oriented perpendicularly to those underlying was mortared to the uppermost of the three brick courses, bridging the gap noted above. This was apparently the course exposed by the 1984 excavation unit.

The outer edge of the brick construction is ca. 12 inches from the foundation wall. Along the east wall of the Mansion there is a ca. five inch wide space between the brick and the edge of the cut-out bedrock "trench." At one location where the soil was cleared from this space, it was seen to be filled with mortar with embedded brick fragments, which essentially anchored the brick construction to the bedrock.

The bricks of which this feature is constructed, one of which was retained (catalog #100), measure 8 5/8" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/8". This appears to be the same size as the bricks which constitute the superstructure walls.

Consideration of the characteristics of the brick construction indicate that it functioned at least in part as a covered drain. This conclusion is supported by the fact that elevations taken with a level line indicate that at the northernmost point of the exposed portion of the feature the uppermost course of brick (the drain "cover") is eight inches higher than at the westernmost point exposed along the south wall of the house. This would permit water to flow through the drain.

It should be noted also that this brick construction is external to the brick oven located in the southeast corner of the basement kitchen. The brick platform supporting this oven may have been constructed prior to and extended beneath the foundation wall. The builders of the Mansion may have realized that cutting away of the bedrock external to the foundation wall in this area would lead to water being trapped in the bedrock channel. The drainage channel may have been constructed here to assure that water

seepage would not affect the oven, whereas such steps may not have been considered necessary in other areas along the west and northwest walls where the bedrock had been cut away adjacent to the foundation (see above discussion).

As shown in Plates 31-33, the uppermost, perpendicular course of brick (the drain "cover") is not present at the southeast corner of the Mansion. At least some of these bricks were removed by construction workers in the absence of the archaeological monitors, and they also excavated the soil filling the drain in a small area. However, according to the construction workers this perpendicular upper course (the "cover") was missing along the eastern end of the south wall (the western portion of the area where this course is missing) and had not been removed by them.

While cleaning out the loose soil in the area probed by the construction workers (shown in Plates 31-33) we recovered a number of window glass fragments from the material filling the channel (catalog #101). It is assumed that this material derived from the fill within the cut-out bedrock "trench."

4. Construction of Northern Portion of Foundation

During the construction monitoring we were able to observe the soil profile adjacent to the north wall of the foundation at a location approximately two feet west of the location of Unit A. The profile indicated that where the foundation rested on top of the naturally occurring bedrock surface or on subsoil, there was no associated external construction trench. In these locations the wall appears to have been built from within the excavated basement. However, as is common in such situations, an area of looser soil was noted immediately adjacent to the exterior of the foundation wall. This was apparently caused by the excavation for the wall construction extending slightly beyond the wall. The resulting space is then filled in by slumping of the adjacent strata and/or filling in of the space subsequent to construction. Several pieces of bird and mammal bone (catalog #98) were recovered from this loose soil. This disturbance adjacent to the foundation wall was not noted above the stratum representing the pre-construction ground surface. The subsequently deposited 18th century construction fill immediately abuts the foundation, confirming that it was deposited after the construction of the foundation wall was completed.

A similar situation was noted in the profile observed at the northern end of the waterproofing trench beneath the west hyphen porch. This location is at the southern end of the foundation wall for the octagon wing. As at the above location, a disturbed area was noted adjacent to the foundation wall extending downward for some two feet from the top of the stratum representing the pre-construction ground surface, with the overlying fill strata immediately abutting the wall. The disturbed soil extended outward a maximum of 4 1/2 inches from the foundation.

At the corresponding position at the southern end of the octagon wall beneath the east hyphen porch, the stratum representing the pre-construction ground surface also appeared to be disturbed, slumping downward for a distance of some 8-10 inches outward from the wall. Because of poor visibility beneath the porch, it could not be accurately determined whether the subsoil was similarly disturbed adjacent to the wall. At this location the fill strata overlying the subsoil and pre-construction ground surface appeared to have been disturbed in the area immediately adjacent to the wall. Although this could be interpreted to indicate that the octagon foundation was constructed subsequent to completion of the main wing of the Mansion and deposition of the construction fill, this is doubtful since a similar stratigraphic situation was not noted on the west side of the house. In addition, observation of the waterproofing trench profiles indicated that the soil beneath the east hyphen porch had been dug out and replaced, probably during a reconstruction of the east hyphen porch. This was not the case on the west side of the house. However, the profile beneath the west hyphen porch indicated the presence of a pit beneath the southwest corner of the porch. Stone slabs noted in the trench profile may be at the base of this pit. These probably represent supports installed during a previous phase of construction of the steps and porch adjacent to the west side hyphen entrance.

The observations during monitoring suggest that the hyphen porches on both sides of the Mansion may have undergone several episodes of reconstruction. These apparently involved more extensive excavations on the east side of the house than on the west side.

5. Ground Surface Prior to Mansion Construction and Water - Deposited Stratum

As noted in the discussion of the various archaeological test units and waterproofing trenches, at least the lower portion of the ground surface which existed prior to construction of the Mansion remains intact beneath later fill deposits at most locations exposed except in the areas of higher bedrock elevations along the east and west sides of the main Mansion wing and at the location of a portion of the western drywell excavation (see below). However, in the area adjacent to the southeast corner of the Mansion this surface appears to have been removed during its construction. The stratum was noted in the profile of the eastern drainage pipe trench beginning approximately seven feet south of the foundation and continuing to the south.

North of the main Mansion wing the color and texture of this ground surface appears to be consistent with interpretation of this stratum as the base of a plow zone. In the area south of the Mansion, the appearance of this ground surface is consistent with that of an uncultivated "A horizon." This may suggest that the northern portion of the property was cultivated prior to construction of the Mansion, while the area of steeper slope to

the south remained uncultivated.

The laminated, water-deposited stratum which apparently accumulated during construction of the Mansion was present only on its eastern side. Examination of the walls of the eastern drainage pipe trench excavated south of the house indicated that this stratum ended some 28 - 29 feet from the south wall of the Mansion. The absence of this deposit on the west side of the house may be due to the topography of the surface created during Mansion construction, which may have permitted water to drain away from the construction area on the west side but not the east side of the foundation.

B. Eastern Drywell Excavation and Drainage Pipe Trench

Monitoring of the 12 by 12 foot eastern dry well excavation and the drainage pipe trench connecting it with the Mansion indicated that south of the house, the bedrock surface was below the base of the trench at ca. 4 - 5 feet below the existing ground surface. At the dry well location the bedrock was at ca. 9 - 11 below the existing ground surface, with the higher elevation in the northeastern portion of the area excavated. The stratigraphy (see Plate 34) indicates that the ground surface at the time the mansion was constructed was approximately six feet below the present surface. This surface is represented by a six inch thick stratum of light tan/brown fine sandy silt.

This ground surface was noted in the backhoe trench connecting the Mansion with the dry well. The depths of this stratum below the surface and the elevations given on the site plan (Figure 1) indicate that it is at an approximate elevation of approximately 175 feet at the north end of the bluestone patio and 174 feet at the south end. At the northeast corner of the dry well excavation this stratum would be at an elevation of 170 feet. Thus the downward slope of the surface south of the Mansion when the house was built was steeper than at present, with a more gentle slope immediately south of the Mansion and a steeper grade south of the present patio location.

Within the drywell excavation, this original ground surface stratum appeared to follow the present ground contours.

Overlying this surface at the drywell location is some three feet of fill which apparently represents an episode of landscaping occurring after the Mansion was constructed. This may represent the same stratum encountered in shovel test 11 (see Chapter V) which apparently was a 19th century landscaping fill deposit. At the surface of this fill is an approximately two inch thick band where the soil exhibits darker staining, suggesting the presence of a weakly developed soil layer at this location. This apparently represents the remains of a ground surface which developed after the deposition of the 19th century fill (the pre-1935 ground surface).

This pre-1935 ground surface is apparently the same stratum noted in the profile of the drainage pipe trench, beginning at a point some three feet north of the south side of the patio (see Plate 37). At this location it is immediately below the cinder bedding for the bluestone patio (elevation approximately 177 feet). North of this point it apparently was at a higher elevation and was graded off in 1935 when the ground was levelled for the construction of the patio. South of this location this stratum slopes downward sharply to its location some three feet below the present ground surface in the dry well excavation (elevation in northeast corner approximately 173). This surface is overlain by the fill and topsoil deposited at the time of the ca. 1935 grading. These deposits, which were encountered in shovel test 10, are approximately three feet thick at the location of the dry well excavation.

1. Early Twentieth Century Flagpole Base

Two features were noted in the southeastern corner of the dry well excavation. The initial area excavated was not square, with its eastern wall angling from northeast to southwest, and the southern wall being only some nine feet wide. Thus, the southeastern corner of the excavation was some three feet west of its eventual location after excavation of the 12 by 12 foot area was completed. The resulting eastern profile (see Plate 34) indicated the presence of a pit filled with stone, concrete and brick. Pieces of porcelain, apparently of the type found in bathroom fixtures (one piece retained - catalog #103), and fragments of floor tile, also of the type found in bathrooms, were noted during the excavation of this portion of the dry well site, and these may have derived from this pit. The pit appeared to extend downward from a point near the surface, and was probably associated with the 1935 landscaping and construction project. The base of the pit was approximately six feet below the present surface, cutting through the layer representing the original ground surface.

The initial profile of the dry well excavation indicated that the rubble-filled pit overlay what appeared to be a hole filled with concrete (see Plate 34). Subsequently, after the excavation of the southeastern portion of the twelve by twelve foot drywell area was completed, it could be seen that the concrete represented the lower portion of a roughly 28 inch square concrete "shaftway" (with rounded corners). This shaft (see Plates 35 and 36) extended below the base of the excavation at nine feet below the present surface. Excavation of the rubble filled pit had cut off the northernmost portion of the feature but the uppermost portion of its concrete south wall was visible in the south wall of the excavation. Its top appeared to be at the level of the base of the 1935 fill deposit at a depth of some three feet below the present surface. The entire shaftway was intact only at the base of the excavation at ca. nine feet. The lower portion of the concrete shaft was filled with decayed wood (Plate 36). Probing indicated that the wood and surrounding

concrete continued downward at least for another foot.

The edges of the pit which had been dug to install the concrete shaftway were noted in the walls of the drywell excavation some 2 1/2 feet north and 5 feet east of its southeastern corner.

The rubble filled pit was removed by the expansion of the dry well excavation.

The most likely interpretation of the concrete shaftway is that it was installed as a support and protection for the wooden beam found within it. As shown on Figure 1 the location of this feature is such that it aligns with the eastern edge of the portico. As discussed in Chapter II, in the early portion of the twentieth century a wooden-base flagpole was constructed on the south lawn, aligned with the eastern edge of the portico. This was replaced by the present flagpole ca. 1935. The feature uncovered in the dry well excavation apparently represents this early twentieth century flagpole.

As suggested by the observed stratigraphy the top of this flagpole was removed in 1935 and covered by the landscaping fill. Prior to completion of landscaping, a pit was excavated and filled with rubble, possibly to promote drainage or to serve as a disposal pit for contractor's rubble. This pit further disturbed the below-ground remains of the earlier flagpole.

C. Western Drywell Excavation and Drainage Pipe Trench

The westernmost of the two drywell excavations was somewhat larger than the one to the east, measuring 20 feet north-south by 12 feet east-west. At the initial excavation location the contractor encountered bedrock ca. 4-5 feet below the present surface. He therefore expanded the excavation to the south to minimize the need to cut through bedrock in order to install the concrete drywell.

Examination of the drainage pipe trench connecting the mansion with the dry well indicated that the bedrock at its northern end is below the base of the trench, which was at approximately six feet below the existing surface. However, at a point some 24 feet north of the southwest corner of the mansion, the bedrock surface rises steeply, being ca. 3 1/2 feet below the surface of the bluestone patio (i.e. elevation 175 1/2 feet) at this location. South of the patio, the bedrock begins sloping downward, and is at an elevation of ca. 171 - 172 feet at the northern end of the ~drywell excavation.

Within the dry well excavation, the bedrock slopes downward to the southeast, to a depth of approximately seven feet in the southeastern corner of the excavation (elevation ca. 167 feet).

The ground surface pre-dating construction of the Mansion, which was noted near its southwestern corner, was also observed in the

profiles of the drainage pipe trench. It slopes downward ca. 1 1/2 - 2 feet from corner of the mansion to the location of the southern edge of the bluestone patio (where it is at an elevation of ca. 174 1/2). From this point it falls more steeply, with the elevation some 1 1/2 feet lower 10 feet south of the patio. In the area of the higher bedrock surface, noted above, there was only a thin layer of subsoil separating the base of the ground surface stratum from the bedrock.

From the point ca. 10 feet south of the patio southward to the drywell excavation and extending along the west wall of this excavation (see Plate 38), the bedrock apparently outcropped above the ground surface, only traces of which were noted immediately overlying the bedrock at some locations.

As noted for the bedrock, the pre-construction ground surface also sloped downward to the southeast within the area exposed by the drywell excavation. In the southeastern corner of the excavation it was noted ca. five feet below the existing ground surface (elevation ca. 169 feet).

In the northern portion of the drainage pipe trench the fill strata encountered between the base of the cinder bedding for the bluestone patio and the pre-construction ground surface appeared similar to those noted in the eastern drainage pipe trench, consisting of deposits of reddish silty sand and yellow/orange slightly sandy silt.

Beginning ca. 24 - 25 feet south of the mansion, however, and extending southward for ca. 12 feet, what appeared to be several superimposed trenches cut through these fill strata and, in the southern portion, the pre-construction ground surface. At least one of these intrusive trenches had been backfilled with cobbles and large rocks.

South of these disturbances the fill strata appeared to be different than those noted to the north, consisting of deposits of crumbly yellow and orange mottled sandy silt; gray, rust and orange mottled sandy silt, and tan/gray sandy silt. It is uncertain if these fill deposits were part of the same filling episodes as those noted closer to the Mansion.

The surface which existed at the time of the 1935 landscaping begins near the southern end of the bluestone patio, a similar location as noted in the eastern drainage pipe trench. From this location it slopes downward to the drywell excavation where it is approximately two feet below the existing surface. The deposits encountered between the existing topsoil and this pre-1935 ground surface represent fill deposited during the ca. 1935 landscaping.

The plans for the 1935 renovations included a drainage plan as noted in Chapter II (see Figure 29c). This plan shows two "6 inch vitreous" drainage pipes traversing the western portion of the bluestone patio. The backhoe trench excavated for installation of the drainage pipes for the current project intersected the route

of the two pipes as shown on the plan. However, no drainage pipes were noted in the trench walls at or near the locations shown on the plan. It is possible that the disturbances noted in the backhoe trench walls represent trenches excavated for installation of these pipes but that, for some reason, the pipes were never installed.

A six inch ceramic drainage pipe, the type and size specified in the 1935 plans, was observed crossing the backhoe trench at ca. two feet below the existing ground surface. In the east wall of the backhoe trench the pipe is located some 17 1/2 feet south of the bluestone patio. This ceramic pipe is oriented northwest-southeast and was noted 2 1/2 feet further to the north in the ca. 2 1/2 foot wide backhoe trench than in the east wall (i.e. at a ca. 45 degree orientation to the trench and the Mansion). There is no pipe shown at this location on the 1935 plans. The results of the monitoring suggest that the 1935 drainage plan was subsequently modified, possibly during the course of construction.

1. Nineteenth Century Retaining Wall

In the southwestern corner of the western dry well excavation, the backhoe exposed an approximately five foot long portion of a dry laid stone wall (Plate 39). In the process of excavation, some of the stones of which the wall was constructed were removed. This wall was apparently at least 2-3 feet thick and it remains partly intact along the entire length of exposure even after removal of some of the stones from its northern side during the excavation. (see Plates 40 and 41). The dry well excavation was at approximately the same orientation as the walls of the Mansion. However, the stone wall exposed in the corner of the excavation was at an angle of some 20 degrees to both the Mansion and the dry well excavation. It appeared to continue both northeast and southwest of the portion exposed by the dry well excavation.

As shown in Plates 40 and 41, what appears to be a natural "bench" of bedrock steps upwards in the southwest corner of the area excavated, with the adjacent bedrock surface ca. 7-8 inches below the top of this "bench." The easternmost portion of the exposed stone wall rests on this bench. However, the westernmost portion exposed is adjacent to the bench, and rests on the brown/orange subsoil. The top of the wall is below the surface which existed at the time of the 1935 landscaping.

The exposed wall most likely represents the dry-laid stone retaining wall shown in an 1872 drawing (see Figure 18) and discussed in Chapter II. It would appear to be in approximately the same relationship to the house as the wall shown in this drawing. The portion exposed may be near the northwestern end of the wall, which apparently rests on the elevated bedrock surface. The landfill which overlies the pre-construction ground surface may have been deposited behind this wall.

The date of construction of this wall is uncertain. However, it may have been added during the Jumel period. The artifacts recovered from the landfill deposit in shovel test 11 would be consistent with deposition during this period. In addition, the orientation of the wall appears to be generally parallel to 160th Street although some 40 feet north of the existing sidewalk. This may suggest construction after the street grid was first laid out in the early 19th century, but well before the actual street construction.

As discussed in Chapter II, a new retaining wall was apparently constructed when 160th Street was opened at the end of the 19th century. All of the landfill south of the retaining wall exposed in the dry well excavation would post-date the construction of this later wall.

D. Artifacts Recovered in Northwest Construction Area

Most of the domestic artifacts recovered from the pre-construction archaeological testing as well as from the 1984 tests consisted of small fragments. This is consistent with identification of the contexts from which they were recovered as landfill deposits.

It should be noted, however, that several larger artifact fragments were recovered during construction monitoring of the excavations in the vicinity of the west hyphen porch and the adjacent north wall of the main Mansion wing. These include mendable sherds (catalog #87) from an overglaze painted oriental export porcelain saucer recovered from what appeared to be the 18th century construction fill stratum. In addition the backdirt from excavation of the waterproofing trench in this area yielded the basal portion of a delftware ointment pot as well as smaller sherds of creamware and pearlware (catalog #88). These ceramic types have manufacturing dates spanning the second half of the eighteenth through the early portion of the 19th century. The ointment pot base was the only delftware recovered from either the present project or the 1984 excavations. A base and portion of a neck from a wine bottle were also recovered from the backdirt. Characteristics of the neck portion suggest a mid-19th century date of manufacture.

The recovery of these artifacts and the relatively high density of artifacts recovered from fill contexts in shovel tests 7 and 14 suggest the possibility that a primary refuse deposit may have been located northwest of the main Mansion wing, with material from this deposit subsequently incorporated into the fill. It should be noted, however, that the presence of such a deposit in this area is inconsistent with the refuse disposal model discussed in Chapter IV. It is uncertain whether any portion of this deposit could remain intact north of the areas excavated for the waterproofing project.

E. Prehistoric Occupation - Analysis

The 1984 excavations indicated the presence of an in situ prehistoric deposit, probably dating to the Late Archaic period, in what appeared to be the basal portion of the subsoil, overlying bedrock, at the location of the northeastern corner of the octagon wing of the Mansion. The excavation of Unit A during the pre-construction testing indicated that the site did not extend to the location of the latter test.

Consideration of the bedrock elevations as exposed during the testing and construction monitoring, as well as observation of the present surface topography, indicates that two bedrock ridges extend in a generally north-south orientation along the east and west sides of the main portion of the house, but further to the east and west at the locations of hyphen and octagon wing. During the prehistoric and early historic periods the bedrock apparently outcropped in large portions of these ridge areas, with a thin layer of humic material overlying the bedrock in other portions.

One or both of these ridges at least partially underlay the main wing of the Mansion, and rock removed during the excavation of the cellar hole was probably used to construct the foundation. A north-south oriented "gully" with a bedrock elevation some four feet or more lower than the elevation as noted along the sides of the Mansion probably extended beneath the eventual Mansion site.

The bedrock elevation at the site of 1984 Test Cut 2 would appear to be some 1 1/2 feet higher than at the location of test unit A. It is possible that one or more "saddles" of bedrock with elevations lower than the two ridges but above the base of the "gully", extend east to west beneath the Mansion, possibly connecting the two "ridges". One such "saddle" may be at the site of the northern portion of the octagon.

At the time of the prehistoric occupation, there had apparently been minimal soil accumulation above the bedrock, at least at the location of the 1984 test. The ground surface at this time would have been located near the base of the existing subsoil, accounting for the recovery of the prehistoric artifacts in the stratigraphic position as reported by Dublin and Rothschild (1984).

Subsequent to the prehistoric occupation, soil apparently continued to accumulate with leaching of organic components from the lower portions as the surface continued to accrete. This process led to the formation of the thicker subsoil strata encountered during the archaeological testing, with the surface during prehistoric times having been incorporated into the lower portion of the subsoil as it existed at the time the Mansion was constructed.

If it is assumed that approximately the same amount of soil accumulated over the bedrock at the location of Unit A as at the

site of the 1984 test, the surface at the former location would have been at an elevation some 1 1/2 feet lower than at the northern end of the octagon.

Examination of the existing topography indicates that the location of 1984 Test Cut 2 would have been west of the high point of land, where the bedrock most likely outcropped. The latter location could have served as a lookout point. The camping spot may have been located at the slightly lower elevation at the test cut location, where there had been a soil accumulation, but not at the lowest point of the "gully" located to the south and/or southwest.

The prehistoric site, most likely representing a hunting camp/lookout site, may have extended somewhat east and/or north of the site of the 1984 test and also may have continued westward beneath the site of the octagon wing of the Morris-Jumel mansion. Soil removed when the cellar for the octagon was constructed would have been incorporated into the fill spread over the area after the completion of construction. This would account for the recovery of prehistoric artifacts in fill contexts in the archaeological tests placed at various locations around the house.

In addition, other camp site loci may have existed at or near other high points of the topography around the property, including other east-west oriented "saddles" which may have been located at the location of the main wing of the Mansion. Artifacts from such loci may also have been incorporated into the fill.

A total of ten fragments of Native American stone tools or pieces of debitage resulting from stone tool manufacture were recovered from fill deposits in shovel tests 6, 7, 8, 11 and 13. Additional smaller stone chips were recovered, some of which may have been produced during the process of Native American tool manufacture.

At the time of the construction of the Mansion, bedrock probably outcropped at many locations along the ridges along the east and west sides of its main wing. Results of shovel test 1, on the east side of the Mansion suggest that a thin layer of humus may have overlain the bedrock at some locations. On the west side the stratigraphy was disturbed at most locations near the foundation by the 1935 construction of areaways and associated pipe trenches and concrete slabs. However observation of the waterproofing trench profile indicated the presence of a portion of a stratum which appears to represent a ground surface pre-dating construction of the mansion for a short distance between the northernmost two areaways. This surface appeared to be underlain by some eight inches of subsoil, overlying the bedrock.

During the archaeological monitoring two Native American artifacts (catalog #89) were recovered from this area, apparently associated with the "ground surface" stratum. One is a quartz blocky debitage fragment. The other is a quartz biface fragment

which may represent the basal portion of a projectile point (with the upper portion of the blade and part of the stem broken off). Although the size of this fragment does not permit a firm typological identification to be made, its morphology is not inconsistent with that of a Lamoka-type point. One of the two Late Archaic projectile points recovered during the 1984 excavations was of this type.

It is possible that another camp site loci was located in this area, which is at a higher elevation than that of the deposit excavated by Dublin and Rothschild in 1984 at the northeast corner of the octagon. This somewhat higher area apparently did not experience accretion of soil subsequent to the prehistoric occupation to the extent which occurred at the 1984 test site. Remains of any prehistoric site in this area may have been incorporated into the ground surface existing at the time of Mansion construction.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The pre-construction testing and monitoring of the area affected by the foundation waterproofing project indicated the presence of remains of two previously undocumented cobble walkways extending east and west of the "hyphen" portion of the Morris-Jumel mansion.

A large portion of the walkway on the eastern side of the house appears to remain intact. It extends eastward from the hyphen porch and appears to turn to the south parallel to the eastern side of the house, running beneath the existing brick walkway. Construction impacted only a small portion of this feature. The artifacts recovered from a sample of the soil in which this walkway was laid suggests construction in the latter portion of the 19th century (ca. 1870's-1894).

Renovations conducted in 1935 apparently resulted in extensive disturbance to a similarly constructed walkway on the west side of the hyphen. Artifacts recovered from two samples of the remains of this feature suggest that it dates earlier than the one on the eastern side. Its most likely period of construction would be the early portion of the 19th century.

Monitoring of the construction excavations indicated that the brick feature at the base of the foundation in the southeastern corner of the mansion which had been identified in 1984 as a "spread-footer platform" in fact included a covered channel apparently intended to drain this portion of the foundation.

In addition to these landscaping/architectural features the remains of an early twentieth century wooden flagpole and supporting concrete shaft, and a nineteenth century stone retaining wall were uncovered at the sites of the two dry well excavations south of the Mansion.

Examination of the foundation also indicated that details of its construction varied in different locations as required to adapt to the varying depths of the bedrock surface.

The pre-construction testing and monitoring, as well as archaeological excavations conducted in 1984 indicated that a portion of a stratum representing the ground surface prior to construction of the Mansion remains partially intact in the area adjacent to the north portion of the main wing of the house, the octagon extension, the southwestern corner of the main wing, and the area south of the Mansion. This stratum appears to have been removed in the area immediately adjacent to the southeastern corner of the Mansion.

A water-deposited soil stratum apparently accumulated adjacent to the east side of the foundation after the cellar was excavated and prior to the completion of the foundation and superstructure.

The tests indicate that fill was deposited around the Mansion after construction to raise the grade adjacent to the foundation wall.

As expected, no midden deposits were encountered adjacent to the foundation. However, in the area tested, any ground surfaces on which such middens would have accumulated were apparently removed during the course of subsequent episodes of landscaping. Nearly all of the domestic artifacts, as well as the faunal remains recovered consisted of small fragments, which is consistent with the identification of the contexts from which the artifacts were recovered as representing fill.

Fill deposits dating to the period of occupation of the house, most likely during the early 19th century, were encountered overlying the remains of the cobble feature on the west side of the house and in shovel test 10, south of the house. The presence in these deposits of relatively high densities of domestic artifacts suggest that primary deposits of such refuse were located on the property and that material from these deposits were subsequently incorporated into landfill during grading operations. This process of reworking of primary refuse deposits would account for the reduction in size of the artifacts recovered.

As anticipated, no features such as cisterns, privies, wells or refuse pits were encountered close to or south of the Mansion house. However, such features may still exist within the boundaries of Roger Morris Park. The documentary research conducted for this study indicated the location of at least one well, probably dating to the mid-19th century. The locations of at least three outbuildings, one dating to the early-19th, one to the mid-19th and one to the late-19th century, are likely to have been within the present boundaries of Roger Morris Park.

While midden deposits, refuse pits and/or privies may have been located outside of the boundaries of the Park, the presence of some deposits and features of this nature within the Park boundaries cannot be ruled out. The most likely location of such deposits would be east or northeast of the house.

The pre-construction testing and monitoring resulted in the recovery, from fill and other disturbed contexts, of Native American stone tools and fragments of debitage representing by-products of Native American tool working activities. This confirms the presence on the property of one or more Native American sites. What appears to be an in situ deposit was detected east of the octagon wing during archaeological testing in 1984. The excavation of unit A, immediately north of the northeastern wall of the main wing of the Mansion indicated that this deposit does not extend to the locations affected by the waterproofing project.

Two projectile points recovered from disturbed contexts in 1984 suggest that prehistoric occupation on the property most likely

dated to the pre-ceramic Late Archaic period. The fact that no Native American ceramic sherds were recovered from either the 1984 excavations or the present testing supports this inference. It is likely that sites on the property represent hunting/lookout camps which were located near ridges the location of which are indicated by the bedrock topography.

We recommend that archaeological testing be conducted prior to any future excavations or construction in Roger Morris Park. The sensitivity of various portions of the Park as indicated in this report should be considered in the preparation of any future archaeological testing plans. However, these considerations should not preclude testing in any portion of the present Park area to be impacted by such construction.

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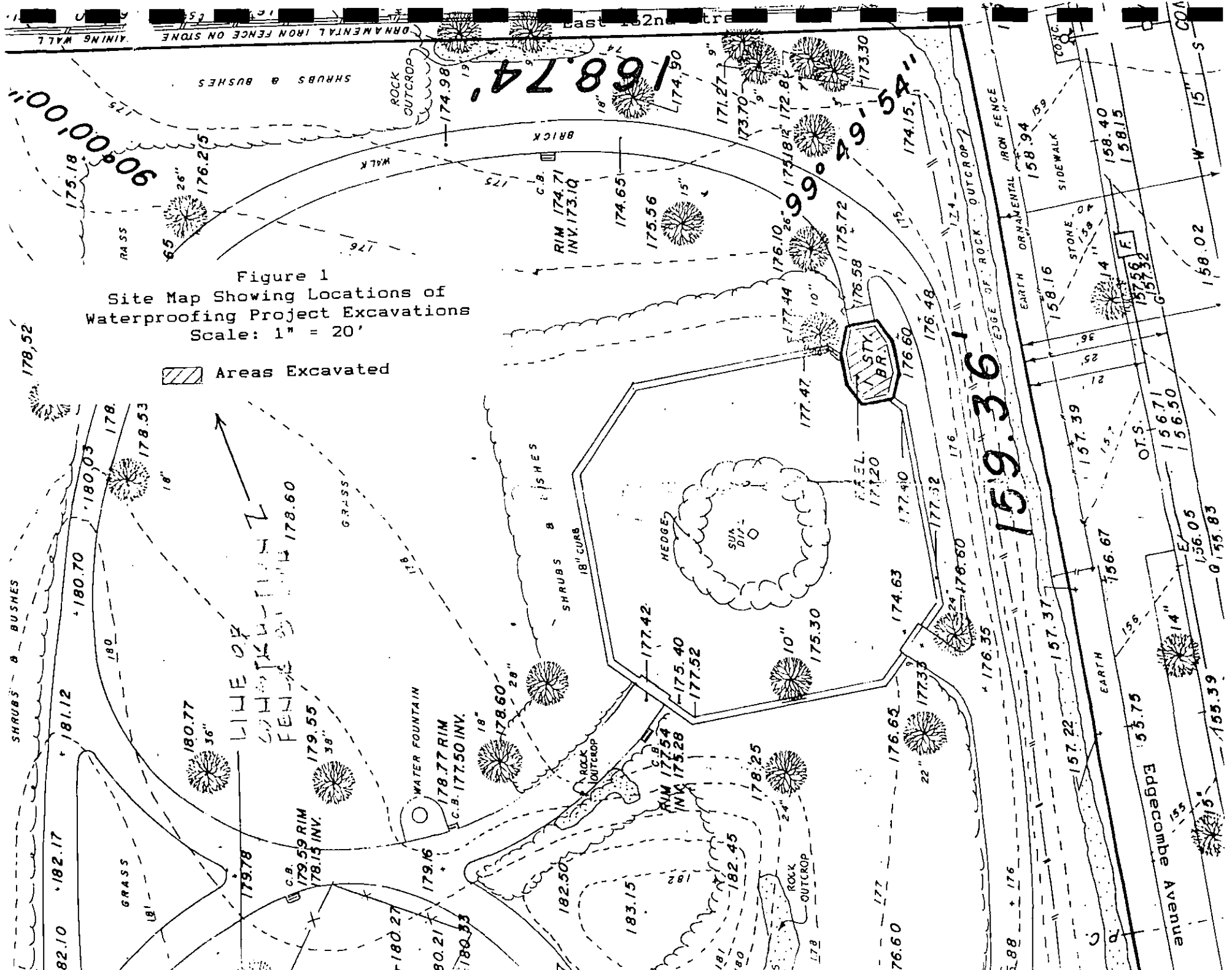


Figure 1
 Site Map Showing Locations of
 Waterproofing Project Excavations
 Scale: 1" = 20'

 Areas Excavated

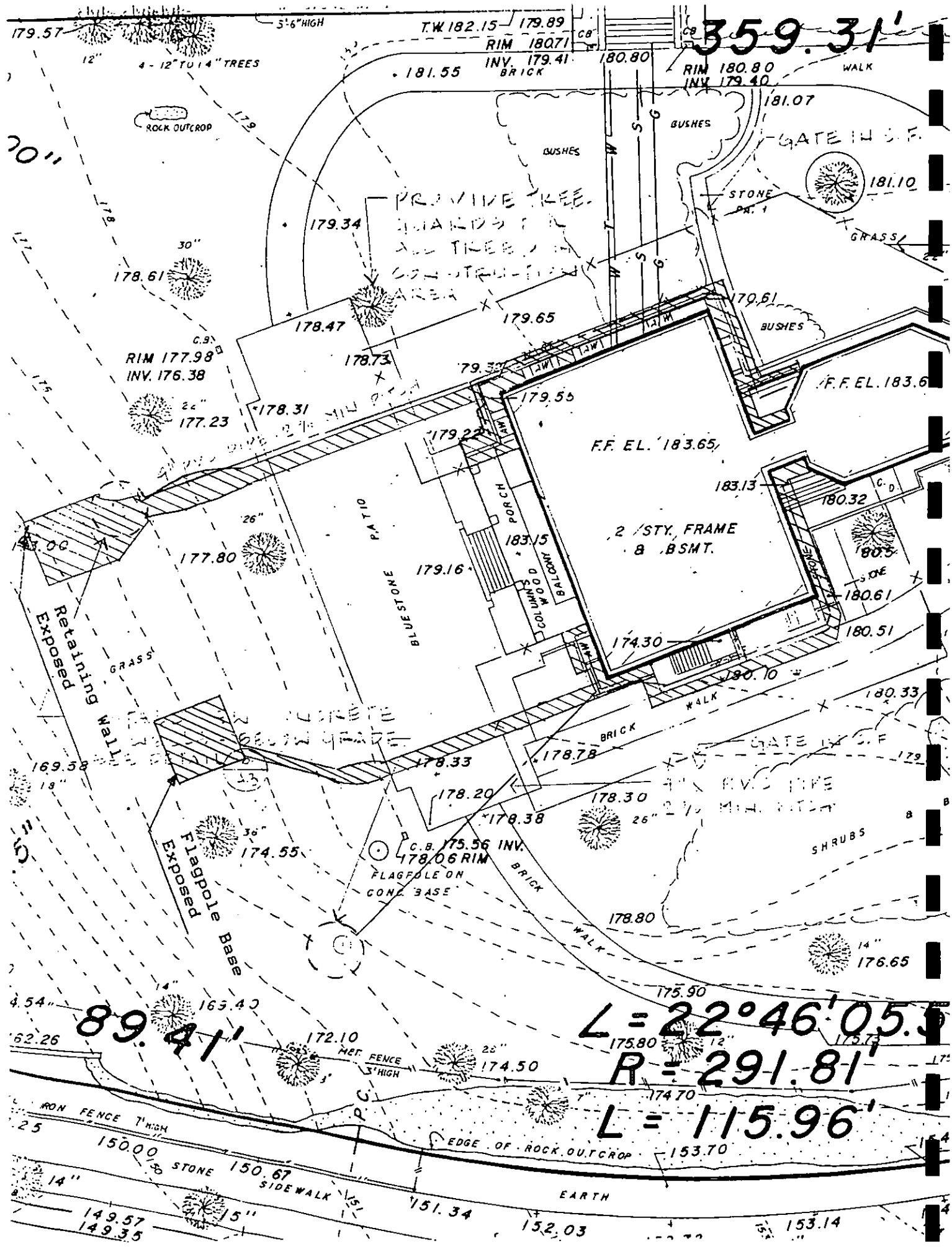
LINE OF FENCE

168.74'

159.36'

anney Avenue

COL



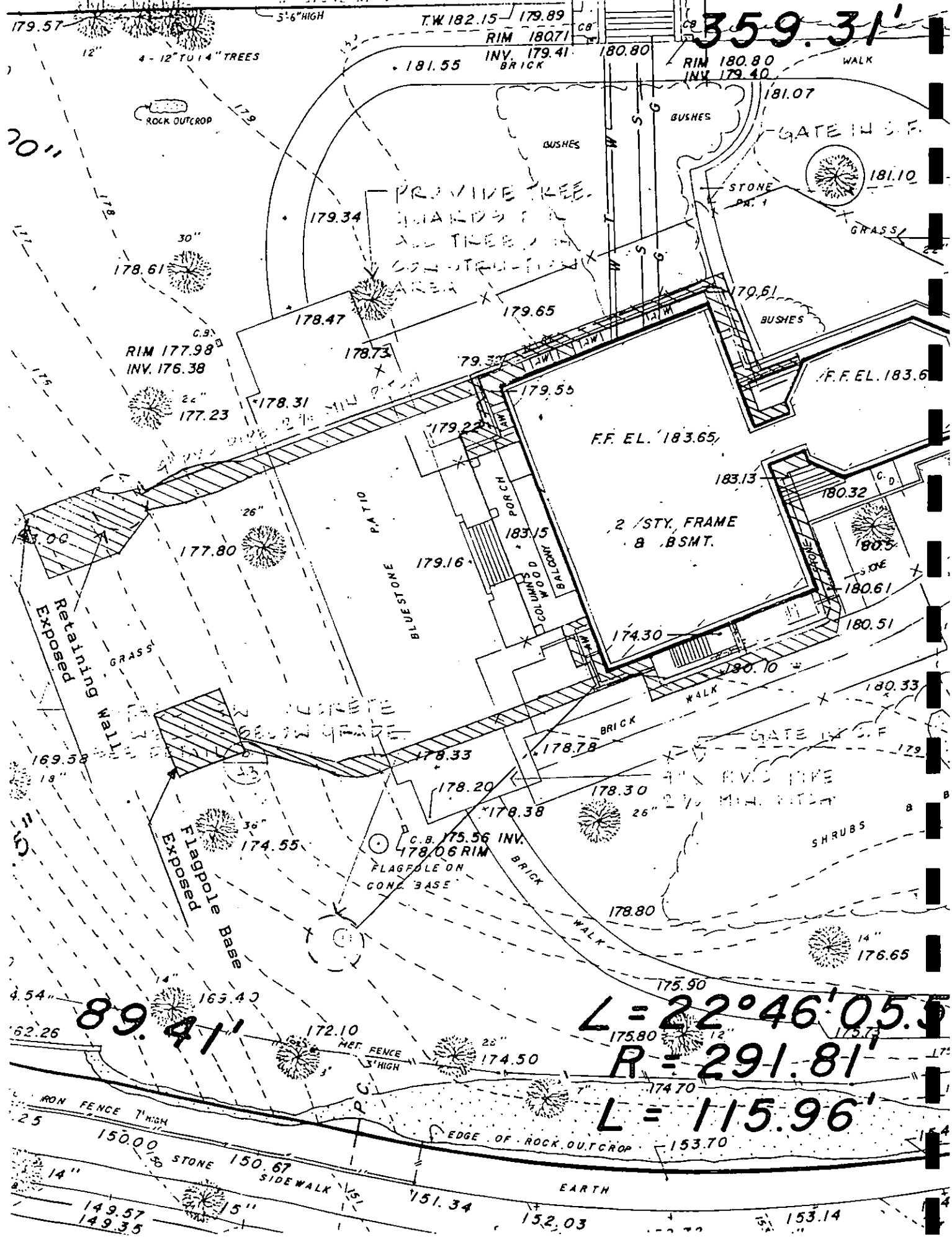
359.31'

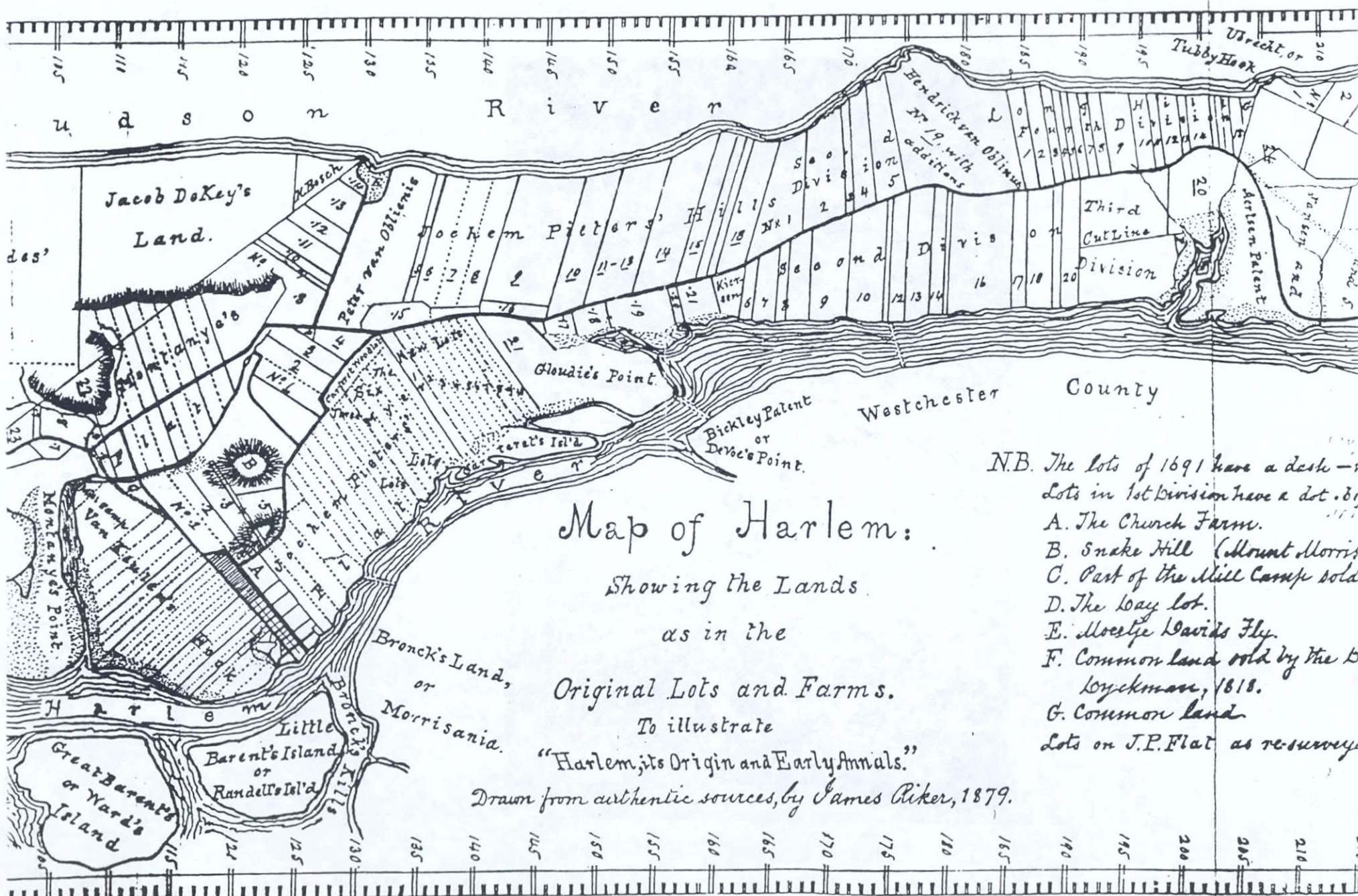
89.41'

$L = 22^{\circ}46'05.5''$

$R = 291.81'$

$L = 115.96'$





Map of Harlem:

Showing the Lands

as in the

Original Lots and Farms.

To illustrate

"Harlem, its Origin and Early Annals."

Drawn from authentic sources, by James Riker, 1879.

