

## **PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE**

**James J. Peters, Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder Center and Parking Structure**

130 West Kingsbridge Road  
New York City, Borough of the Bronx  
Bronx County, New York

HAA 4446-31  
OPRHP 12PR00473

**Submitted to:**

The LA Group  
40 Long Alley  
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

**Prepared by:**

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March 2012

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 12PR00473

Involved State and Federal Agencies: United States Department of Veteran Affairs

Phase of Survey: IB

## LOCATION INFORMATION

Location: 130 West Kingsbridge Road

Minor Civil Division: Borough of Bronx (00501)

County: Bronx County

## SURVEY AREA

Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder (SCI/D) Center:

Approximate Length: 850 ft (260 m)

Approximate Width: 570 ft (174 m)

Approximate Number of Acres Surveyed: 8.6 acres (3.4 ha)

Parking Structure:

Approximate Length: 370 ft (113 m)

Approximate Width: 160 ft (49 m)

Approximate Number of Acres Surveyed: 1.5 acres (0.6 ha)

7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Central Park

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Backhoe Trenches: 3 backhoe-excavated trenches between 23.0 and 32.8ft (7-10 m) long, 4-feet (1.2 m) wide,  
and between about 7.9 and 9.8 ft (2.4-3 m) deep

Shovel Test Pits: 8 STPs placed at maximum 50-ft (15-m) intervals in the northeast corner of the property.

## RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: none

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: none

Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: none

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No further archeological investigation is recommended for the James J. Peters VAMC SCI/D Center and Parking Structure project.

Report Author: Tracy Shaffer Miller

Date of Report: March 23, 2012

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## PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

### INTRODUCTION

The LA Group retained Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) on behalf of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to complete a Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance for the proposed Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder Center and Parking Structure at the James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center located at 130 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York. The United States Veteran Affairs Department is funding this project. Therefore, the investigation was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

### PROJECT INFORMATION

Hartgen completed a Phase IA archeological sensitivity assessment for the project in January 2012 and recommended a Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance in order to assess the presence or absence of archeological deposits and/or prior disturbance in the project APEs. The project area has a high sensitivity for precontact and historical deposits, particularly a Revolutionary War-era fort. However, documentary research and modern conditions indicate that much of the project APEs have undergone substantial disturbance associated with late 19<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction and demolition of buildings at the site (Hartgen 2012).

In particular, the Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance concentrated on determining the presence or absence of deposits or features associated with potential precontact activity, the Revolutionary War-era Fort Number Six, a c. 1872 structure (MDS 1), and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century use of the parcel by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum or the old U.S. Veterans' Bureau hospital in the old orphanage buildings (Map 2).

OPRHP reviewed the Phase IA report and concurred with Hartgen recommendations for a Phase IB in a letter dated February 15, 2012.

### Project Location

James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) is located southwest of West Kingsbridge Road between Sedgwick Avenue to the north and west and Webb Avenue to the east and south (Map 1).

The existing hospital buildings are located along the western portion of the property. Parking lots currently occupy most of the eastern portion of the property. The existing main hospital building is located along the western side of the property. The hospital is a nine-story structure built in the late 1970s.

The maximum elevation of the project area is about 180 feet (55 m) above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929. Southeast of the existing hospital building, the landscape gradually slopes towards Webb Avenue and West Kingsbridge Road. West and south of the hospital the landscape slopes steeply downward towards the Harlem River.

### Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the property that will be directly or indirectly altered by the proposed undertaking. There are two discrete areas within the project where extensive ground disturbing activities will take place for the proposed developments within the VAMC property:

- Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder (SCI/D) Center northeast of the existing hospital (Maps 2 and 2a)

- Encompasses approximately 8.6 acres (3.4 ha),
- New free-standing multi-level building with connecting corridors to the main existing hospital building,
- Parking lot reconstruction and new basketball court and picnic area.
- Parking Structure southeast of the hospital (Map 2 and 2b)
  - Encompasses approximately 1.5 acres (0.6 ha),
  - Six-story parking garage with two levels below grade,
  - Reconstruction of surrounding retaining walls and roadways.

## **BEDROCK GEOLOGY**

The Phase IA report described the bedrock geology in the project area as Inwood Marble. However, upon closer field inspection of bedrock outcrops, as well as bedrock encountered in the trenches and reexamination of the bedrock geology map (Fisher et al. 1970) it was determined that Fordham Gneiss is the bedrock type underlying the project area. This is notable as this is the type of stone used to construct the c. 1899 orphanage building foundations (Photo 1).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted on March 6 and 7, 2012. The field crew consisted of John Ham and Sarah Fisher. Tracy S. Miller was the project director. The weather was cool and clear providing excellent conditions for excavation and visibility. The ground was not frozen at the time of fieldwork.

The field program consisted of three backhoe-excavated trenches and eight hand-excavated shovel test pits (STPs). The Phase IB testing program presented in the Phase IA report proposed four backhoe excavated trenches. One trench that was to be excavated in the grassy area at the north end of the SCI/D Center APE was replaced with STPs due to the ground not being frozen as was anticipated.