N.B. The lots of 1691 have a dash —
 Lots in 1st Division have a dot .81,
 A. The Church Farm.
 B. Snake Hill (Mount Morris)
 C. Part of the Mill Camp sold
 D. The loay lot.
 E. Moeetje David's Fly.
 F. Common land sold by the b
 Loyckman, 1818.
 G. Common land
 Lots on J.P. Flat as re-survey

Figure 2

Source: Riker (1904)

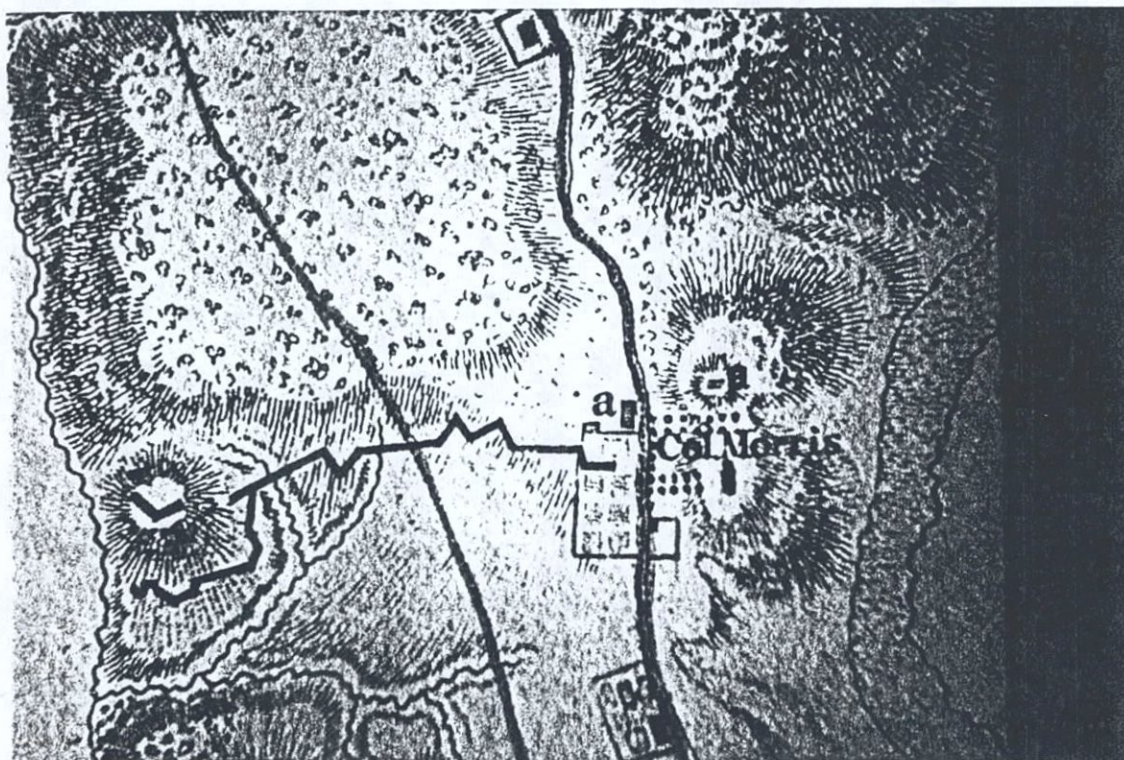


Figure 3
Source: Sauthier (1776)
Scale: 1" = approximately 1 mile

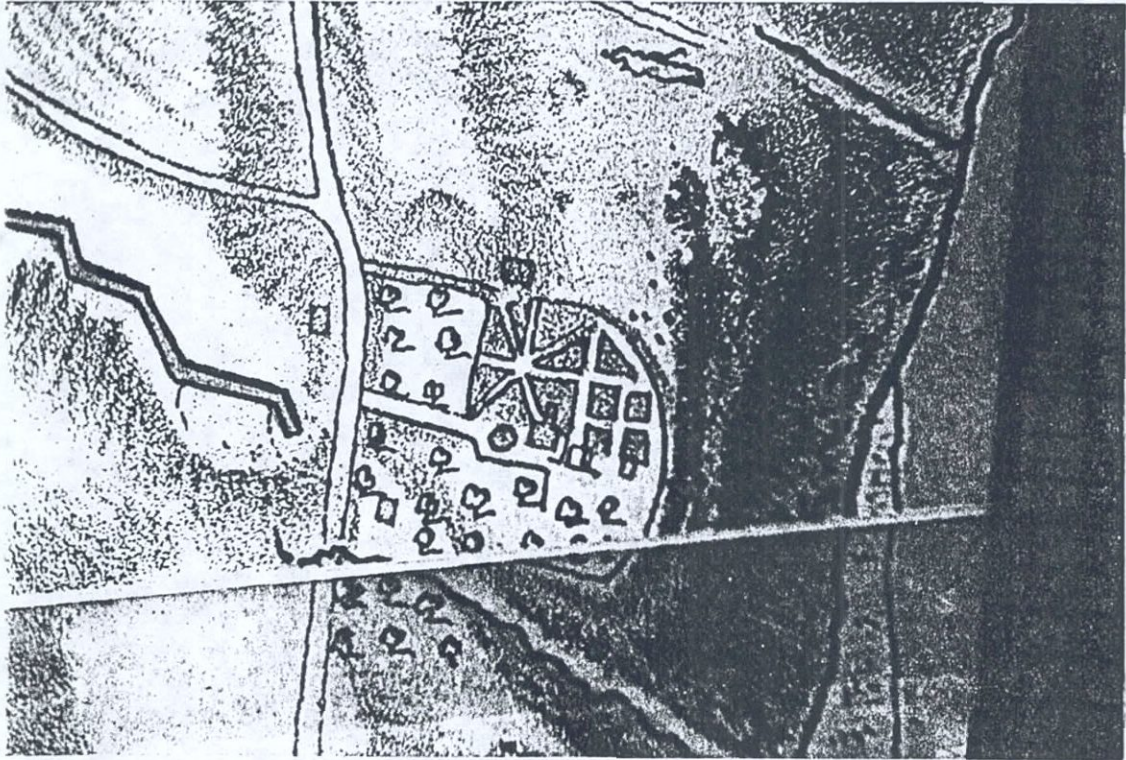


Figure 4

Source: British Headquarters Map (1782)

Scale of Original: 6 1/2" = approximately 1 mile

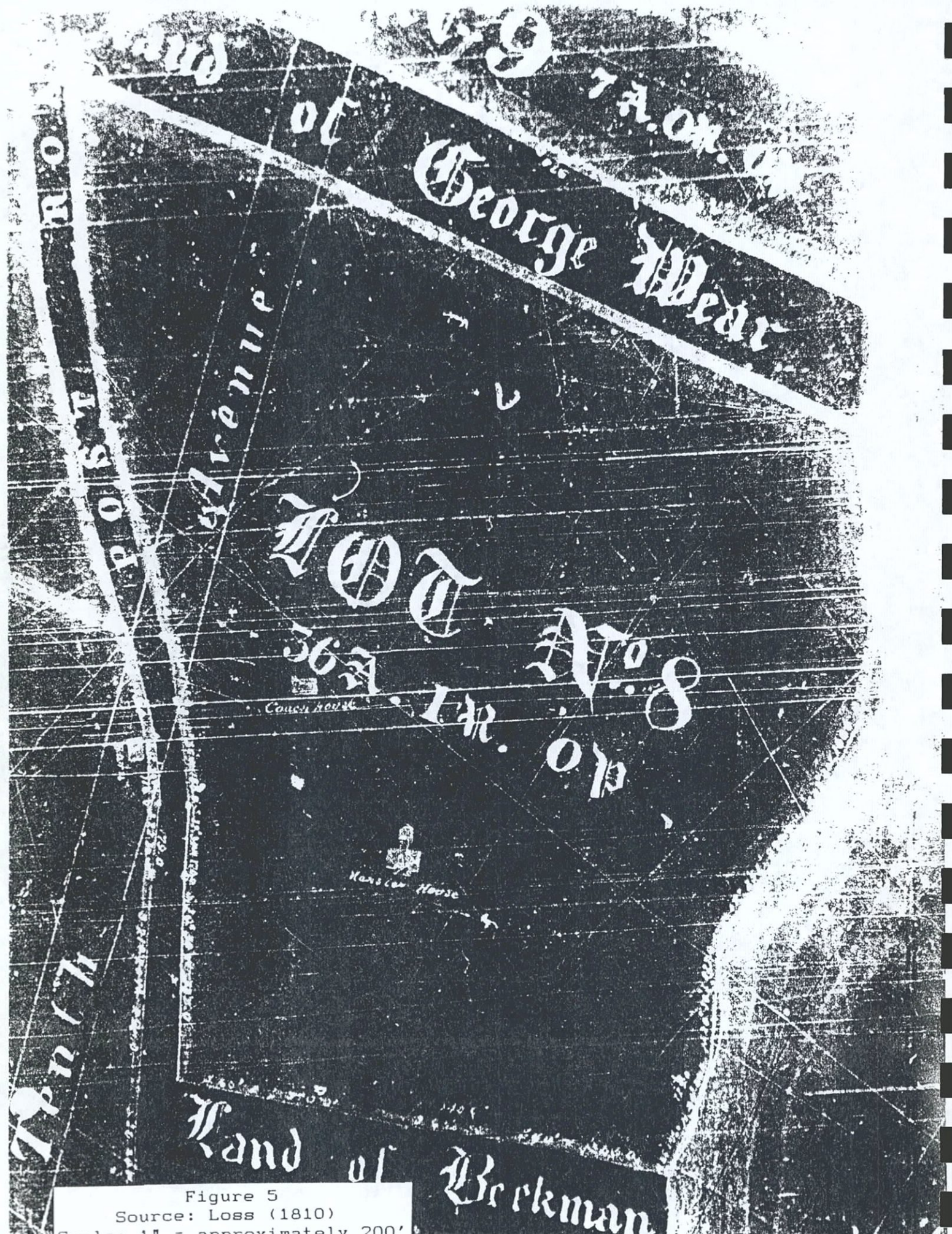
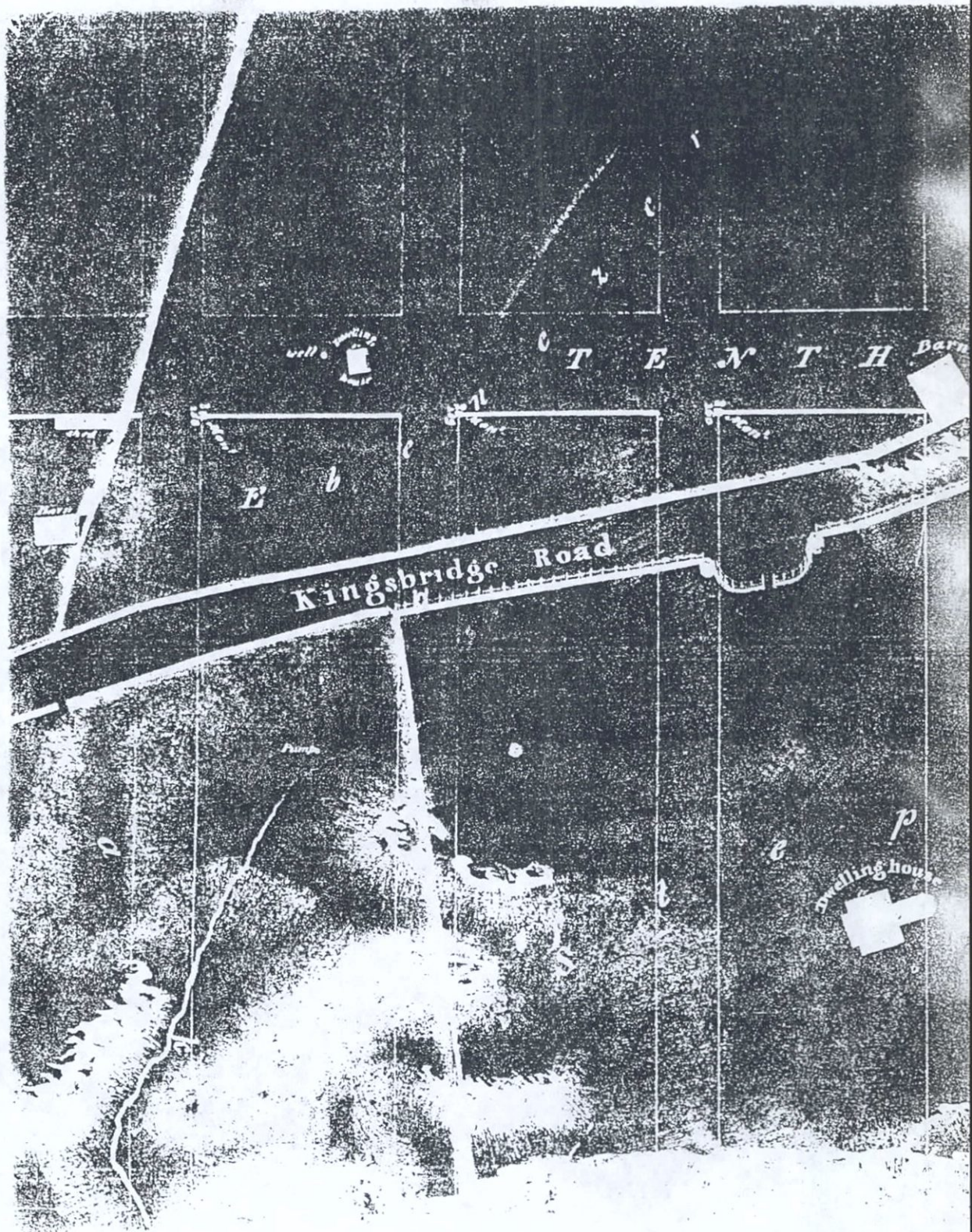


Figure 5
 Source: Loss (1810)
 Scale: 1" = approximately 200'



Source: R
Scale: 1" = a

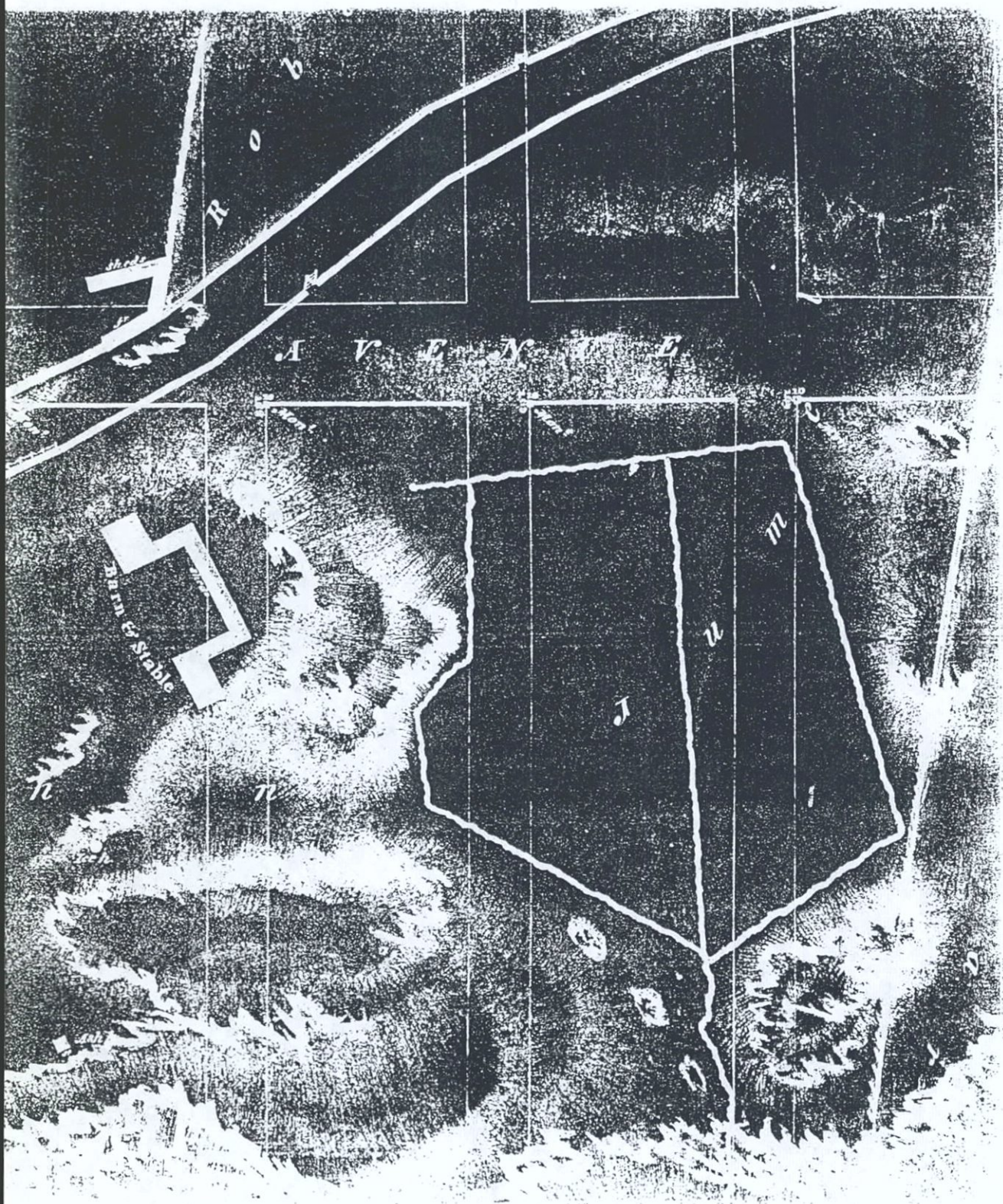


Figure 6
Dall (1815)
approximately 150'

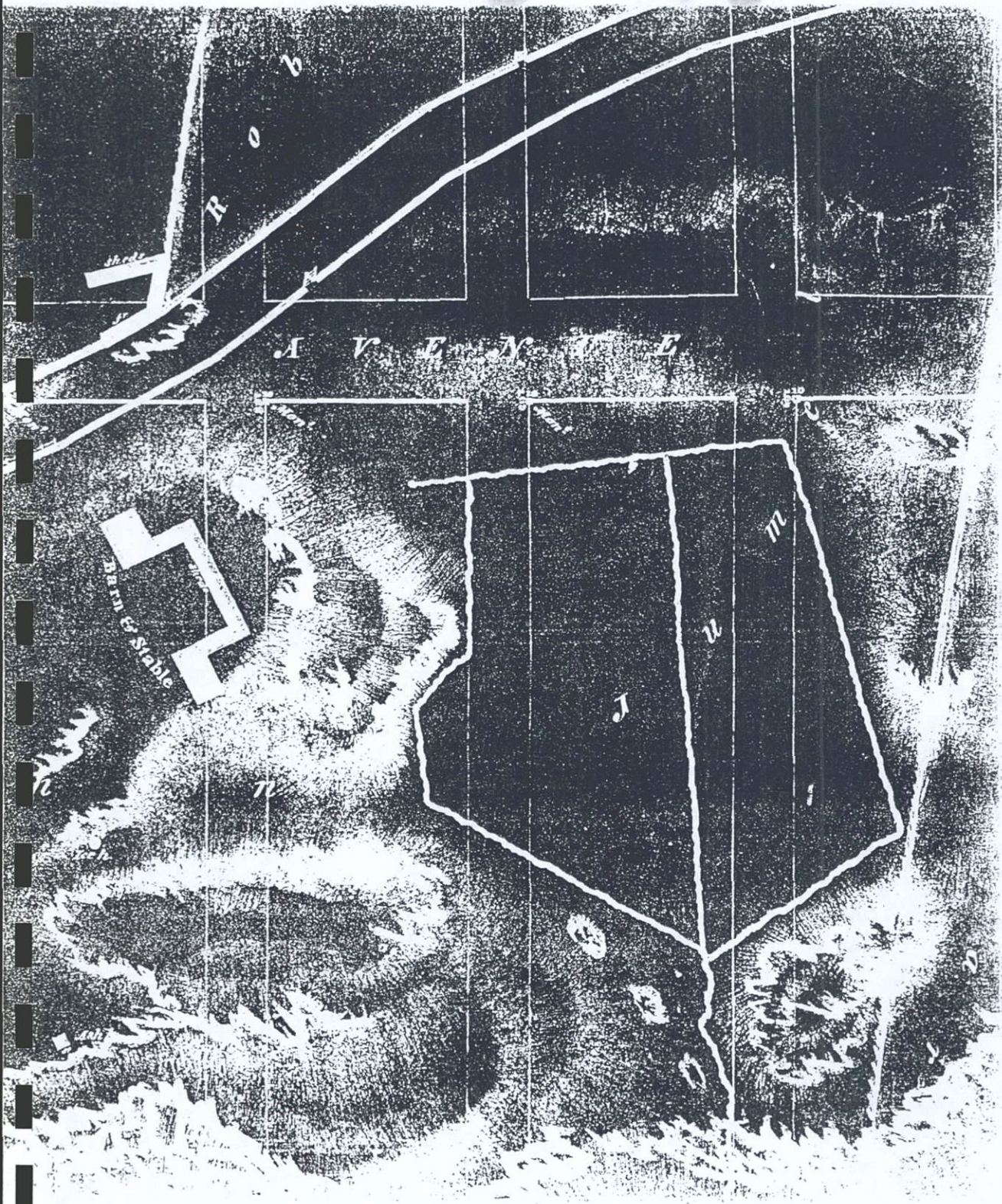


Figure 6
Map of 1815
approximately 150'

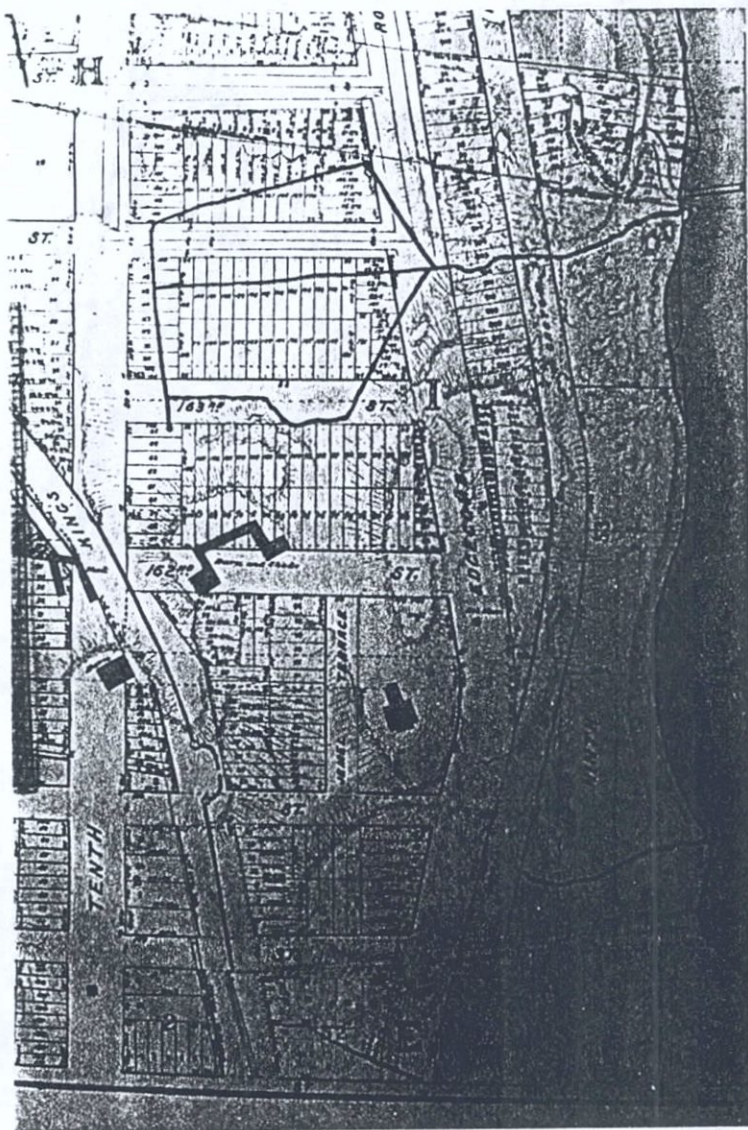


Figure 7a

Source: Holmes (1887)

Scale of Original: 1" = approximately 150'

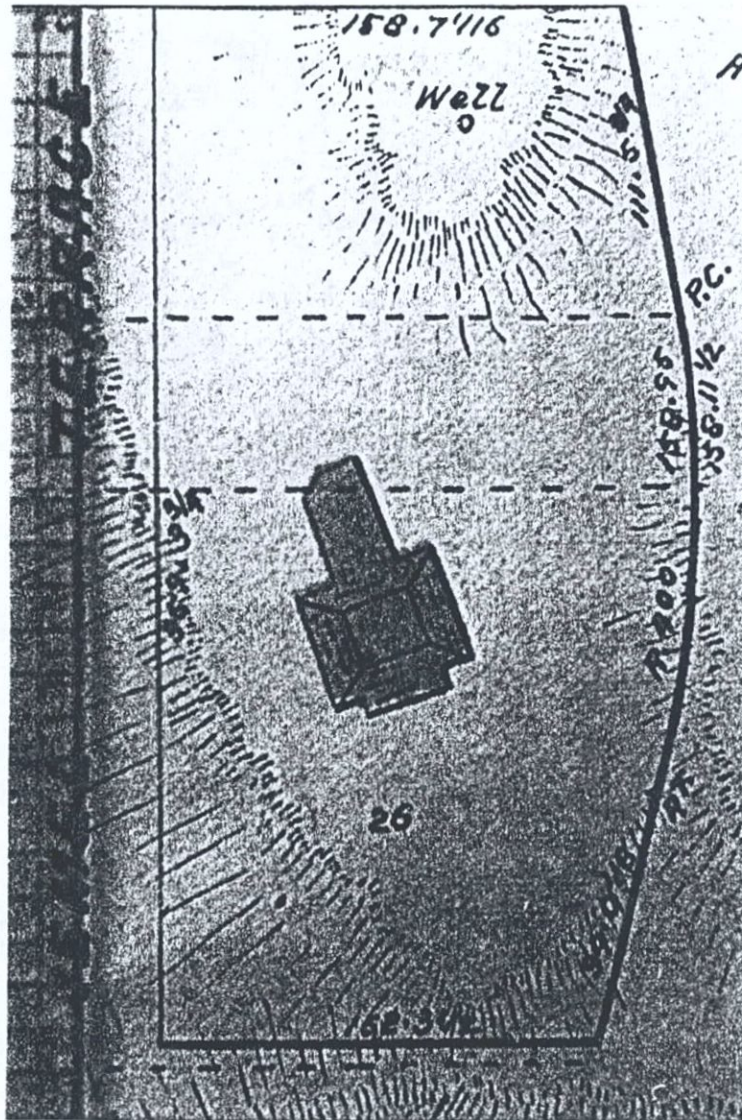


Figure 7b
Source: Holmes (1887) - Detail
Scale of Original: 1" = approximately 150'

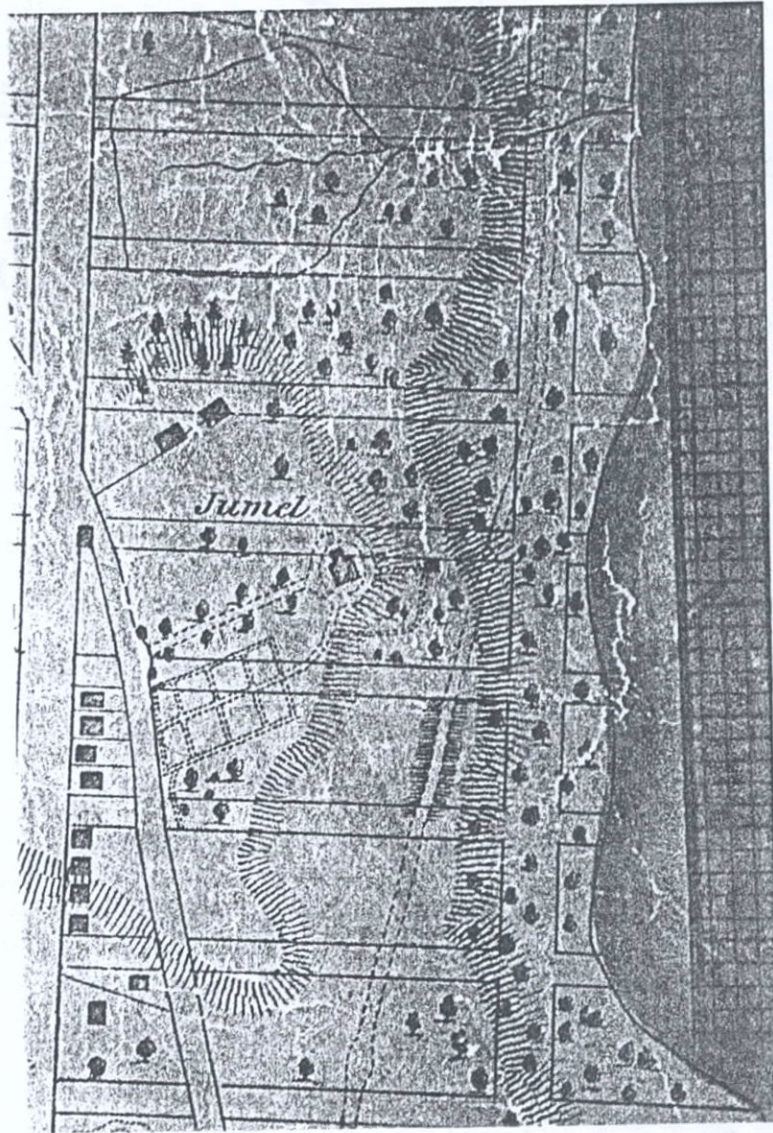


Figure 8
Source: Dripps (1851)
Scale of Original: 1" = 400'

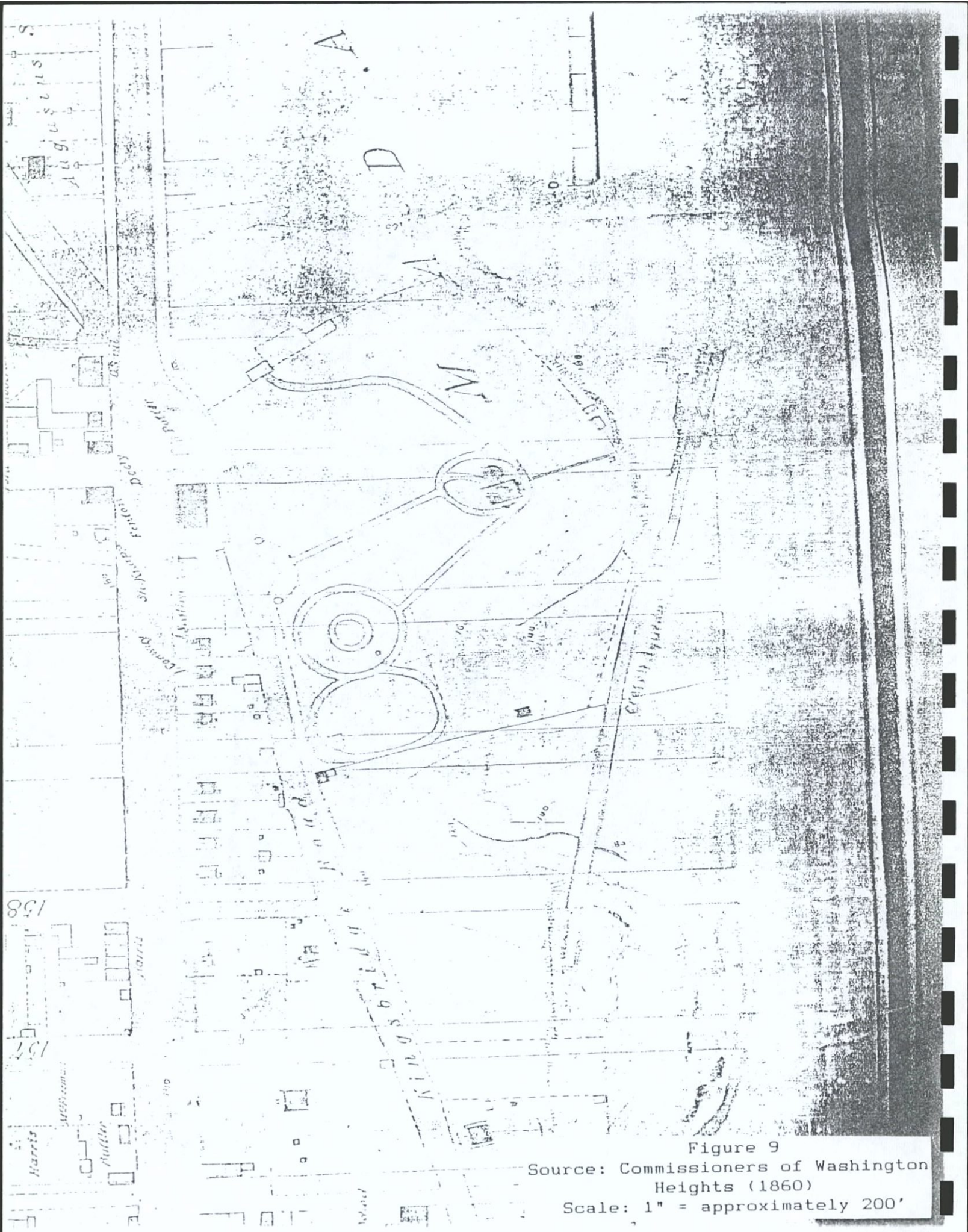


Figure 9

Source: Commissioners of Washington Heights (1860)

Scale: 1" = approximately 200'

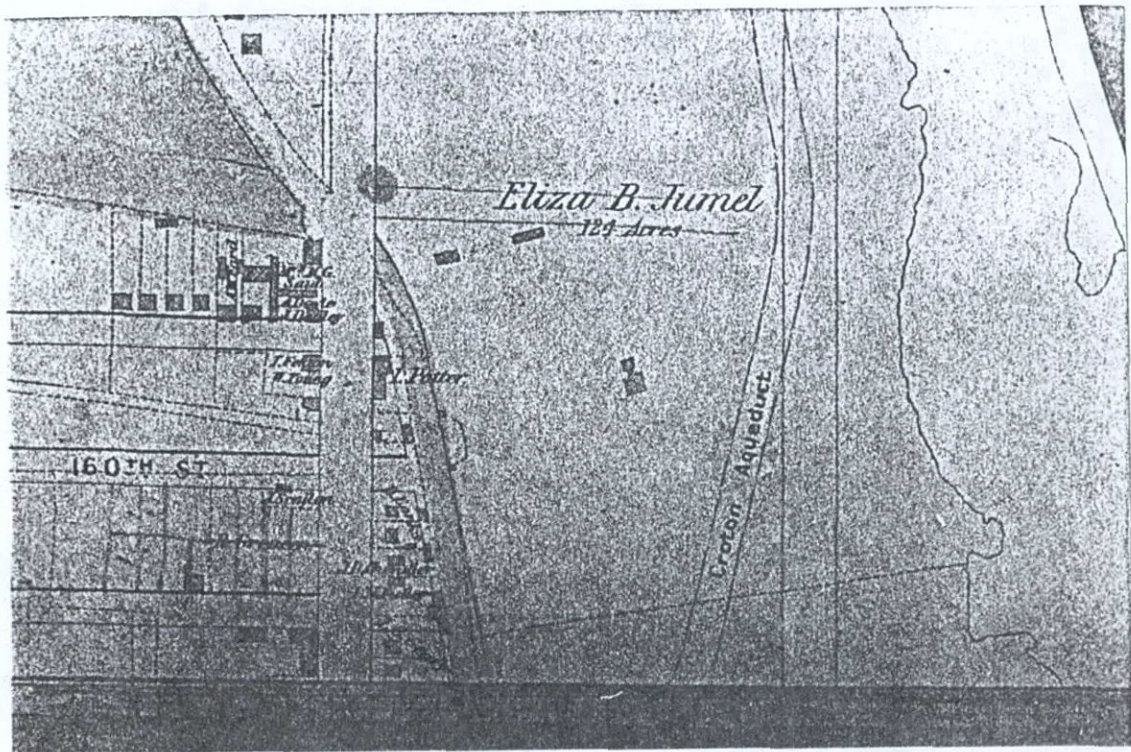


Figure 10
Source: Dripps (1867)
Scale of Original: 1" = 400'

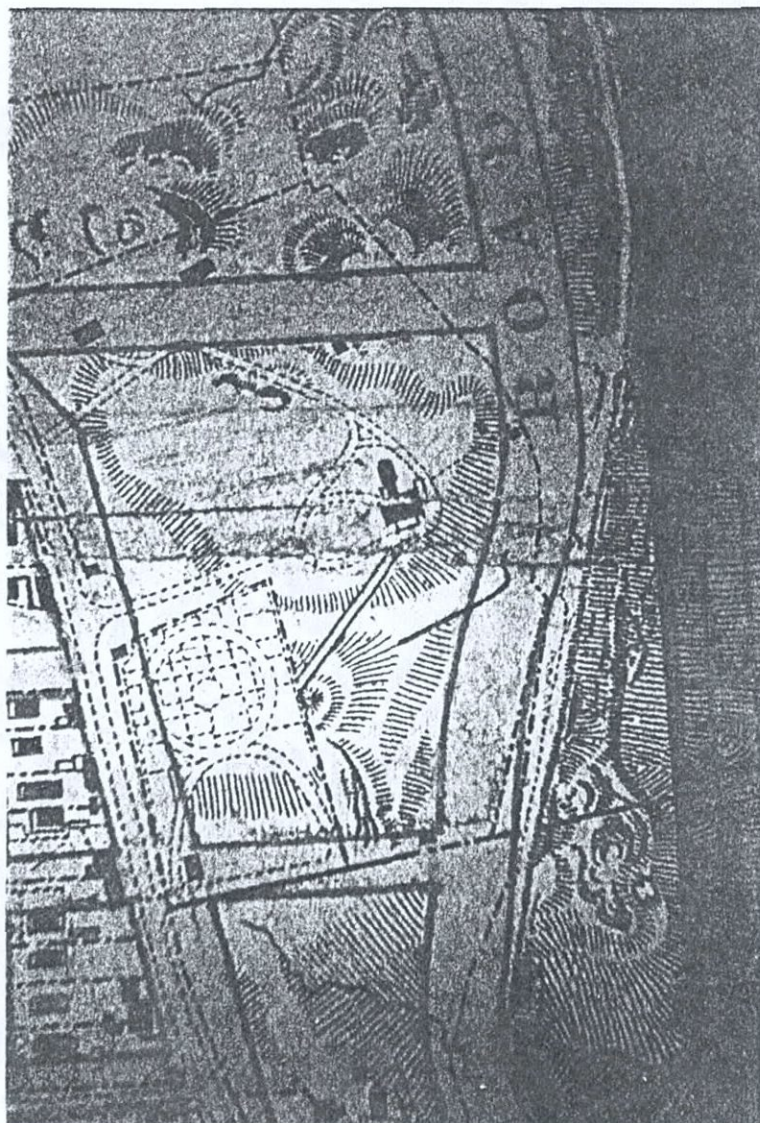


Figure 11

Source: Major and Knapp (1868)

Scale of Original: 1" = approximately 650 feet

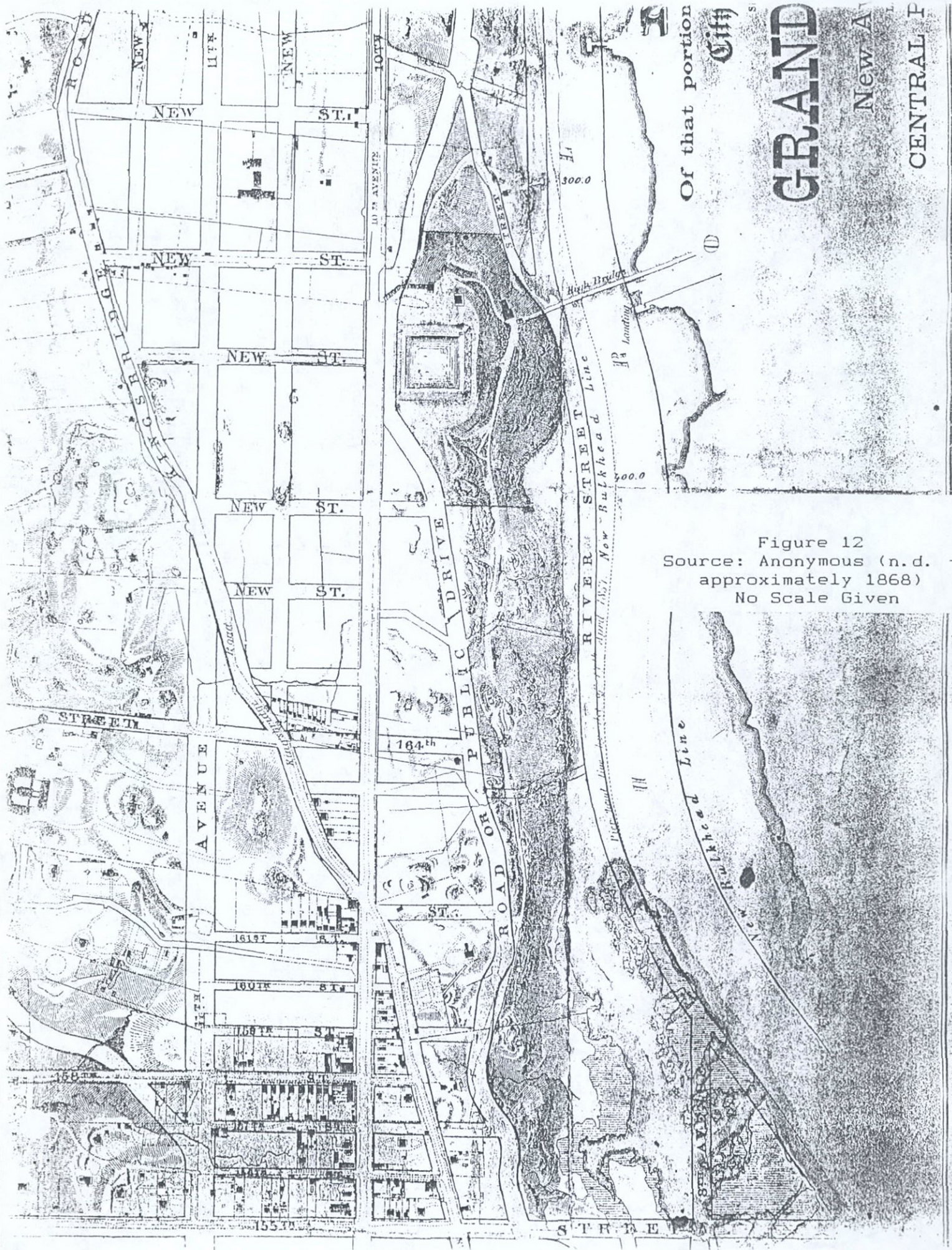


Figure 12
 Source: Anonymous (n.d. - approximately 1868)
 No Scale Given

Of that portion
 City
GRAND
 New A
 CENTRAL P

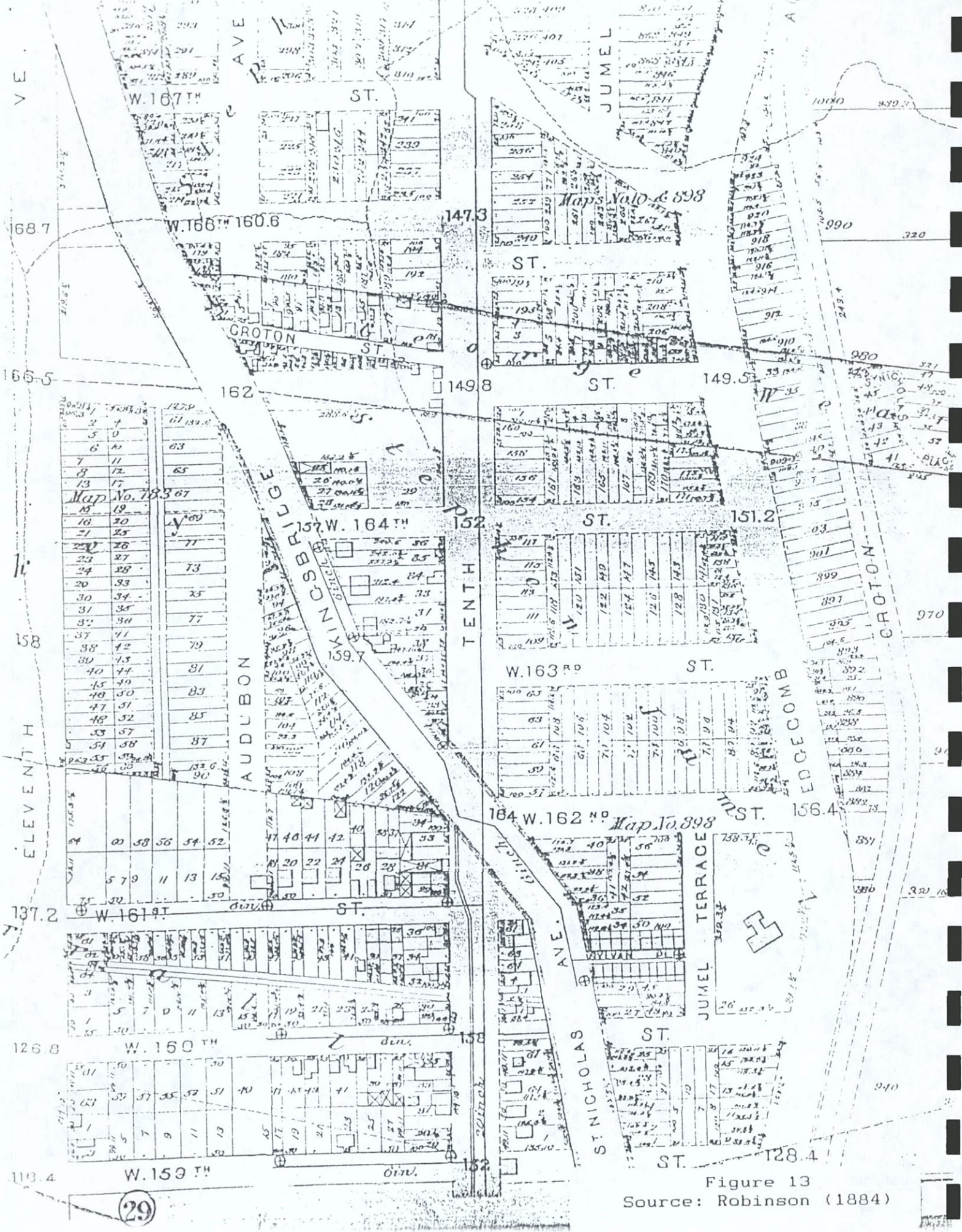


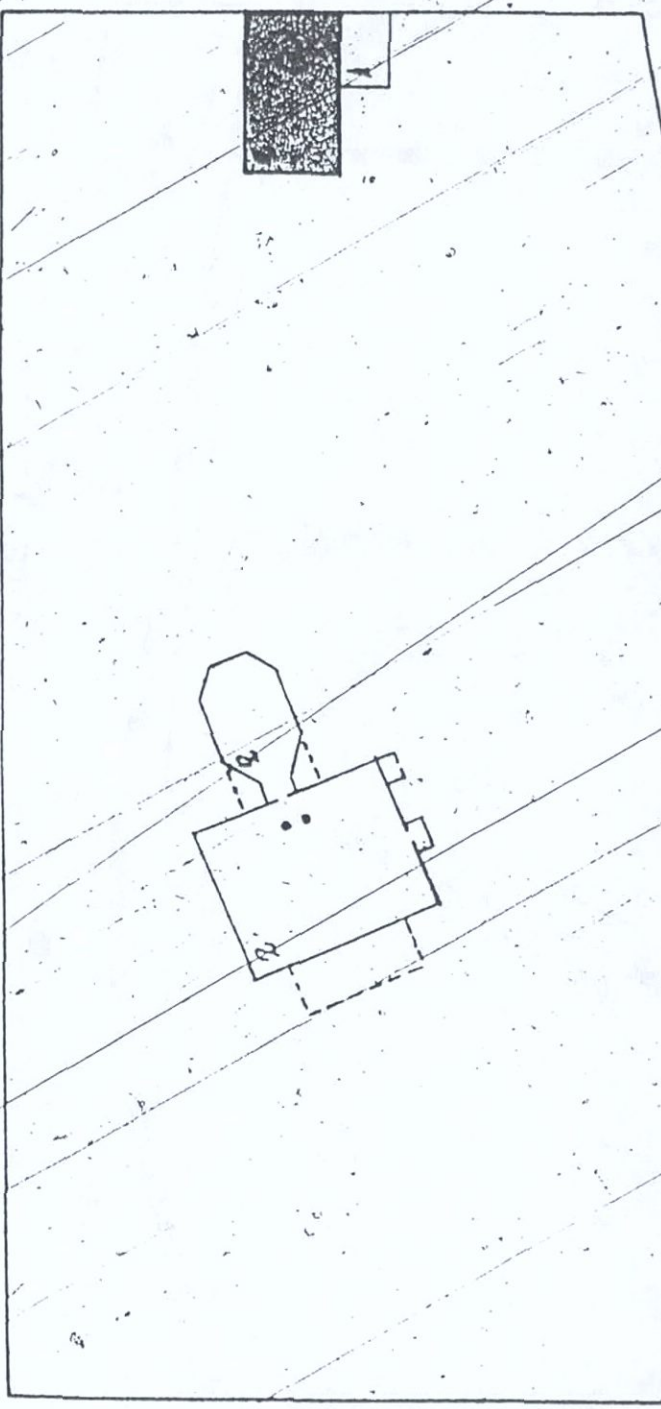
Figure 13
Source: Robinson (1884)

W. 162nd ST. 80ft.

60ft.

TERRACE

JUMEL



160th

WEST

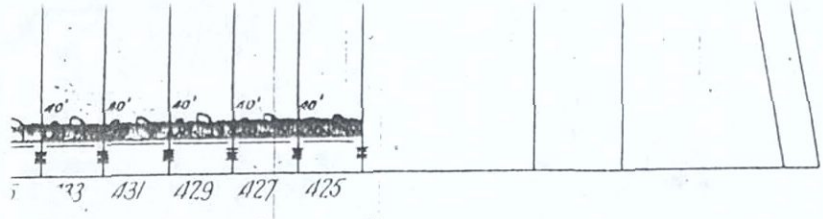
60ft.



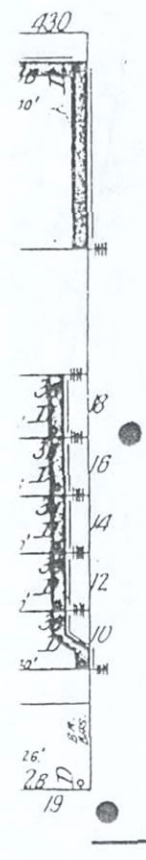
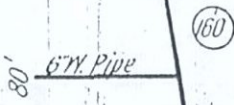
Figure 14

Source: Sanborn - Perris (1893)

Scale: 1" = 50'

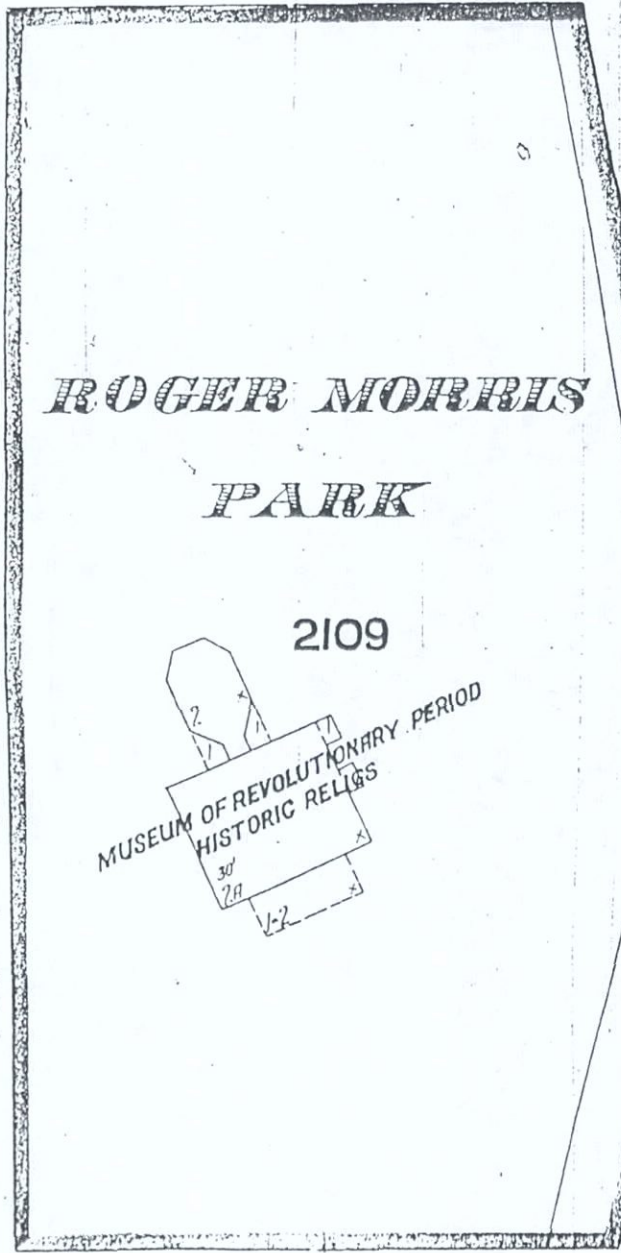


STREET



TERRACE

JUMEL



ROGER MORRIS
PARK

2109

MUSEUM OF REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD
HISTORIC RELICS

STREET



(EDGEcombe AVE.)

PARK

80

BRIDG

Figure 15
Source: Sanborn (1909)
Scale: 1" = 50'

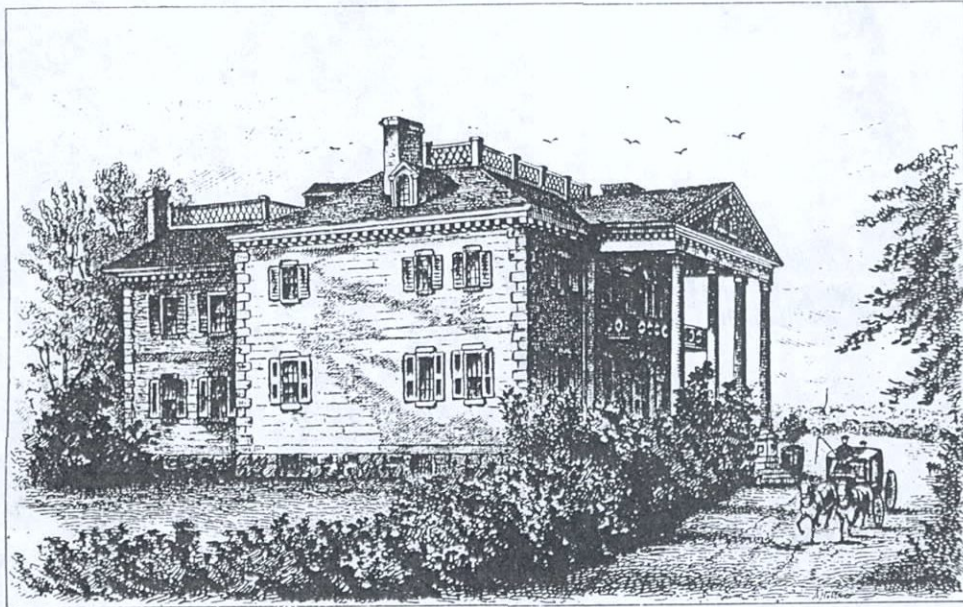


Figure 16
Morris-Jumel Mansion
Mid-19th Century Engraving
Source: Print in Files of New York City
Landmarks Preservation Commission



Figure 17
1858-early 1860's Photograph
Showing Jumel Family and Arbor on
East Side of Mansion
Source: Copy from files of New York
City Landmarks Preservation
Commission



Figure 26. Morris-Jumel Mansion from the southeast. Drawing, 1872. Elizabeth Greatorex. When this view was made, 17 years after Eliza Jumel's death, the grounds had become unkempt. Nevertheless, features of the landscape that dated to her lifetime are still visible. The drawing reveals that the lawn in front of the house was leveled by means of a stone retaining wall. Also clearly delineated are the rustic summer house to the southwest of the mansion and the arbor leading from it to the flower garden. Summer house such as these, made of natural boughs, became fashionable in the mid-nineteenth century, after they were featured in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, first published in 1841. Museum of the City of New York, 35.408.24; 22x28, dw/vw/19/greatorex.

Figure 18
1872 Drawing
Source: Greiff (n.d.:Figure 26)

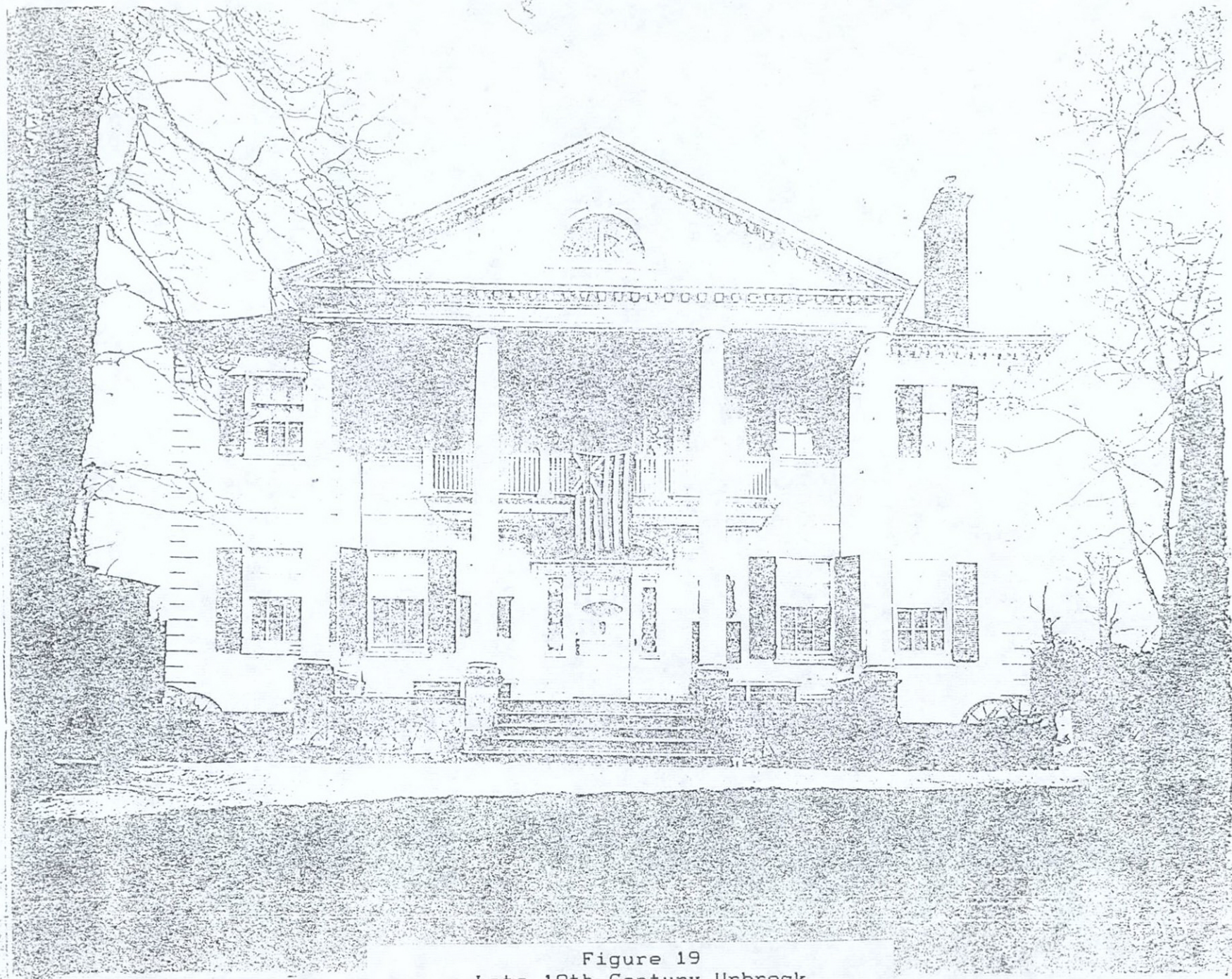


Figure 19
Late 19th Century Urbrock
Collection Photograph
Source: New York Public Library

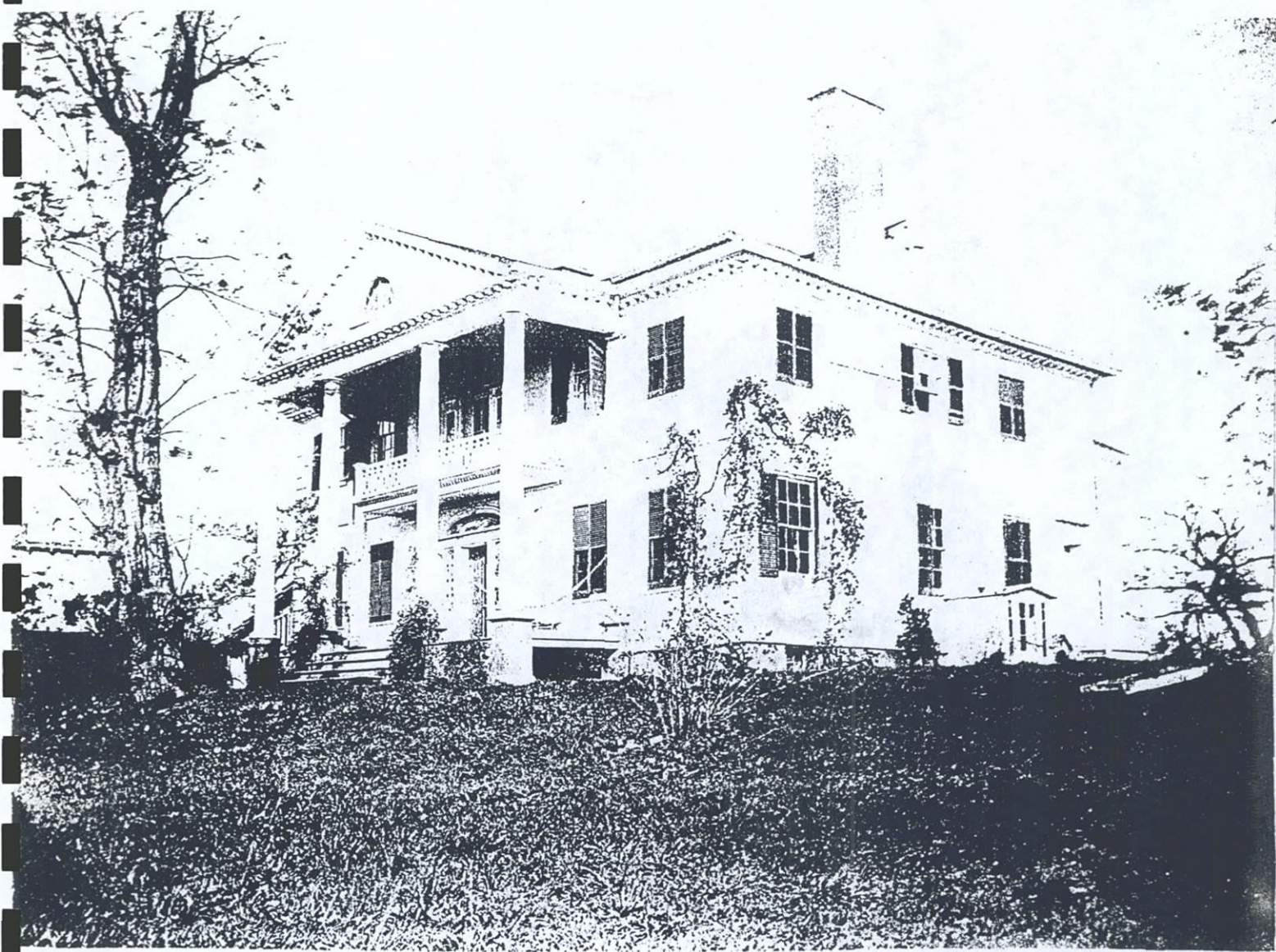


Figure 20
Ca. 1892 Photograph
Note: "Earle" Kitchen not Present
Source: MJM Archives (A 142)



Figure 21
Ca. 1897 Photograph
Note: "Earle" Kitchen Visible
to Left of Tree
Source: MJM Archives

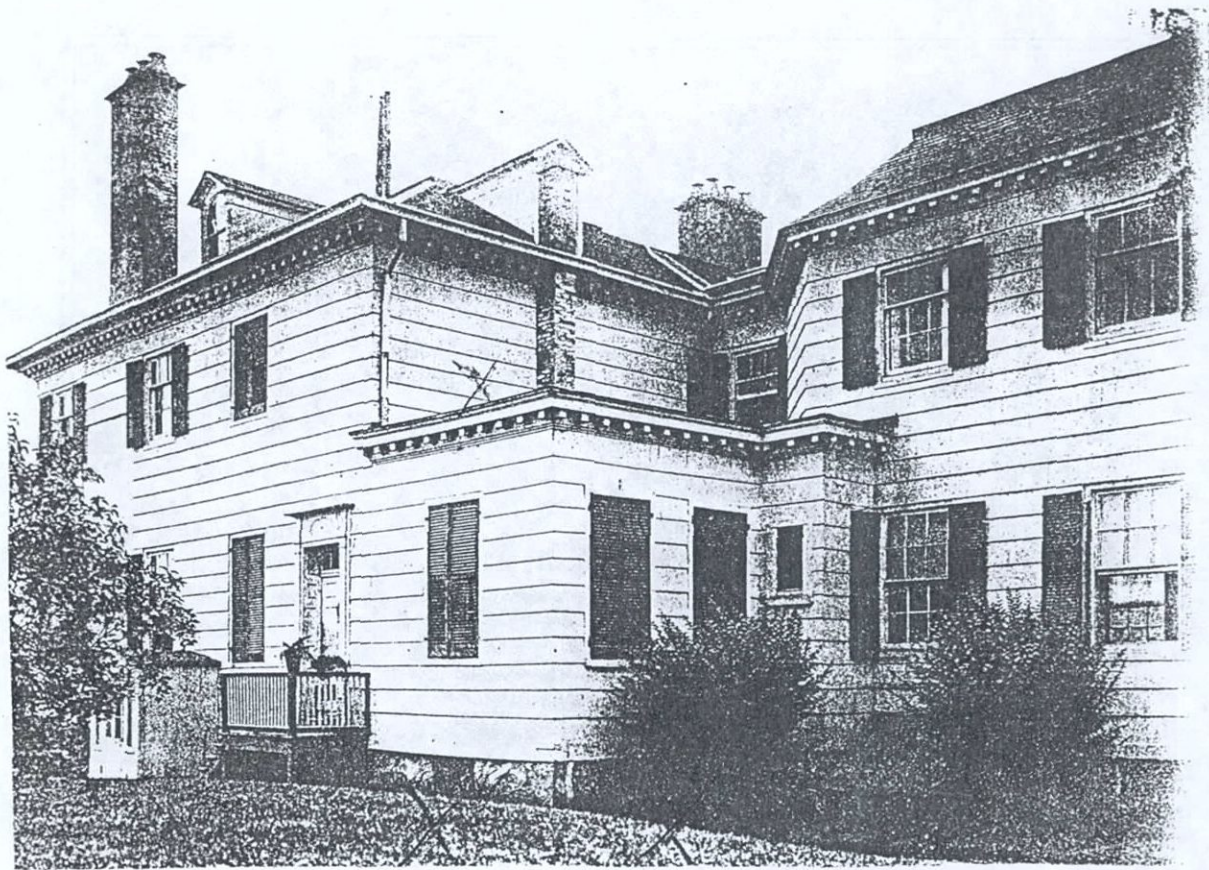


Figure 22
Ca. 1904/6 Photograph
Detail View of "Earle" Kitchen
Source: MJM Archives

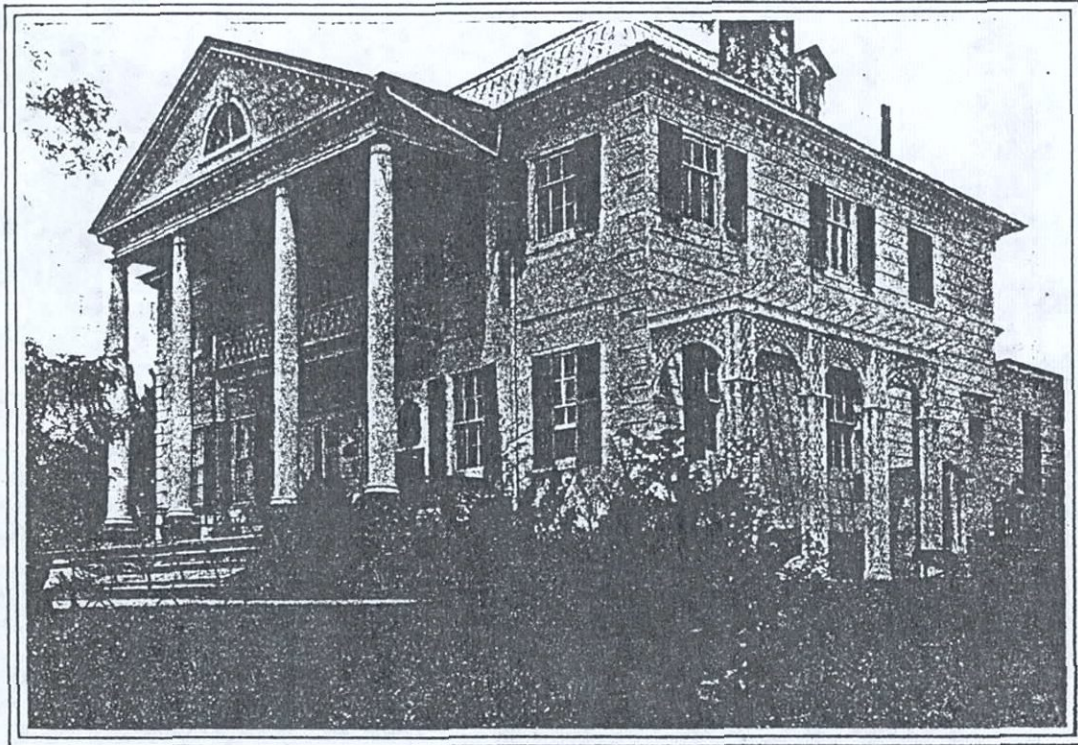


Figure 23
Photograph Showing Early 20th Century Arbor
Source: Brentano's (1907)



Figure 24
Ca. 1920 Ewing Calloway Photograph
Showing Flagstone South of Mansion
Source: New York Public Library

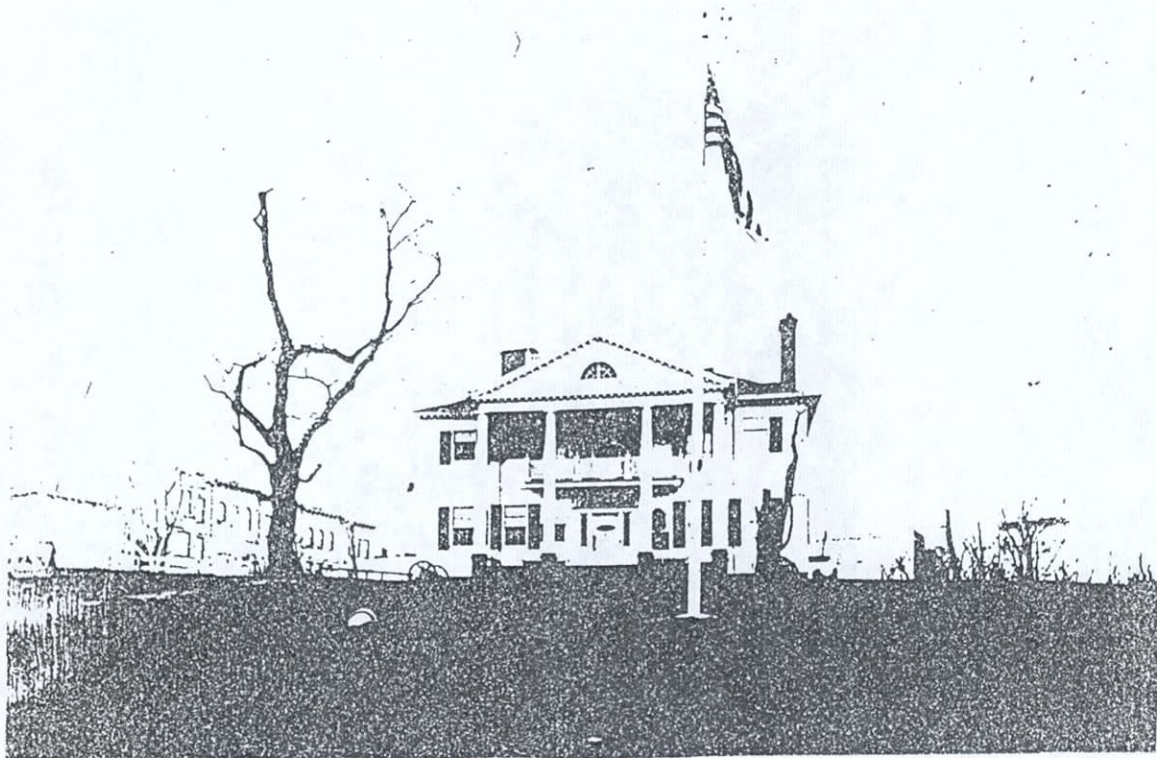
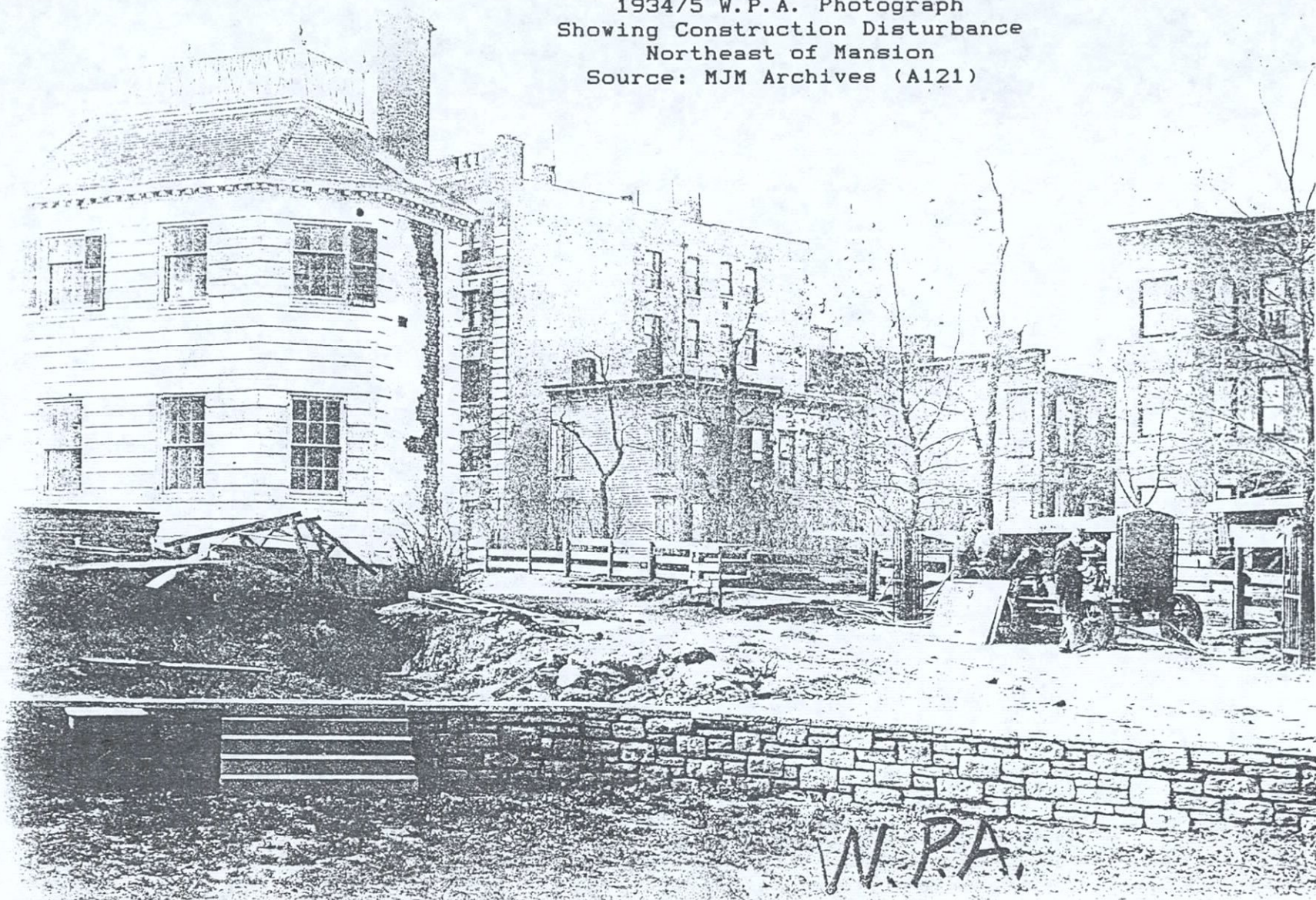


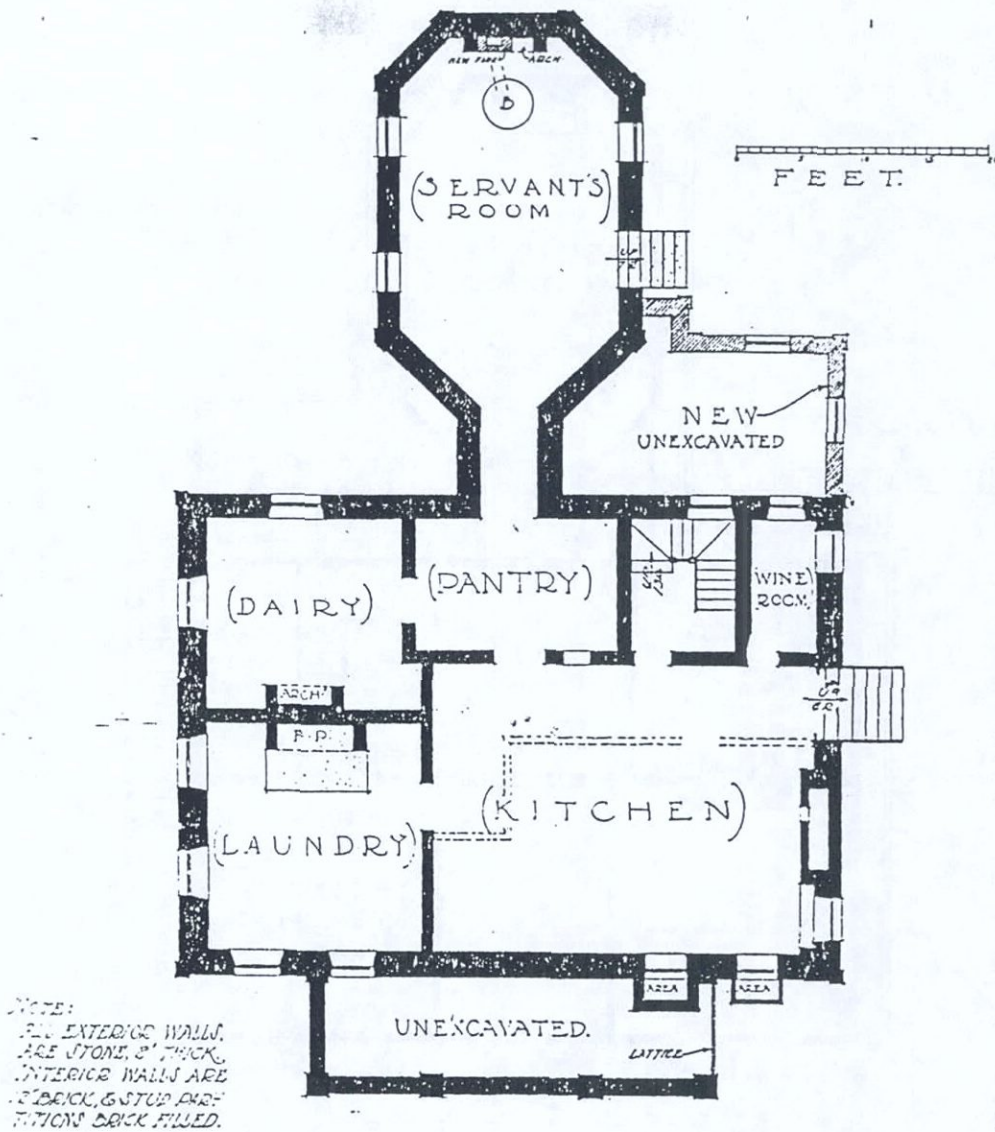
Figure 25
1932 J. Clarence Davies Photograph
Showing Early 20th Century Flagpole South of Mansion
Source: New York Public Library

Figure 26
1934/5 W.P.A. Photograph
Showing Flagpole and Construction
Disturbance Southwest of Mansion
Source: MJM Archives (A40)



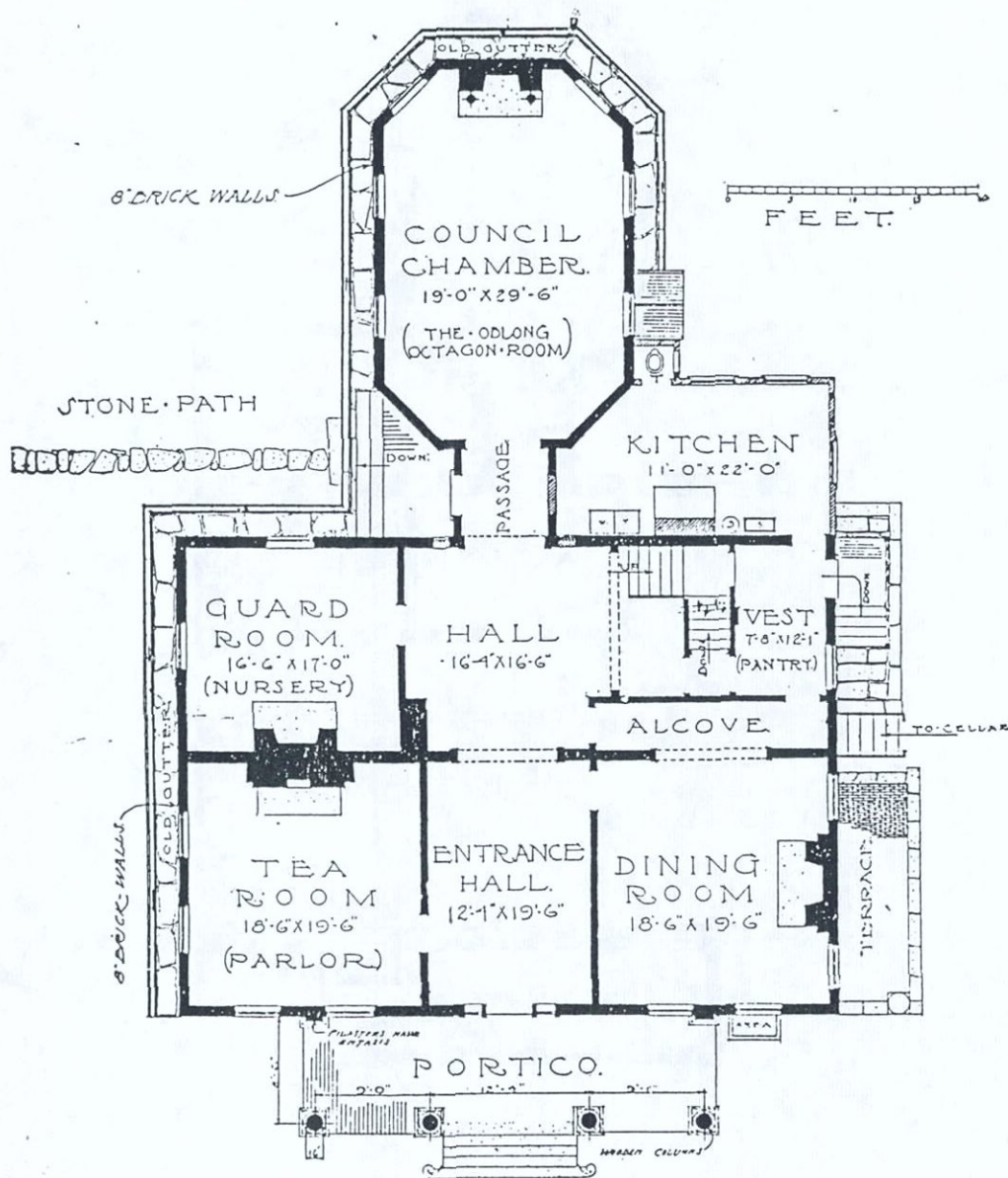
Figure 27
1934/5 W.P.A. Photograph
Showing Construction Disturbance
Northeast of Mansion
Source: MJM Archives (A121)





PLAN OF CELLAR—THE ROGER MORRIS
 HOUSE, OR JUMEL MANSION, NEW YORK CITY.

Figure 28a
 Source: Haddon (1917)



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR—THE ROGER MORRIS HOUSE, OR JUMEL MANSION, NEW YORK CITY.

Figure 28b
Source: Haddon (1917)

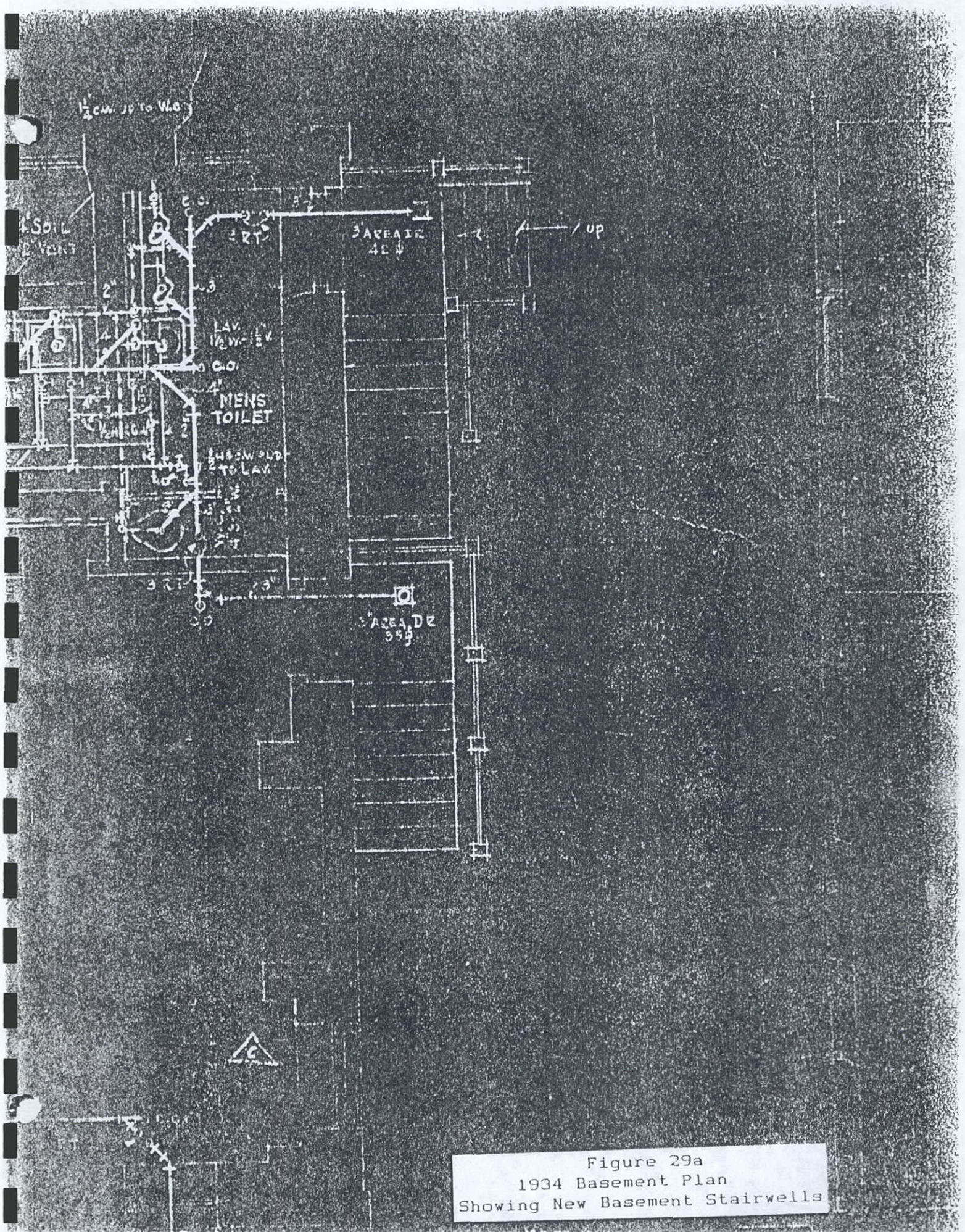
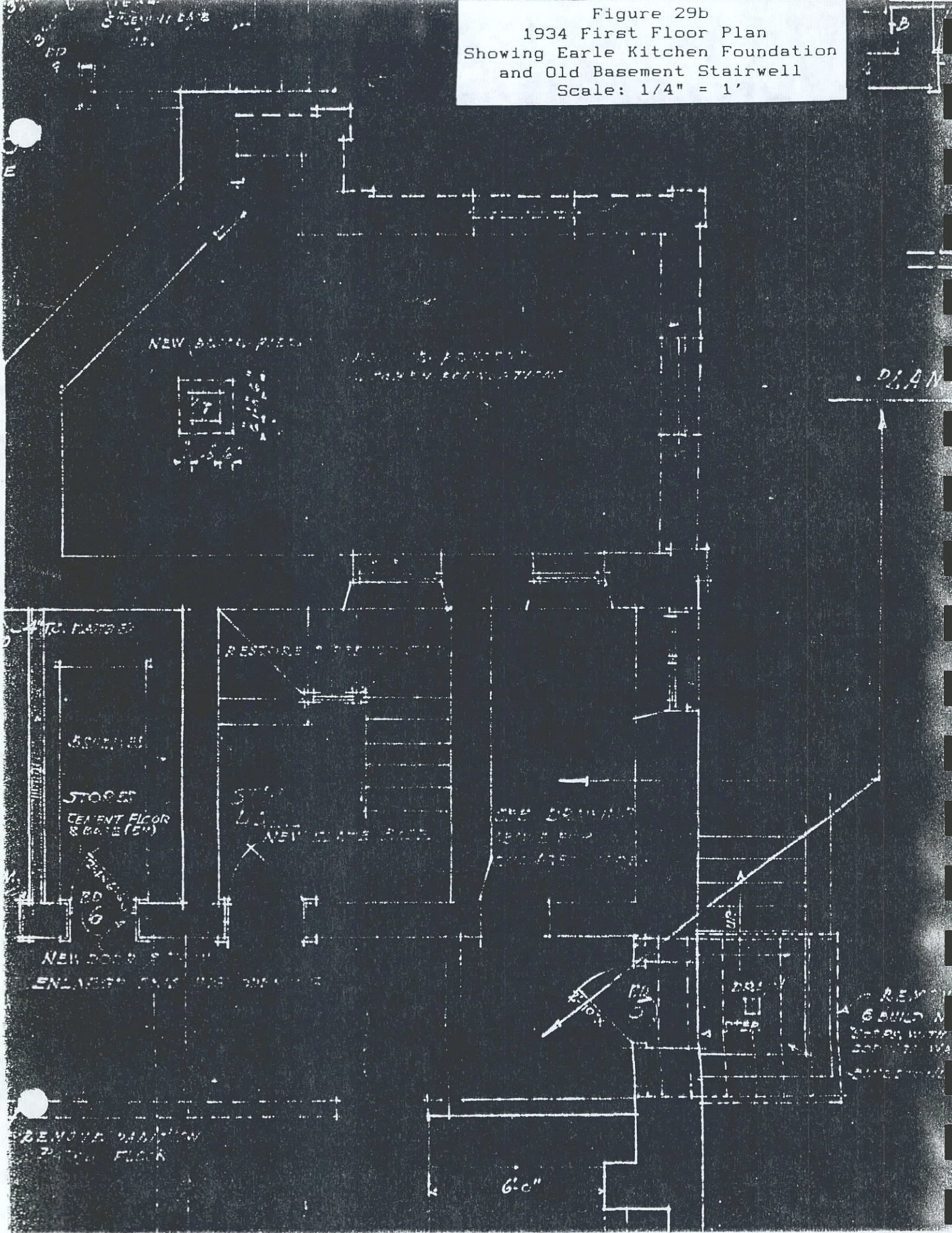


Figure 29a
1934 Basement Plan
Showing New Basement Stairwells

Figure 29b
 1934 First Floor Plan
 Showing Earle Kitchen Foundation
 and Old Basement Stairwell
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'



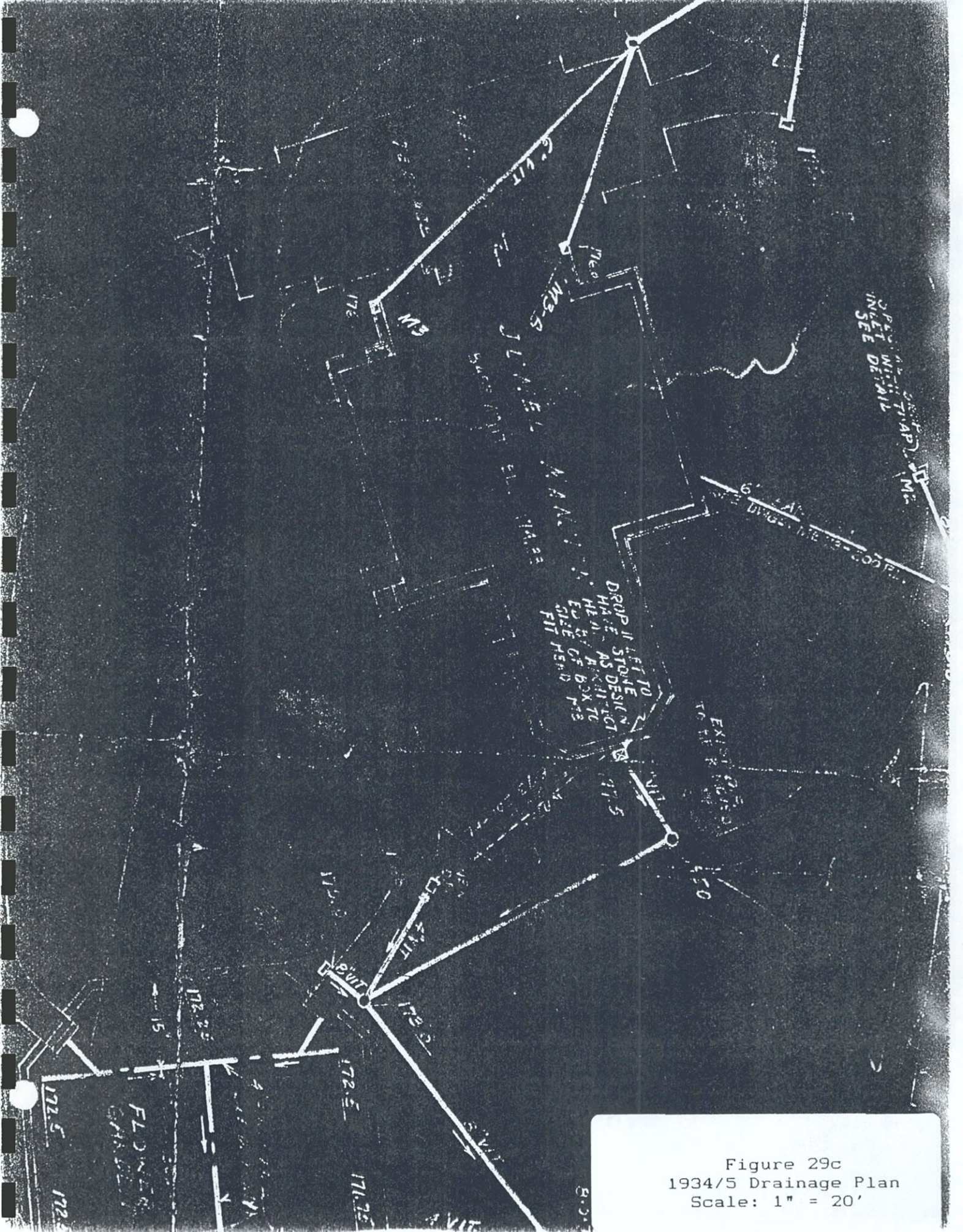
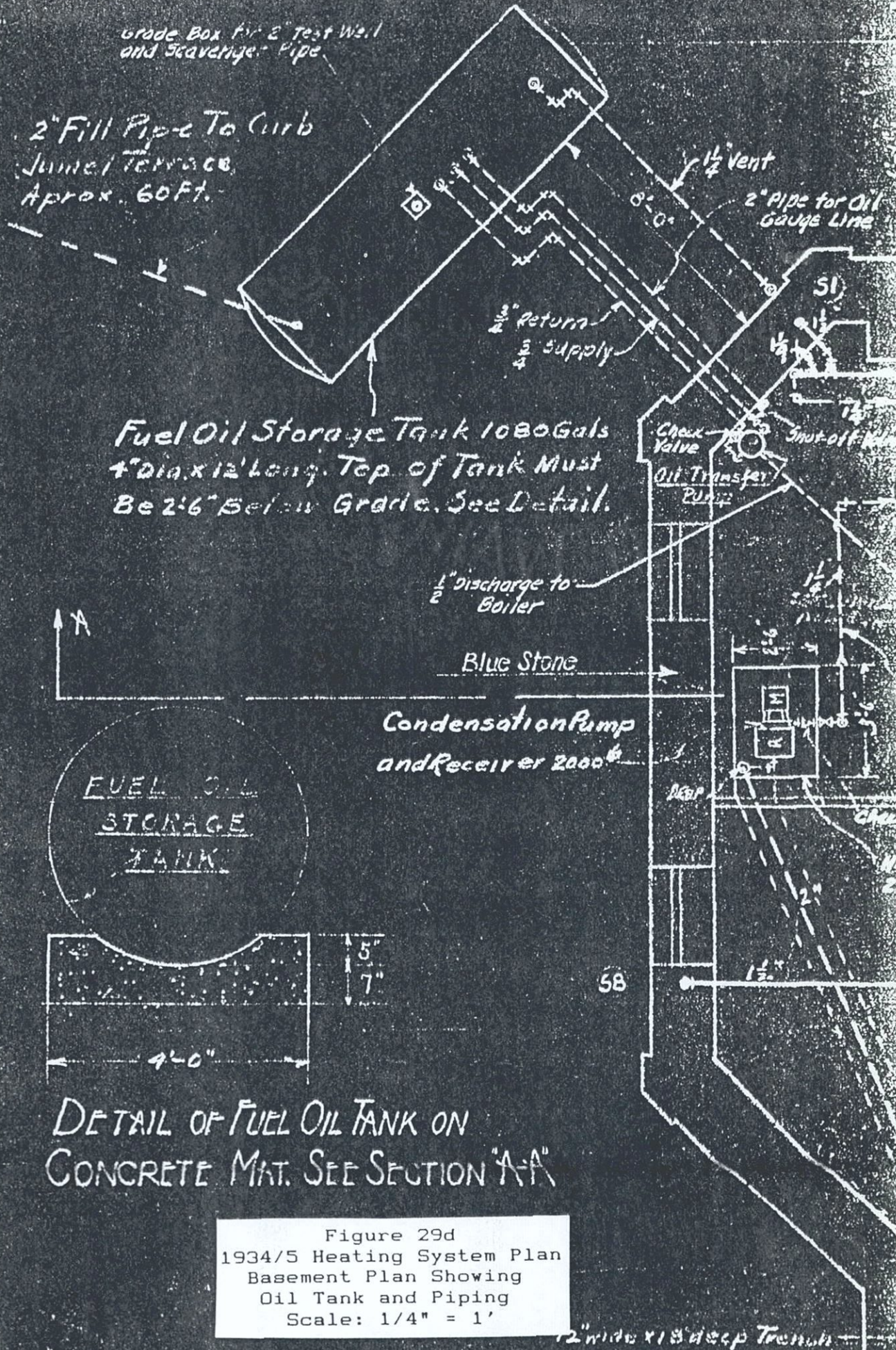


Figure 29c
 1934/5 Drainage Plan
 Scale: 1" = 20'



Grade Box for Test Well and Scavenger Pipe

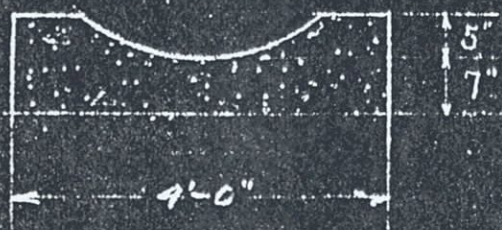
2" Fill Pipe to Curb
Jurnal Terrace
Approx. 60 Ft.