### **Shovel Testing**

Archeologists excavated eight STPs at a maximum interval of 50-ft (15-m) in a lawn at the north end of the SCI/D Center APE (Map 2a). STPs were placed in areas that were not characterized by obvious fill or other disturbance, existing paving, or existing utilities (Map 2b, Photos 2-5).

Each STP was 16 inches (40 cm) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Soil Color Charts 2000). The location of each STP was plotted on the project map. Test excavation was photographed.

### **Backhoe Trenching**

The Phase IA literature review research and historical map overlays were utilized to place backhoe trenches in locations most likely to encounter archeological deposits or features. Proposed trench locations were also strategically located to avoid the cellar holes and deep demolition debris associated with the footprint of the orphanage/old hospital buildings (Maps 2-2b). Other factors including existing underground utilities, existing parking lot features, trees, and maintaining access within the hospital grounds informed the trench locations (Photos 6 and 7).

Backhoe trench excavation was directed by the archeological crew. Trenches were excavated stratigraphically and soils were piled next to each trench and examined for artifacts. Soils were troweled to inspect the deposits for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. Trench walls were cleaned and

examined for artifacts in trenches that were less than four feet deep, and the walls were profiled and photographed (Photo 7, Figures 1-3). Trenches greater than four feet deep were documented from the surface. Trench locations were mapped and plotted on the project map.

### **Artifacts and Laboratory**

At the laboratory, shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft Access database (Appendix I: Shovel Test Records). No artifacts were collected during the Phase IB.

## **RESULTS**

### **Shovel Testing**

The eight STPs revealed some moderate disturbance in the area. Archeologists encountered compact, gravelly fill between 6.3 and 22.1 inches (16-56 cm) deep in the STPs. Modern materials such as plastic, wire nails, and window glass were noted in this layer. Dark brown loamy sand buried A horizon between about 5.9 and 15.4 inches (15 and 39 cm) thick was identified below the fill in STPs 1-7. Dark yellowish brown loamy sand subsoil was identified in STPs 1 and 3-7. STP 2 terminated at 29.5 inches (75 cm) due to dense roots in an apparent A-horizon below fill. STP 8 terminated at 13.8 inches (35 cm) due to compact fill.

Heavy rocks that may be the top of the regolith layer (exfoliating bedrock in soil) and subsoil resting above bedrock were encountered at the bottom of STP 3-6. During the Phase IA site visit, exposed bedrock was noted along the west edge of the property along Sedgwick Avenue.

Some modern materials, brick fragments, and two window glass fragments were noted in the bottom of the fill layers and top of the A-horizon. No artifacts were collected from the STPs.

STPs were a very appropriate means for testing this portion of the APE due to the absence of paving, minimal amount of fill, and shallow bedrock, and general lack of historical development. All but two of the tests encountered natural subsoil. No intact historic deposits or features were encountered in the area tested.

### **Backhoe Trenches**

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in the SCI/D Center APE. Trench 3 was excavated in the Parking Structure APE. Although the three backhoe trenches were spread across the project area they uncovered similar general stratigraphy.

1. Modern asphalt parking lot/compacted gravel fill.
2. 1970s demolition debris fill from the razing of the old orphanage/hospital buildings.
3. Pre-1970s fill/natural topsoil.
4. Buried natural subsoil (intact in Trench 3 only).
5. Subsoil mixed with large pieces of broken bedrock (regolith).

### **Trench 1 (Figure 1)**

Trench 1, located in the parking lot near the southwest portion of the SCI/D APE was placed between two of the orphanage wings to look for deposits associated with the occupation of the orphanage or earlier deposits associated with the Revolutionary War-era fort adjacent to the APE (Maps 2 and 2a, Photo 6, Figure 1). Beneath about 17.7 inches (45 cm) of parking lot asphalt and modern crushed stone fill, the trench uncovered a brown sandy loam fill layer about 6.3 to 19.7 inches (16 to 50 cm) thick with large gneiss cobbles interspersed (Figure 1, Level 2). Beneath this fill layer there was a thick deposit of yellowish brown loamy sand with large gneiss cobbles. This layer represents the razing of the old orphanage/hospital buildings in the 1970s. Examination of the foundation in the basement of the extant c. 1899 chapel at the site revealed that

this variety of gneiss was used in the construction of the old orphanage/hospital buildings (Photo 1). A layer of dark yellowish brown loamy sand subsoil was uncovered below the demolition layer at about 8.2 ft (2.5 m) below current ground surface. The trench terminated when large fragments of gneiss bedrock were encountered at about 9.5 ft (2.9 m) below ground surface.

No historical or precontact artifacts were identified in Trench 1. The stratigraphy in this trench indicates that the 1970s demolition and grading of the site removed or disturbed any pre-1970s deposits or soils, as the natural subsoil was immediately below the demolition layer.