Fuel Oil Storage Tank 1080 Gals
4' dia x 12' long. Top of Tank Must
Be 2'-6" Below Grade. See Detail.

1/2" discharge to
Boiler

Blue Stone

Condensation Pump
and Receiver 2000 Gals



DETAIL OF FUEL OIL TANK ON
CONCRETE MAT. SEE SECTION "AA"

Figure 29d
1934/5 Heating System Plan
Basement Plan Showing
Oil Tank and Piping
Scale: 1/4" = 1'

12" wide x 18" deep Trench

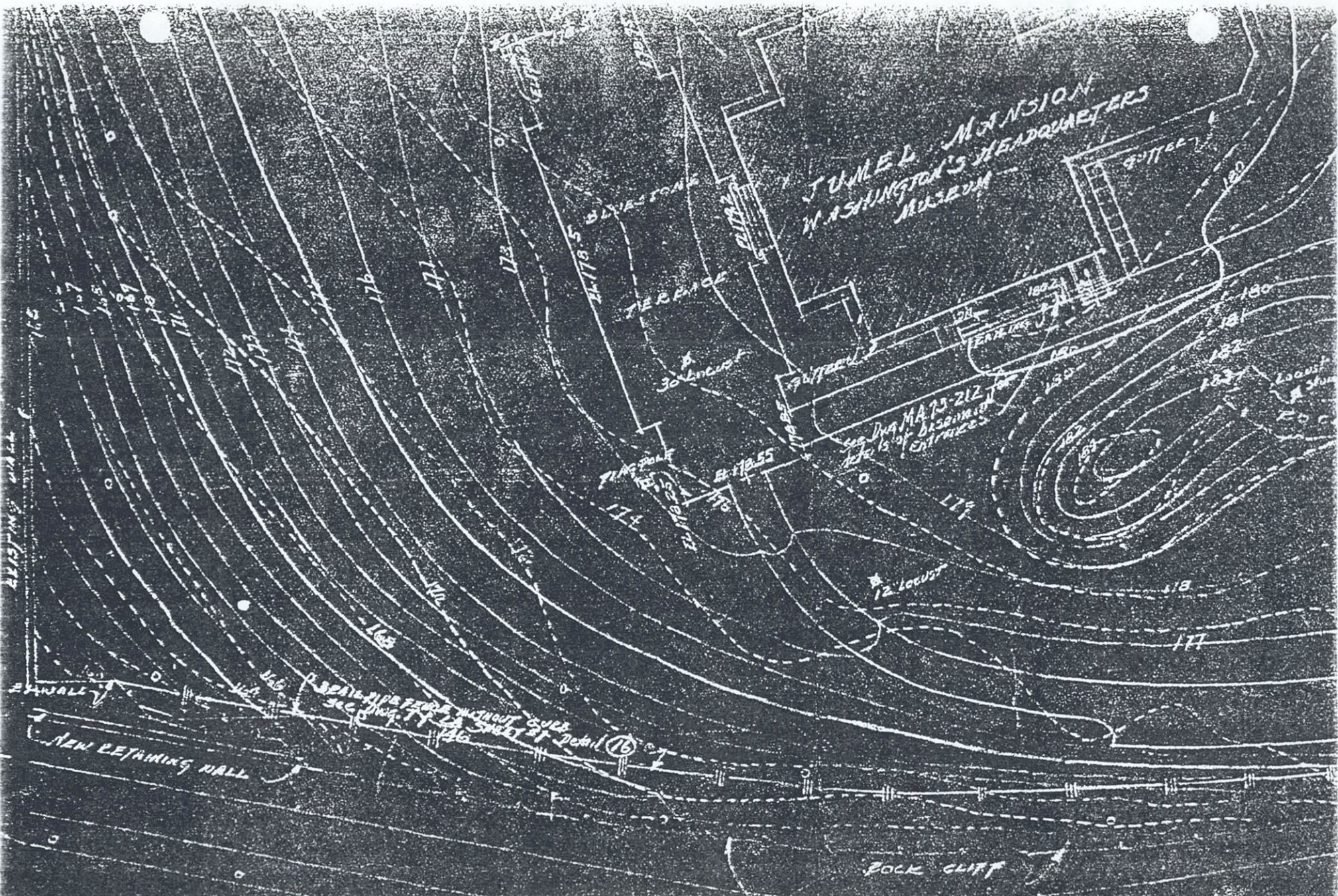


Figure 29e
Ca. 1934/5 Grading Plan
Scale: 1" = 20'

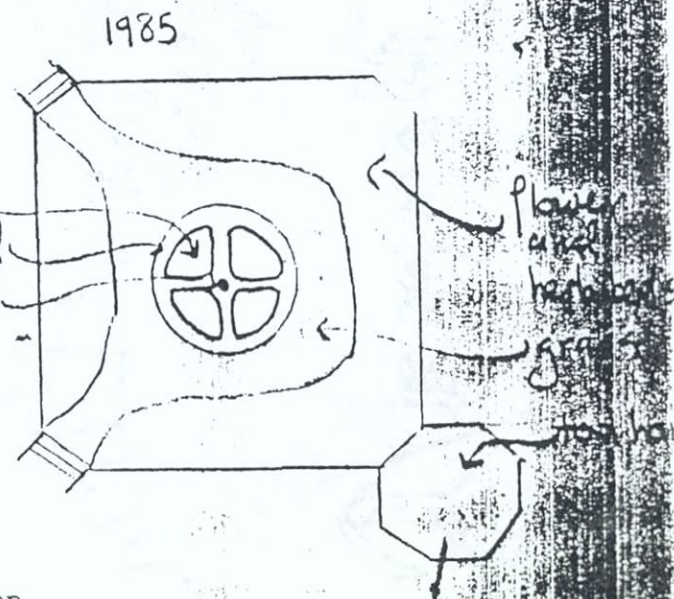
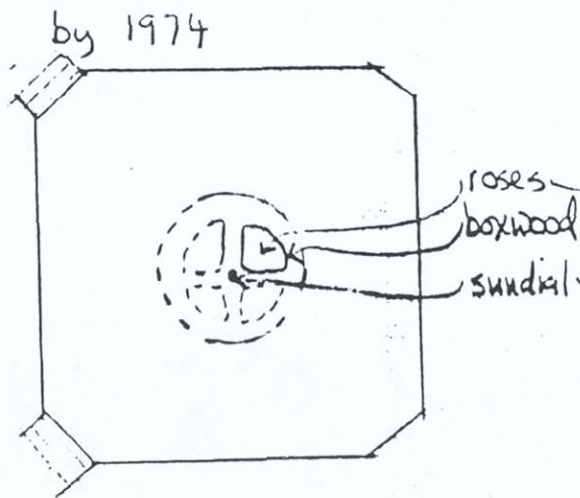
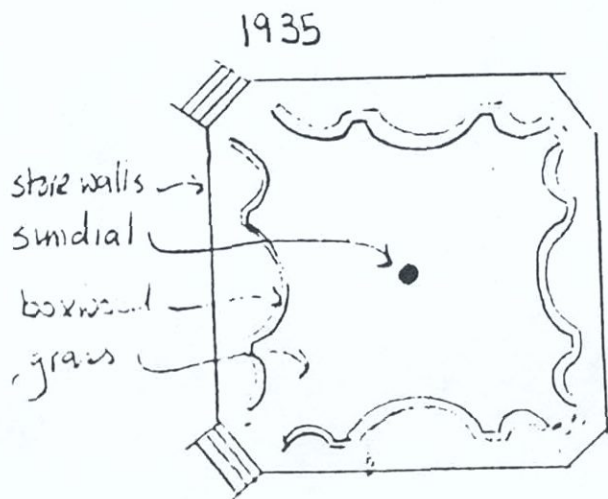
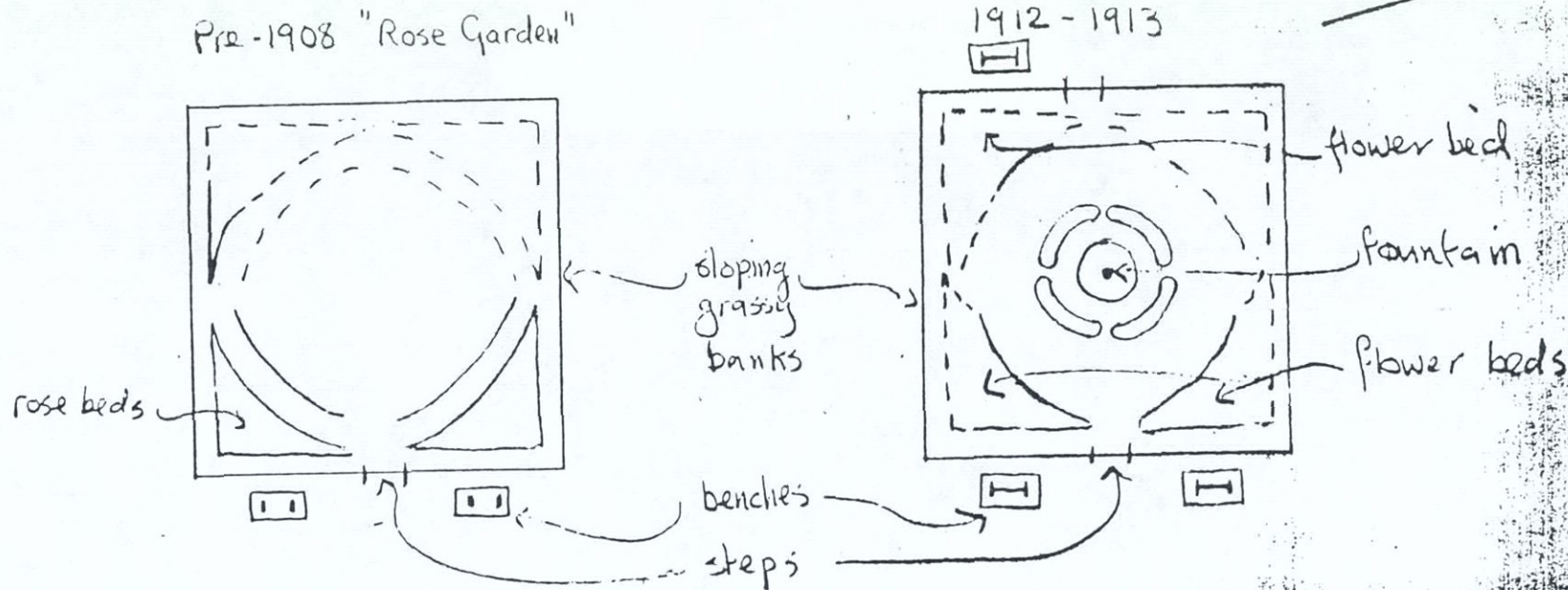


Figure 30
Plans of Garden Northeast of Mansion
Source: Darling (n.d.)

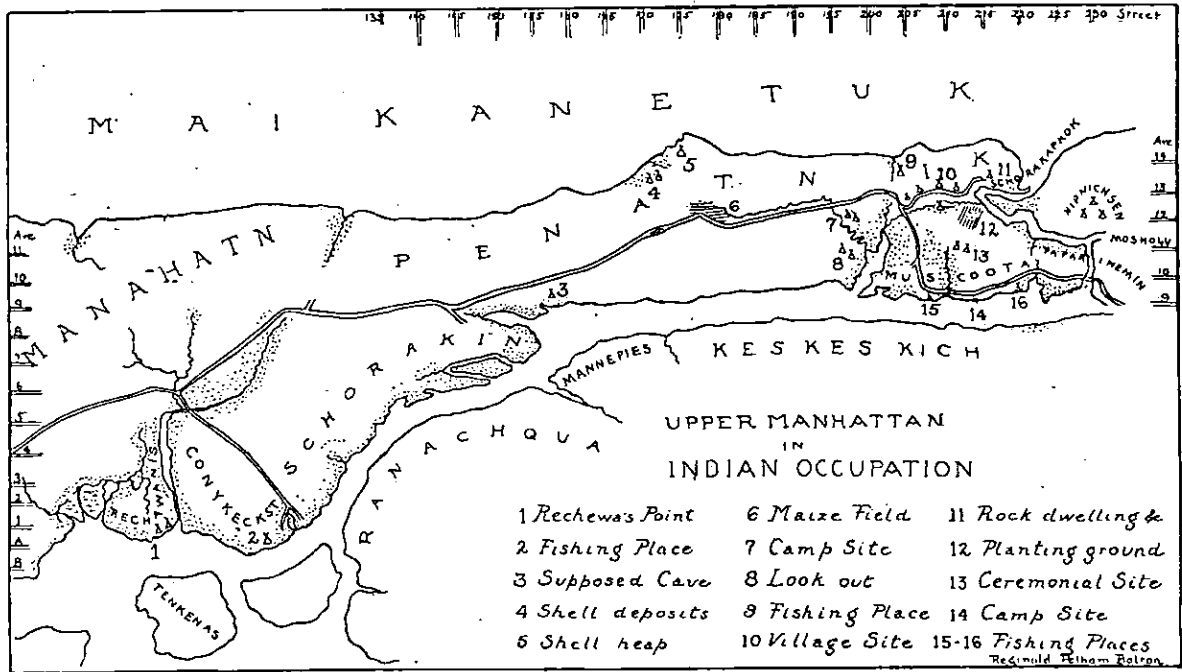


Figure 31
Native American Sites in Upper Manhattan
Source: Bolton 1909

Catalog Number: 41
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 12.0
Closing Depths (in.): 23.0

Stratum Description: Reddish Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles and
Cobbles (bedrock at base of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	coal	0.7 gms

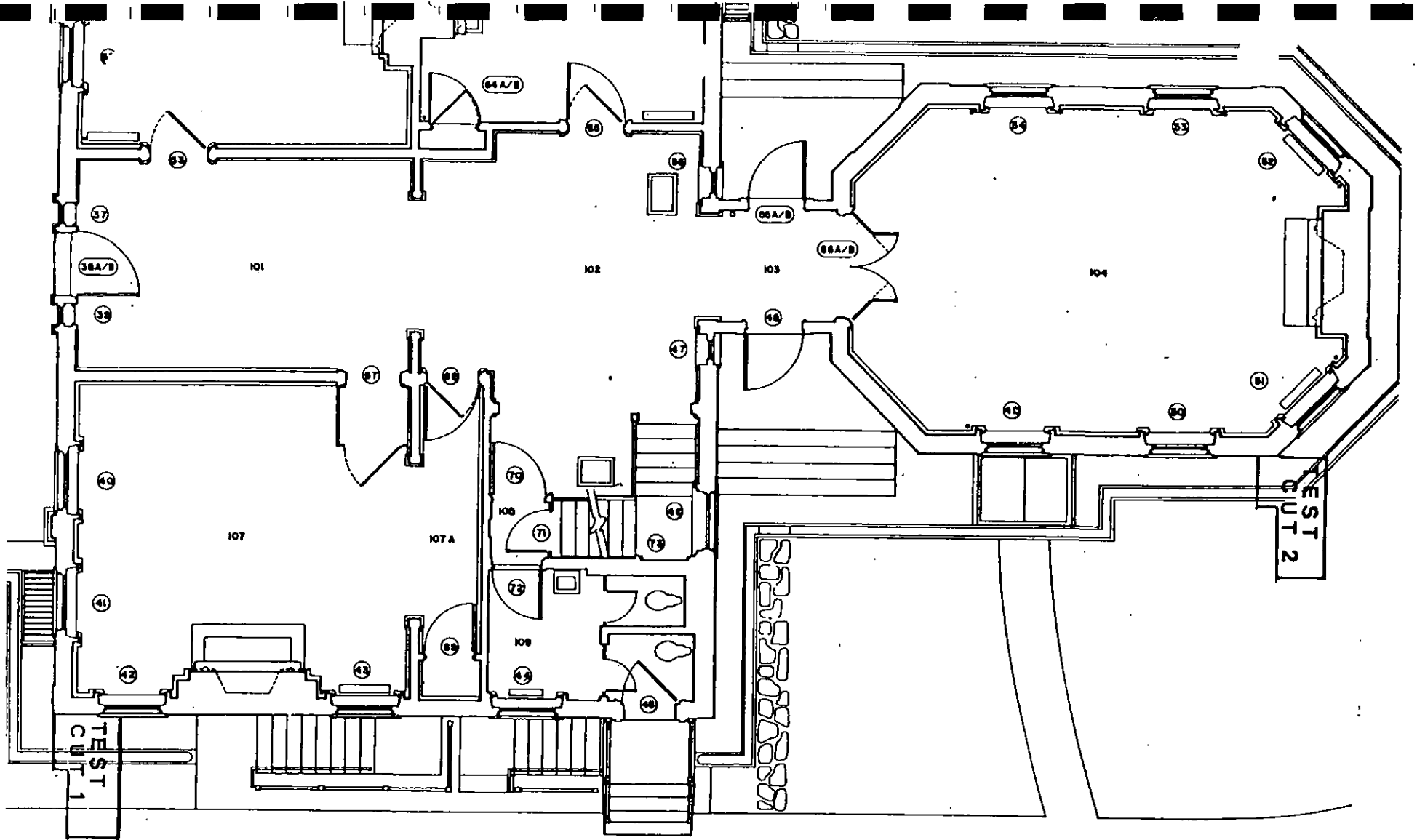
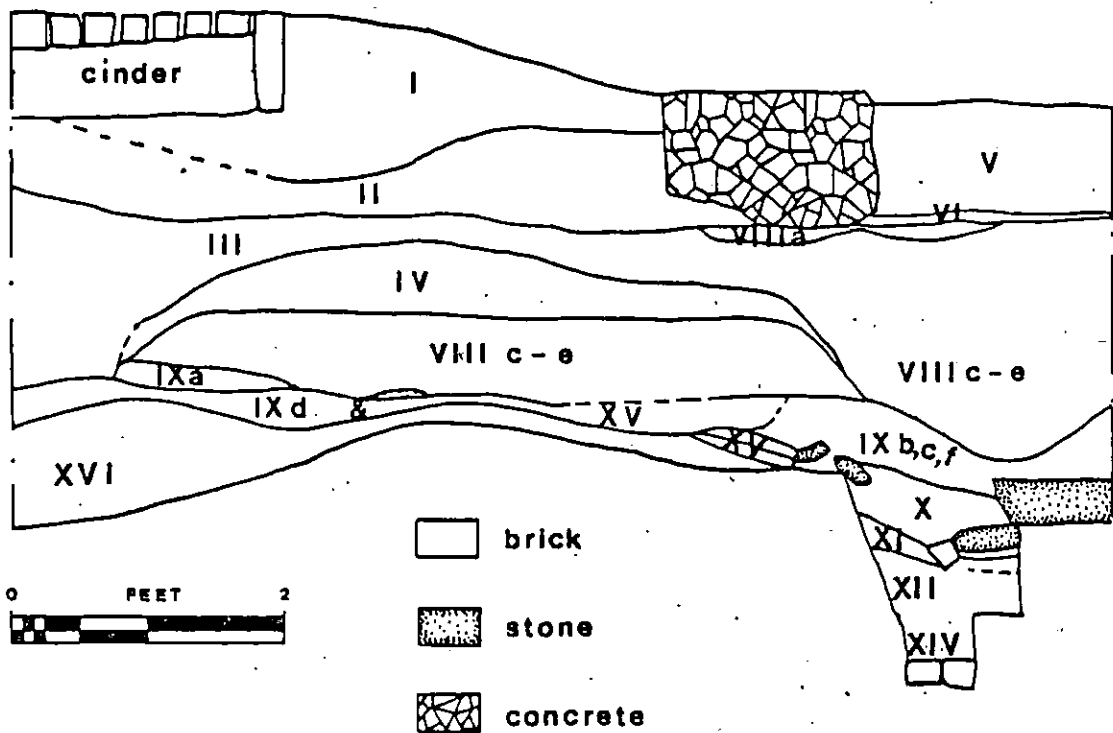
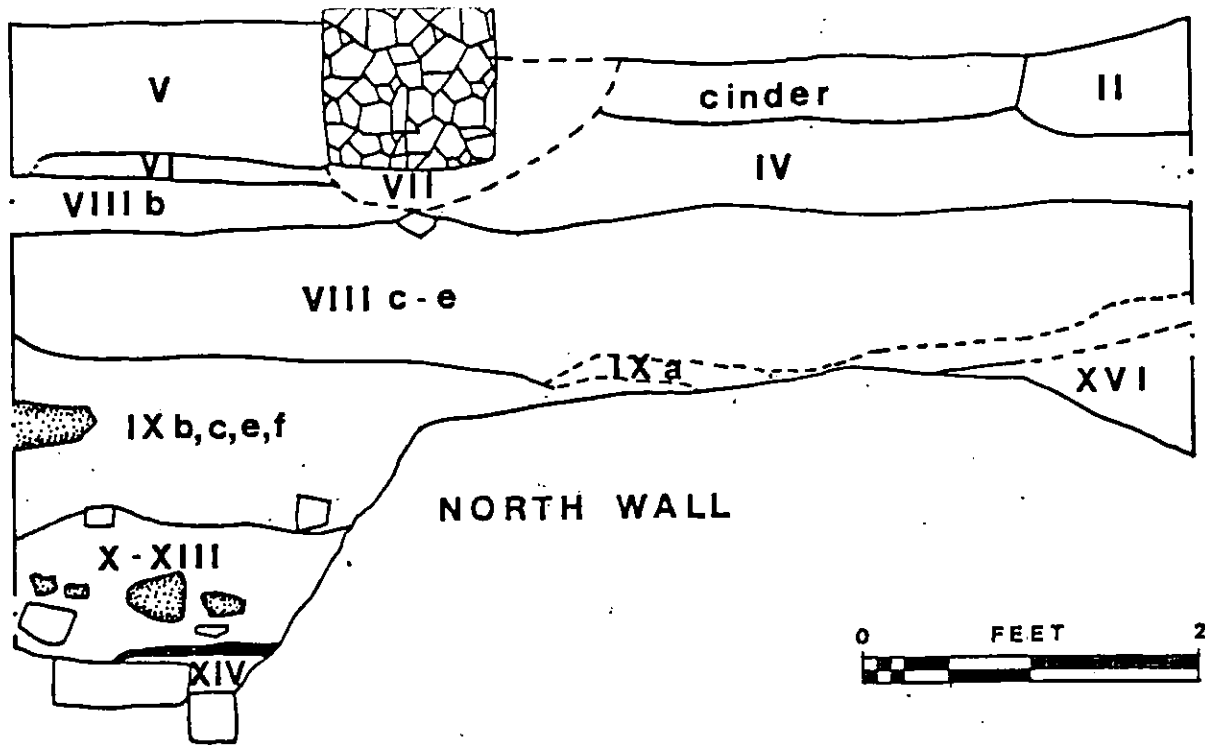


Figure 32
 Location of 1984 Test Units
 Source: Dublin and Rothschild (1984:7)





South wall profile,

Figure 33
 North and South Wall Profiles
 1984 Test Cut 1
 Source: Dublin and Rothschild (1984:10-11)

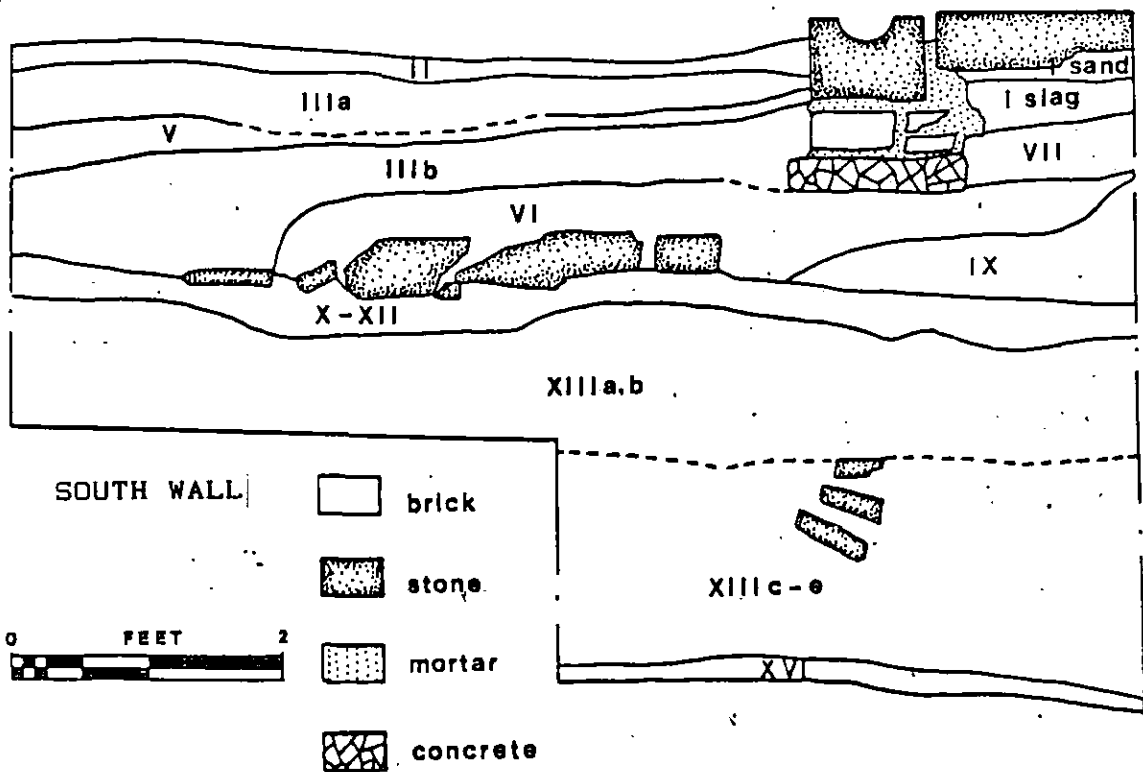
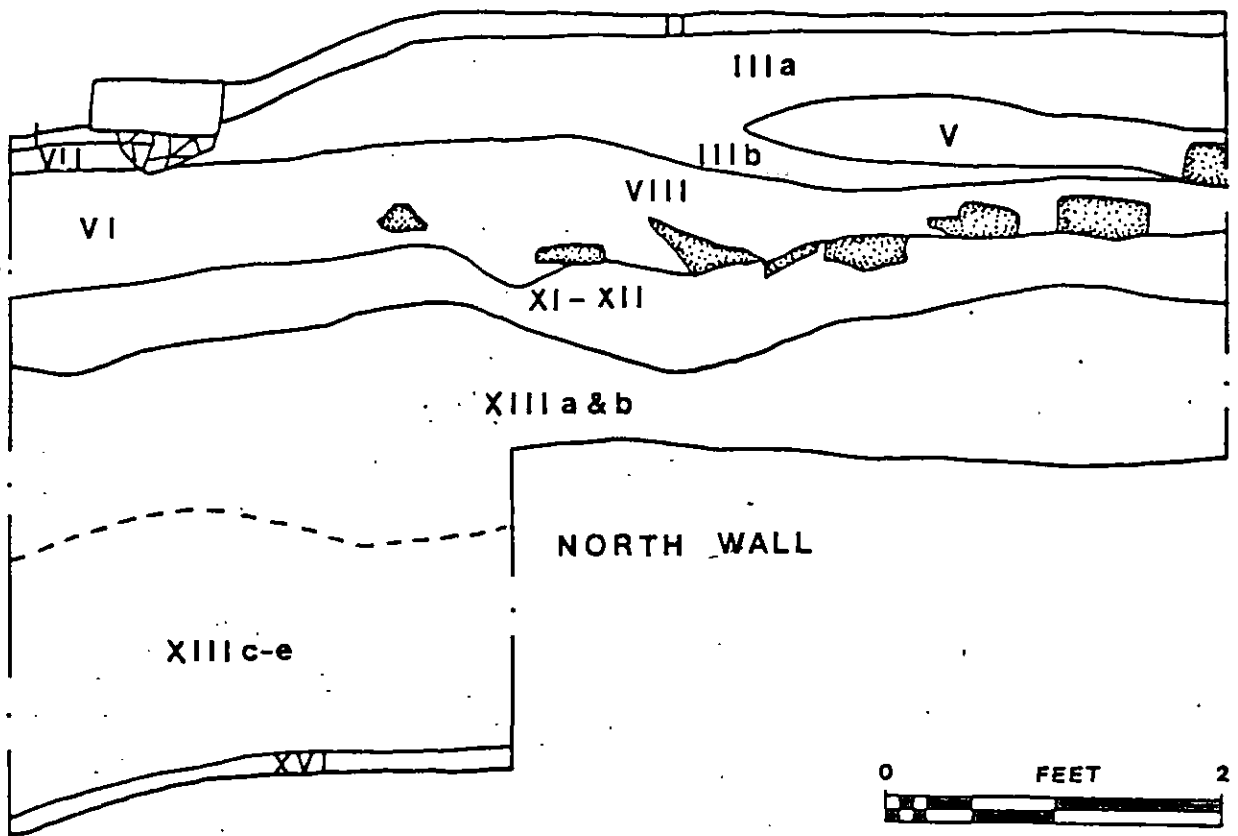
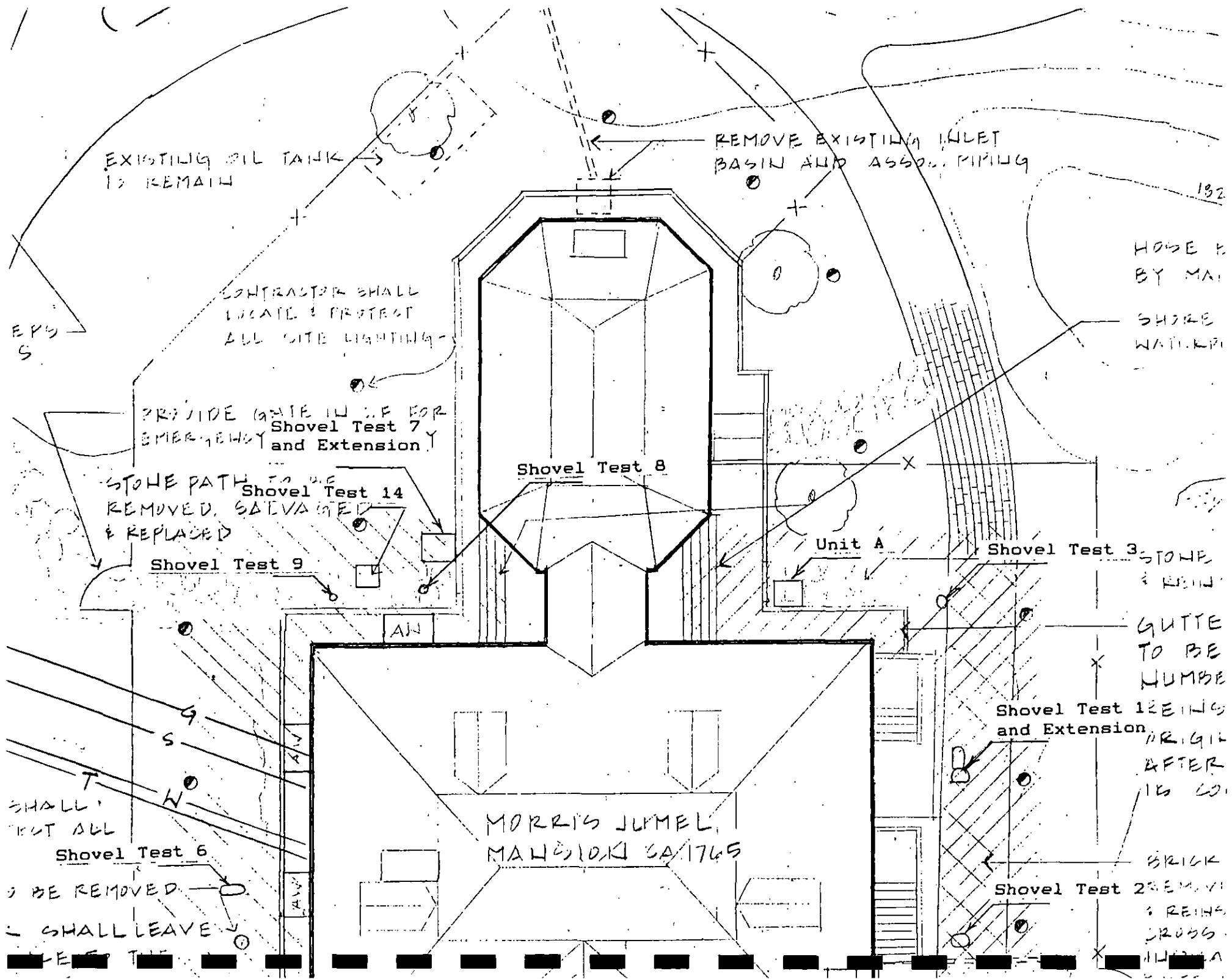


Figure 34
 North and South Wall Profiles
 1984 Test Cut 2
 Source: Dublin and Rothschild (1984:24;26)



EXISTING OIL TANK
TO REMAIN

REMOVE EXISTING INLET
BASIN AND ASSO. PIPING

CONTRACTOR SHALL
LOCATE & PROTECT
ALL SITE LIGHTING

PROVIDE GATE IN W.F. FOR
Shovel Test 7
EMERGENCY and Extension

STONE PATH TO BE
Shovel Test 14
REMOVED, SALVAGED
& REPLACED

Shovel Test 8

Unit A

Shovel Test 3

Shovel Test 9

STONE
& REIN

GUTTE
TO BE
NUMBER

Shovel Test 12
REIN
and Extension

BRICK
AFTER
16 CO

SHALL
NOT ALL

Shovel Test 6

TO BE REMOVED

SHALL LEAVE

MORRIS JUMEL
MANSION SA/1765

Shovel Test 2
REIN
& REIN
CROSS

BRICK
REIN
& REIN
CROSS

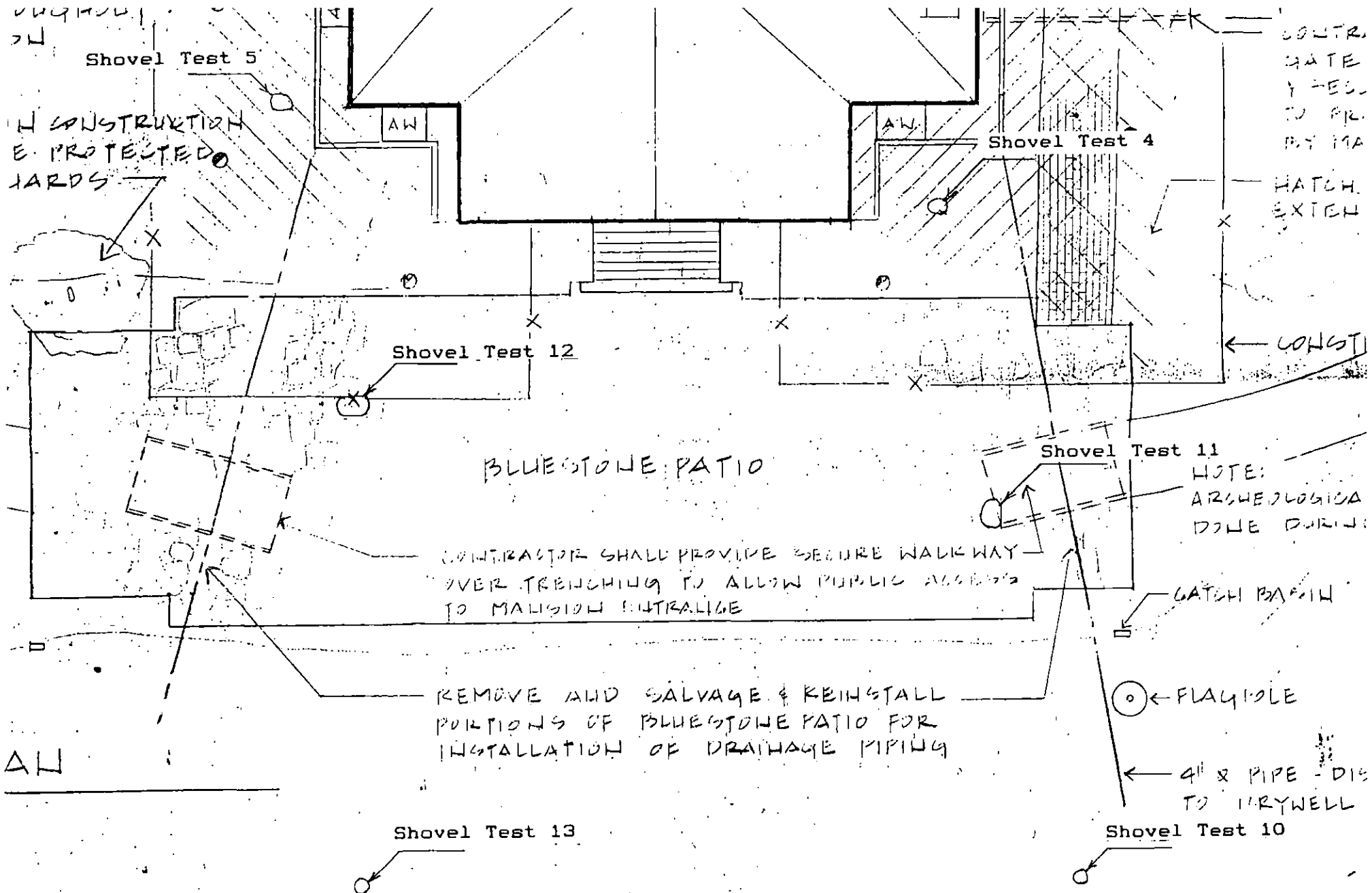
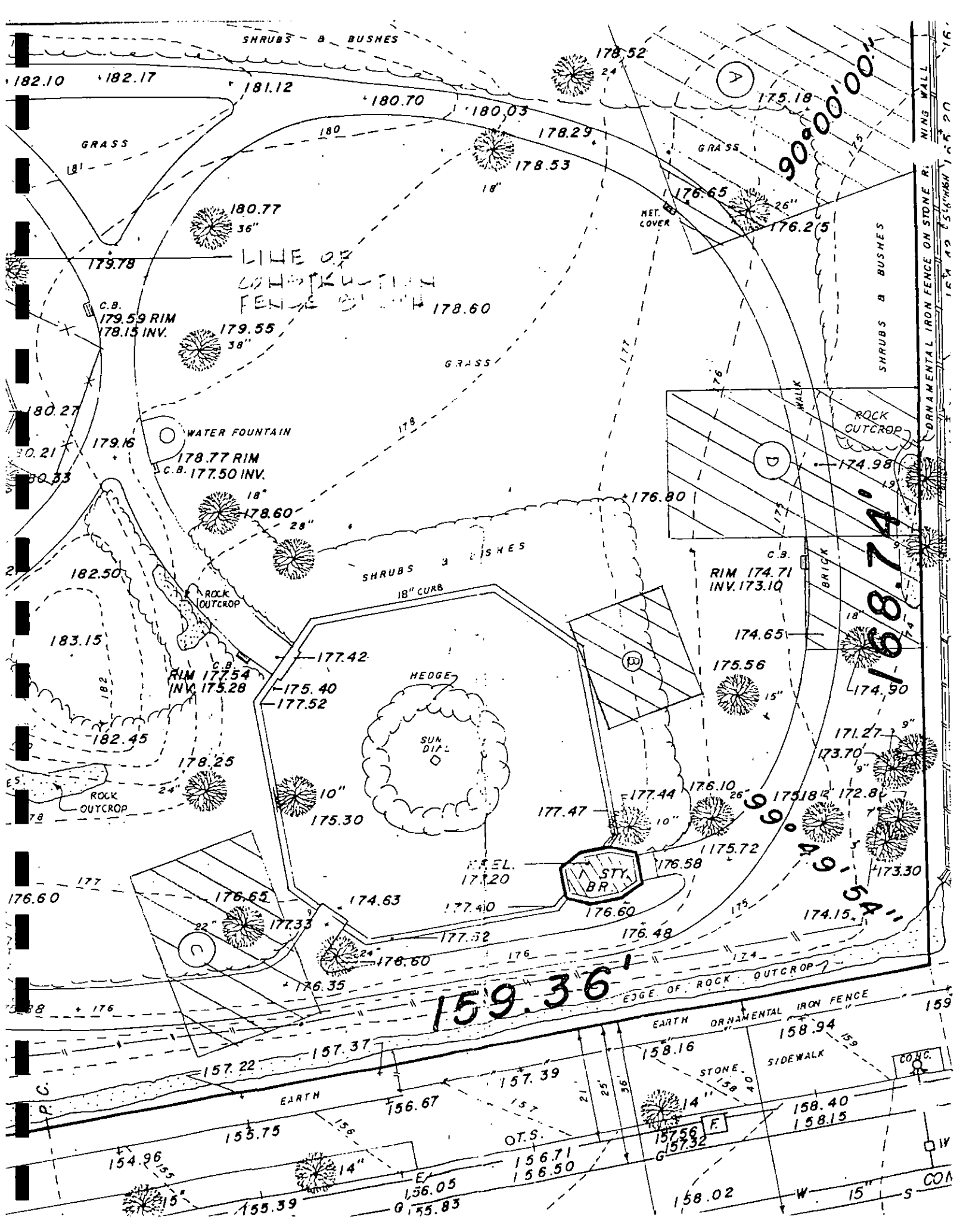


Figure 36
 Location of
 Pre-Construction Tests
 Scale: 1" = 10'



L.I.N.E. O.F.
C.O.N.T.R.I.B.U.T.I.O.N.
F.E.N.C.E. O.F. W.O.R.K.

SHRUBS & BUSHES
18" CURB

HEDGE

SUN DIAL

STY.
BR.

E.D.G.E. O.F. R.O.C.K. O.U.T.C.R.O.P.

E.A.R.T.H. O.R.N.A.M.E.N.T.A.L. I.R.O.N. F.E.N.C.E.

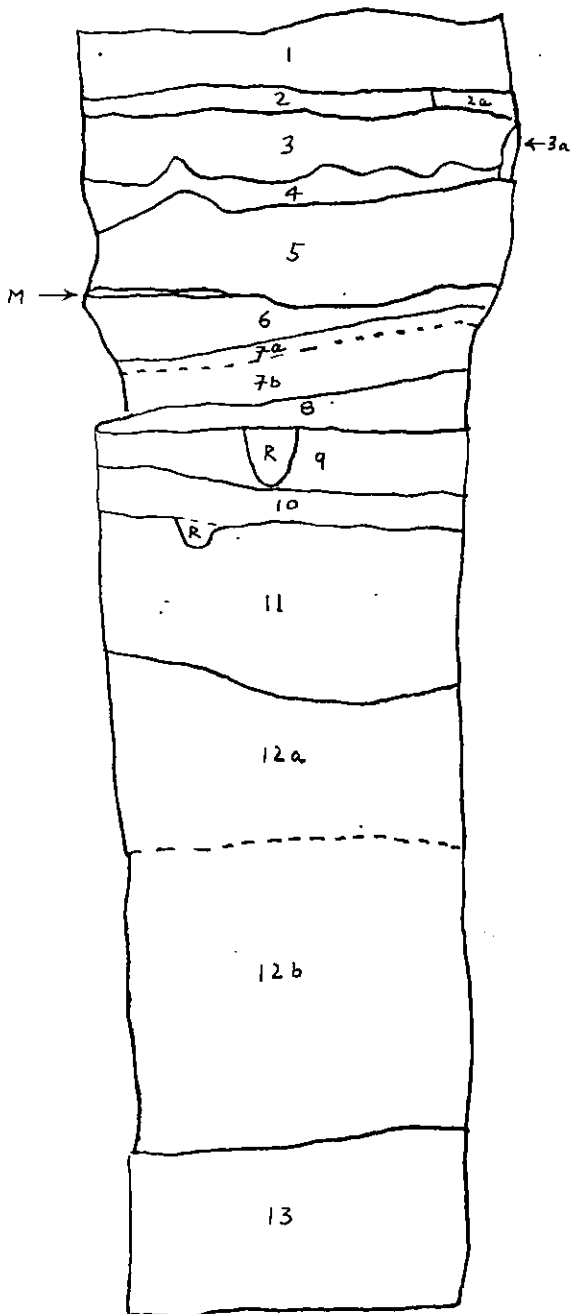
S.T.O.N.E. S.I.D.E.W.A.L.K.