### **Trench 2 (Figure 2)**

Trench 2 was excavated in the northeastern portion of the SCI/D Center APE in order to identify remains associated with MDS 1, a structure attributed to L. Valentine on the 1872 Beers map (map not shown in this report, see Phase IA Map 6) (Maps 2 and 2a, Photo 7, Figure 2). The first layer below the asphalt was the 1970s demolition layer represented by 29.5-inch (75 cm) thick dark yellowish brown loamy sand with large gneiss cobbles (Figure 2, Level 1). Mottled light olive brown and dark brown loamy sand about 24 inches (60 cm) thick was encountered below the demolition layer (Level 2). This layer was likely associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction of the orphanage. A 9-inch diameter c. 1920-30s terracotta drain was uncovered in this layer. The construction type and location of the drain buried beneath the 1970s demolition layer indicated that it was associated with early 20<sup>th</sup>-century orphanage/hospital buildings. Below the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction layer was a mottled yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown sand about 15.8 inches (40 cm) thick. This deposit represents a disturbed layer of natural subsoil. Subsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown loamy sand with large fragments of gneiss bedrock was encountered about 6.2 ft (1.9 m) below the current ground surface. The east end of Trench 2 terminated at about 6.9 ft (2.1 m) below current ground surface when the backhoe encountered large fragments of gneiss bedrock. The west end of the trench was not excavated any deeper than the terracotta drain at about 3.3 ft (1 m) below ground surface.

The intact c. 1920-30s drain tile below the 1970s demolition layer evidenced that pre-1970s deposits were intact in Trench 2. However, examination did not uncover artifacts or other indications of historical or precontact activity in the trench. Levels 2 and 3 were also mottled indicating some disturbance perhaps associated with historical construction on the site.

### **Trench 3 (Figure 3)**

Trench 3 was excavated in the northeastern portion of the Park Structure APE (Map 2b, Figure 3). The purpose of this trench was to uncover intact historic deposits associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century orphanage. Level 1 below the parking lot asphalt was 11.8 to 21.7 inches (30 to 55 cm) of dark yellowish brown cobbles and sand modern fill (Figure 3, Level 1). A concrete slab foundation associated with a c. 1950 storage building shown on the 1950 Sanborn map (not shown in report) was uncovered about 19.7 inches (50 cm) below ground surface at the east end of the trench. The 1970s demolition layer was uncovered at about 22 to 31.5 inches (56 to 80 cm) below ground surface (Level 2). The cellar hole and stone rubble associated with an outbuilding shown on the 1914 and 1950 Sanborn maps was identified in the center of the trench (Level 3). The outbuilding was a toilet room probably constructed between 1900 and 1914 for the girls' side of the orphanage. The label of "toilet," rather than privy or outhouse, as well as the close proximity to the main building, suggests that the facilities had running water and flushing toilets rather than a waste vault. The archeology also confirms that there was no waste vault under the building. When the orphanage was built around the turn of the century, indoor flush toilets were just beginning to become standard in urban areas. Providing accommodations for 1,600 children without such facilities could have been dangerously unsanitary. In addition, toilet facilities at an institution such as an orphanage would have been deemed even more imperative as an opportunity to educate children from indigent circumstances on the relatively new ideas of sanitation and health.

Dark yellowish brown loamy sand with lenses of light olive brown sand about 27.6 inches (70 cm) thick underlaid the demolition layer (Level 4). This layer was likely associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction of the orphanage. Dark brown loamy sand that likely represented a buried A horizon (Level 5)



that predated the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century orphanage was uncovered below the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction layer at about 5 ft (1.5 m) below current ground surface. Level 5 was about 6.3 to 9.1 inches (16 to 23 cm) thick. A dark wood stain likely associated with a buried tree stump or roots was evident at the west end of the trench in Level 5. Dark yellowish brown loamy sand subsoil was identified at about 5.9 ft (1.8 m) below current ground surface. Trench 3 terminated at about 9.5 ft (2.9 m) below ground surface when the backhoe encountered large fragments of gneiss bedrock.

No artifacts were identified in Trench 3. The stone rubble (Level 3) in the center of the trench was a feature associated with a c. 1900 toilet building attached to the orphanage. This building was likely in use until the 1970s and was demolished with the adjacent portions of the orphanage/old hospital. No structural remains or artifacts were apparent in the rubble. Although portions of the pre-20<sup>th</sup> century buried A horizon were intact (Level 5) no artifacts or features were noted in the layer.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological test excavations uncovered a pre-20<sup>th</sup>-century buried A horizon between 6.3 to 22.0 inches (16 to 56 cm) below current ground surface in STPs 1-7 and about 5 ft (1.5 m) below current ground surface in Trench 3. The buried A horizon predates the c. 1899-1902 construction of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Subsoil was encountered between about 21.7 and 31.3 inches (55 and 77 cm) below current ground surface in STPs 1 and 3-7 and between 5.9 and 8.2 ft (1.8-2.5 m) below current ground surface in Trenches 1-3. The maximum depth of excavation ranged from 1.1 to 3.2 ft (35-99 cm) below ground surface in the STPs and 6.9 to 9.5 ft (2.1-2.9 m) below ground surface in the trenches (Table 1).

Table 1. Excavation results from STPs 1-8 and Trenches 1-3.

Site Stratigraphy	STPs	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
	Depth Below Current Ground Surface			
Asphalt/modern fill	6.3 and 22.1 inches (16-56 cm)	0-2.6 ft (0-78 cm)	0-4.7 inches (0-12 cm)	0-2.5 ft (0-75 cm)
c. 1970s demolition debris/fill		2.6-8.2 ft (78 cm-2.5 m)	4.7 inches-2.6 ft (12-80 cm)	2.5-3.3 ft (75 cm-1 m)
Early 20 <sup>th</sup> -century fill/disturbance	<i>not present</i>	<i>not present</i>	2.6-4.6 ft (0.8 m-1.4 m) [Level 2] 4.6-6.2 ft (1.4-1.9 m) [Level 3]	3.3-5.6 ft (1-1.7 m)
Pre-20 <sup>th</sup> -century buried A horizon	6.3 to 22.0 inches (16 to 56 cm)	<i>not present</i>	<i>not present</i>	5.6-6.2 ft (1.7-1.9 m)
Subsoil	21.7 and 31.3 inches (55 and 77 cm)	8.2-9.5 ft (2.5-2.9 m)	6.2-6.9 ft (1.9-2.1 m)	6.2-9.5 ft (1.9-2.9 m)
Base of Excavation	1.1-3.2 ft (35-99 cm)	9.5 ft (2.9 m) (Bedrock)	6.9 ft (2.1 m) (Bedrock)	9.5 ft (2.9 m) (Bedrock)

No significant archeological features or deposits were identified in the SCI/D or Parking Structure APEs in the VAMC property. No artifacts were collected from the STPs or trenches, but modern artifacts were noted in several of the excavations. The only features identified were the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century terracotta drain was in Trench 2 and the rubble hole in Trench 3 associated with the c. 1900 toilet building. Although these features were associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century orphanage/old hospital complex, neither feature warrants further investigation.

Excavation revealed that the historic soil deposits associated with the orphanage were disturbed or removed by the 1970s construction. In particular archeologists were looking for artifact scatters or trash middens that may have been in the yard area of the orphanage. However, even if early 20<sup>th</sup>-century yard deposits were intact, it is not likely that there were extensive sheet middens associated with this property. As a charitable institution and later as a hospital the grounds of the property were not likely to have collected the

concentrated middens typical of contemporaneous domestic properties. In addition, features such as the toilet buildings indicate that privies were likely not used at the site.

A buried A horizon that pre-dated the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century orphanage was found intact in the grassy area at the north end of the SCI/D Center APE and deeply buried in Trench 3 (Table 1). This layer had been removed or significantly disturbed in the areas of Trenches 1 and 2. No artifacts or evidence of past activity was noted in the layer.

Testing did not uncover any evidence of the Revolutionary War-era Fort Number Six. According to Bronx historian Stephen Jenkins, Fort Number Six was located upon the grounds of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Bailey Estate, which became the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and later the VAMC. Fort Number Six, also called the “King’s Battery” by the British, was located about 380 feet (116 m) northeast of the mansion on the Bailey Estate. This placed the fort near the southwest corner of the SCI/D APE (Map 2). However, remains of the fort were encountered in 1899 while excavating the foundations for the boys’ side of the Orphan Asylum. Jenkins stated, “In excavating the foundations of the Asylum buildings, it was necessary to destroy the old redoubt; and in doing so several relics of the British occupation were brought to light” (Jenkins 1912:344). The purpose of the archeological field reconnaissance was to confirm Jenkins assessment that the fort was destroyed by the construction of the orphanage. Based on the depth or disturbance and lack of intact buried A horizon in Trenches 1 and 2 is apparent that the 1899 to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction of the orphanage buildings did remove or disturb any 18<sup>th</sup>-century fort remains.

In addition, no historic deposits or remains associated with the c. 1872 L. Valentine structure (MDS 1) were uncovered. Again, Based on the results of testing in the SCI/D APE, significant disturbance associated with the 1899 to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction of the orphanage removed or destroyed earlier deposits or remains.

No additional archeological testing is recommended for the proposed SCI/D Center and Parking Structure at the James J. Peters VAMC.