O.T.S.

CONC.

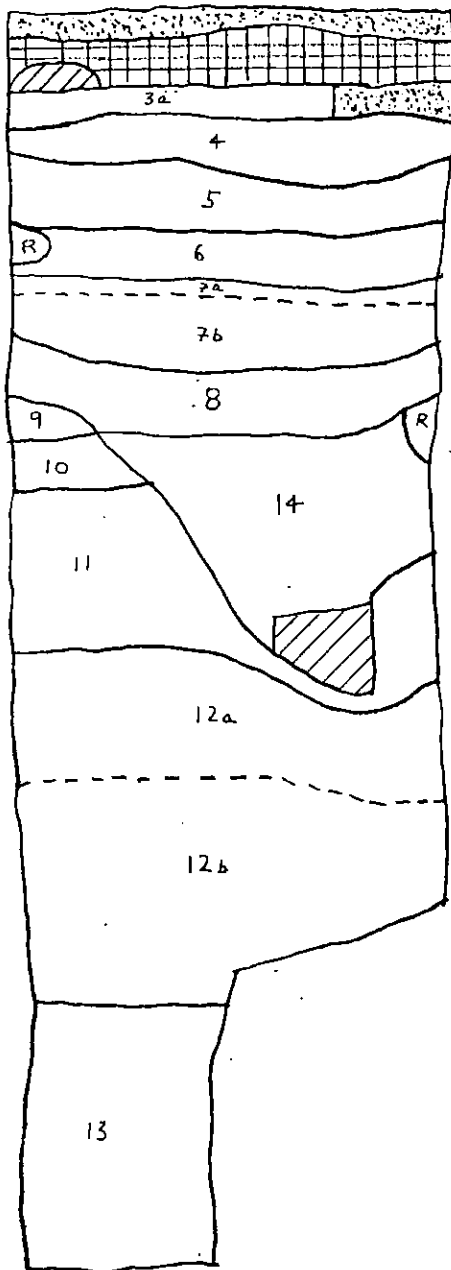
D.W.

C.O.M.



1. Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown and Orange/Brown Mottling
 2. Orange/Brown Sandy Silt w. Black Mottling w. Pebbles and Fine Gravel
 - 2a. Mixture of Stratum 1 and 2 Soils
 3. Cobbles Laid in Medium Red/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 3a. Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Rubble
 4. Brown Sandy Silt with Orange/Brown Mottling
 5. Orange Sandy Silt with Brown Mottling
 - 5a. Mortar Lens
 6. Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Black and Dark Brown Mottling
 - 7a. Crumbly Medium Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt and Brick and Mortar Fragments
 - 7b. Crumbly Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt and Heavy Brick and Mortar.
 8. Dark Gray/Brown Silty Sand Laminated with Brown/Tan Fine Silty Sand
 9. Yellow/Brown Silt with Some Brown Mottling
 10. Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 11. Reddish/Orange/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 12a. Light Brown/Tan Silt (grades to 12b)
 - 12b. Yellow/Tan Silt
 13. Red/Brown Fine Sandy Silt
- R Root Stains
M Mortar Lens

Figure 37
Unit A
East Wall Profile
Scale: 1" = 1'






- 1 - 3 Not Present on South Wall
 - 3a. Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Rubble
 - 4. Brown Sandy Silt with Orange/Brown Mottling
 - 5. Orange Sandy Silt with Brown Mottling
 - 5a. Mortar Lens
 - 6. Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Black and Dark Brown Mottling
 - 7a. Crumbly Medium Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt and Brick and Mortar Fragments
 - 7b. Crumbly Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt and Heavy Brick and Mortar.
 - 8. Dark Gray/Brown Silty Sand Laminated with Brown/Tan Fine Silty Sand
 - 9. Yellow/Brown Silt with Some Brown Mottling
 - 10. Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 - 11. Reddish/Orange/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 12a. Light Brown/Tan Silt (grades to 12b)
 - 12b. Yellow/Tan Silt
 - 13. Red/Brown Fine Sandy Silt
 - 14. Mixture of Black/Brown, Dark Brown, and Brown Sandy Silt
- R Root Stain  Brick
-  Concrete  Rock

Figure 38
 Unit A
 South Wall Profile
 Scale: 1" = 1'

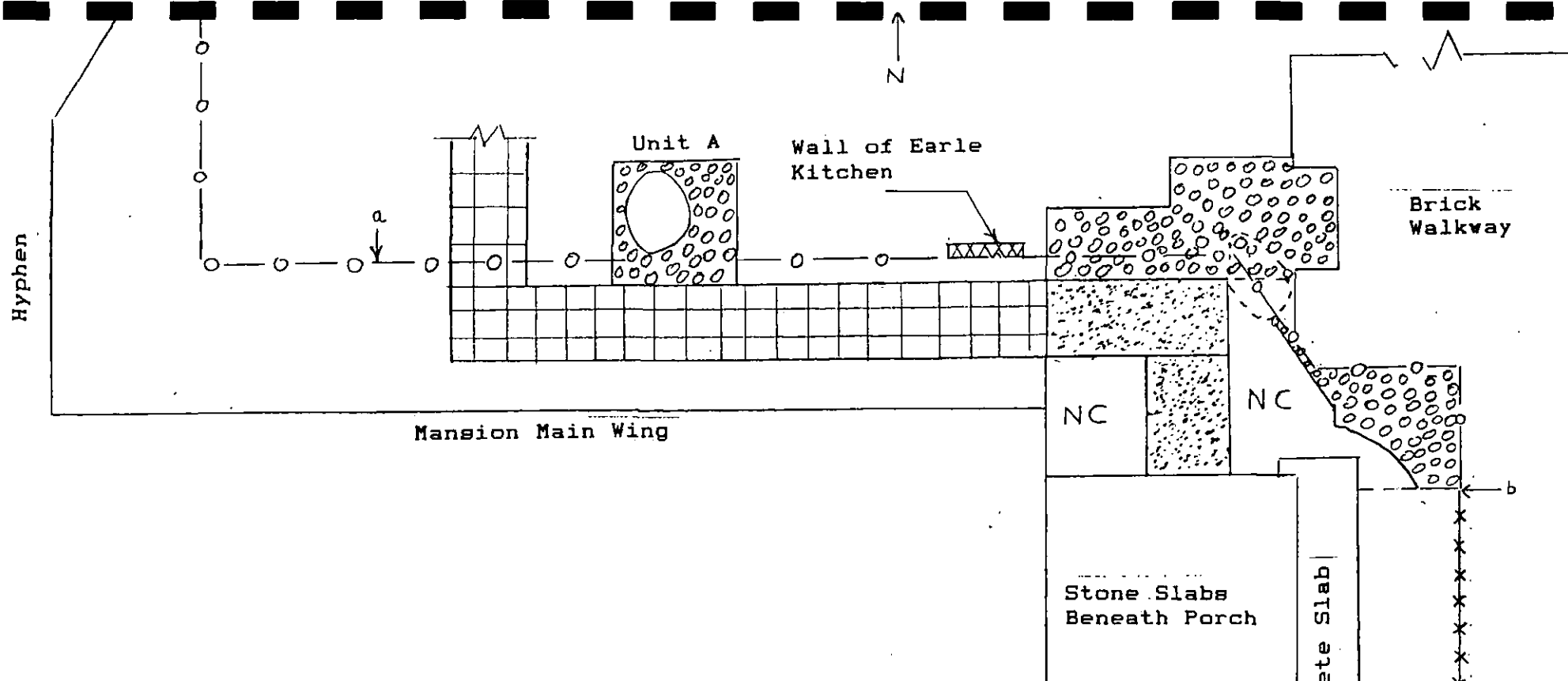







Figure 39
 Plan View
 Cobble Feature East of Mansion
 Scale: 1" = 3'

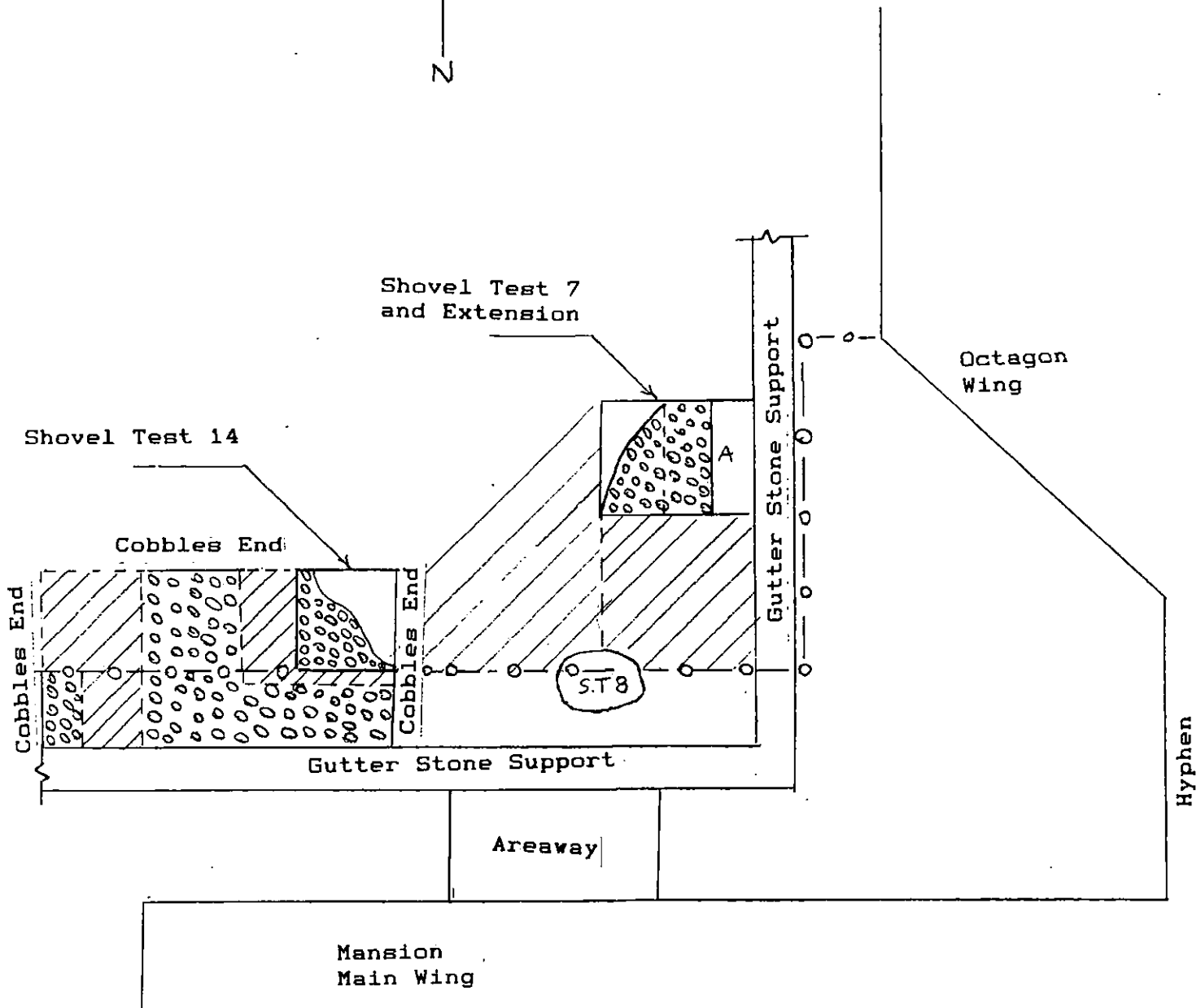
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
|  | Exposed Cobbles |  | Shovel Test 3 |
|  | Brick Gutter Stone Support | a | Cobbles Visible in Wall of Waterproofing Trench East of This Point |
|  | Concrete Gutter Stone Support | b | Cobbles Visible in Wall of Waterproofing Trench Between These Points |
|  | No Cobbles Present in this Area | -o-o- | Boundary of Waterproofing Trench North of Mansion |
| -o-o- | Boundary of Waterproofing Trench North of Mansion | **** | Boundary of Waterproofing Trench East of Mansion |

Stone Slabs
 Beneath Porch

Concrete Slab

Brick Walkway

Brick Walkway



Mansion
Main Wing

Figure 40
Plan View
Cobble Feature West Side of Mansion
Scale: 1" = 3'

 Cobbles Exposed During Excavation

 Unexcavated Areas

-o-o- Boundary of Waterproofing
Trench Excavations

A Area Disturbed by Installation
of Gutter Stone Support

APPENDIX B
PRE-CONSTRUCTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING
ARTIFACT INVENTORY AND TEST STRATIGRAPHY

EXCAVATION UNIT A

March 13, 1887 Chase & Caryl to Henry H. Tobey
Liber 2045:324-7 (recorded May 4,
1887)
consideration: \$100,000.

April 16, 1887 Tobey to Eben Sutton, Jr.
Liber 2045:327-30 (recorded May 4,
1887)
consideration: \$100,000.

May 11, 1894 Sutton to Seth Milliken
Liber 4:416 (Section 8) (recorded
May 17, 1894)
consideration: \$1. + valuable
considerations

May 17, 1894 Milliken to Lillie J. Earle
Liber 4:414 (Section 8) (recorded
May 17, 1894)
consideration: \$1. + valuable
considerations

October 20, 1903 Earle to the City of New York
Liber 18:127-8 (Section 8)
(recorded October 21, 1903)

March 9, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Stephen Jumel
Liber 88:79
consideration: \$9927.50 (Loss
survey Lots #5, 7, 9-15)

March 9, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Gerardus Post
Liber 87:253
consideration: \$3540. (Loss survey
Lot #6)

April 28, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Stephen Jumel
Liber 88:86
consideration: \$10,000. (Loss
survey Lot #8 w/mansion house)

May 3, 1814 Post to Stephen Jumel
Liber 106:261
consideration: \$3700. (Loss survey
Lot #6)

June 30, 1882 Jumel Estate to Nelson Chase & Eliza
Jumel Caryl, tenants in common
Liber 1824:453-5 (recorded Jan. 10,
1885)
consideration: \$45,000. (?) (house
lot)

Theodore Hopkins & Michael Joy

(unrecorded)

reference: Power of Attorney,
Hopkins & Joy to Leonard Cutting &
John Hooper, attorneys, Liber
XLVII:454 (dated October 31, 1791;
recorded August 13, 1792)

February 1, 1792 Hopkins & Joy to Anthony L. and Mary
Bleecker

Liber XLVII:456 (recorded August 20,
1792) consideration: 1000.

September 25, 1793 Bleecker to William and Abigail
Kenyon

Liber 58:491 (recorded August 11,
1800) consideration: 3750.

August 27, 1799 Kenyon to Leonard Parkinson
Liber 57:354 (recorded January 21,
1800) consideration: 3000.

March 9, 1800 Parkinson to Leonard Parkinson
Jr. (Power of Attorney
Liber 86:59, 61

2.2.1 Chain-of-Title

[References: Surrogate's Court, City of New York
Stokes, I.N. Phelps, The Iconography
of Manhattan Island. 1498-1909.
New York, 1928]

January 29, 1763 Jacob Dyckman, et. al., to James
Carroll Liber XXVII:4 (recorded
June 19, 1764) consideration: 1000.

c. 1765 (?) Carroll to Roger Morris
(unrecorded)
reference: New York Mercury adv.,
May 13-June 13, 1765

July 9, 1784 Isaac Stoutenburgh & Phillip Van
Courtlandt o John Berian & Isaac
Ledyard Liber XLVII:451-2
(recorded August 13, 1792)
consideration: 2250.

August 16, 1791 John Berian's Estate (undivided
half) to Anthony L. Bleecker
Liber XLVII:453 (recorded August 13,
1792) consideration: 1000.

pre-1791 Isaac Ledyard (undivided half) to

APPENDIX A
MORRIS-JUMEL MANSION CHAIN-OF-TITLE
(Source: Steudenroth and Matero n.d.)



Plate 40
Western Dry Well Excavation
Dry Laid Stone Retaining Wall in Southwest Corner of Excavation
Photo After Removal of Additional Stones by Backhoe and Additional
Clearing of Bedrock Platform - View South



Plate 41
Western Dry Well Excavation
Detail - Dry Laid Stone Retaining Wall in Southwest Corner of Excavation
View South



Plate 39
Western Dry Well Excavation
Dry Laid Stone Retaining Wall in Southwest Corner of Excavation
Photo After Initial Exposure (Some Stones Removed)
View South



Plate 38
Western Dry Well Excavation
Western Wall
Dark Band in Middle of Profile Represents Pre-1935 Ground Surface
View West

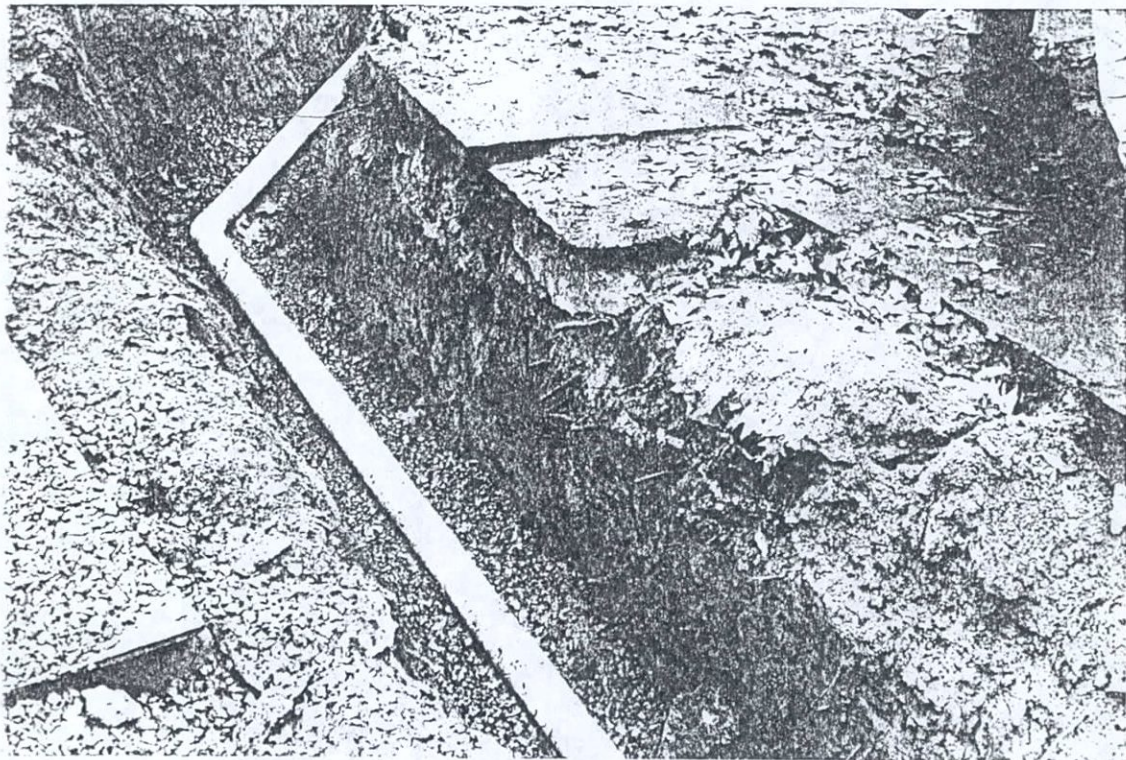


Plate 37
Eastern Drain Pipe Trench
Portion Near South End of Bluestone Patio
Downward Sloping Dark Stratum At Top of Photo
Represents Pre-1935 Ground Surface
View Southwest



Plate 36
Eastern Dry Well Excavation
Base of Wood-Filled Concrete Shaft (Flagpole Base) in Southeast Corner
View South



Plate 36
Eastern Dry Well Excavation
Base of Wood-Filled Concrete Shaft (Flagpole Base) in Southeast Corner
View South



Plate 35
Eastern Dry Well Excavation
Concrete Shaft for Flagpole Base in Southeast Corner After Expansion
View Southeast



Plate 34

Eastern Dry Well Excavation

East Wall Before Expansion of Excavation in Southeast Corner

Note Rubble-filled Pit at Right and Concrete Extending
Downward from Base of Pit, Darker Band Extending to Left

from Base of Pit Represents Original Ground Surface

View East

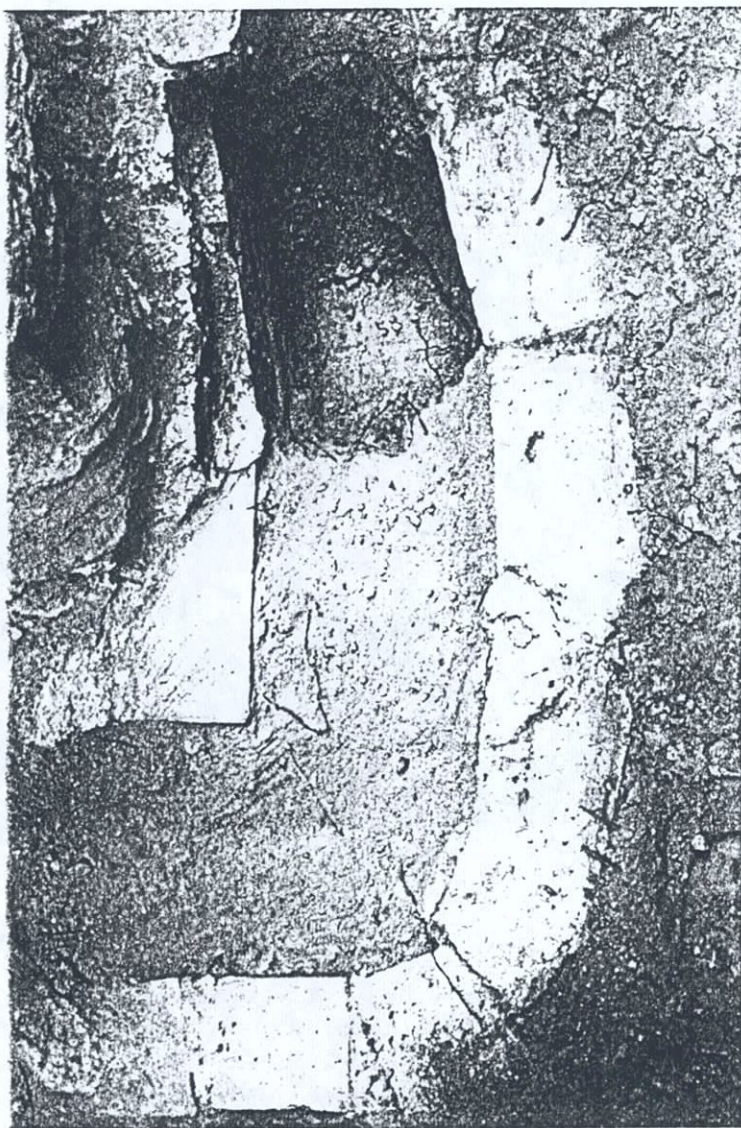


Plate 33
Detail of Brick "Drain" Feature at
Base of Foundation Wall at Southeast Corner of Mansion
View North

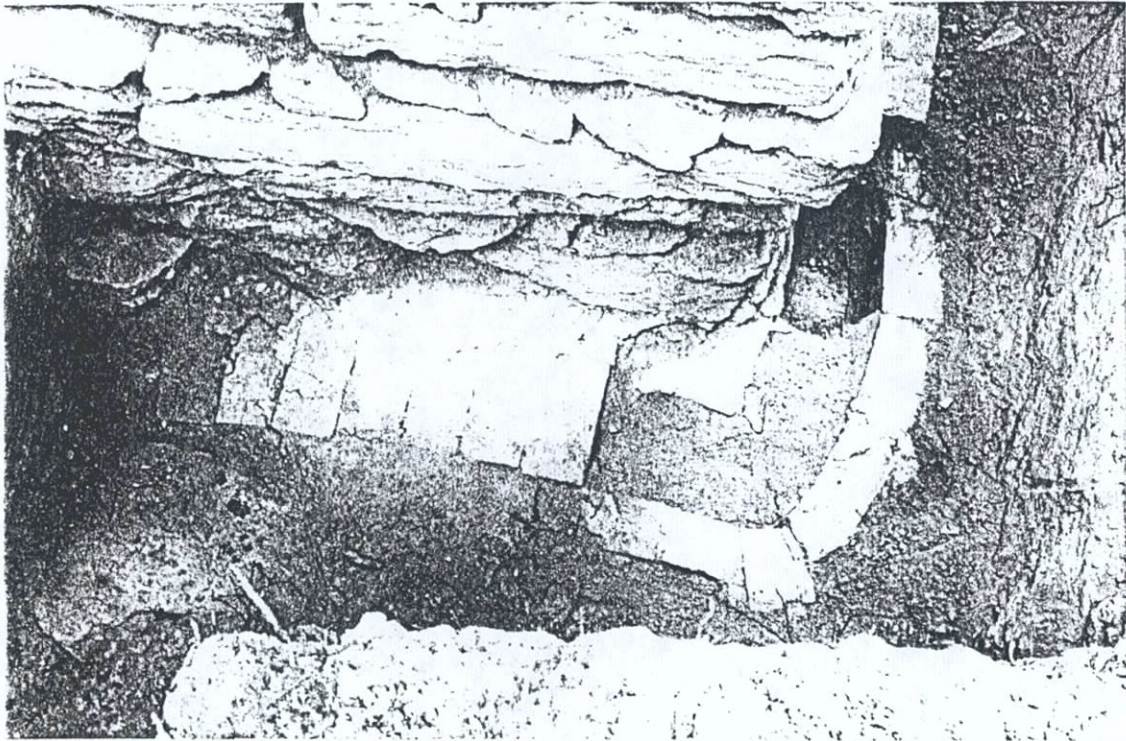


Plate 32
East Side of Mansion
Brick "Drain" Feature at Base of South Foundation Wall
Southeast Corner of Mansion at Right
Areaway at Extreme Left of Photo
View North

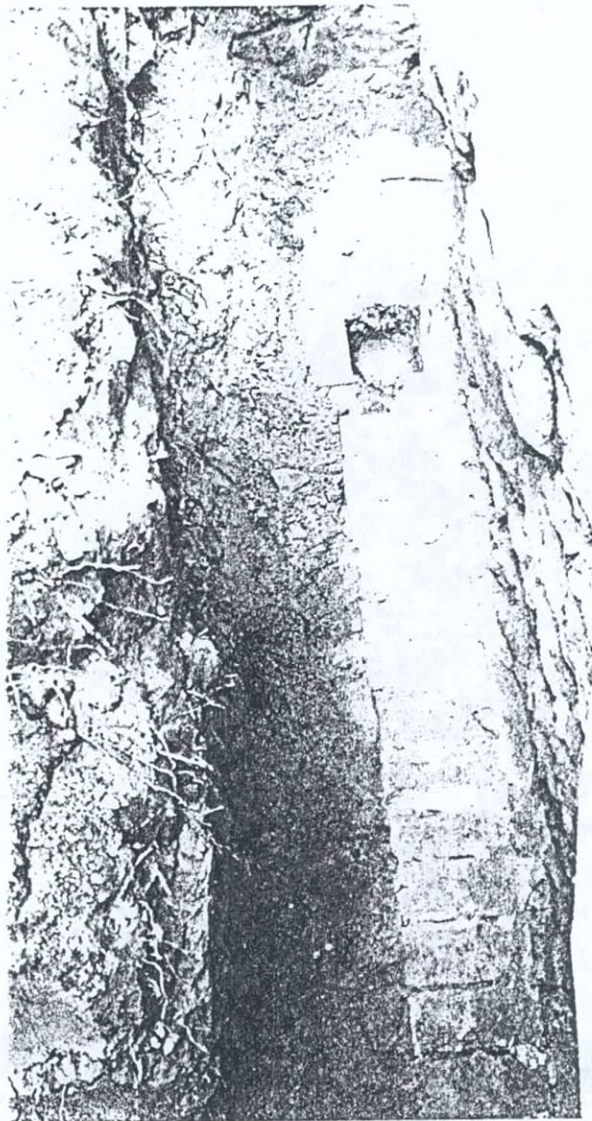


Plate 31
East Side of Mansion
Brick "Drain" Feature at Base of Foundation
Southeast Corner of Mansion at Top of Photo
View South

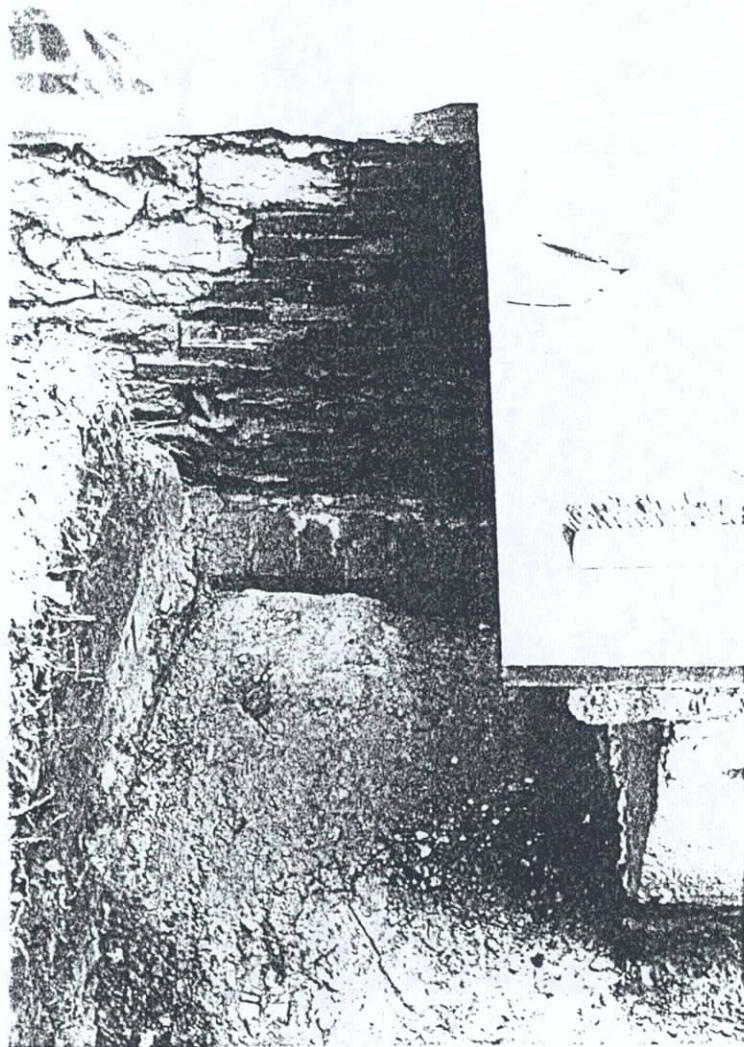


Plate 30
East Side of Mansion
Northern End of Brick "Drain" Feature at Base of Foundation
Basement Stairwell at Right, Bedrock in Foreground
View West

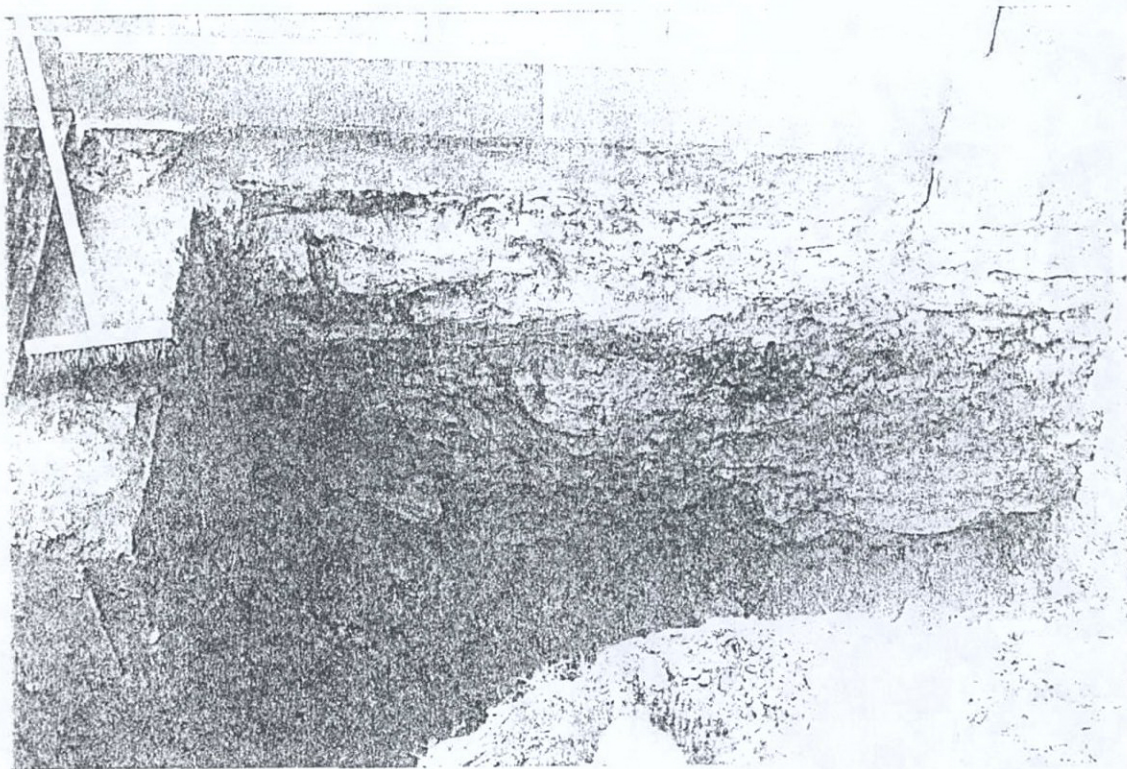


Plate 29
West Side of Mansion
Base of Foundation Wall At Southwest Corner of Mansion
Southernmost Areaway at Left
View East

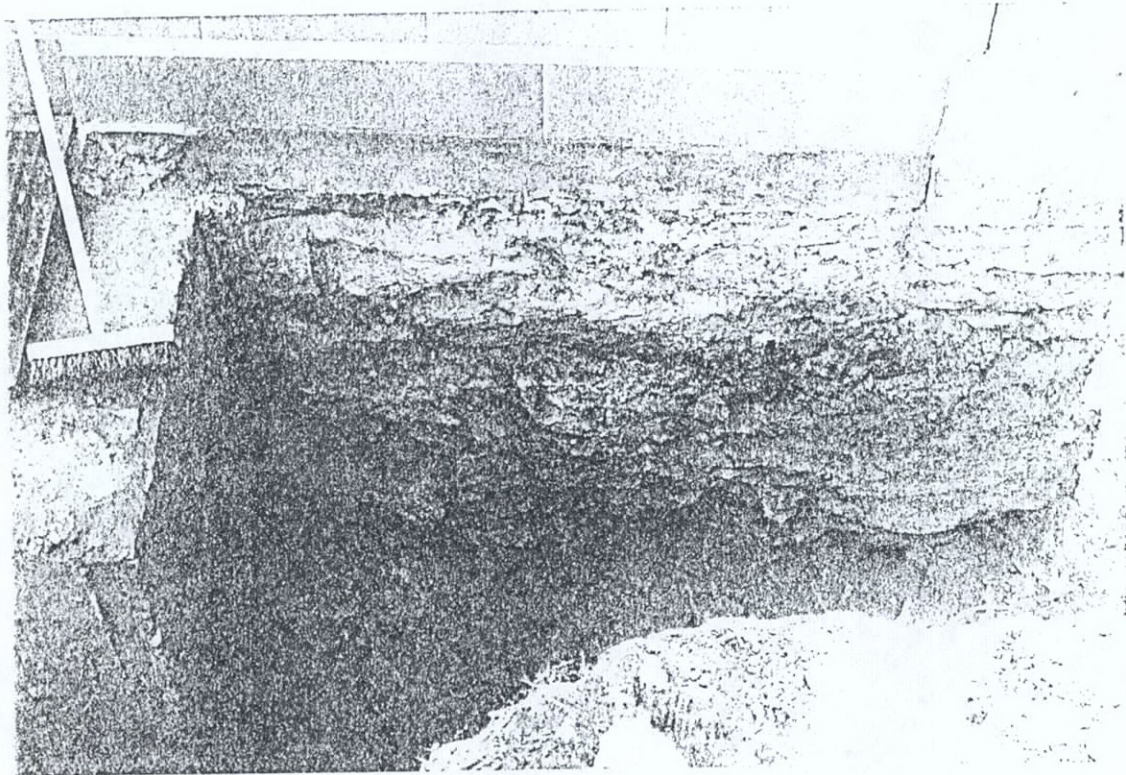


Plate 29
West Side of Mansion
Base of Foundation Wall At Southwest Corner of Mansion
Southernmost Areaway at Left
View East



Plate 28
West Side of Mansion
Base of Foundation Wall Between Two Southernmost Areaways
Bedrock at Left, Areaway Wall at Top of Photo
View North

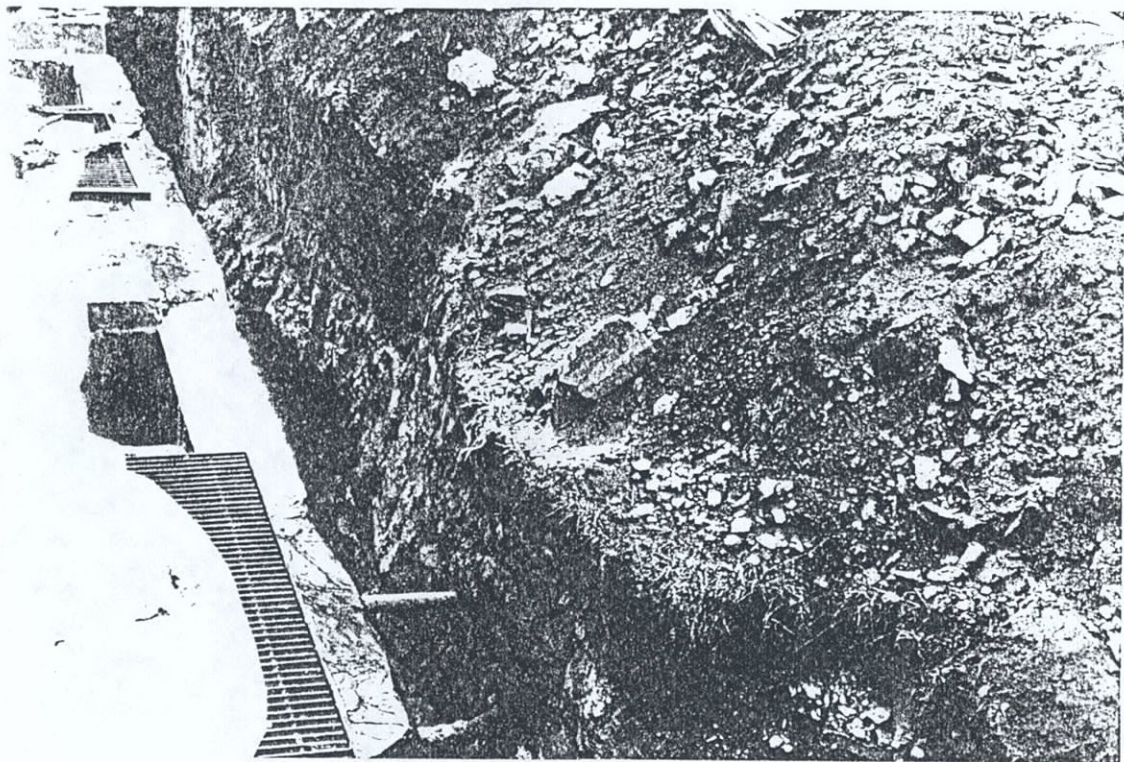


Plate 27
West Side of Mansion
Profile of Waterproofing Trench
Showing Downward Slope of Bedrock Surface
View Southwest



Plate 26
Intersection of Northeast Foundation Wall of Main Wing
and East Foundation Wall of Hyphen
View South Looking Downward From Hyphen Porch

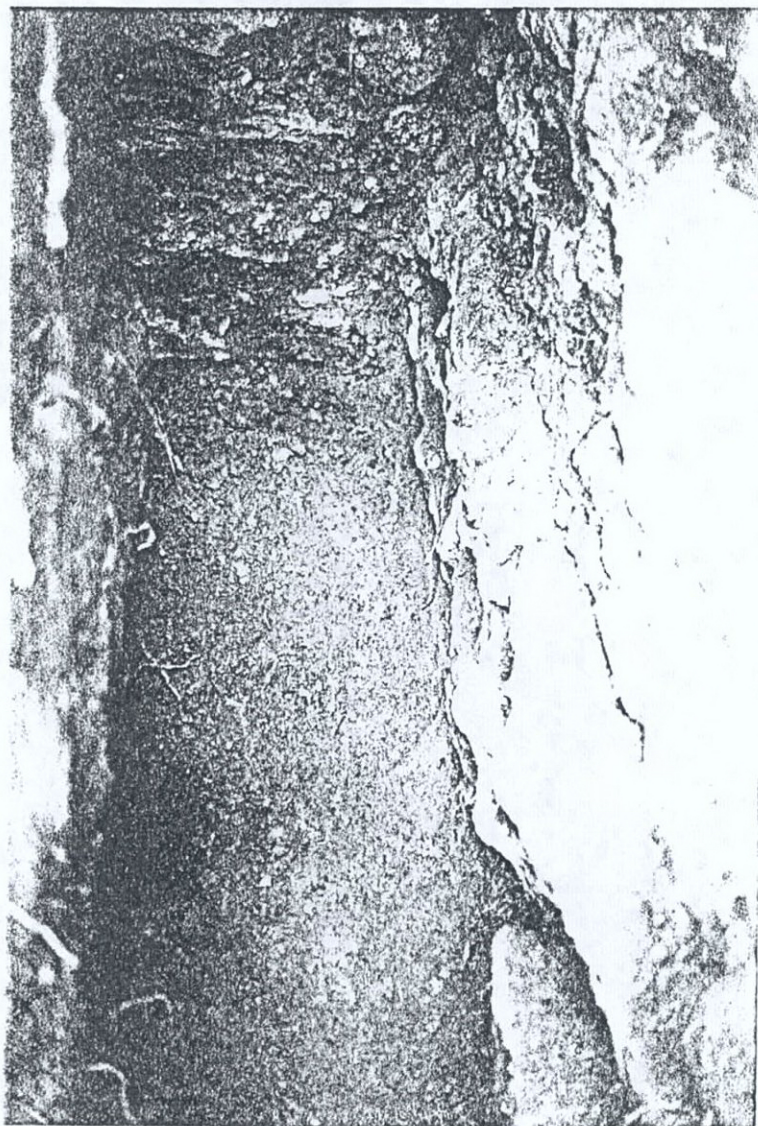


Plate 25
Eastern Portion of Northeast Foundation Wall
and East Foundation Wall of Hyphen
Note Mansion Foundation Wall Resting on Bedrock in Foreground and
Subsoil in Background



Plate 24
Northwest Mansion Foundation Wall
Portion Immediately East of Areaway
View North



Plate 23
Downward Sloping Bedrock Surface
Along Northeast Wall of Mansion Showing Construction of Areaway
View East



Plate 22
Foundation Wall East of Northwest Corner of Mansion
Showing Cut Out Bedrock and Foundation Wall Base
View North



Plate 21
Northwest Corner of Mansion Foundation Wall Resting on Bedrock Slab
View East

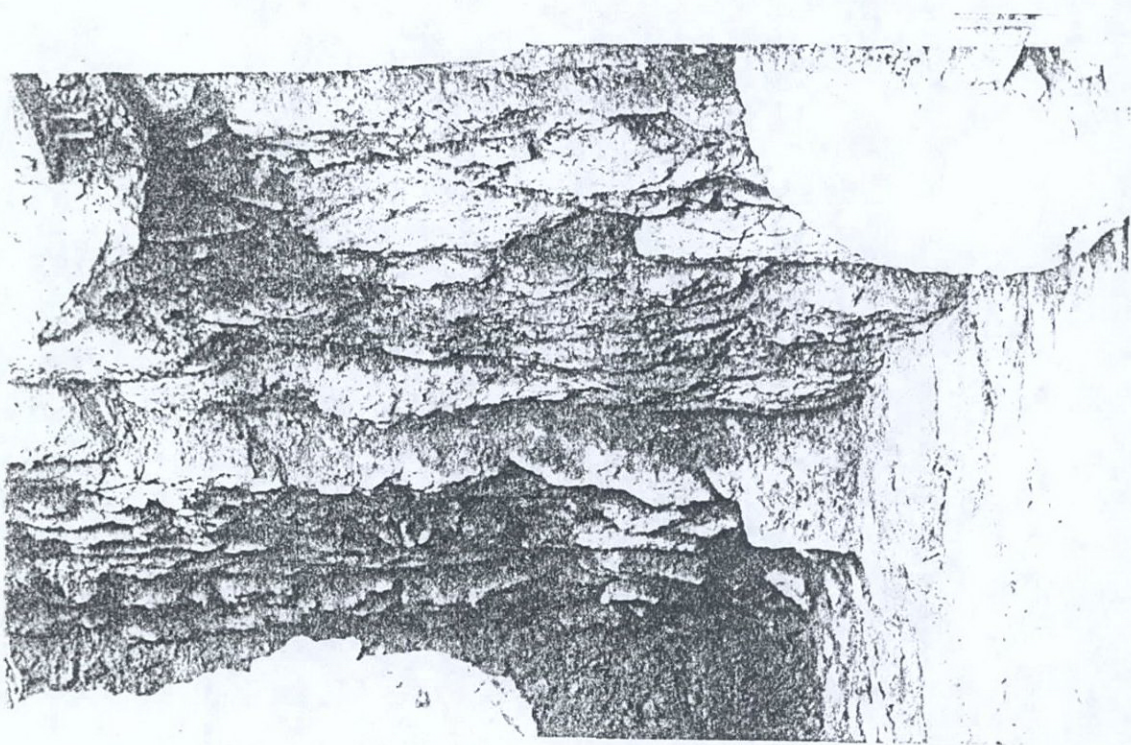


Plate 20
Intersection of North Foundation Wall of Mansion and East
Foundation Wall of Hyphen
View North Looking Downward from Hyphen Porch