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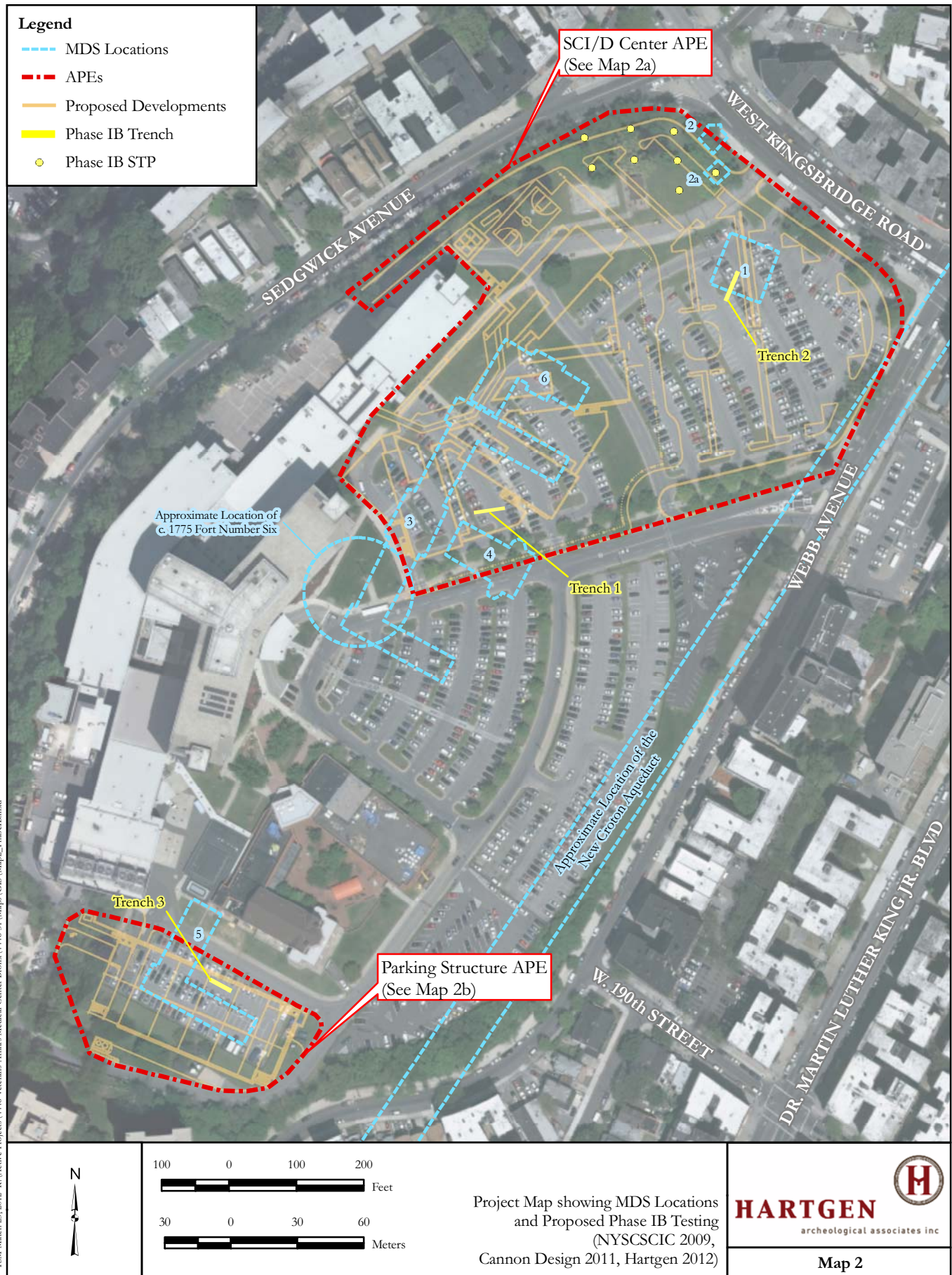
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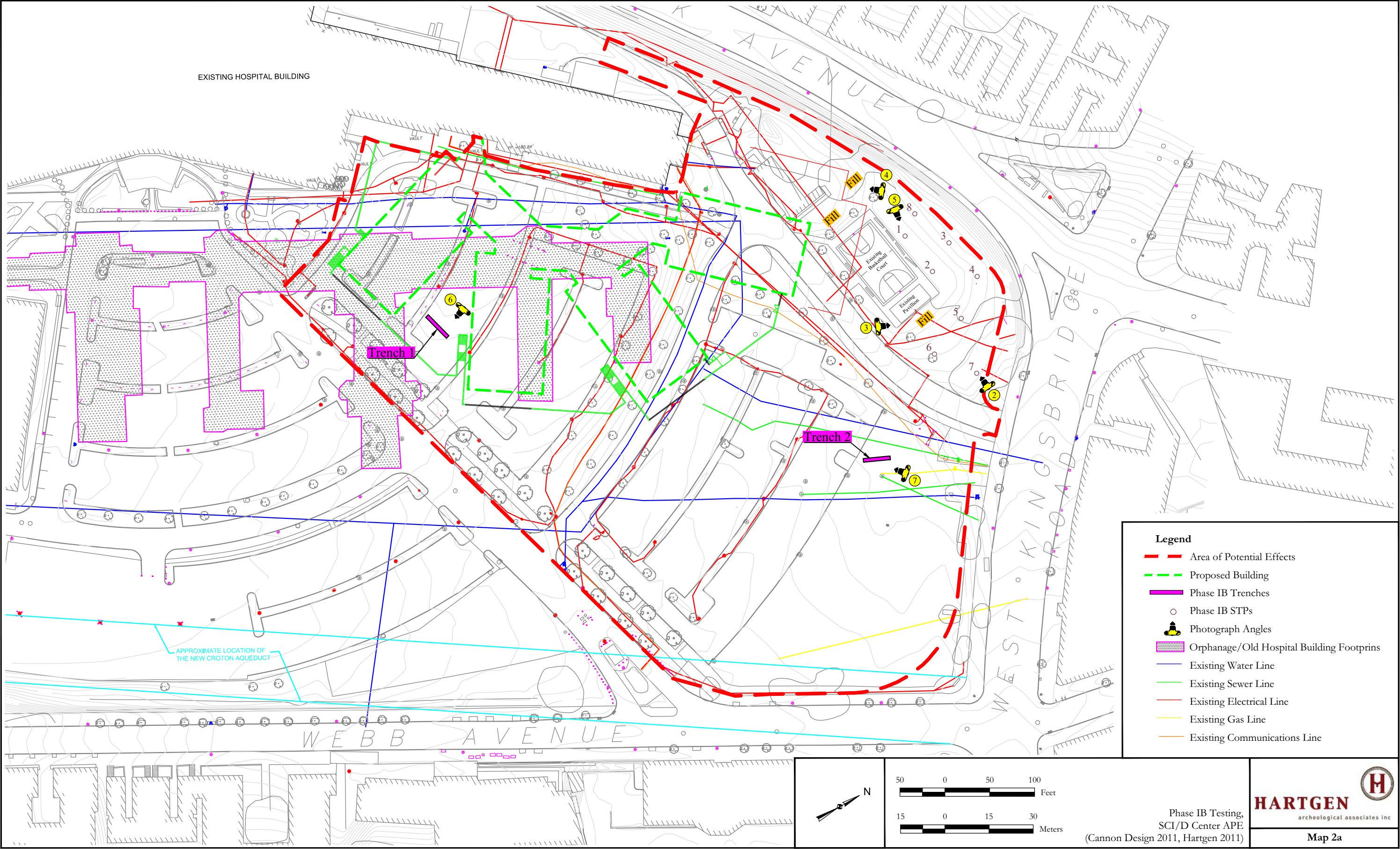
## **MAPS**



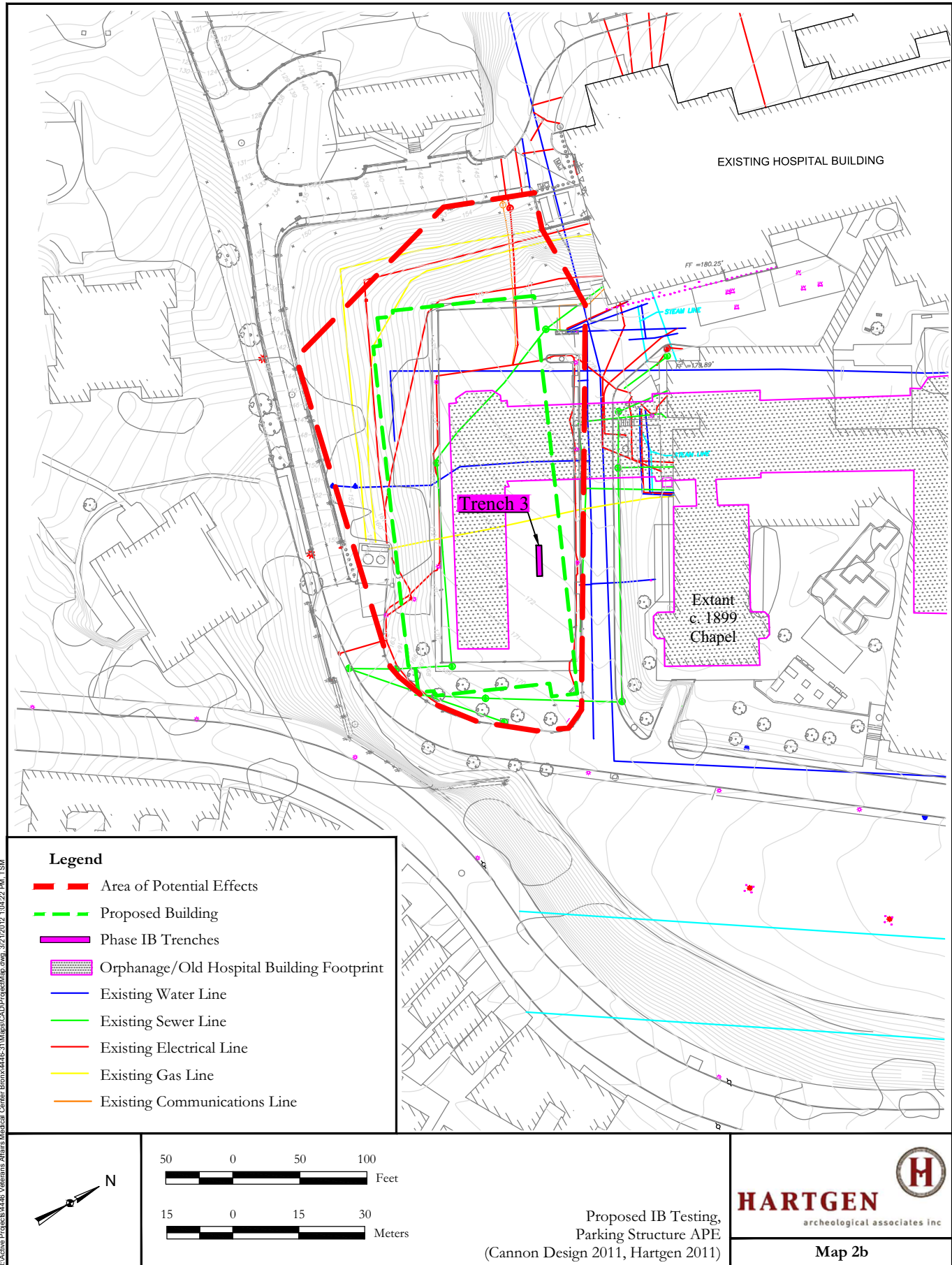








VAMC Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder Center and Parking Structure, Bronx, New York  
Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance





VAMC Spinal Cord Injury/Disorder Center and Parking Structure, Bronx, New York  
Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photo 1. The foundation under the extant chapel that was part of the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at the VAMC property. This stone appears to be Fordham gneiss, a black-and-white banded, metamorphic rock that underlies this area of the Bronx. Stone similar to the type shown here were found in the 1970s demolition layer from the razing of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Trenches 1-3.





Photo 2. View west of an archeologist excavating STP 7 in the grassy area near the north end of the SCI/D APE.



Photo 3. View north of the existing picnic pavilion and the filled elevated area it is located upon. This area was not tested.





Photo 4. View southwest of the south portion of the grassy area at the north end of the SCI/D Center APE. A filled elevated area was constructed for the small one-story building in the mid-ground between the photographer and the main hospital building. This area was not tested.



Photo 5. View east of STP 1 (screen and pile of soil in the foreground) and STP 2 being excavated by two archeologists in the distance.



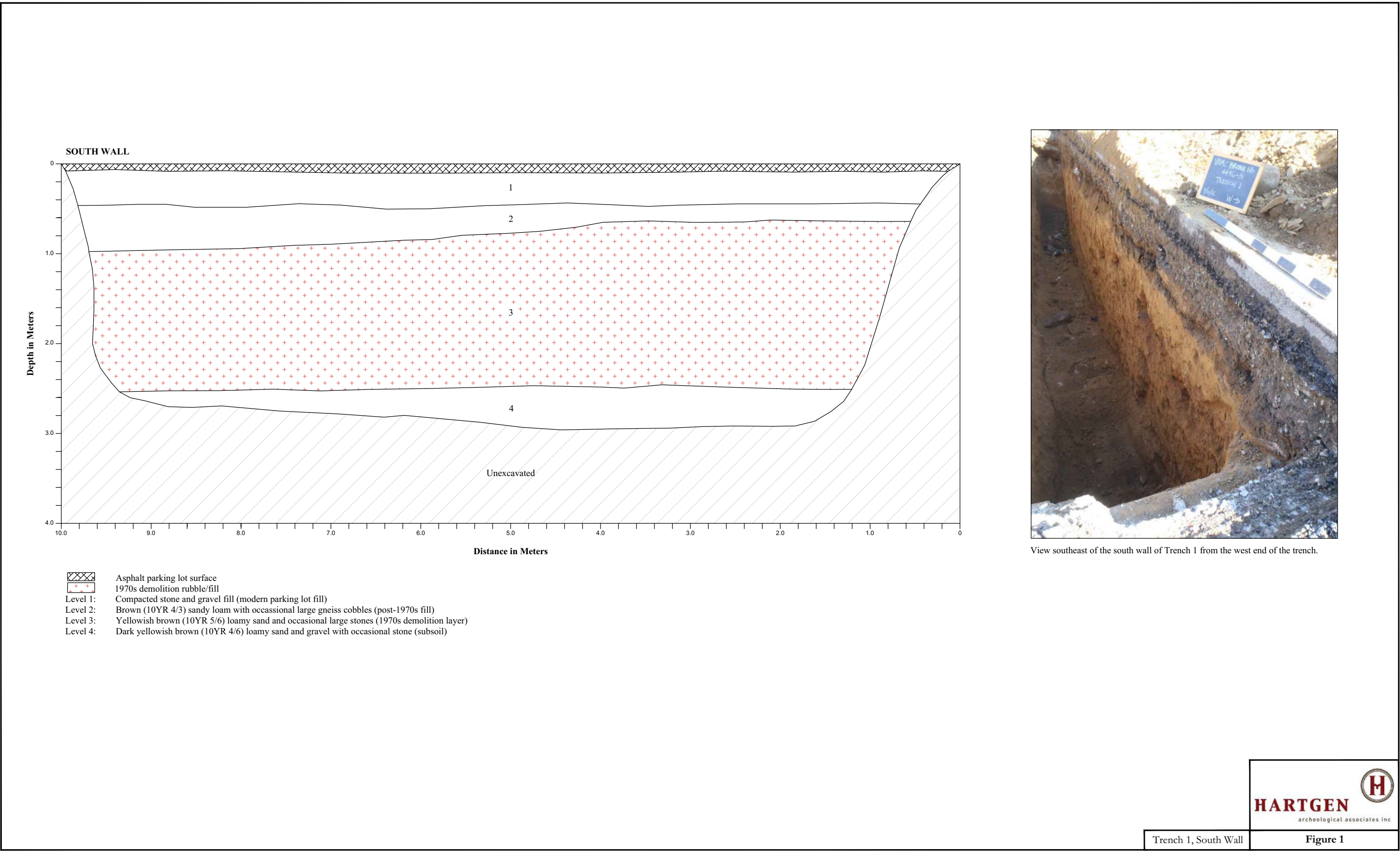


Photo 6. View south of Trench 1 being excavated.