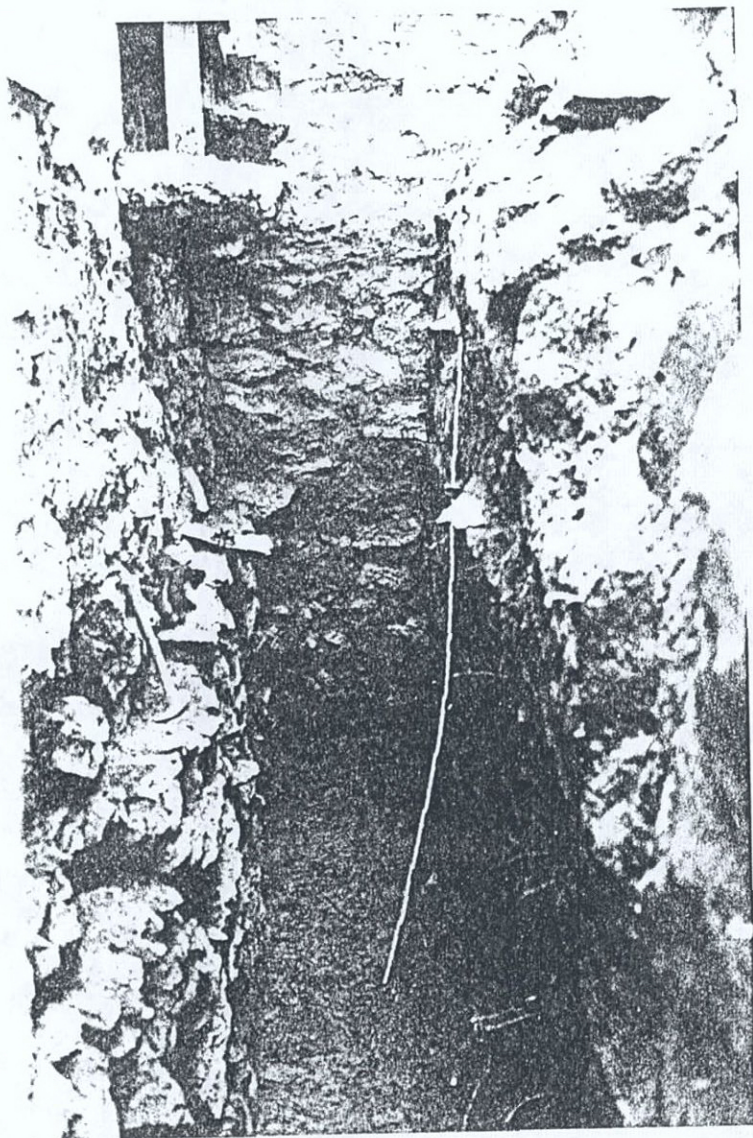


Plate 19
North Foundation Wall of Mansion and East Foundation Wall of Hyphen
View West



Plate 13
North Foundation Wall of Mansion Exposed East of Hyphen
Note Blue Material on Wall Applied During Waterproofing
View East



Plate 17
Waterproofing Trench Northeast Corner of Mansion
Showing Drop-off in Bedrock Surface Near Northeast Corner of Building
View East



Plate 16
West Side of Mansion Showing Area Next To Foundation
Disturbed by Areaways, Concrete Slabs and Pipe Trenches
View South

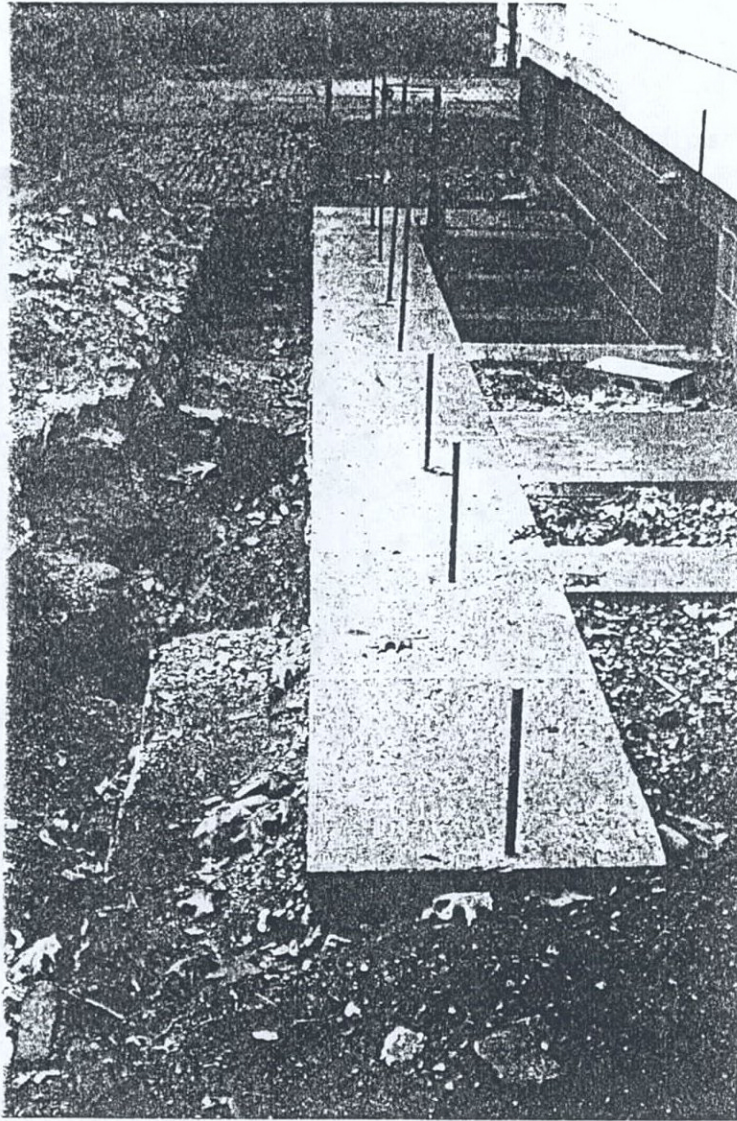


Plate 15
East Side of Mansion Showing Area Next To Foundation
Disturbed by Existing and Filled-In Basement Stairwells
View South



Plate 14
Cobble Feature Exposed in Wall of Waterproofing Trench
West of Location of Shovel Test 14
View Northeast

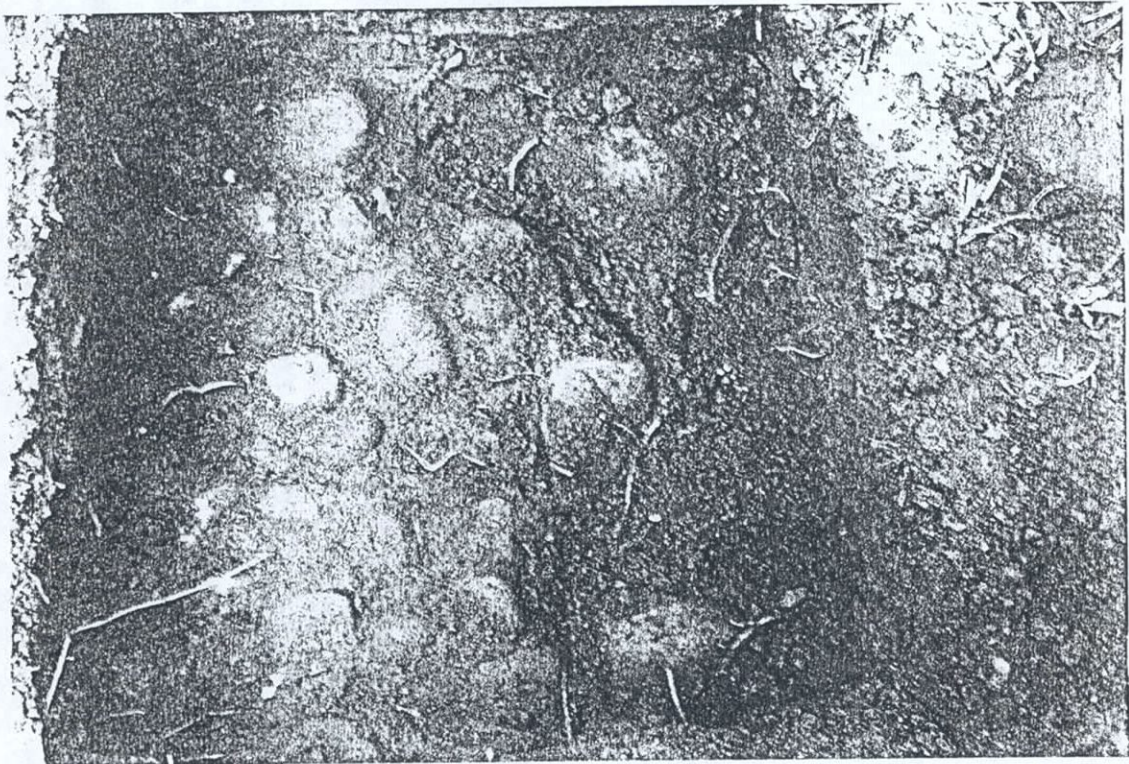


Plate 13
Portion of Cobble Feature West of Mansion
Exposed in Shovel Test 14 (Area at Right Disturbed)
View North



Plate 12
Cobble Feature East of Mansion
Portion Exposed in Shovel Test 7 and Extension
Area at Left Disturbed by Installation of Gutter Stone Supports
View South

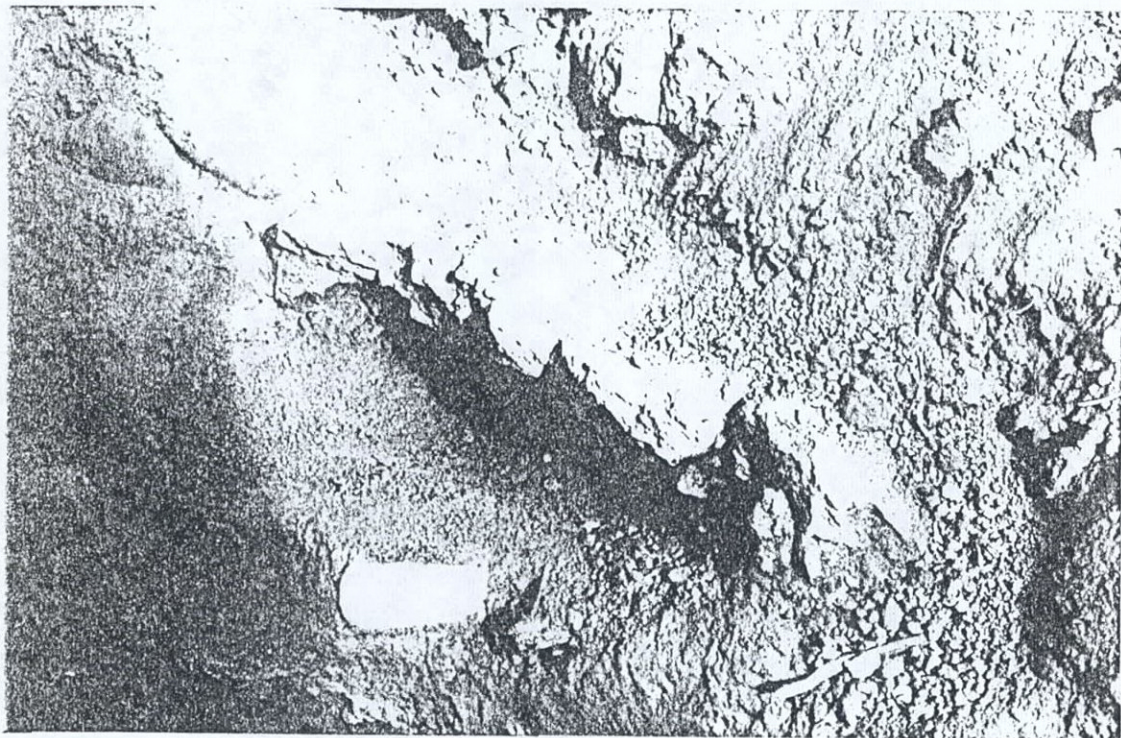


Plate 11
East Foundation Wall of Earle Kitchen
Exposed in Wall of Waterproofing Trench
View Northwest

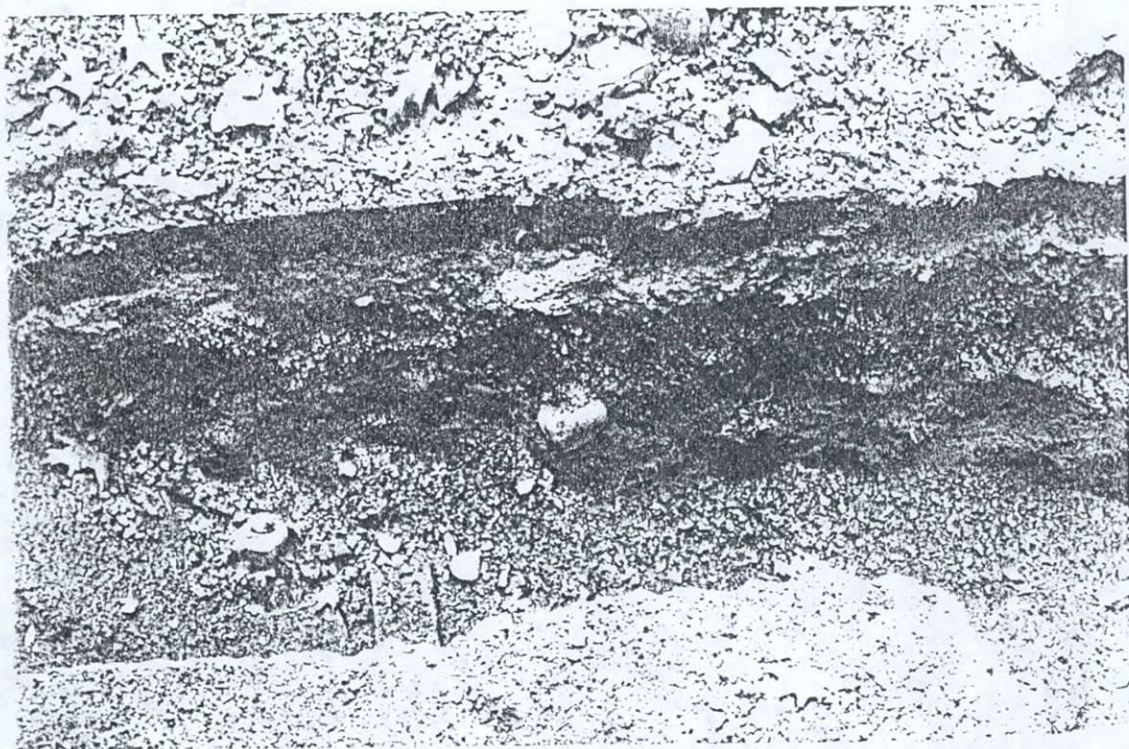


Plate 10
Cobble Feature Exposed in Wall of Waterproofing Trench
North End of Trench East of Main Mansion Wing
View East

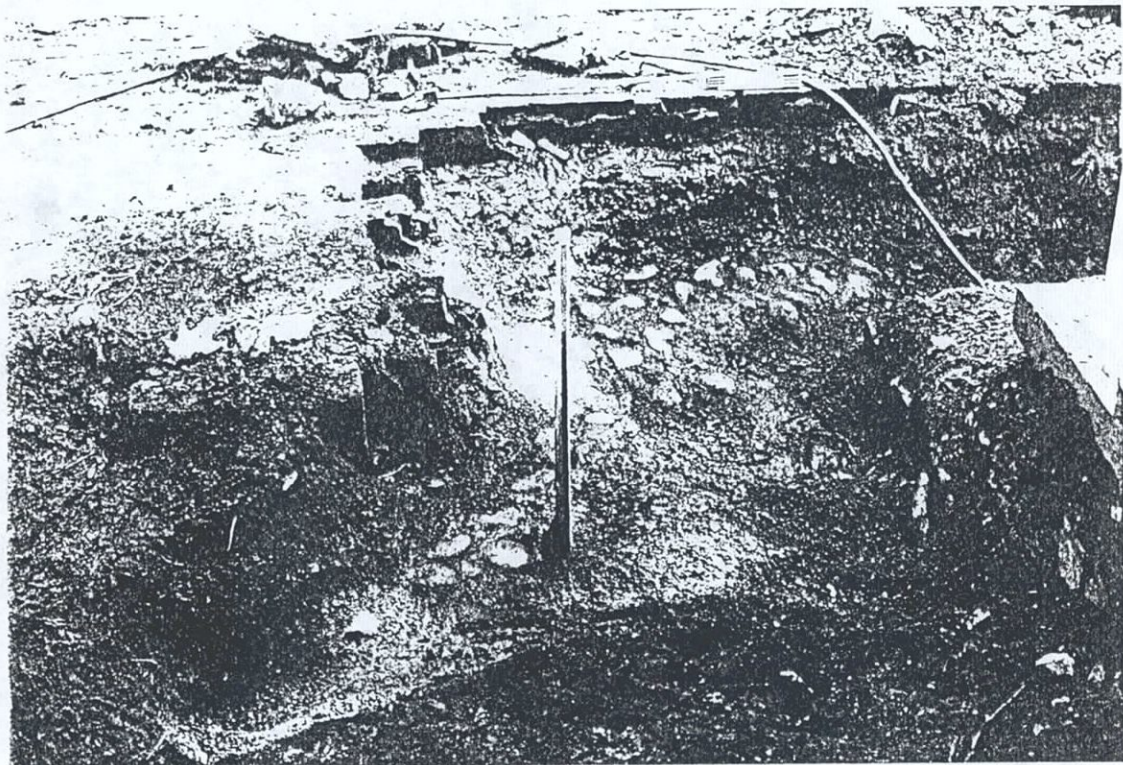


Plate 9
Additional Portion of Cobble Feature Beneath Brick Walkway
Exposed During Waterproofing Trench Excavations
Area South of Stake Previously Disturbed by Ca. 1935 Construction
View East

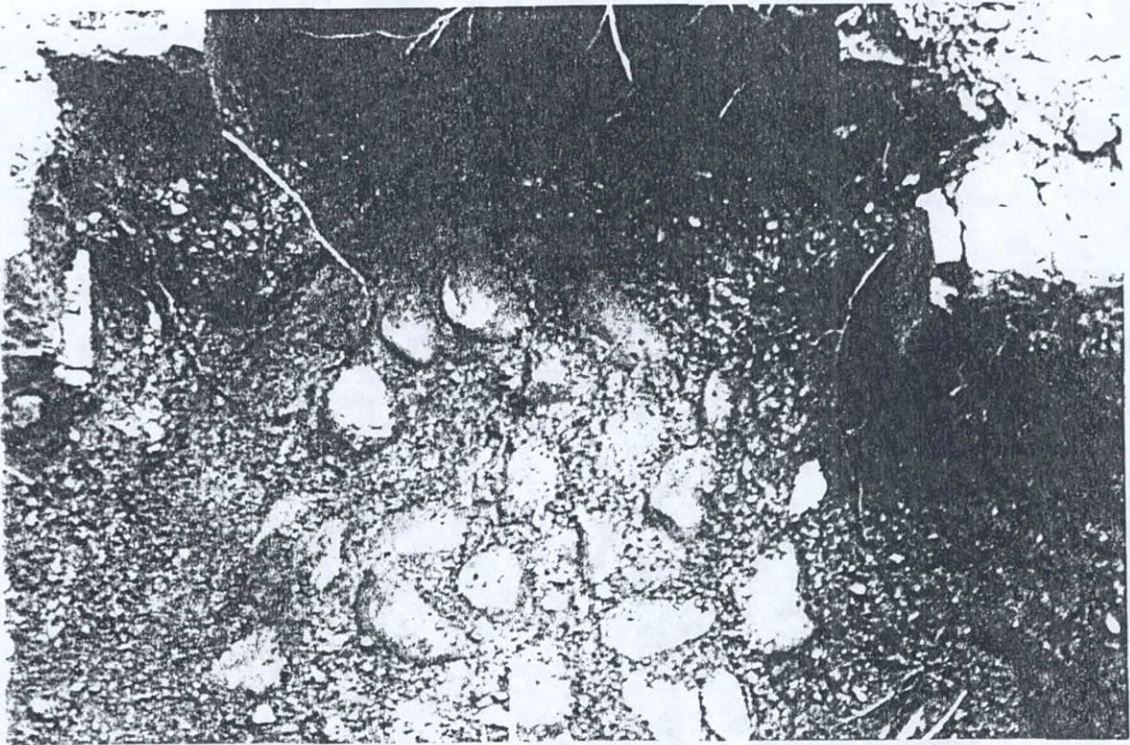


Plate 8
Brick Walkway Removed East of Shovel Test 3 Showing
Cobble Feature Extending Under Brick Walkway
View East



Plate 7
Cobble Feature Exposed in Shovel Test 3 and North and East Extensions
View East



Plate 5
Cobble Feature Exposed in Shovel Test 3 and North Extension
View South

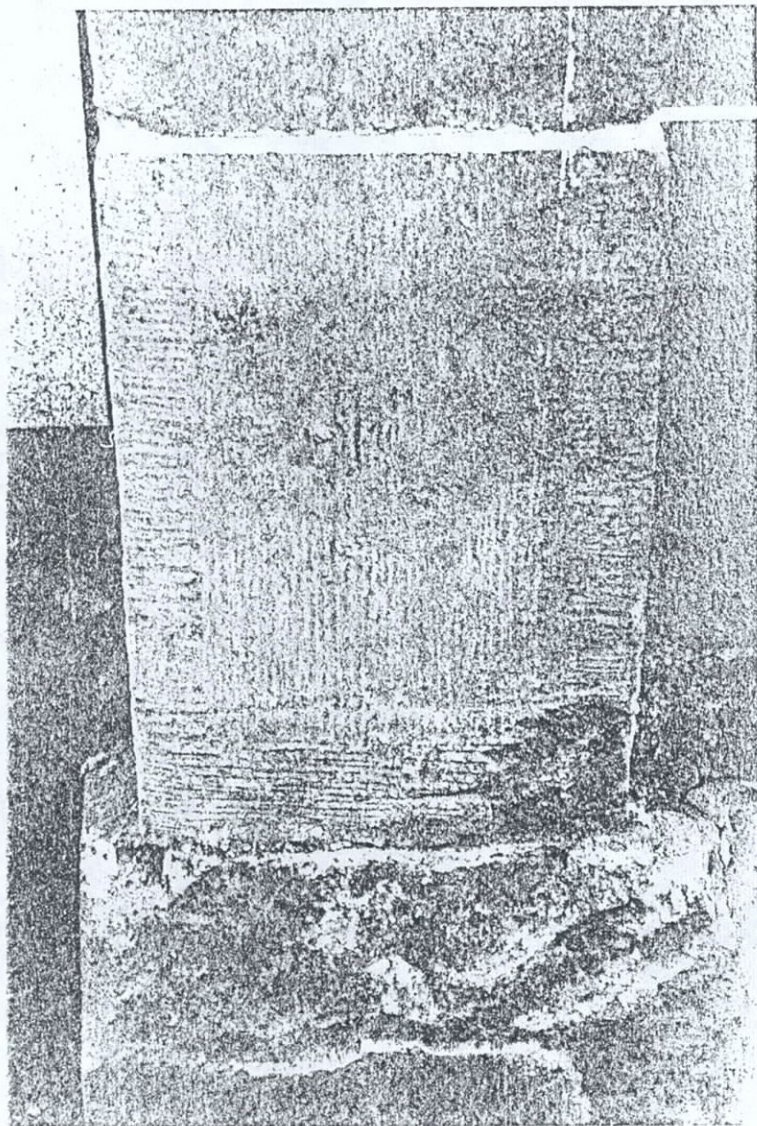


Plate 5
Brown Sandstone Quoin
Northeast Corner of Mansion
View South

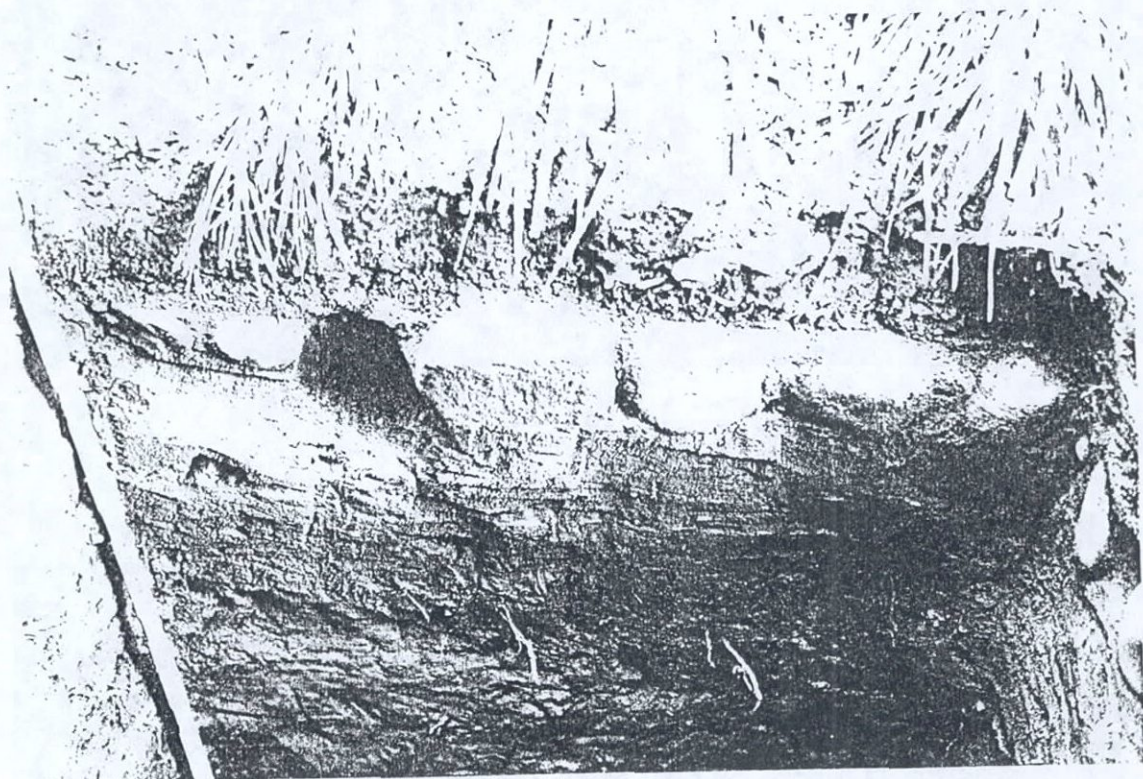


Plate 4
North Wall of Unit A, Upper Portion
Showing Cobble Feature Extending South of Wall

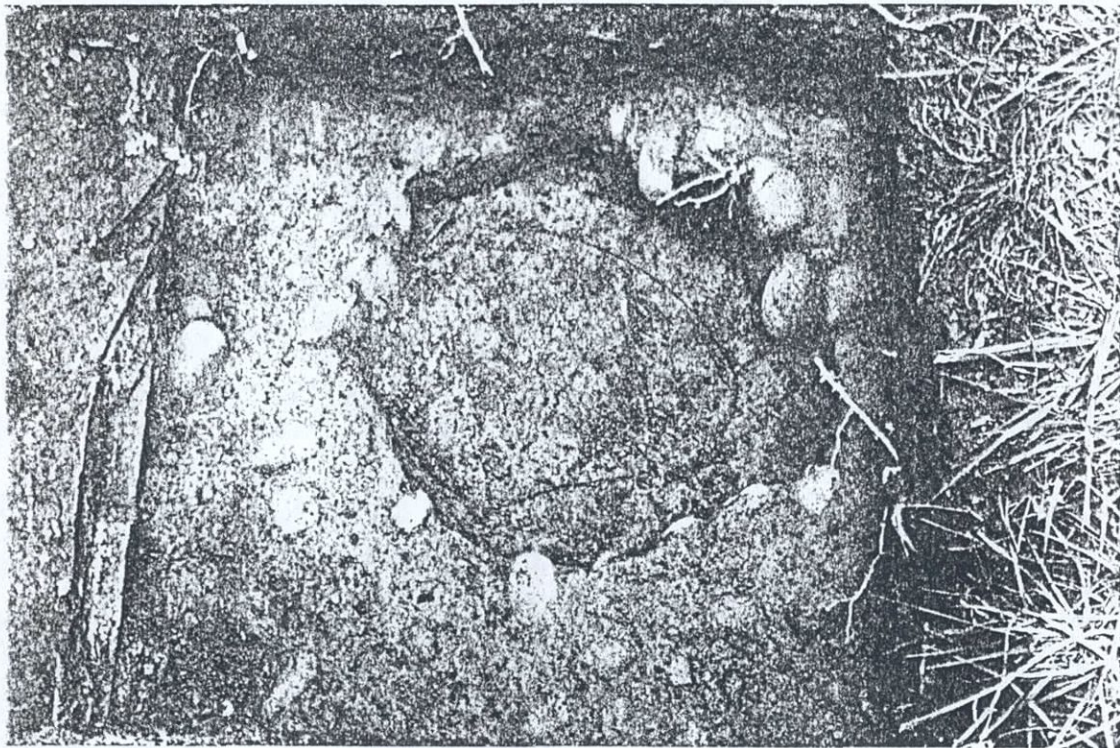


Plate 2
Unit A and South Extension
Showing Cobble Feature (Top of Stratum III),
Feature 1 Cutting Through Cobbles, and Gutter
Stone Supports with Adjacent Concrete to South

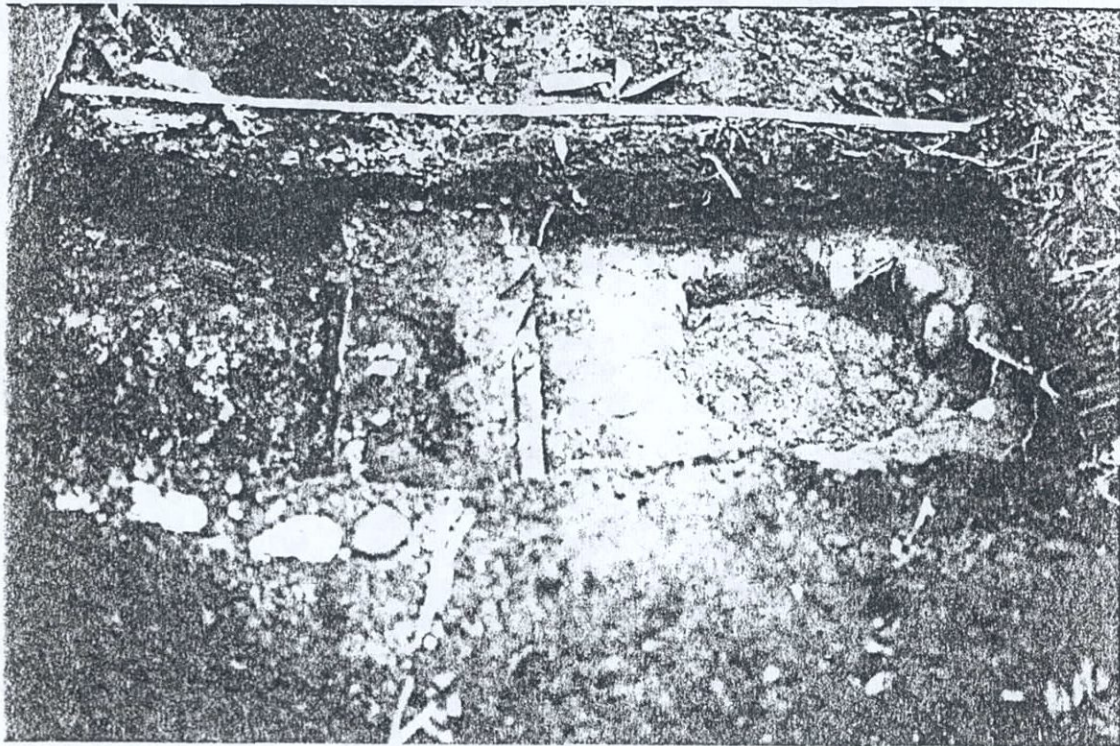


Plate 3
Unit A, Detail of Surface of Cobble Feature (Stratum III),
with Feature 1 Continuing Below Cobble Stratum
View West

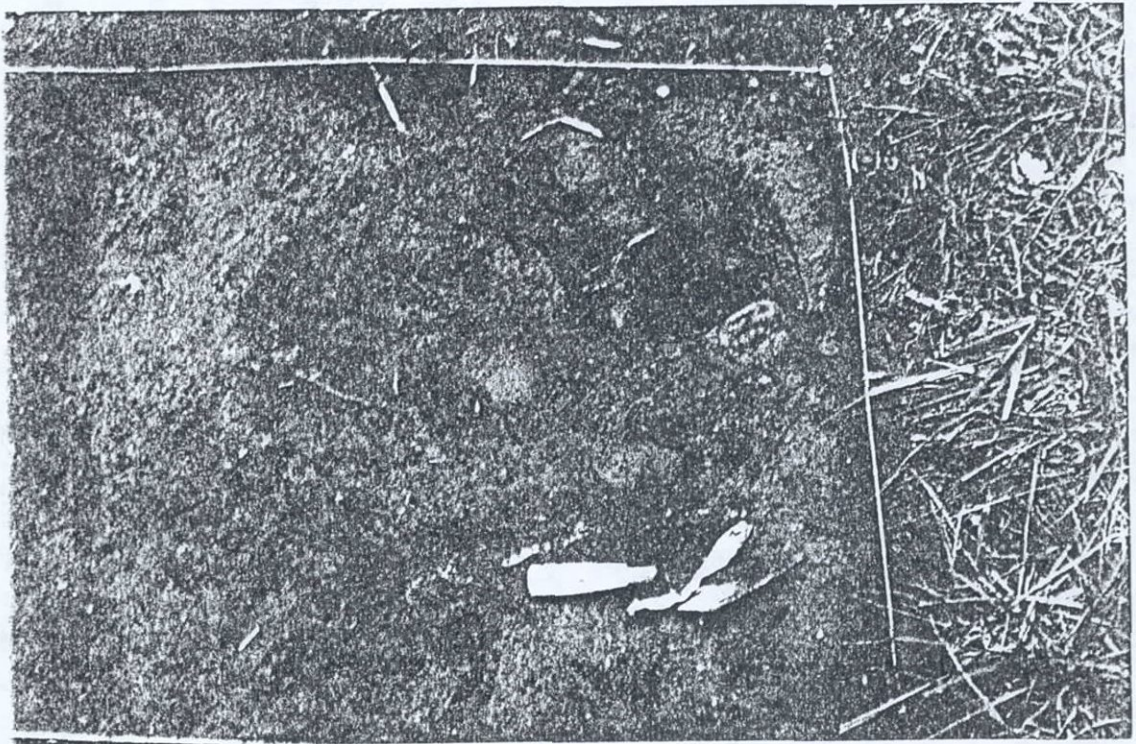


Plate 1
Unit A/Feature 1
View West at Surface of Stratum II

PLATES

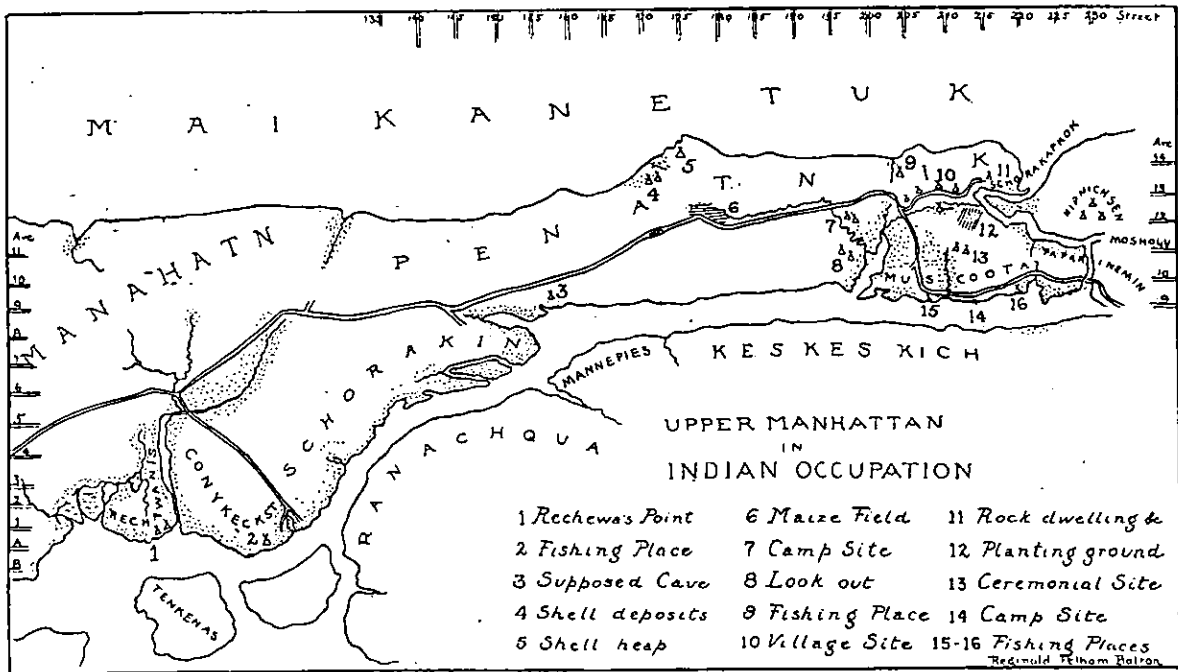


Figure 31
Native American Sites in Upper Manhattan
Source: Bolton 1909

Catalog Number: 41
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 12.0
Closing Depths (in.): 23.0

Stratum Description: Reddish Brown Silty Sand with Pebbles and
Cobbles (bedrock at base of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	coal	0.7 gms

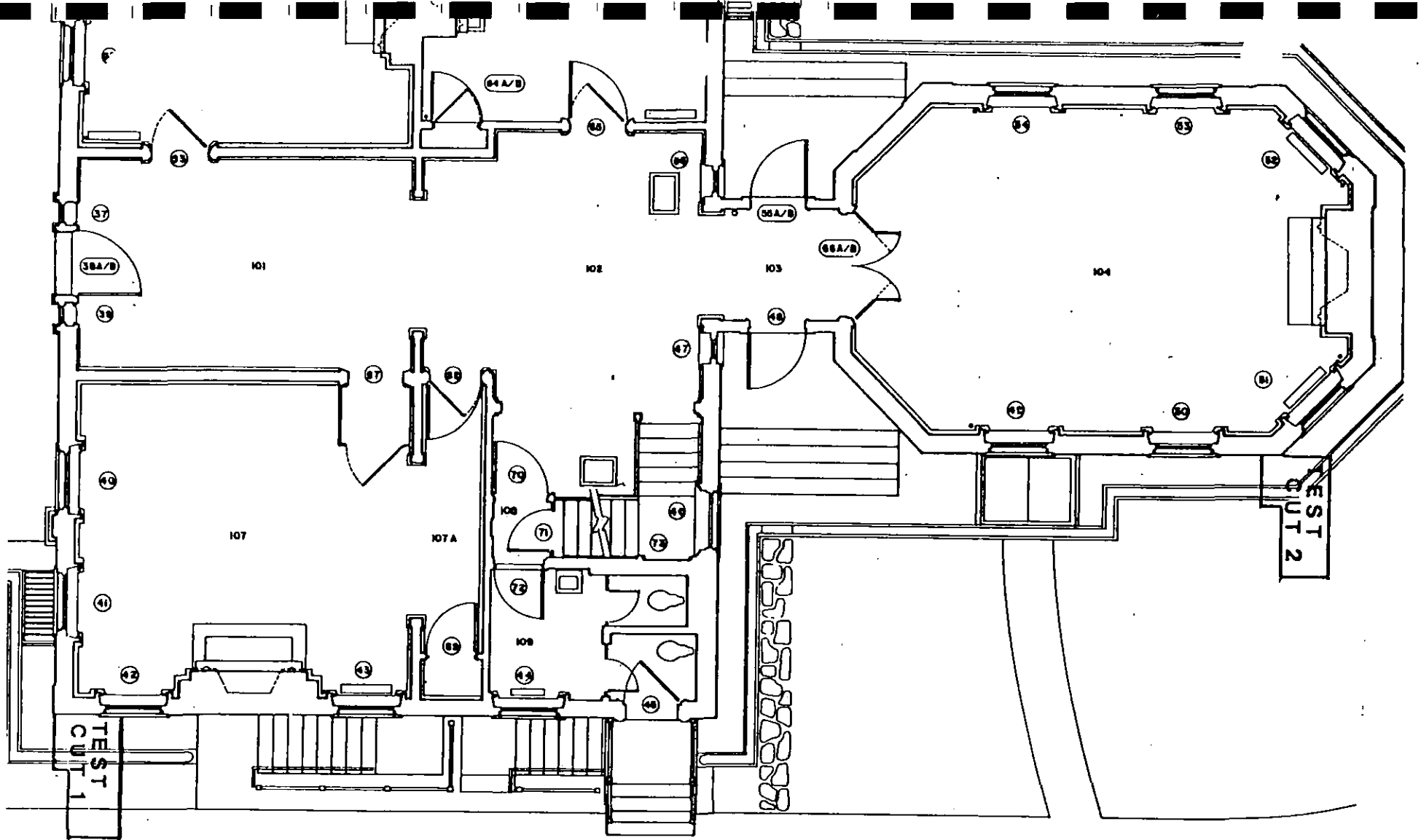
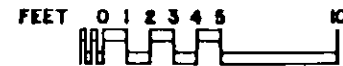
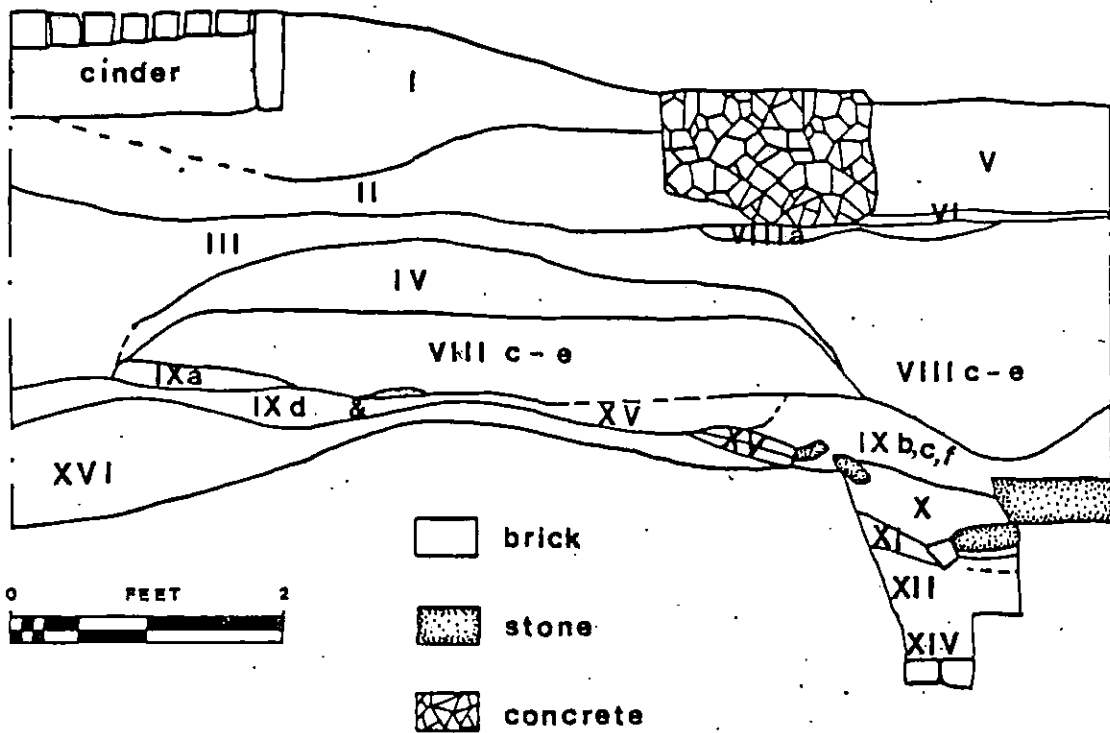
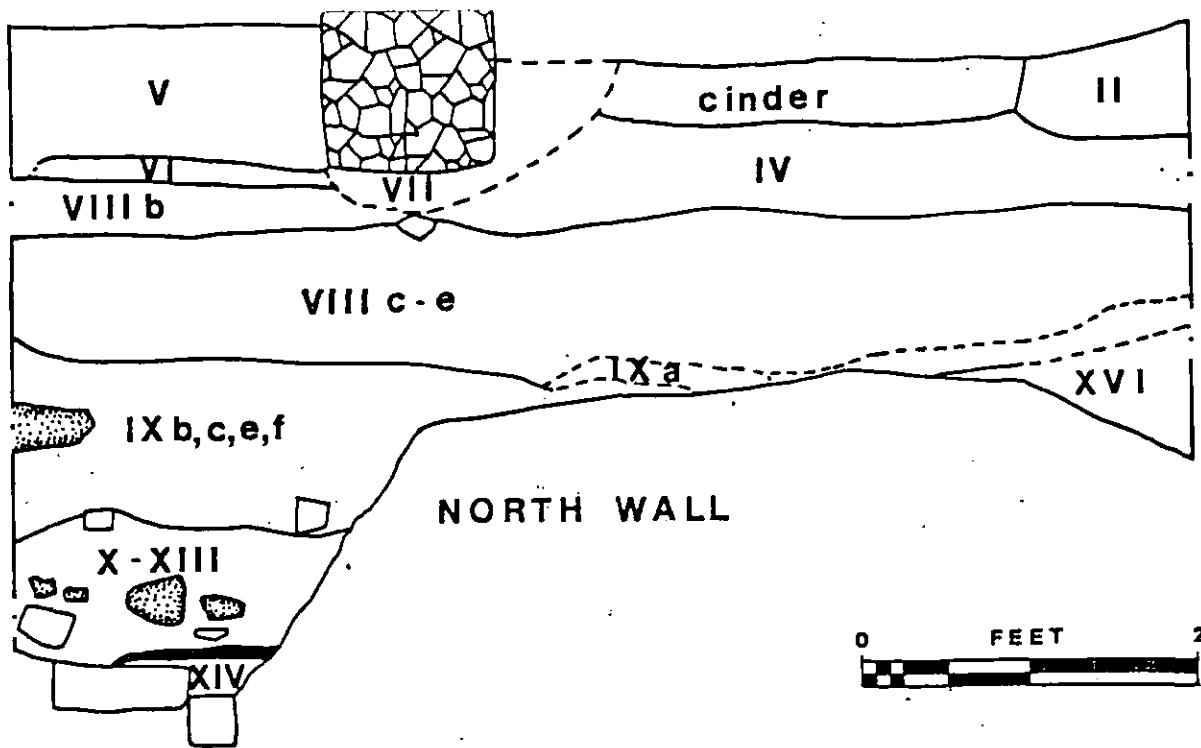


Figure 32
 Location of 1984 Test Units
 Source: Dublin and Rothschild (1984:7)





South wall profile,

Figure 33
 North and South Wall Profiles
 1984 Test Cut 1
 Source: Dublin and Rothchild (1984:10-11)

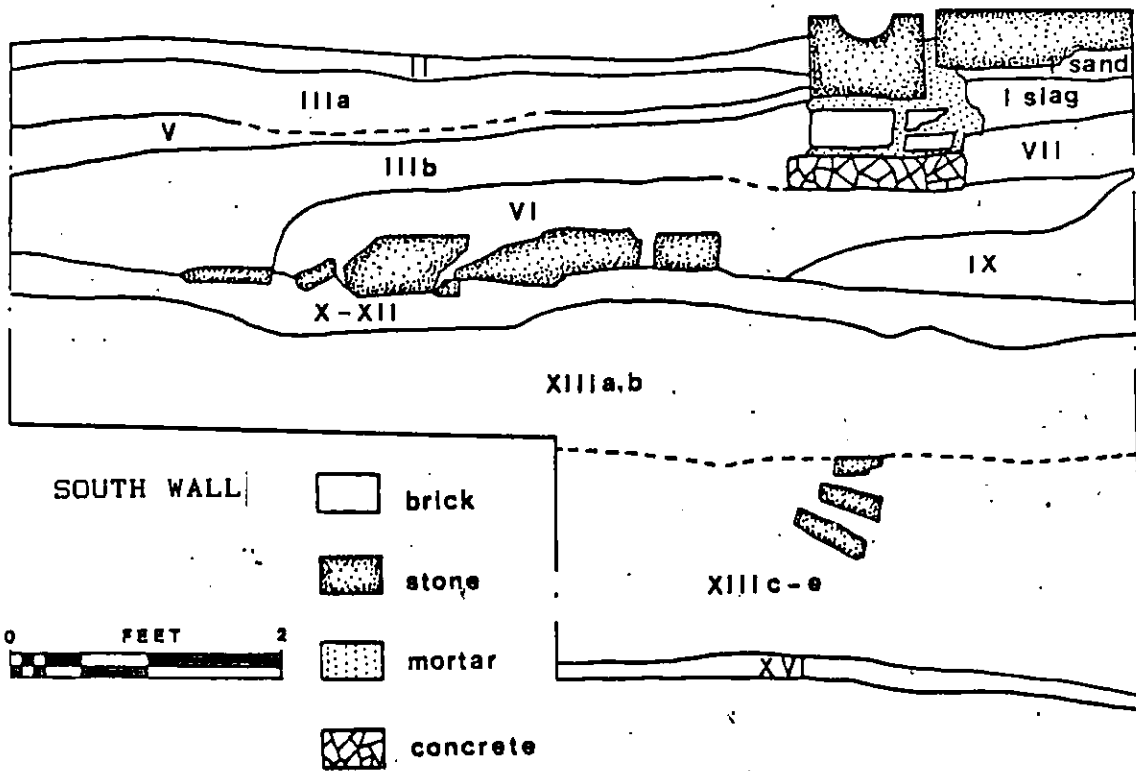
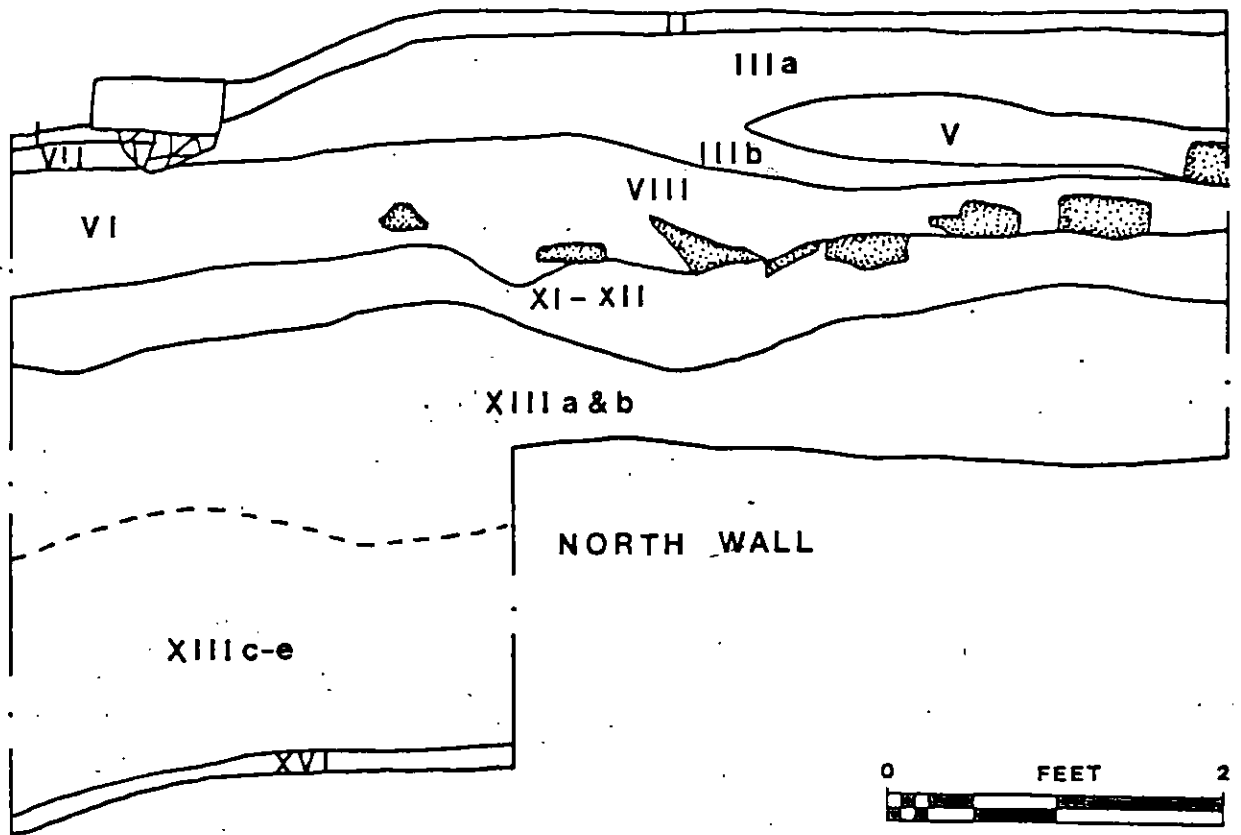
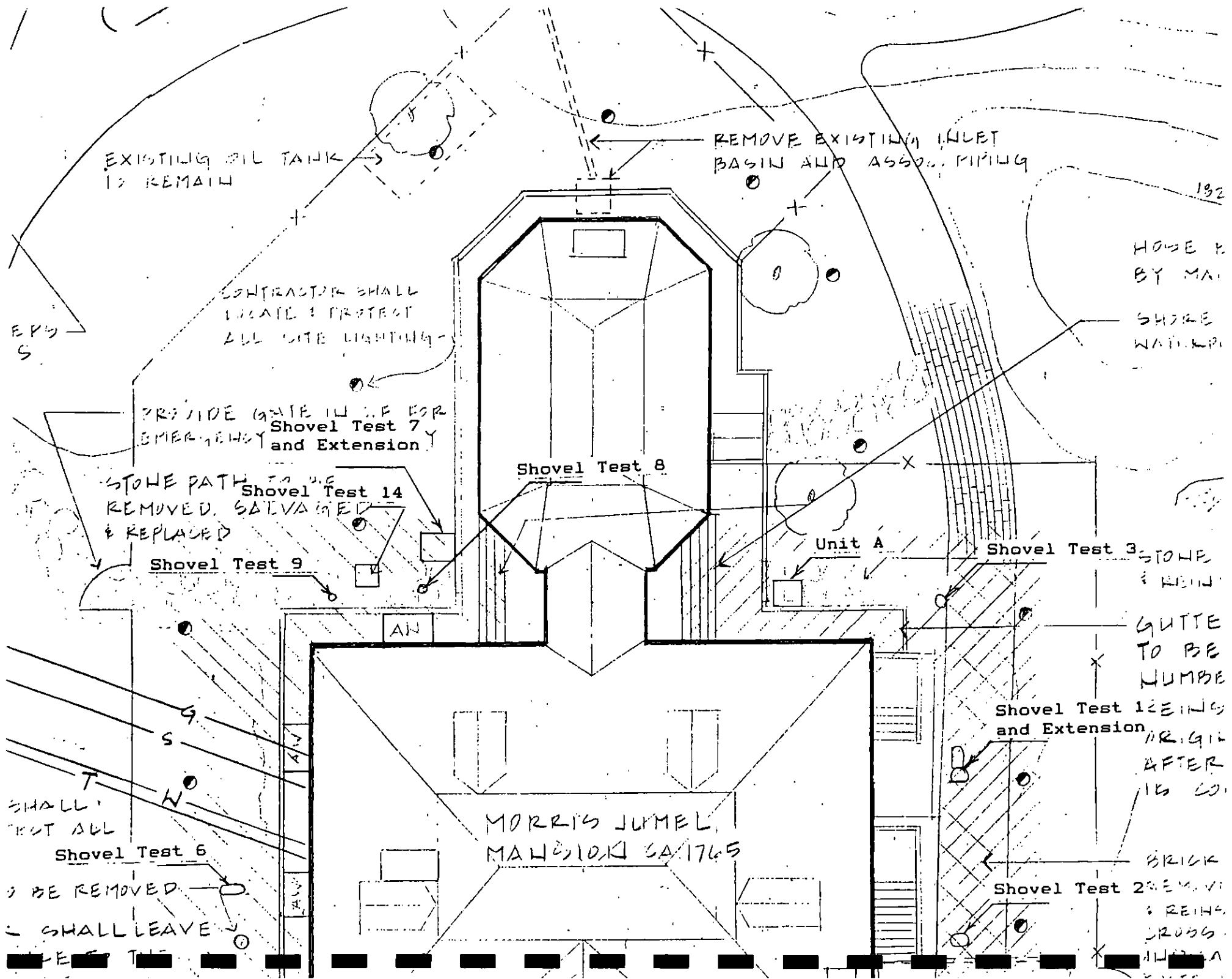


Figure 34
 North and South Wall Profiles
 1984 Test Cut 2
 Source: Dublin and Rothschild (1984:24;26)



EXISTING OIL TANK
IS REMAIN

REMOVE EXISTING INLET
BASIN AND ASSOC. PIPING

CONTRACTOR SHALL
LOCATE & PROTECT
ALL SITE LIGHTING

PROVIDE GATE IN I.P.F. FOR
Shovel Test 7
EMERGENCY and Extension

STONE PATH TO BE
Shovel Test 14
REMOVED, SALVAGED
& REPLACED

Shovel Test 8

Unit A

Shovel Test 3

Shovel Test 9

STONE
& REIN.

GUTTE
TO BE
NUMBER

Shovel Test 12
and Extension

BRICK
REMOVED
& REIN.
CROSS
SECTION

SHALL
BE REMOVED

Shovel Test 6

SHALL LEAVE

MORRIS JUMEL
MANSION SA 1765

Shovel Test 2

BRICK
REMOVED
& REIN.
CROSS
SECTION

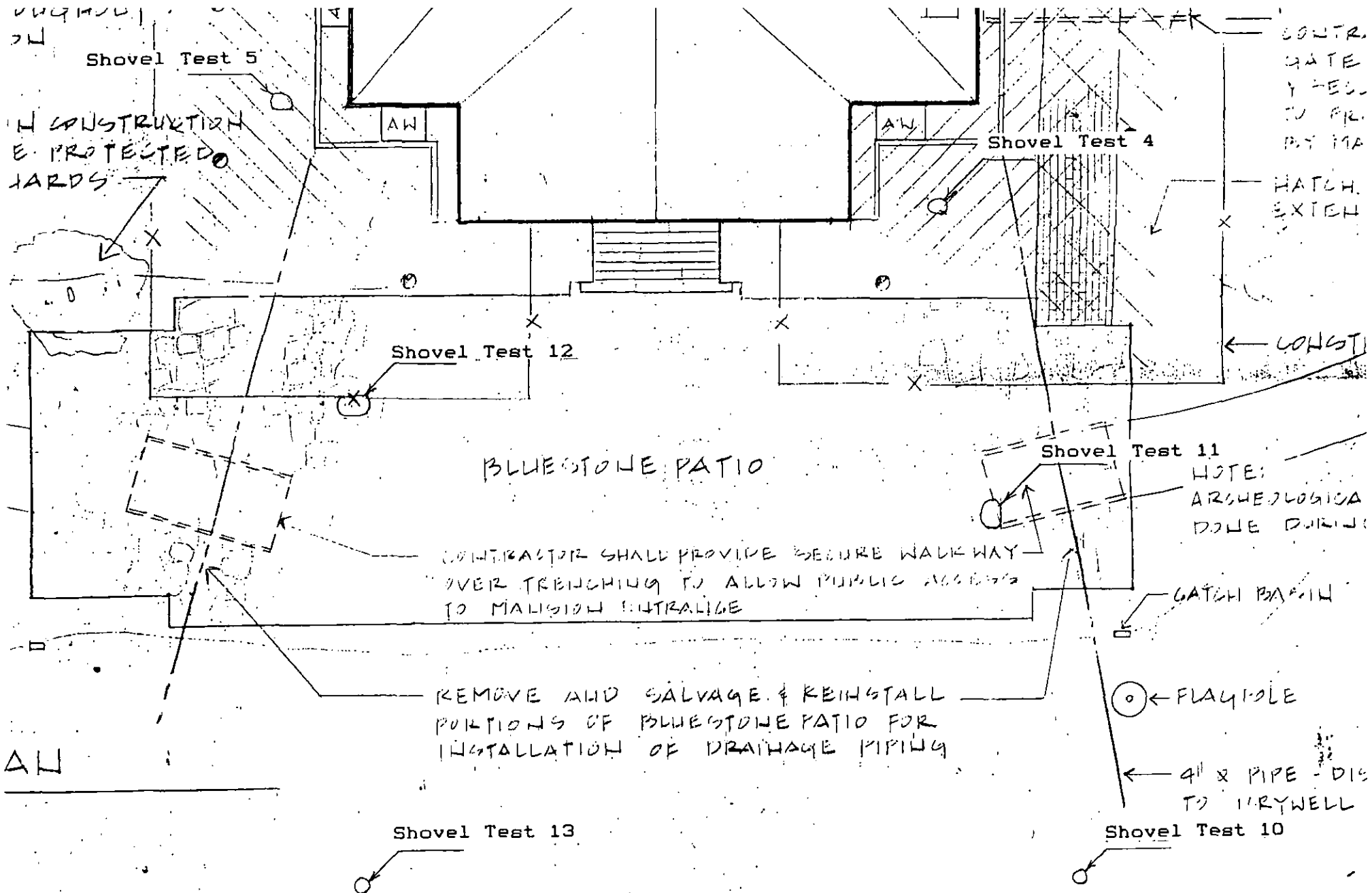
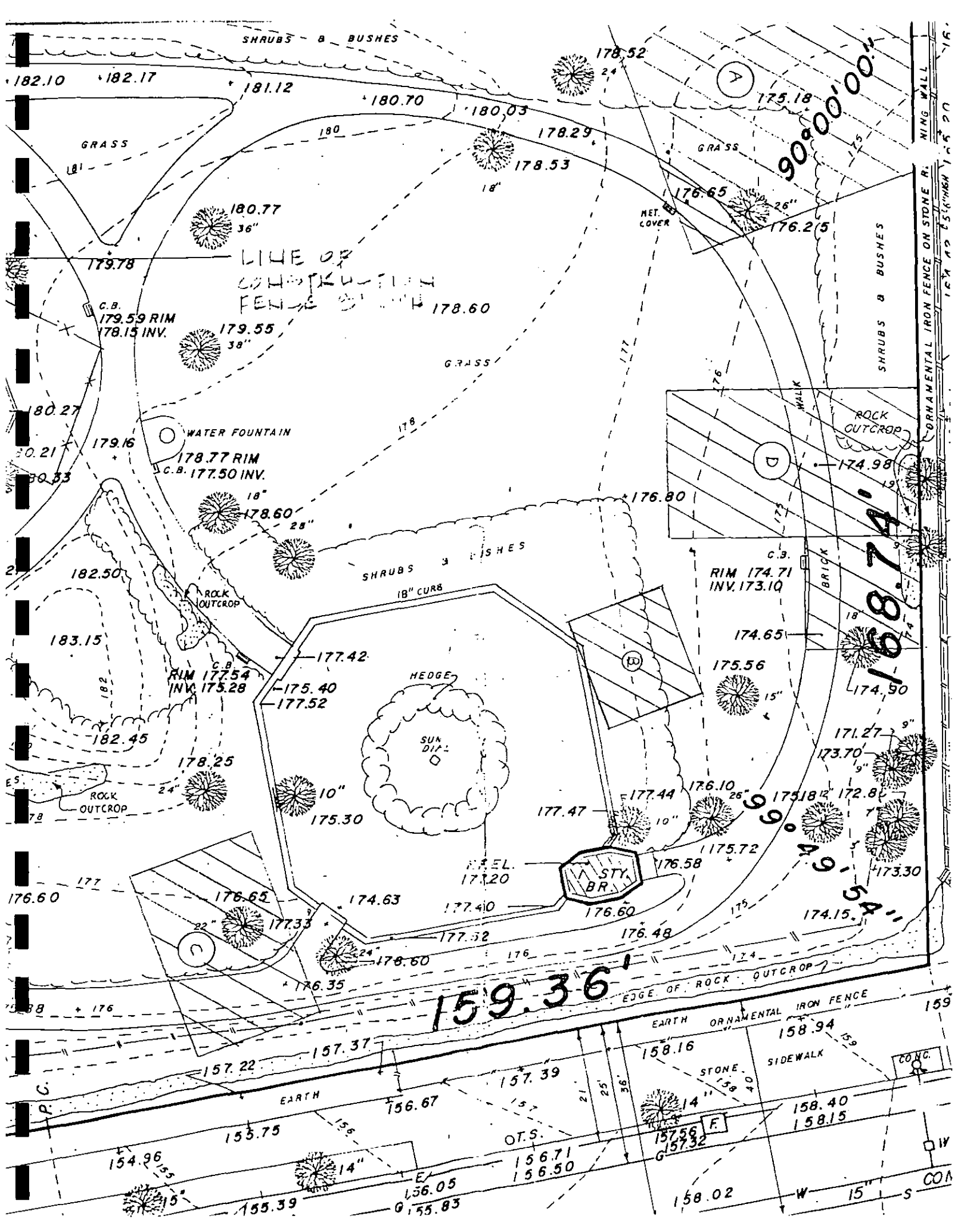
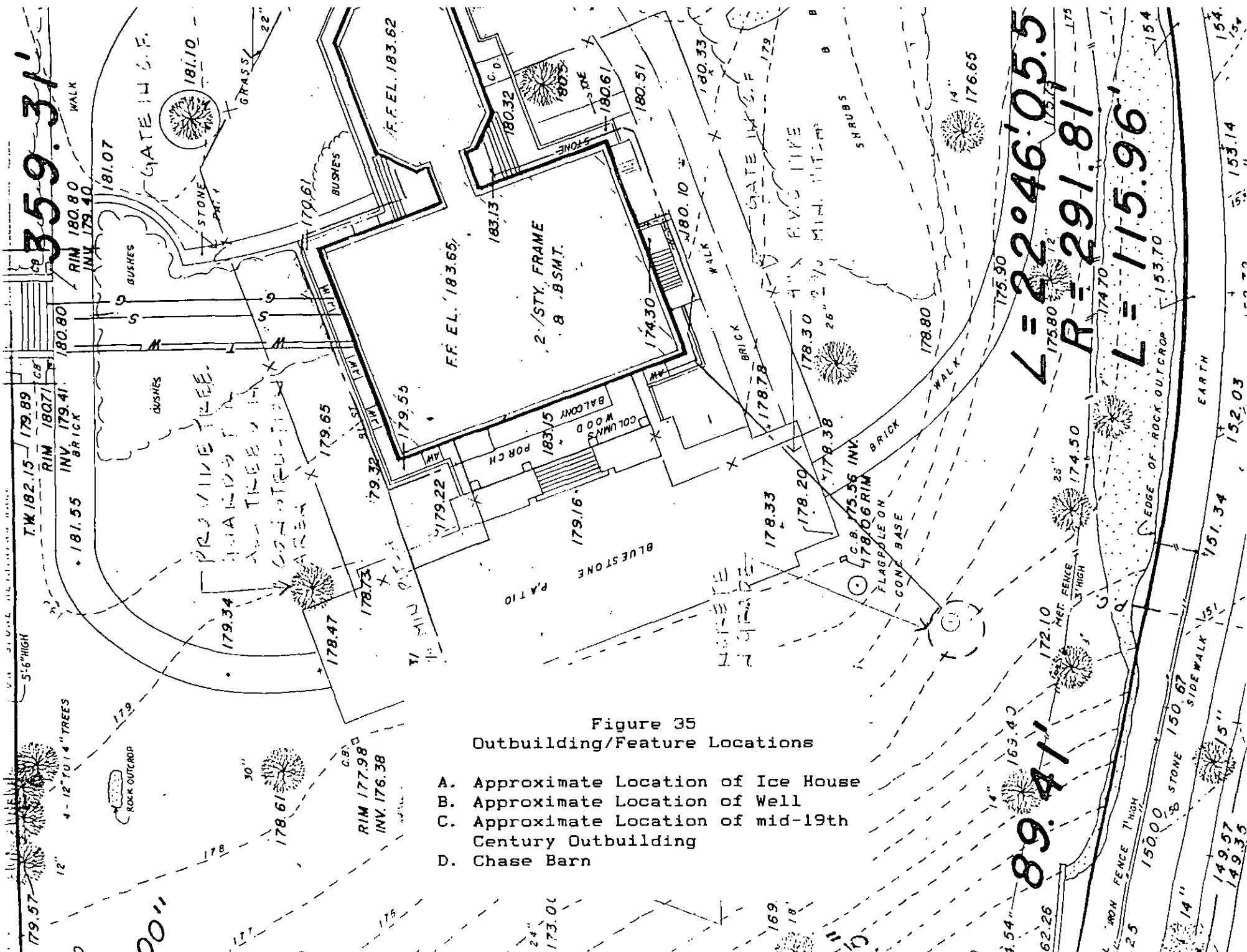


Figure 36
 Location of
 Pre-Construction Tests
 Scale: 1" = 10'





359.31'

L = 22°46'05.5"

R = 291.81'

L = 115.96'

89.41'

149.57'
149.35'

151.34'

152.03'

153.14'

154.14'

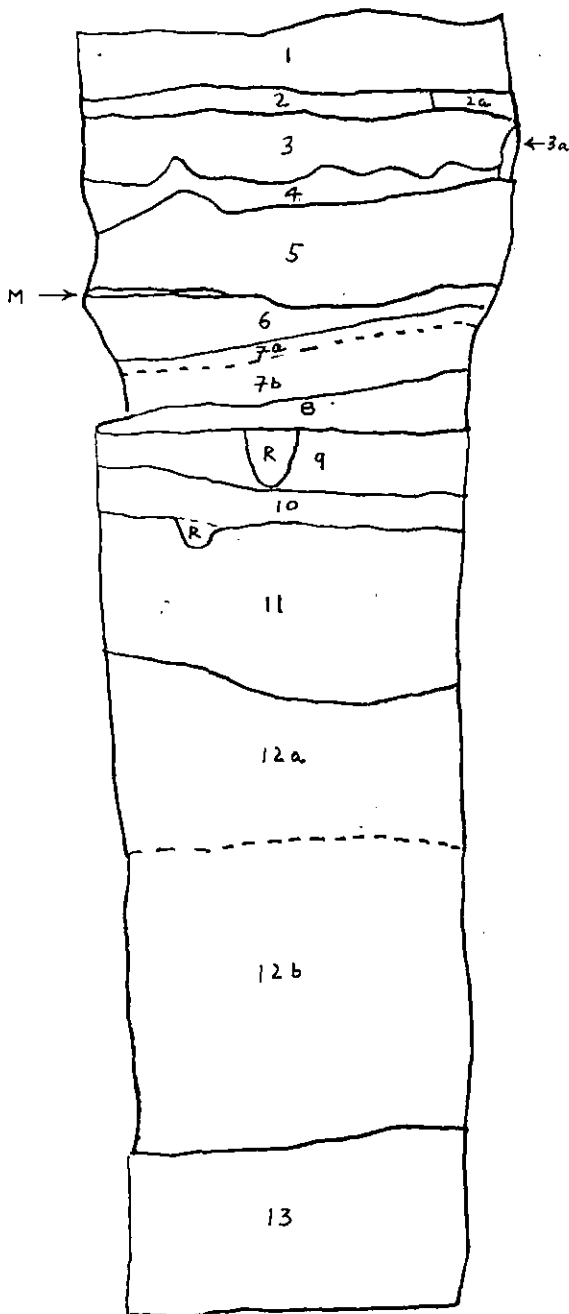
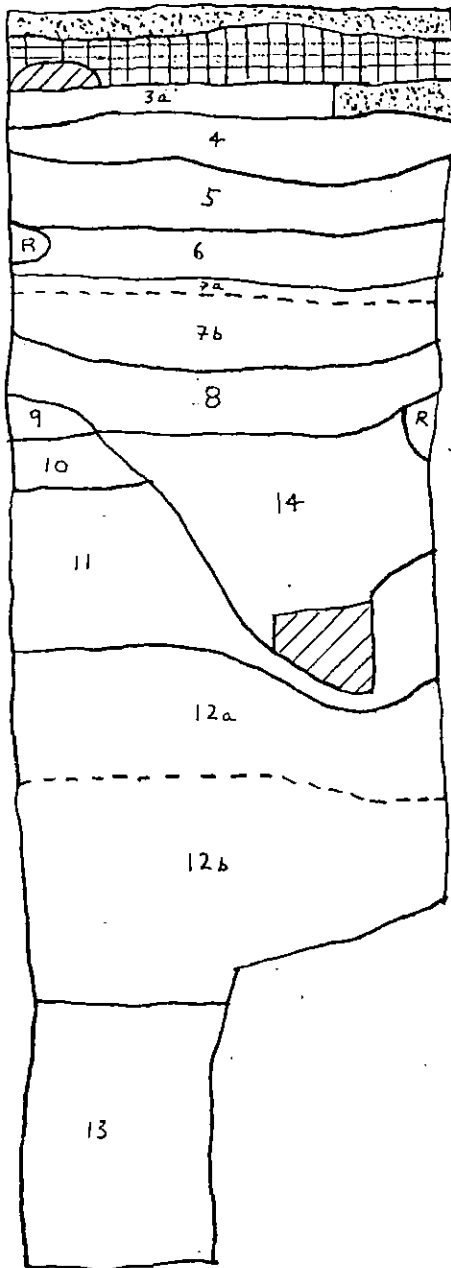


Figure 37
Unit A
East Wall Profile
Scale: 1" = 1'

1. Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown and Orange/Brown Mottling
 2. Orange/Brown Sandy Silt w. Black Mottling w. Pebbles and Fine Gravel
 - 2a. Mixture of Stratum 1 and 2 Soils
 3. Cobbles Laid in Medium Red/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 3a. Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Rubble
 4. Brown Sandy Silt with Orange/Brown Mottling
 5. Orange Sandy Silt with Brown Mottling
 - 5a. Mortar Lens
 6. Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Black and Dark Brown Mottling
 - 7a. Crumbly Medium Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt and Brick and Mortar Fragments
 - 7b. Crumbly Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt and Heavy Brick and Mortar.
 8. Dark Gray/Brown Silty Sand Laminated with Brown/Tan Fine Silty Sand
 9. Yellow/Brown Silt with Some Brown Mottling
 10. Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 11. Reddish/Orange/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 12a. Light Brown/Tan Silt (grades to 12b)
 - 12b. Yellow/Tan Silt
 13. Red/Brown Fine Sandy Silt
- R Root Stains
M Mortar Lens






- 1 - 3 Not Present on South Wall
 - 3a. Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Rubble
 - 4. Brown Sandy Silt with Orange/Brown Mottling
 - 5. Orange Sandy Silt with Brown Mottling
 - 5a. Mortar Lens
 - 6. Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Black and Dark Brown Mottling
 - 7a. Crumbly Medium Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Yellow Brown Sandy Silt and Brick and Mortar Fragments
 - 7b. Crumbly Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt and Heavy Brick and Mortar.
 - 8. Dark Gray/Brown Silty Sand Laminated with Brown/Tan Fine Silty Sand
 - 9. Yellow/Brown Silt with Some Brown Mottling
 - 10. Dark Brown Sandy Silt
 - 11. Reddish/Orange/Brown Sandy Silt
 - 12a. Light Brown/Tan Silt (grades to 12b)
 - 12b. Yellow/Tan Silt
 - 13. Red/Brown Fine Sandy Silt
 - 14. Mixture of Black/Brown, Dark Brown, and Brown Sandy Silt
- R Root Stain  Brick
-  Concrete  Rock

Figure 38
 Unit A
 South Wall Profile
 Scale: 1" = 1'

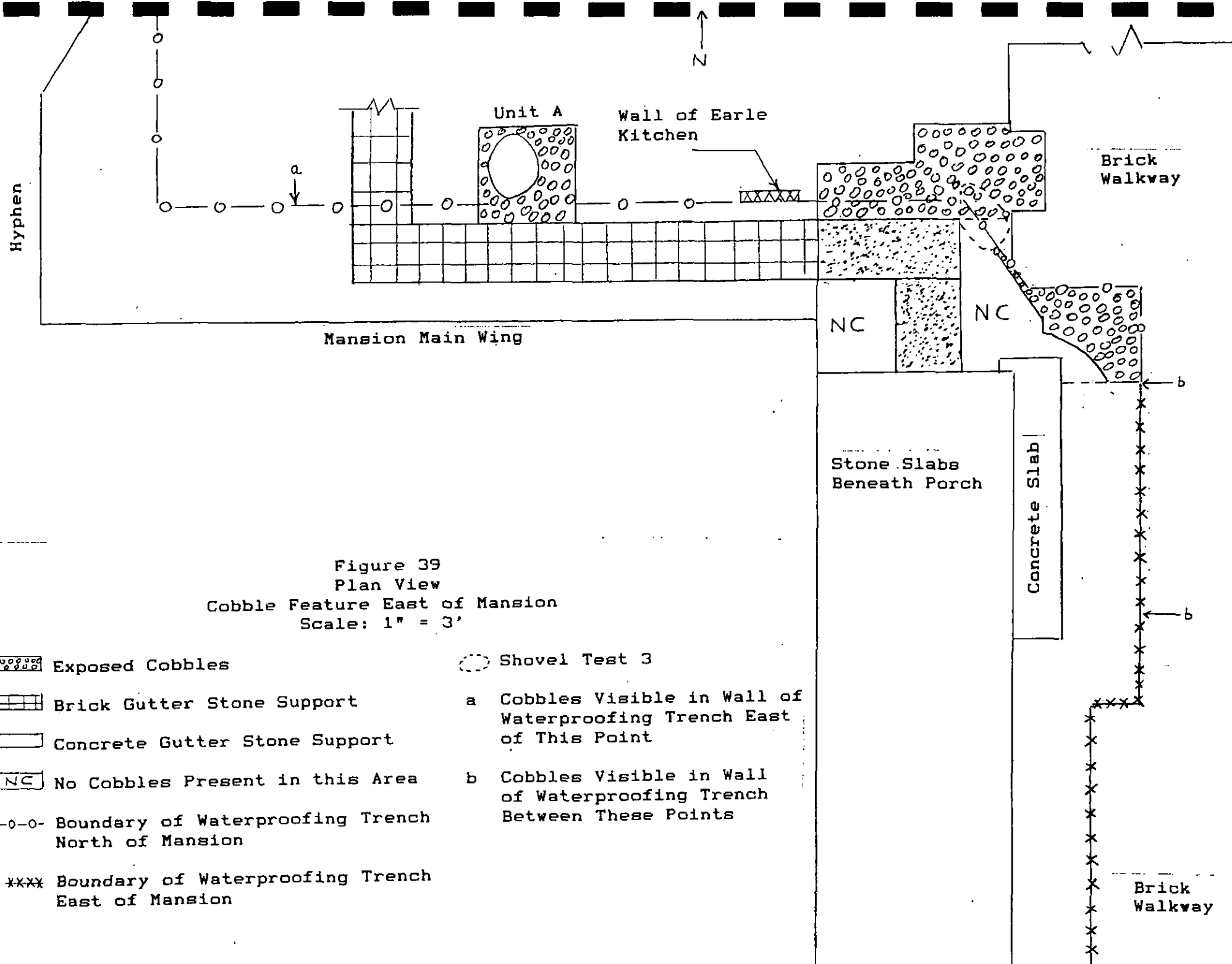


Figure 39
 Plan View
 Cobble Feature East of Mansion
 Scale: 1" = 3'

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|--|
| | Exposed Cobbles | | Shovel Test 3 |
| | Brick Gutter Stone Support | a | Cobbles Visible in Wall of Waterproofing Trench East of This Point |
| | Concrete Gutter Stone Support | b | Cobbles Visible in Wall of Waterproofing Trench Between These Points |
| | No Cobbles Present in this Area | | |
| -o-o- | Boundary of Waterproofing Trench North of Mansion | | |
| **** | Boundary of Waterproofing Trench East of Mansion | | |

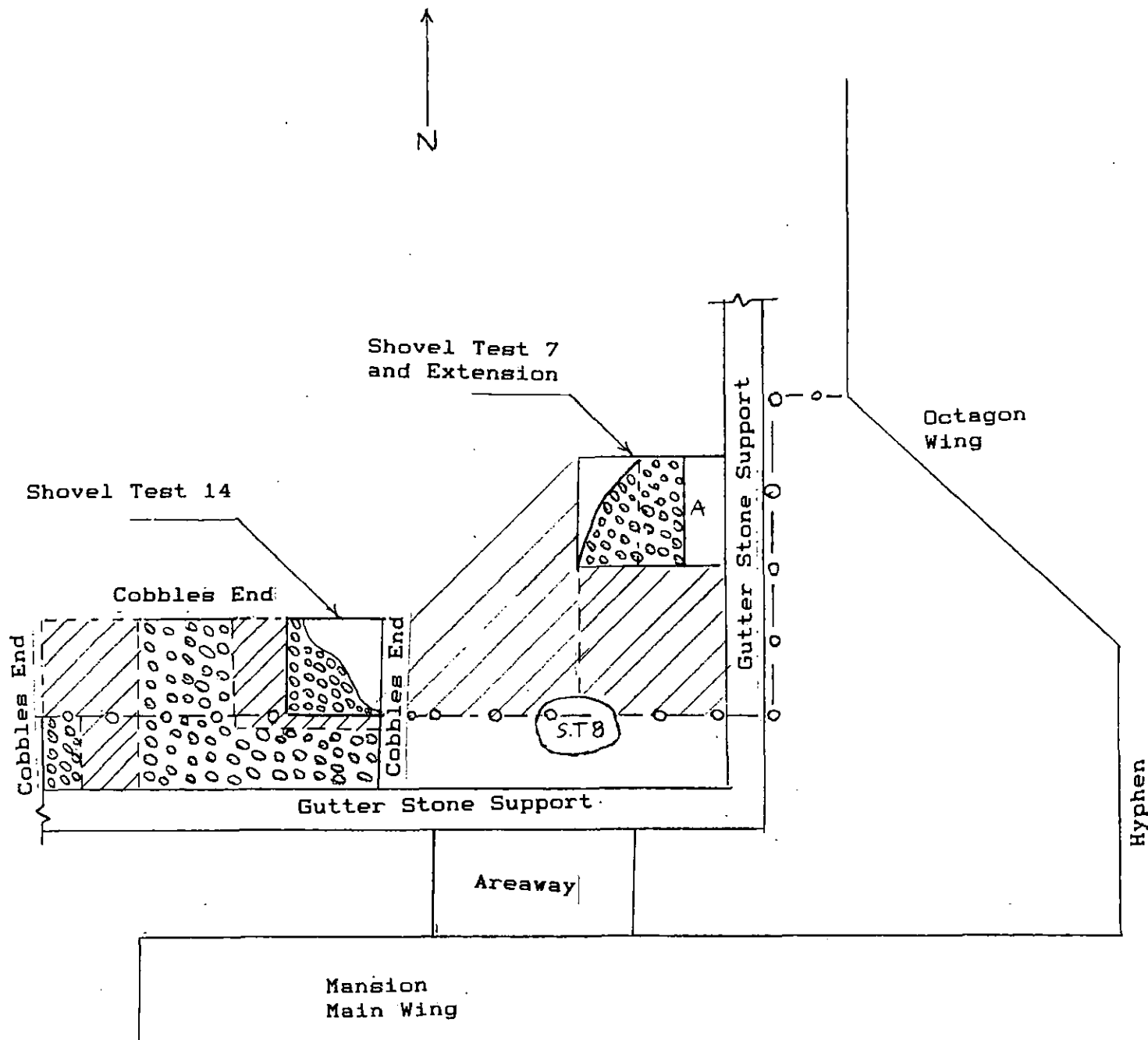


Figure 40
Plan View
Cobble Feature West Side of Mansion
Scale: 1" = 3'

 Cobbles Exposed During Excavation

 Unexcavated Areas

—o—o— Boundary of Waterproofing Trench Excavations

A Area Disturbed by Installation of Gutter Stone Support

APPENDIX B
PRE-CONSTRUCTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING
ARTIFACT INVENTORY AND TEST STRATIGRAPHY

EXCAVATION UNIT A

March 13, 1887 Chase & Caryl to Henry H. Tobey
Liber 2045:324-7 (recorded May 4,
1887)
consideration: \$100,000.

April 16, 1887 Tobey to Eben Sutton, Jr.
Liber 2045:327-30 (recorded May 4,
1887)
consideration: \$100,000.

May 11, 1894 Sutton to Seth Milliken
Liber 4:416 (Section 8) (recorded
May 17, 1894)
consideration: \$1. + valuable
considerations

May 17, 1894 Milliken to Lillie J. Earle
Liber 4:414 (Section 8) (recorded
May 17, 1894)
consideration: \$1. + valuable
considerations

October 20, 1903 Earle to the City of New York
Liber 18:127-8 (Section 8)
(recorded October 21, 1903)

March 9, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Stephen Jumel
Liber 88:79
consideration: \$9927.50 (Loss
survey Lots #5, 7, 9-15)

March 9, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Gerardus Post
Liber 87:253
consideration: \$3540. (Loss survey
Lot #6)

April 28, 1810 Parkinson (Jr.) to Stephen Jumel
Liber 88:86
consideration: \$10,000. (Loss
survey Lot #8 w/mansion house)

May 3, 1814 Post to Stephen Jumel
Liber 106:261
consideration: \$3700. (Loss survey
Lot #6)

June 30, 1882 Jumel Estate to Nelson Chase & Eliza
Jumel Caryl, tenants in common
Liber 1824:453-5 (recorded Jan. 10,
1885)
consideration: \$45,000. (?) (house
lot)

Theodore Hopkins & Michael Joy

(unrecorded)

reference: Power of Attorney,
Hopkins & Joy to Leonard Cutting &
John Hooper, attorneys, Liber
XLVII:454 (dated October 31, 1791;
recorded August 13, 1792)

February 1, 1792 Hopkins & Joy to Anthony L. and Mary
Bleecker

Liber XLVII:456 (recorded August 20,
1792) consideration: 1000.

September 25, 1793 Bleecker to William and Abigail
Kenyon

Liber 58:491 (recorded August 11,
1800) consideration: 3750.

August 27, 1799 Kenyon to Leonard Parkinson
Liber 57:354 (recorded January 21,
1800) consideration: 3000.

March 9, 1800 Parkinson to Leonard Parkinson
Jr. (Power of Attorney)
Liber 86:59, 61

2.2.1 Chain-of-Title

(References: Surrogate's Court, City of New York
Stokes, I.N. Phelps, The Iconography
of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909.
New York, 1928]

January 29, 1763 Jacob Dyckman, et. al., to James
Carroll Liber XXVII:4 (recorded
June 19, 1764) consideration: 1000.

c. 1765 (?) Carroll to Roger Morris
(unrecorded)
reference: New York Mercury adv.,
May 13-June 13, 1765

July 9, 1784 Isaac Stoutenburgh & Phillip Van
Courtlandt o John Berian & Isaac
Ledyard Liber XLVII:451-2
(recorded August 13, 1792)
consideration: 2250.

August 16, 1791 John Berian's Estate (undivided
half) to Anthony L. Bleecker
Liber XLVII:453 (recorded August 13,
1792) consideration: 1000.

pre-1791 Isaac Ledyard (undivided half) to

UNIT A - PROFILE AND EXCAVATED STRATUM DESIGNATIONS

<u>Profile Stratum</u>	<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Field Designation</u>
1	1	I
Not Shown	2, 4, 8	Feature 1
2	3	II
3 (above cobbles)	5	III
3 (matrix w. cobbles)	7	IV
4	9	V
5	10	VI
6	11	VII/Level 1
7a, 7b	12	VII/Level 2
8	13	VIII
9	14	IX
10	15	X
11	16	XI
12 (upper portion)	17	XII
12 (lower portion)	18	XIII
13	19	XIV
14	Excavated with other strata	

Catalog Number: 1
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0/3
Closing Depths (in.): 2.5/4.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt with Orange Sandy Silt Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	whiteware/pearlware?	plain
3 pcs	plastic	thin flexible gray
2 pcs	plastic	clear thin plastic wrapping
1 pc	curved glass	aqua
2 pcs	flat glass	aqua
1 pc	lead	triangular lead strip 5/8" at base; 2 1/4 long; 1/32" thick (2.7 gms)
1 pc	saw blade	iron (hack?) saw blade, 5/8" wide, 5 1/4" long)
1	wire nail	attached to above saw blade by corrosion products
1	aluminum nail	
20	nails	17 wire (5 galvanized), 3 cut/wrought
2 pcs	wood	with adhering mortar/plaster/putty? (4.1 gms)
26 pcs	wood	5.2 gms
2 sm pcs	red brick	0.9 gms
25 pcs	mortar/plaster/putty	34.2 gms
4 pcs	wall board	possibly asbestos? (4.1 gms)
7 pcs	shingle/tar paper	4.6 gms
1 pc	concrete	42.3 gms
6 pcs	coal	4.5 gms
12 pcs	cinder/slag	45.1 gms
pcs	coal/slag/wood	discarded in field

Botanical:
2 seeds

Catalog Number: 2
Stratum: Feature 1/Stratum I

Opening Depths (in.): 3.0/3.5
Closing Depths (in.): 6.0/8.5

Stratum Description: Reddish Brown Silty Sand with Brown Silty Sand Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	plastic	thin flexible gray
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	plain, from ring base of plate, trace of overglaze painted design
1 sherd	pearlware	plain

3 pcs	curved (bottle) glass	1 clear 2 green
11 pcs	flat glass	aqua
4	nails	wire, 1 cut/wrought, 2 unidentified
2	nail fragments	1 wire, 2 cut/wrought
2	cobbles	sample of cobbles in feature originally from cobble feature); ca. 4" x 3" x 1 1/2" - 426.3 gms; 3 3/4" x 3" x 3" - 872.4 gms.
5 pcs	red brick	3.9 gms
17 pcs	mortar/plaster	9.2 gms
2 pcs	mortar/plaster	21.6 gms (sample, other pcs embedded in lumps of soil discarded)
9 pcs	concrete	367.6 gms
7 pcs	wood	1.7 gms
15 pcs	coal	19.3 gms
6 pcs	cinder/slag	3.9 gms
pcs	coal/slag/wood	discarded in field
1	quartz chip	possibly non-aboriginally fractured

Botanical:

2 nut/fragments

Catalog Number: 3
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 3.0/4.0
Closing Depths (in.): 5.5/6.0

Stratum Description: Yellow/Brown Slightly Sandy Silt with Orange and Brown Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	underglaze blue hand painted? decoration
1 pc	bottle glass	aqua, patinated
1 pc	curved glass	clear
3 pcs	flat glass	2 clear, 1 green tinted
1	wire nail	copper alloy
4	nails	1 wire (galvanized?), 2 cut/wrought, 1 unidentified (tack)
13 pcs	red brick	22.1 gms
15 pcs	mortar/plaster	58.7
2 pcs	wood	0.1 gm
22 pcs	coal	25.5 gms
10 pcs	cinder/slag	6.0 gms
pcs	coal/slag/wood	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 4

Opening Depths (in.): 6.0/8.5

Stratum: Feature 1/Stratum II/Level 1 Closing Depths (in.): 10.0/10.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Black and Tan/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	
4 pcs	curved glass	1 green, 3 clear
1 pc	flat (window) glass	
7 pcs	flat glass	1 clear, 6 aqua
5	nails	3 wire, 1 cut/wrought, 1 unidentified
14 pcs	wood	18.4 gms
3 pcs	red brick	4.1 gms
2 pcs	shingle/tar paper	burned (8.8 gms)
1 pc	concrete	33.9 gms
6 pcs	mortar/plaster	97.7 gms
11 pcs	mortar/plaster/putty	2.9 gms
10 pcs	coal	10.9 gms
Cobbles		disturbed from cobble feature - discarded in field

Catalog Number: 5

Opening Depths (in.): 5.5/6.0

Stratum: III

Closing Depths (in.): 7.5/8.5

Stratum Description: Compact Reddish Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt, Ash Pockets and Gravel Pockets

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 sherds	red earthenware	unglazed
1 sherd	whiteware/pearlware	plain
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
1 pc	pipe stem	small fragments kaolin smoking pipe stem, fractured longitudinally
1 pc	bottle glass	dark green, patinated
6 pcs	flat glass	light green/aqua
10	nails	7 cut/wrought, 3 unidentified
1	metal nut	square, 1/2" (hole 1/4")
40 pcs	red brick	116.4 gms
8 pcs	mortar/plaster	188.8 gms
4 sm pcs	wood	< 0.1 gms
8 pcs	coal	15.6 gms
16 pcs	cinder/slag	32.8 gms
Faunal:		
1 pc	mammal bone	cut, pc rib from medium/large mammal

		(3.3 gms)
4 pcs	hard shell clam	5.1 gms
1 pc	oyster shell	< 0.1 gm

Catalog Number: 6
Stratum: Various

Opening Depths (in.):
Closing Depths (in.):

Stratum Description: Soil in Northern Portion of Unit Overlying Gutter Block Support and Concrete

Quantity	Artifact	Description
----------	----------	-------------

Not Screened - No Cultural Material

Catalog Number: 7
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 7.5/8.5
Closing Depths (in.): 10.5/11.5

Stratum Description: Cobbles in Red/Brown Silty Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
----------	----------	-------------

4	cobbles	sample from cobble feature; ca. 4 1/4" x 3 5/8" x 2" - 83836.5 gms; 3 1/2" x 2 3/4" x 1 3/4" - 4473.5 gms; 4" x 3" x 1 1/2" - 512.7 gms; 3" x 2 3/4" x 1 5/8" - 415.0 gms
1	wire nail	galvanized?
3	nails	corroded, cut/wrought (1 probably cut)
4	pipe stem fragments	2 fractured longitudinally, 2 with 4/64" bore diameter
1 pc	kaolin pipe bowl	fragment from smoking pipe bowl
4	sherds	whiteware (1 with only small pc glaze present, possibly pearlware)
1	woman's hair pin	portion of back from copper alloy (brass?) pin, with stamped design, "hinge" portion is present but pin portion missing, apparently from womans "barette" type hair pin (1 1/4" long, 3/8" maximum width)
2 pcs	bottle glass	green, heavily patinated
2 pcs	curved glass	clear
19 pcs	flat glass	2 clear, 17 aqua
29 pcs	red brick	43.0 gms

4 pcs	mortar/plaster	37.0 gms
1 pc	red sandstone	1 side smooth, possibly building stone (12.4 gms)
10 pcs	coal	4.8 gms
4 pcs	cinder	0.6 gms
Faunal:		
11 pcs	hard shell clam	6.2 gms

Catalog Number: 8 Opening Depths (in.): 10.0/10.5
Stratum: Feature 1/Stratum II/Level 2 Closing Depths (in.): 12.0/15.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Black and
Tan/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	red earthenware	one side clear glaze, one side blue glaze
2 sherds	white ware	plan
1 sherd	white bodied slipware	areas of brown slip with clear glaze
1 sherd	"industrial" porcelain	undecorated
3 pcs	curved glass	2 clear, 1 aqua
2 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
3	wood screws	flat, Phillips head screws
2	nail fragments	corroded, 1 cut/wrought, 1 unidentified
3 pcs	red brick	2.8 gms
3 pcs	mortar/plaster	0.4 gms
2 pcs	wood	0.4 gms
4 pcs	coal	3.7 gms
Faunal:		
2 pcs	hard shell clam	0.5 gms

Catalog Number: 9 Opening Depths (in.): 10.5/11.5
Stratum: V Closing Depths (in.): 13.0/13.5

Stratum Description: Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown Mottling
(More Mottling in Eastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sm pc	pipe stem	small fragment kaolin smoking pipe stem fractured longitudinally

1 pc	curved (bottle) glass	dark green, patinated
3 pcs	flat glass	aqua
10 pcs	red brick	15.7 gms
12 pcs	mortar/plaster	8.5 gms
4 pcs	coal	2.6 gms
2 pcs	unidentified material	glazed from exposure to heat (3.2 gms)
1 sm	chip	unidentified mineral (probably non-aboriginally fractured)

Faunal:

2 sm pcs	hard shell clam	< 0.1 gm
2 sm pcs	misc. marine shell	0.2 gms

Catalog Number: 10
Stratum: VI

Opening Depths (in.): 13.5/13.5
Closing Depths (in.): 16.0/17.0

Stratum Description: Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown Mottling
(More Mottling in Eastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
1	tack	unidentified
1 sm pc	corroded iron	1.0 gms
12 sm pcs	red brick	4.1 gms
2 sm pcs	coal	0.1 gm
4 pcs	cinder	1.2 gms
20 pcs	mortar/plaster	27.6 gms (2 pcs glazed by exposure to heat)
1 pc	mortar/plaster/putty	0.1 gm

Faunal:

1 sm pc	hard shell clam	< 0.1 gm
1 lg pc	building stone	pc sandstone with decorative grooves cut on two unbroken sides and decorative grooves cut in rectilinear pattern on one face; 4" x 3 1/2" x 2" - 882.3 gms)

Catalog Number: 11
Stratum: VII/Level 1

Opening Depths (in.): 16.0/17.0
Closing Depths (in.): 21.0/22.0

Stratum Description: Orange Brown Sandy Silt with Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottling and with Lenses of White and Yellow Fine Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	pipe bowl	small rim sherd from kaolin smoking pipe bowl
3 pcs	flat glass	green tinted (1 patinated)
90 pcs	red brick	456.5 gms (larger pcs at base of level 1)
sm pcs	brick	discarded in field
1 pc	burnt brick	2.0 gms
5 pcs	mortar/plaster	4.0 gms
1 sm pc	cinder	< 0.1 gm
1 sm pc	wood	< 0.1 gm
2 pcs	charcoal	0.4 gms

Catalog Number: 12
Stratum: VII/Level 2

Opening Depths (in.): 21.0/22.0
Closing Depths (in.): 25.0/26.5

Stratum Description: Reddish Brown Sandy Silt with Yellow Brown and Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Brick

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	flat glass	green tinted (striations)
26	nails	corroded, cut/wrought
1	nail fragment	corroded, cut/wrought
1 pc	red brick	partially glazed 2 1/8" thick (421.5 gms)
6 pcs	red brick	2" - 2 1/8" thick - 2487.0 gms (1 pc w. 1 face burned - possibly originally glazed)
370 pcs	red brick	3090.4 gms
180 pcs	mortar/plaster	1249.2 gms
40 pcs	schist	311.2 gms
Many pcs	brick/mortar/schist	discarded in field (pieces listed above represent ca. 20% sample of those in stratum)
1	blocky fragment	quartz (possibly utilized by native americans but also possibly non-aboriginally fractured)

Catalog Number: 13
Stratum: VIII

Opening Depths (in.): 25.0/26.5
Closing Depths (in.): 28.0/30.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Clayey Silt with Fine Tan Sand
"Swirl" Shaped Lenses

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 pc	corroded metal	1.6 gms
1 pc	wood	0.2 gms
52 pcs	red brick	110.0 gms
3 pcs	mortar	4.2 gms

Faunal:

1 pc	bird bone	calcined (1.0 gms)
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Catalog Number: 14
Stratum: IX

Opening Depths (in.): 28.0/30.0
Closing Depths (in.): 28.5/32.0

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 sm pc	corroded metal	0.7 gms
17 sm pcs	red brick	5.3 gms
Sm pcs	brick	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 15
Stratum: X

Opening Depths (in.): 28.5/32.0
Closing Depths (in.): 23.0/35.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Slightly Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 sherd	red earthenware	trace of clear lead glaze]
2	nails	corroded, 1 cut/wrought, 1 wire
12 pcs	red brick	10.9 gms
1 pc	mortar	3.2 gms

Faunal:

1 pc	oyster shell	2.4 gms
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Catalog Number: 16
Stratum: XI

Opening Depths (in.): 33.0/35.0
Closing Depths (in.): 42.5/46.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Silt with a Little Fine Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	plastic	thin clear flexible plastic
9 sm pcs	red brick	8.9 gms
2 pcs	mortar	2.2 gms
3 sm pcs	coal	0.6 gms
3 pcs	cinder/slag	4.5 gms
4 pcs	charcoal	< 0.1 gm
Native American:		
1	blocky fragment	gray chert, utilized, 3.6 gms

Artifacts From Disturbed Area in South Portion of Unit:

5 pcs	red brick	12.7 gms
4 pcs	mortar	10.0 gms

Catalog Number: 17
Stratum: XII

Opening Depths (in.): 42.0/46.5
Closing Depths (in.): 55.5/57.5

Stratum Description: Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt with Reddish/Orange/Brown Sandy Silt at top of stratum

Quantity	Artifact	Description
7 pcs	red brick	12.3 gms
5 sm pcs	coal	1.5 gms
3 pcs	cinder/slag	1.7 gms
1 sm	chip	unidentified mineral, probably non-aboriginally fractured
3 pcs	charcoal	< 0.1 gms

Catalog Number: 18
Stratum: XIII

Opening Depths (in.): 55.5/57.5
Closing Depths (in.): 64.0/65.5

Stratum Description: Yellow/Brown Silt (becoming lighter with depth)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
5 sm pcs	red brick	2.8 gms

Catalog Number: 19
Stratum: XIV

Opening Depths (in.): 64.0/65.5
Closing Depths (in.): 80.5/81.5

Stratum Description: Reddish/Yellow/Brown Fine Sand (Only Eastern
Portion of Unit Excavated - Bedrock at Base of
Stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sm pc	red brick	0.1 gm
1 sm pc	coal	0.2 gm

SHOVEL TESTS

SHOVEL TEST 1

Catalog Number: 20
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 3.5

Stratum Description: Red Brick (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 21
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 3.5
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5

Stratum Description: Tan Sand (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 22
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 6.5
Closing Depths (in.): 14.0

Stratum Description: Cinder underlain by concrete at some locations (removed prior to excavation)

Catalog Number: 23
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 14.0
Closing Depths (in.): 18.0/21.5

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Orange/Brown Silty Sand
and

Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 18.0/21.5
Closing Depths (in.): 22.0/25.5

Stratum Description: Brick and Decayed Mortar Mixed with Tan Silty Sand (Strata IV and V bagged together)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
15 pcs	flat glass	green tinted, patinated
2	nails	corroded, cut/wrought
46 pcs	red brick	1594.2 gms, many pcs with adhering mortar (includes 5 large pcs, 2 are 2 1/16" thick)
Pcs	red brick	many small pcs discarded in field
16 pcs	mortar	115.1 gms
Pcs	mortar	many small pcs discarded in field

1 sm pc	schist	with adhering mortar (2.3 gms)
Pcs	schist	discarded in field (both large rocks and smaller pcs (1 lg pc; ca. 8 1/2" x 3 1/2" x 2" - 1296.0 gms) retained and discarded in lab; 6 smaller pcs (587.8 gms) retained as sample
2 pcs	coal	1.0 gms

Catalog Number: 24
Stratum: VI

Opening Depths (in.): 22.0/25.5
Closing Depths (in.): 22.25/28.25

Stratum Description: Very Dark Brown Silt with Rootlets
(Bedrock at Base of Stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
4 pcs	red brick	18.2 gms
24 pcs	mortar	37.0 gms
Pcs	schist	from bedrock surface - sample saved

Catalog Number: 25
Stratum: VIa

Opening Depths (in.): 31.0/34.0
Closing Depths (in.): 34.0/39.5

Stratum Description: Very Dark Brown Silt with Rootlets
(Represents excavation of Stratum VI in northern extension of shovel test 1 - overlying strata not screened)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	pipe stem	fragment from kaolin smoking pipe bore diameter 5/64"
Pcs	mortar, brick, coal	discarded in field, possibly intrusive

SHOVEL TEST 2

Catalog Number: 26
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 3.5

Stratum Description: Red Brick (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 27
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 3.5
Closing Depths (in.): 3.75

Stratum Description: Black Sand (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 28
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 3.75
Closing Depths (in.): 5.0

Stratum Description: Tan Sand (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 29
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 5.0
Closing Depths (in.): 9.5

Stratum Description: Cinder (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 30
Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 14.5

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Sandy Silt (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 31
Stratum: VI

Opening Depths (in.): 14.5
Closing Depths (in.): 19.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Silty Sand

Catalog Number: 32
Stratum: VII

Opening Depths (in.): 19.5
Closing Depths (in.): 30.0

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Orange/Brown Silty Sand
(Bedrock at base of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
4 sm pcs	flat glass	green tinted
1 sm pc	mortar	0.2 gms
1 pc	slag	0.3 gms
1 pc	wood	4.8 gms
30 pcs	red brick	fragments and chips (48.0 gms)
1 sm pc	corroded iron	0.3 gms
4 pcs	hard shell clam	4.6 gms

SHOVEL TEST 3

Catalog Number: 33
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5/8.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 pcs	flat glass	clear, one with trace of opaque substance on one side
1	nail fragment	corroded, unidentified
1 sm pc	wood	white paint on one side (<0.1 gm)
1 pc	red brick	w. adhering mortar (50.3 gms)
1 sm pc	cinder/slag	0.3 gms

Catalog Number: 34
Stratum: I extension

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5/8.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt -artifacts recovered while exposing cobbles (not screened)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	white, molded wavy rim
1 sherd	pearlware	blue transfer printed

Catalog Number: 35
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 6.5/8.0
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0

Stratum Description: Brown/Black Silt Mottled with Tan Brown Silt with Pebbles

Quantity	Artifact	Description
4 sm pcs	curved glass	2 clear; 2 green tinted
3 sm pcs	flat glass	2 clear; 1 green tinted; 1 aqua
14	nails and fragments	corroded; 10 cut/wrought; 4 unidentified
4 pcs	corroded iron	6.2 gms
2 pcs	red brick	2.7 gms

1 pc coal 1.5 gms
2 pc cinder 0.3 gm

Catalog Number: 36
Stratum: II extension

Stratum Description: Artifacts recovered from above cobbles
while expanding exposed area (not screened)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	curved glass	dark green/black glass, probably from wine bottle
3	nails	2 corroded, cut/wrought; 1 wire galvanized nail
1 pc	oyster shell	0.6 gms

Catalog Number: 37
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 12.0
Closing Depths (in.): 16.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Sandy Silt (eastern portion of test)
Medium Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Cinder and Ash (western portion of test)
Fine gravel pocket in southwest corner of test
(Above Soil types associated with Cobbles)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	nail fragment	corroded, cut/wrought
1 pc	corroded iron	0.2 gms
2 pcs	coal	0.6 gms
2	cobbles	sample from cobble feature (ca. 3.5" x 2.5" x 1.5" - 295 gms; ca. 3.75" x 3" x 2" - 544 gms)

Catalog Number: 38
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 16.0
Closing Depths (in.): 20.0/23.0

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Orange/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sm pc	curved glass	aqua
1.	nail fragment	corroded, probably wrought head
15 sm pcs	red brick	17.7 gms

SHOVEL TEST 4

Catalog Number: 39
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 5.5/7.0

Stratum Description: Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
1 pc	curved (bottle) glass	clear, trace embossed lettering ("...HER")
1 pc	wood	1.9 gms
4 pcs	red brick	22.5 gms
3 pcs	coal	8.9 gms
2 pc	cinder	0.8 gms

Catalog Number: 40
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 5.5/7.5
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0

Stratum Description: Light Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Silt with some rocks, pebbles and roots

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 sm pcs	curved glass	2 clear, 1 amber
16 sm pcs	red brick	12.7 gms
1 pc	coal	0.6 gms
1 pc	cinder	0.1 gm
1 pc	hard shell clam	0.3 gms

SHOVEL TEST 5

Catalog Number: 42
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 2.0

Stratum Description: Sod and Black/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 pcs.	red brick	3.3 gms
1 pc.	wood	0.4 gms
1 pc.	coal	0.4 gms

Catalog Number: 43
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 2.0
Closing Depths (in.): 8.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	bottle glass	dark green bottle base fragment probably from wine bottle
1 pc	curved (bottle) glass	amber
3 sm pcs	flat glass	clear
1 pc	red brick	0.4 gms
4 pcs	mortar	1.3 gms
2 pcs	coal	0.7 gms
5 pcs	mammal bone	calcined (2.5 gms)
1	chip	chert (0.9 gms), possibly naturally fractured but edge chipping suggests possible aboriginal utilization

Catalog Number: 44
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 8.0
Closing Depths (in.): 13.5

Stratum Description: Tan/Brown Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	flat glass	clear
4 pcs	coal	1.8 gms

Catalog Number: 45
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 13.5
Closing Depths (in.): 29.0

Stratum Description: Yellow/Brown Silt with Rocks

Quantity	Artifact	Description
25 pcs	red brick	57.0 gms (small chips and 3 larger pcs)
1 pc.	mortar	0.1 gm

Catalog Number: 46
Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 29.0
Closing Depths (in.): 36.5

Stratum Description: Light/Brown Sandy Silt
(auger test - stratum continues)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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No Cultural Materials

SHOVEL TEST 6

Catalog Number: 47
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 10.0/11.0

Stratum Description: Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	plastic eyeglass lens	ovoid, 2" x 1 3/4"
1 sm pc	plastic	white, molded
1 sherd	pearlware	plain
2 pc	curved glass	clear, 1 w. trace embossing
2 pc	flat glass	clear
1	nail	wire
10 pcs	red brick	15.4 gms, 4 pcs w. white coating on one side
13 pcs	mortar/plaster	10.8 gms (most pcs similar to material coating brick pcs)
1 pc	misc. metal	flat lead strip 7/16" - 1/2" wide, 1 3/8" length
4 pcs	wood	1.4 gms
1	spall	quartz (probably non-aboriginally fractured)

Catalog Number: 48
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 10.0/11.0
Closing Depths (in.): 13.0/16.0

Stratum Description: Light Brown/Tan Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	metal button	copper alloy (probably brass), round face, ca. 1" diameter, no indication of decoration, shank on back broken off
3	pcs bottle glass	1 dark green, 2 aqua
2	nails	corroded, cut/wrought
9	pcs brick	64.4 gms (1 larger pc. and smaller chips)
1 pc	mortar	0.6 gms
3 pcs	coal	0.9 gms
Native American:		
1	quartz biface	blocky fragment, one edge thinned and utilized as tool (scraper), 1 1/8" x 7/8" x 3/8"; wt. 8.6 gms.
1	blocky fragment	quartz, fragment of tool with

graver tip 11/16" x 7/16" x 1/4"; wt.
1.5 gms

Faunal:
1 pc hard shell clam 1.1 gms

Catalog Number: 49 Opening Depths (in.): 13.0/16.0
Stratum: III Closing Depths (in.): 23.0/24.0

Stratum Description: Very Hard Packed Light Tan/Brown Silt Mottled
with Orange/Brown Silt and Dark Brown Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	pearlware	plain, from base and lower portion of side of bowl
1 sherd	bottle glass	clear, portion of rim/neck from bottle or jar (probably milk bottle), mold seam around rim
4 pcs	curved glass	1 dark green, 1 clear (thick, possibly from above bottle), 2 green tinted
23 pcs	flat glass	2 clear, 21 green tinted
14 pcs	red brick	263.2 gms (includes 2 larger pcs and smaller chips)
1 lg pc	concrete	smoothed on 2 sides (probably part of pavement or walkway) 443.9 gms
17 pcs	coal	19.5 gms
1 pc	wood	0.1 gms

Catalog Number: 50 Opening Depths (in.): 23.0/24.0
Stratum: IV Closing Depths (in.): 30.0

Stratum Description: Very Hard Packed Gray/Brown Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2	nail fragments	corroded, unidentified
15 pcs	red brick	20.9 gms
1 pc	coal	1.8 gms
1 pc	cinder	0.6 gms
1 pc	mica	ca. 1/16" thick (0.4 gms)
1 pc	curved glass	sm pc. decorative glass, part clear, part red; trace fluted decoration on one side

1 pc	flat glass	portion of circular pc. glass, clear, 1 1/2" diameter, does not appear to be optical glass
6 pcs	curved glass	3 clear, 3 aqua
6 pcs	flat glass	clear

 Catalog Number: 51
 Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 30.0
 Closing Depths (in.): 33.0

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Orange/Brown Sandy Silt
 (bedrock at base of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	burnt brick	9.4 gms
5 pcs	coal	3.9 gms
1 pc	corroded iron	0.7 gms

SHOVEL TEST 7 AND EXTENSION

Catalog Number: 52
Stratum: I (ST 7)

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5/7.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt with some Orange Sandy Silt Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	plastic	thin, clear plastic wrapping material cigarette filter (from sod)
2 pcs	plastic	printed surface, gummed back
1 sherd	porcelain	plain (appears to be "modern")
2 sherds	creamware	plain
3 sherds	pearlware	plain
1 sherd	slipware	buff body, clear glaze (probably slipware)
2 pcs	lamp glass	frosted
22	curved glass	1 amber, 3 bright green, 1 dark green, 17 clear
16 pcs	flat glass	7 clear, 7 aqua, 2 green tinted
1	machine screw	flat head, 1/2" length, 1/8" diameter
1	nail	aluminum wire nail
22	nails	partially corroded, 14 wire, 8 cut
2 pcs	corroded iron	probably nail fragments (7.3 gms)
1 pc	sheet metal	ferrous, fragment ca. 5"x4.5" with nail holes
1 pc	rubber	probably wire insulation (1/8" diameter)
3 pcs	red brick	10.0 gms, 1 pc glazed on one side
4 pcs	tar paper?	9.1 gms
7 pcs	wood	8.4 gms (some charred, one with adhering slag)
9 pcs	plaster wall board	26.7 gms
8 pcs	mortar	100.2 gms
24 pcs	coal	15.4 gms
43 pcs	cinder/slag	127.9 gms
1 pc	red sandstone	87.1 gms, possible building stone
8 sm pcs	unidentified	burnt/calcined material (5.6 gms)
Native American:		
1	flake	yellow jasper - possible resharpening flake (0.4 gms)
1	blocky fragment	quartz (8.9 gms)
Faunal:		
1 pc	bird bone	0.4 gms
1 pcs	calcined mammal bone?	1.0 gm

Catalog Number: 53
Stratum: Ia (ST 7 extension)

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 7.0/9.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt with some Orange Sandy
Silt Mottling (Not Screened)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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No Cultural Materials - Not Screened

Catalog Number: 54
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 6.5/7.5
Closing Depths (in.): 8.0/9.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with some Darker
Orange/Brown Mottling (Cobbles Exposed at base
of Stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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7 sherds	creamware	plain
4 sherds	cream col. earthenware	plain
3 sherds	or. exp. porcelain	blue painted underglaze
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	polychrome painted overglaze
2 pcs.	pipe stems	fragments of kaolin smoking pipe stems (one w. bore diameter 4/64"; one w. bore diameter 5/64")
1 pc	buckle	part of metal belt buckle, unident. non-ferrous metal, raised decoration)
1	button	unidentified material, 2 holes, undecorated 19/32" diameter
1 pc	curved (bottle) glass	dark green
7 pcs	curved glass	6 aqua, 1 clear
1 pc	melted glass	clear
14 pcs	flat glass	clear/green tinted
1	machine screw	copper alloy; (probably brass) 1/8" diameter; 1/4" length
4	nails	corroded, cut/wrought
2 sm pcs	red brick	1.8 gms
1 pc	mortar	1.7 gms
12	pcs coal	11.6 gms
17 pcs	cinder/slag	11.3 gms
Faunal:		
1 pc	mammal bone	probably small mammal (1.0 gms)
13 sm pcs	oyster shell	4.5 gms

Catalog Number: 55
Stratum: II (ST 7 ext.)

Opening Depths (in.): 7.0/9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 8.0/9.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with some Darker Orange/Brown Mottling (Cobbles Exposed at base of Stratum) - Also includes material in similar soil with roots in northwest corner adjacent to cobbles)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
5 sherds	white s.g. stoneware	plain, 3 sherds from base of cup w. ring base
8 sherds	creamware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	blue transfer printed
5 pcs	pipe stems	kaolin smoking pipe stem fragments bore diameters; 2 - 4/64"; 1 - 5/64"; 2 broken longitudinally mend - 4/64" bore diameter
4 pcs	bottle glass	dark green
2 sm pcs	curved glass	1 aqua, 1 light green (thin - lamp glass)
18 sm pcs	flat glass	9 light green, 4 aqua, 5 clear
2	nail fragments	corroded, cut/wrought
1 pc	corroded iron	1.4 gms
1 pc	red brick	2.3 gms
2 pcs	mortar/cement	with embedded pcs of coal (58.3 gms)
3 pcs	mortar	37.7 gms
32 pcs	coal	20.8 gms
10 pcs	cinder slag	27.7 gms
1	chip	quartz (possibly naturally fractured)
Native American:		
1	flake	black chert, decortication (3.1 gms)
Faunal:		
3 pcs	bird bone	0.5 gms
1 pc	mammal bone	0.1 gm
1	mammal tooth	incisor (possibly dog) 1.3 gms
3 pcs	oyster shell	0.5 gms

Catalog Number: 56
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 8.0/9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0/15.0

Stratum Description: Cobbles in Brown Sandy Silt with Light Brown Sandy Silt Mottling (Except Northwest corner of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
1 pc	curved (bottle) glass	dark green
3 sm pcs	curved thin glass	aqua
3 sm pcs	flat glass	clear/green tinted
2 pcs	cinder/slag	0.1 gm
2 sm pcs	charcoal	< 0.1 gm
1	cobble	sample from cobble feature (ca 4 1/4" x 3 1/4" x 2" - 644 gms)

Faunal:

1 pc	mammal bone	small mammal (0.4 gms)
1 pc	bone	bird/rodent (0.1 gm)
3 pcs	hard shell clam	1.8 gms

Catalog Number: 57
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 8.0/9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 15.0/17.0

Stratum Description: Light Brown Sandy silt with Light Orange
Sandy Silt Mottling (northwest corner of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 sherds	oriental exp. porcelain	blue painted underglaze
1 sherd	white s.g. stoneware	plain
5 sherds	creamware	4 plain, 1 sherd paste only
1 pc	bottle glass	dark green
2 pcs	flat glass	clear
1	nail fragment	corroded, cut/wrought (probably wrought)
4 sm pcs	mammal bone	from small mammal (0.7 gms)
1 pc	oyster shell	0.2 gm
1 pc	hard shell clam	0.6 gm
1 pc	coal	0.2 gms
2 pcs	cinder/slag	0.7 gms
1 sm pc	charcoal	< 0.1 gm
1	blocky fragment	chert, possibly naturally fractured

Catalog Number: 58
Stratum: V and VI (upper portion)

Opening Depths (in.): 12.0/17.0
Closing Depths (in.): 23.0/25.0

Stratum Description: Orange Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt (Stratum V) and Upper Portion of Black/Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown and Orange Brown Sandy Silt with roots (Stratum VI)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
2	nail fragments	corroded, cut/wrought
8 pcs	red brick	16.9 gms
9 pcs	mortar	7.0 gms
2 pcs	coal	0.7 gms
4 pcs	cinder/slag	3.1 gms

Catalog Number: 59
Stratum: VI (lower portion)

Opening Depths (in.): 23.0/25.0
Closing Depths (in.): 28.0/32.0

Stratum Description: Black/Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Brown and Orange Brown Sandy Silt with schist cobbles and pieces of mica (lower portion of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	red earthenware	unglazed
2	nails	corroded cut/wrought, 1 probably cut
2 pcs	plaster wall board	6.2 gms
23 sm pcs	red brick	28.1 gms
4 pcs	mica	sample of larger pcs saved, (largest 2" x 1.5" (2.3 gms))

Catalog Number: 60
Stratum: VII

Opening Depths (in.): 28.0/32.0
Closing Depths (in.): 33.5/34.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Sandy Silt with with Black, Orange and Yellow Mottling with Rocks and Roots

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 pc	curved glass	clear
1 lg pc	red brick	portion of brick 3 1/2" wide; 2" thick (722.0 gms)
5 pcs	red brick	20.9 gms
1 pc	mica	1/16" thick (0.7 gms) (sample of pcs. of mica)

 Catalog Number: 61
 Stratum: VIII

Opening Depths (in.): 33.5/34.0
 Closing Depths (in.): 46.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Silt (stratum continues)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	wood	0.1 gms
1 pc	coal	0.2 gm
1 pc	cinder	< 0.1 gm

SHOVEL TEST 8

Catalog Number: 68
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 11.5

Stratum Description: Mottled Yellow, Brown, Black, Orange, and
Dark Brown Sandy Silt

and

Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 11.5
Closing Depths (in.): 13.5/15

Stratum Description: Orange Silt with Dark Brown and Black Mottling
(Bagged together with Stratum I)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	cigarette filter	
1 pc	chewing gum	
1 sherd	red earthenware	unglazed
8 sherds	creamware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	plain
1 pc	pipe stem	fragment kaolin pipe stem, 4/64" bore diameter
5 pcs	curved glass	clear, 1 with trace embossed lettering and molded stippling
11 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
1	nail	aluminum wire nail
11	nails	10 wire, 1 cut
2	nail fragments	cut
9 pcs	brick	15.4 gms
16 pcs	mortar	187.8 gms
5 pcs	unident material	plaster? (2.8 gms)
7 pcs	wood	21.5 gms
2 pcs	coal	4.2 gms
11 pcs	cinder/slag	23.8 gms
Pcs.	coal, slag concrete	discarded in field
Native American:		
1	flake	quartz (0.5 gms)
Faunal:		
2 sm pcs	mammal bone	0.2 gms
1 pc	bird bone	0.3 gms
1 pc	hard shell clam	0.8 gm
9 pcs	hard shell clam?	eroded pcs of shell? (4.1 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 9

Catalog Number: 63
 Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
 Closing Depths (in.): 2.0/3.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt with some Orange Sandy Silt
 Mottling - Stratum sampled (Cobble Feature at base
 of stratum)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	plastic	circular (1/2" diameter) pc. thin white plastic (may be seal for tube - e.g. toothpaste)
3 pcs	curved glass	2 bright green, 1 clear
1 pc	cinder	0.5 gms
Faunal:		
1 pc	bird bone	0.2 gms.

SHOVEL TEST 10

Catalog Number: 64
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 7.0

Stratum Description: Sod and Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	nail	corroded, cut/wrought
1 sm pc	red brick	0.9 gms, trace adhering plaster
1 sm pc	wood	0.4 gms
6 pcs	coal	13.3 gms
1 pc	cinder	1.2 gms

Catalog Number: 65
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 7.0
Closing Depths (in.): 18.5/21

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Tan Silty Sand with Brick
and Mortar (stratum continues)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	pipe stem	fragment of kaolin smoking pipe stem, bore diameter 4/64"
5 pcs	curved glass	4 clear, 1 green tinted
4 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
2	nails	wire
1 pc	corroded iron	1.7 gms
33 pcs	red brick	61.2 gms
2 pcs	mortar	1.1 gms
14 pcs	coal	19.9 gms
7 pcs	cinder/slag	10.4 gms
Pcs	brick, mortar, coal, cinder	discarded in field

Faunal:

1 pc	mammal bone	0.7 gms
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SHOVEL TEST 11

Catalog Number: 66
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 3.75

Stratum Description: Blue Stone Slab (Removed Prior to Excavation of Shovel Test)

Catalog Number: 67
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 3.75
Closing Depths (in.): 5.5

Stratum Description: Cement Layer

and

Stratum III

Opening Depths (in.): 5.5
Closing Depths (in.): 14.0

Stratum Description: Gray Sand and Cinder with Broken Flagstone Pcs. (strata II and III screened together)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	whole red brick	8" x 3 3/8" x 2 1/4", manufacturers mark in panel "O C? & M C"
5 pcs	red brick	36.3 gms
16 pcs	coal	0.9 gms
33 pcs	cinder/slag	124.0 gms (inc. 1g pc 85.0 gms), some pcs have adhering mortar
16 pcs	mortar	73.6 gms
2 pcs	cement	127.1 gms, smoothed on one surface
4	pcs	stone (154.0 gms)
Pcs	coal, cinder/slag, flagstone, mortar/cement	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 68
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 14.0
Closing Depths (in.): 15.0/15.5

Stratum Description: Grayish White Cinder and Ash

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 pc	red brick	4.2 gms
2 pcs	mortar	0.7 gms
25 pcs	coal	15.9 gms
66 pcs	cinder/slag	169.0 gms
Pcs	cinder/slag, coal, brick	discarded in field

 Catalog Number: 69
 Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 15.0/15.5
 Closing Depths (in.): 42.5

Stratum Description: Tan Brown Sandy Silt (stratum continues)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	oriental ex. porcelain	underglaze blue painted decoration
5 sherds	creamware	plain
2 sherds	pearlware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	underglaze blue painted rim sherd
1 pc	kaolin pipe	heel portion of pipe (ca. 1/4 heel), undecorated, hole in stem portion 5/64"
2 pcs	kaolin pipe stems	bore diameters; 1 - 5/64"; 1 - 4/64"
7 pcs	kaolin pipe bowls	2 include rim portions (1 of these burnt), one with trace molded decoration
3 pcs	bottle glass	dark green, heavily patinated
18 pcs	flat glass	13 aqua, 5 clear (patinated)
2	nails	1 cut; 1 corroded, cut/wrought
1	metal rod	corroded curved metal (iron) rod ca. 3/8 diameter; 10" length
2 pcs	red brick	2.6 gms
8 pcs	coal	7.1 gms (2 pcs w. adhering mortar)
2 pcs	cinder	0.3 gms
1 pc	charcoal	0.2 gms
Pcs.	cinder/slag	discarded in field
Native American:		
1	quartz tool	blocky fragment, one edge modified for use as spokeshave other edge also possibly utilized; 2" x 1" x 5/8"; wt. 31.7 gms.
2	blocky fragments	quartz, 4.8 gms and 5.2 gms (the latter possibly non-aboriginally fractured)
Faunal:		
5 pcs	mammal bone	from large mammal (1 pc broken during excavation, 3 pieces w. butchering marks
4 pcs	oyster shell	4.6 gms

SHOVEL TEST 12

Catalog Number: 70
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 3.0

Stratum Description: Blue Stone Slab (Removed)

Catalog Number: 71
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 3.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.0

Stratum Description: Tan Sand with some broken flagstone
(not screened)

Quantity Artifact

Description

No Cultural Materials - Stratum Not Screened

Catalog Number: 72
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 6.0
Closing Depths (in.): 8.5

Stratum Description: Cement Layer (not screened)

Quantity Artifact

Description

No Cultural Materials - Stratum Not Screened

Catalog Number: 73
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 8.5
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0/14.0

Stratum Description: Slag, Cinder and Ash, intermittent layer of cement
at base of ash (1/3 sample screened)

Quantity Artifact

Description

1 pc	red brick	with adhering mortar and slag, 201.4 gms
2 pcs	mortar/cement	with embedded pcs coal, cinder and brick, 180.9 gms
20 pcs	mortar	38.9 gms
1 lg pc	slag	35.7 gms
Pcs	coal/cinder/slag	230 gms
Sm Pcs	coal, cinder/slag mortar	discarded in field

 Catalog Number: 74
 Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 12.0/14.0
 Closing Depths (in.): 33.0

Stratum Description: Reddish Brown Sandy Silt (stratum continues below
 base of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
7 pcs	coal	5.4 gms
45 pcs	cinder/slag	41.4 gms
1 sm pc	mortar	0.4 gms
1	cobble	igneous plutonic rock, possibly fire-cracked (134.2 gms)

SHOVEL TEST 13

Catalog Number: 75
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 4.0

Stratum Description: Sod and Gray/Black Sandy Silt
and

Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 4.0
Closing Depths (in.): 10.5

Stratum Description: Medium Gray/Brown Sandy Silt (strata I and II bagged together)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
6 pcs	curved glass	1 amber, 4 clear
1 pc	red brick	1.7 gms
2 pcs	coal	1.1 gms
1	chip	quartz (possibly non-aboriginally fractured)
Native American:		
2	blocky fragments	quartz; wt. 1.6 gms & 2.3 gms
Faunal:		
1 pc	hard shell clam	0.6 gms

Catalog Number: 76
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 10.5
Closing Depths (in.): 15.0

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt with Brown and Dark Brown Mottling (many roots)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	red earthenware	brown lustrous (manganese?) glaze interior and exterior (exterior may have had unglazed portions)
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
3 pcs	curved glass	clear
2 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
7 sm pcs	red brick	6.0 gms
4 pcs	coal	4.9 gms

Catalog Number: 77
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 15.0
Closing Depths (in.): 35.0

Stratum Description: Hard Packed Gray/Brown Sandy Silt

and

Stratum: V

Opening Depths (in.): 35.0
Closing Depths (in.): 36.0

Stratum Description: Yellow/Gray Sandy Silt (Stratum continues)
(Strata IV and V screened together)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	glass bead	clear glass, cylindrical, diameter 1/4", height 3/16", hole diameter 1/16"
2 pcs	curved glass	clear, trace molded/pressed decoration on one side
3 sm pcs	red brick	0.7 gms
1 sm pc	coal	0.1 gm

SHOVEL TEST 14

Catalog Number: 78
Stratum: I

Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 2.0/6.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Medium
Orange Brown Sandy Silt (not screened)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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No Cultural Materials Recovered - Stratum Not Screened

Catalog Number: 79
Stratum: II

Opening Depths (in.): 2.0/6.5
Closing Depths (in.): 5.0/8.5

Stratum Description: Medium Orange/Brown Sandy Silt (disturbance in
eastern portion of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
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1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	plain
1 sherd	red earthenware	unglazed
1 sherd	creamware	small rim sherd with molded circumferential band of dots in groove below rim
8 sherds	creamware	plain
3 sherds	pearlware	plain (one from basal ring from bowl)
1 sherd	pearlware	trace of hand painted underglaze blue lines, sherd from base of plate or shallow bowl, decoration on interior
1 sherd	pearlware	blue transfer printed
1 sherd	pearlware	green edgeware
3 pcs	kaolin pipe stem	2 mend from a single stem fractured longitudinally, 4/64" bore diameter; 2nd fragment from end of stem - 4/64" bore diameter
4 pcs	curved glass	2 aqua, 2 clear
6 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
4	nails	corroded, cut/wrought
6 pcs	corroded metal	probably from nails, 10.7 gms
4 pcs	red brick	2.6 gms
28 sm pcs	coal	12.4 gms
5 pcs	slag	7.2 gms
Pcs	coal, slag	discarded in field
2 sm pcs	charcoal	0.1 gms

Faunal:

3 sm pcs mammal bone 1.7 gms
1 sm pc oyster shell < 0.1 gm

Catalog Number: 80
Stratum: III

Opening Depths (in.): 5.0/8.5
Closing Depths (in.): 10.0/12.0

Stratum Description: Cobbles in Medium Brown Sandy Silt (western portion of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
7 sherds	creamware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	plain
1 sherd	pearlware	blue transfer printed
3 pcs	curved glass	1 clear, 1 aqua, 1 green
6 pcs	flat glass	1 clear, 4 green tinted, patinated
1	nail	corroded, cut/wrought
1 pc	red brick	1.0 gms
2 pcs	coal	0.9 gms
2	cobbles	sample of cobbles from feature; ca. 3 1/4" x 3" x 2", 555.5 gms (one end fractured); ca. 4 1/4" x 3" x 3 1/2", 785.2 gms

Catalog Number: 81
Stratum: IV

Opening Depths (in.): 5.0/8.5
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0/13.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Sandy Silt (eastern portion of test)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
7 sherds	creamware	plain
2 pcs	flat glass	aqua
4 pcs	red brick	3.5 gms

MISCELLANEOUS SURFACE FINDS

Catalog Number: 82

Location: Artifact recovered from topsoil above orange soil above cobbles while clearing cobble feature on west side of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	pearlware	blue transfer printed

Catalog Number: 83

Location: Artifacts recovered from orange soil above cobbles while clearing feature on west side of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	creamware	plain
1 pc	bottle glass	clear, molded stippling on exterior
1	small light bulb	socket missing, type used in electrical equipment or for decorative purposes
1 pc	misc metal	3/16" diameter; 15/16" length triangular pc. lead? strip; 11/16" at base, 2 1/2" length, 1/32" thick

Catalog Number: 84

Location: Artifacts recovered from surface of cobble feature west side of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
4 sherds	creamware	plain
1 pc	flat glass	green tinted, patinated

Catalog Number: 85

Location: Artifacts eroding from bank along 160th Street on
south side of Roger Morris Park

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd 1 pc.	oriental exp. porcelain pipe stem	underglaze blue painted decoration fragment from end of stem of kaolin smoking pipe - bore diameter 5/64"
Faunal: 1 pc	oyster shell	7.4 gms (whole valve)

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED DURING CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Catalog Number: 86

Location: West Side of Mansion/Backdirt from Construction Trench/North Foundation Wall/Vicinity of Cobble Feature

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	overglaze painted (brown or purple) floral decoration, from base of saucer

Catalog Number: 87

Location: West Side of Mansion/Recovered from Construction Trench During Excavation/North Foundation Wall/East of Areaway/Near Location of Hyphen Porch Steps (From Stratum of Brown, Light Brown and Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Rocks and Brick)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
5 sherds	hard paste porcelain	from small shallow bowl (height, 1 1/8"; estimated diameter 5 1/4"), overglaze painted red floral design (3 sherds mend - probably broken during excavation of trench)
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	plain (small sherd possibly from above bowl)
2 pcs	table glass	clear glass; 1 piece from base of stemmed goblet with trace pontil scar on base; 1 piece from stem of goblet or bowl (do not mend but possibly from same vessel)
2 sm pcs	curved glass	clear

Catalog Number: 88

Location: Artifacts Found on Backdirt Pile in Northwest Portion of Construction Area (Backdirt from Construction Trench along Northwest Foundation Wall of Main Wing; West Hyphen Foundation Wall; and Trench at Base of Hyphen Porch Steps)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	delftware	undecorated, basal portion of ointment pot, base diameter ca. 2 1/2"
1 sherd	hard paste porcelain	from small shallow bowl (height, 1 1/8"); overglaze red floral design; possibly from same vessel described in catalog #87
8 sherds	creamware	undecorated
1 sherd	pearlware	undecorated
1 sherd	whiteware/ironstone	undecorated
2	kaolin pipe stems	bore diameters 4/64"
3 pcs	bottle base	dark green, patinated glass from base of wine/liquor bottle, with ca 1 1/2" "kick-up"; pieces mend (broken during excavation of trench), base diameter 3 1/2", no mold seams, free blown or possible blown in mold.
1 pc	bottle neck	dark green patinated, possibly from same bottle as above; no mold seams; separately applied lip.
1 pc	bottle glass	aqua, from base of small bottle or vial, estimated diameter 1"
3 pcs	curved (bottle) glass	clear
1 pc	flat (window) glass	green tinted
1 pc	oyster shell	2.0 gms

Catalog Number: 89

Location: West Side of Main Wing of Mansion/Recovered from Construction Trench/Between Two Northernmost Areaways/From Remaining Intact Portion of Brown Sandy Silt Stratum Overlying Bedrock

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	red earthenware	unglazed
1	nail	cut/wrought
Native American:		
1	biface fragment	quartz, possibly represents basal portion of projectile point, width 7/8"; max. thickness 5/16"; wt. 3.6 gms.
1	blocky fragment	rose quartz; wt. 5.2 gms
Faunal:		
1	mammal tooth	0.5 gms

6 sm pcs	mammal bone	1.3 gms
6 pcs	hard shell clam	18.0 gms
2 pcs	oyster shell	2.2 gms

 Catalog Number: 90

Location: West Side of Main Mansion Wing/Recovered from Construction Trench/Artifact Associated with Pipe Trench Immediately South of Northwest Corner of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	brick	8" x 3 1/2" x 2 1/4"; 1973.4 gms; manufacturers mark in panel: "BROCKWAY"

 Catalog Number: 91

Location: South Side of Mansion/West of Portico/Recovered from Construction Trench/From Dark Brown Sandy Silt Immediately Underneath Bluestones Adjacent to Foundation Wall.

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	brick	8" x 3 3/8" x 2 1/4", with adhering mortar, wt. 2200.5 gms; manufacturers mark in panel: "EMPIRE"

 Catalog Number: 92

Location: Trench West Side of Main Mansion Wing/Opposite Central Areaway/Recovered from Construction Trench/Area of Disturbance Visible on Construction Trench Profile

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	slipware	red bodied, trace white slip under clear glaze
1 pc	bottle glass	dark green, patinated
1 sherd	whiteware/pearlware	plain

Faunal:
1 pc mammal bone 3.3 gms, from rib
2 pcs hard shell clam 10.5 gms

Catalog Number: 93
Location: Recovered from Backdirt/South of Mansion and West of Portico

Quantity Artifact Description

1 sherd whiteware rim sherd from plate

Catalog Number: 94
Location: Southwest Corner of Mansion/Recovered from Backdirt Pile

Quantity Artifact Description

1 pc pipe stem bore diameter 4/64"

Catalog Number: 95
Location: West Side Mansion/Base of Foundation Between Two Southernmost
Areaways/Fill in Cut-out Bedrock "Foundation Construction
Trench"

Quantity Artifact Description

1 sherd porcelain oriental export, trace underglaze blue
decoration, sherd from base of plate or
bowl
9 pcs flat (window) glass green/aqua tinted
1 pc misc metal fragment of 15/16" wide pc of iron, ca
3/32 thick
1 sm pc brick with attached corroded iron

Catalog Number: 96

Location: East Side of Mansion/Recovered from Disturbed Soil Adjacent to Octagon Wing/Above "Plow Zone" Stratum/North End of Construction Trench/Beneath East Hyphen Porch

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	brick	20.8 gms
2 pcs	mortar	35.9 gms
Faunal:		
1 pc	mammal bone	rib from medium sized mammal (14.1 gms)
1 pc	hard shell clam	4.0 gms

Catalog Number: 97

Location: East Side of Mansion/Recovered from Construction Trench Along North Foundation Wall of Main Wing/Ca. Two Feet West of Unit A/From Upper Portion of Stratum Below "Plow Zone" (Stratum 11 on Unit A Profile)/ May be intrusive due to root action.

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	kaolin smoking pipe	fragment of stem and portion of bowl with flat heel, bore diameter 4/64"
Faunal:		
1 pc	bird bone	9.8 gms

Catalog Number: 98

Location: East Side of Mansion/North Foundation Wall/Ca. Two Feet West of Unit A/Loose Yellow/Brown Silt Next to Foundation Wall/Below "Plow Zone" Stratum

Quantity	Artifact	Description
Faunal:		
1 pc.	mammal bone	portion of long bone from medium/large size mammal (fractured during excavation), cut mark on bone (38.0

2 pcs bird bone gms)
 3.2 gms

Catalog Number: 99
Location: Northeast Corner of Mansion/Recovered from Backdirt Pile

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	pipe stem	bore diameter, 4/64"

Catalog Number: 100
Location: Brick Removed by Construction Workers from Top (Covering)
Course of "Drain" Construction/Base of Foundation/Southeast
Corner of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	brick	8 5/8" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/8", mortar at each end for attachment to underlying bricks (2245.1 gms)

Catalog Number: 101
Location: Artifacts From Fill in Brick "Drain"/Base of Foundation
Wall/Southeast Corner of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
11 pcs	window glass	aqua/green tinted

Catalog Number: 102

Location: Fill Adjacent to Brick "Drain" at Base of Foundation/Southeast
Corner of Mansion

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	corroded metal	probably nail head (7.0 gms)

Catalog Number: 103

Location: Recovered from Backdirt from Excavation of Southeastern-most
Post for Construction Fence

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	fractured quartz pebble	one edge may have been utilized by Native Americans, possibly non- aboriginally fractured

Catalog Number: 103

Location: Recovered During Excavation of Southeastern Corner of Eastern
Dry Well/Possibly from Rubble-filled Pit

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	"industrial" porcelain	probably portion of bathroom fixture (727.0 gms)

Catalog Number: 104

Location: Eastern Drainage Pipe Backhoe Trench/Recovered From Disturbed
Area in Western Wall Trench

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	bottle glass	clear probably from side of small

octagonal bottle with sloping sides
(probably ink bottle)

Catalog Number: 105

Location: Eastern Drainage Pipe Backhoe Trench/Recovered From Backdirt
Pile at Southern End of Trench

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	white ware/pearl ware	blue transfer printed, rim sherd with trace of design around interior of rim
1 pc	bird bone	leg bone from large bird (e.g turkey)

Catalog Number: 106

Location: Western Dry Well Excavation/Recovered While Clearing Around
Stone Wall in Southwest Corner

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	white ware/pearl ware	undecorated

Catalog Number: 107

Location: Western Drainage Pipe Backhoe Trench/Recovered During
Excavation of Trench Approximately 24 Feet South of Mansion
Vicinity of "Trench" Disturbance

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	soft paste porcelain	approximately 1/2 of saucer, 5 3/8" diameter, height 1/2", hand painted polychrome decoration around inner rim (probably 20th century)

Catalog Number: 108

Location: Western Drainage Pipe Backhoe Trench/Recovered From Backdirt
Pile Near Southern End of Trench

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	pearlware/white ware	rim sherd with molded wavy rim, green tinted around rim (debased edgware?)
1 sherd	buff bodied stoneware	underfired stoneware, flat sherd probably from base of vessel, part of makers mark present, part of monogram (.E) in shield design present; below shield, "FIRE PROOF"