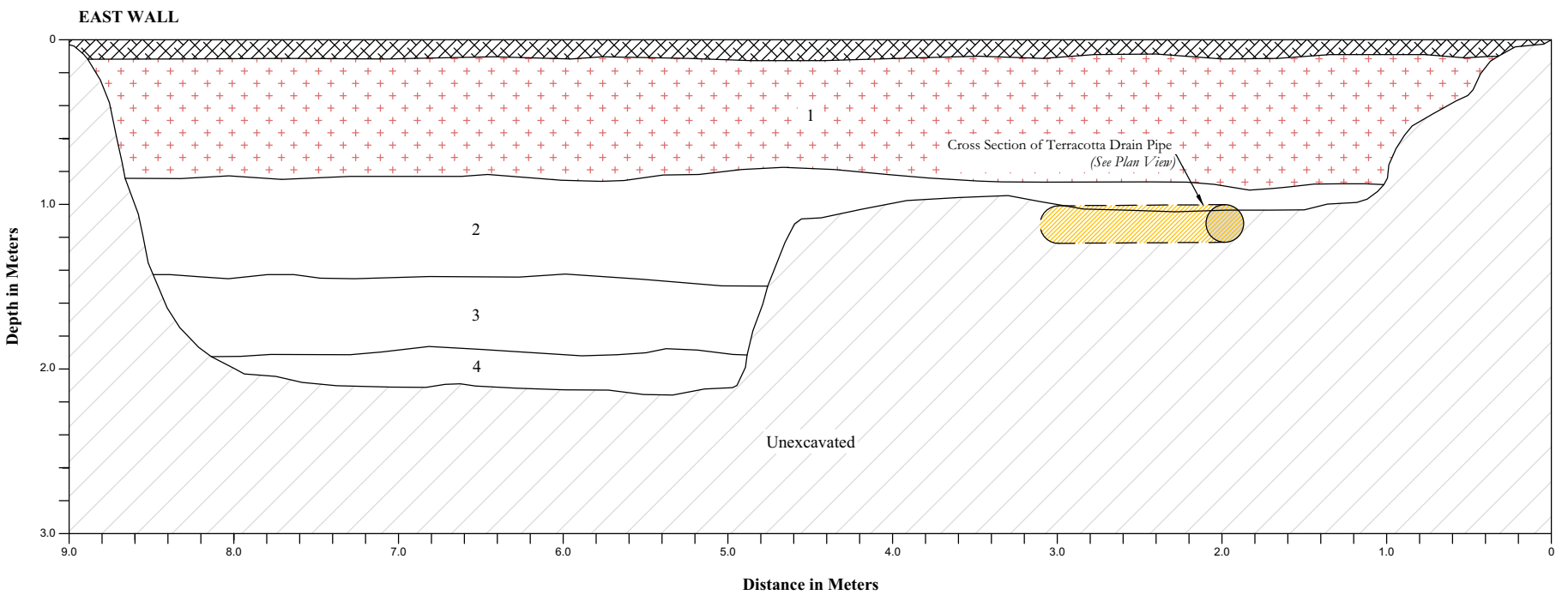


Photo 7. View southwest of two archeologists measuring and documenting Trench 2.

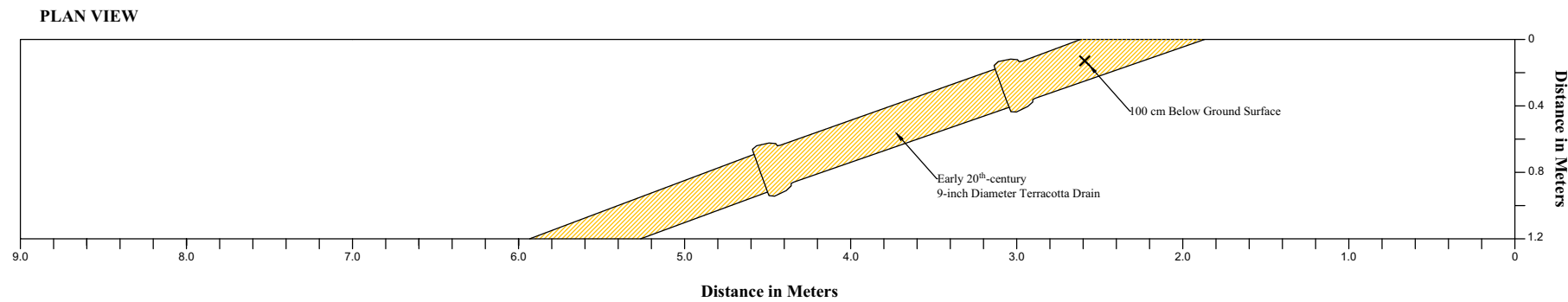
## **FIGURES**







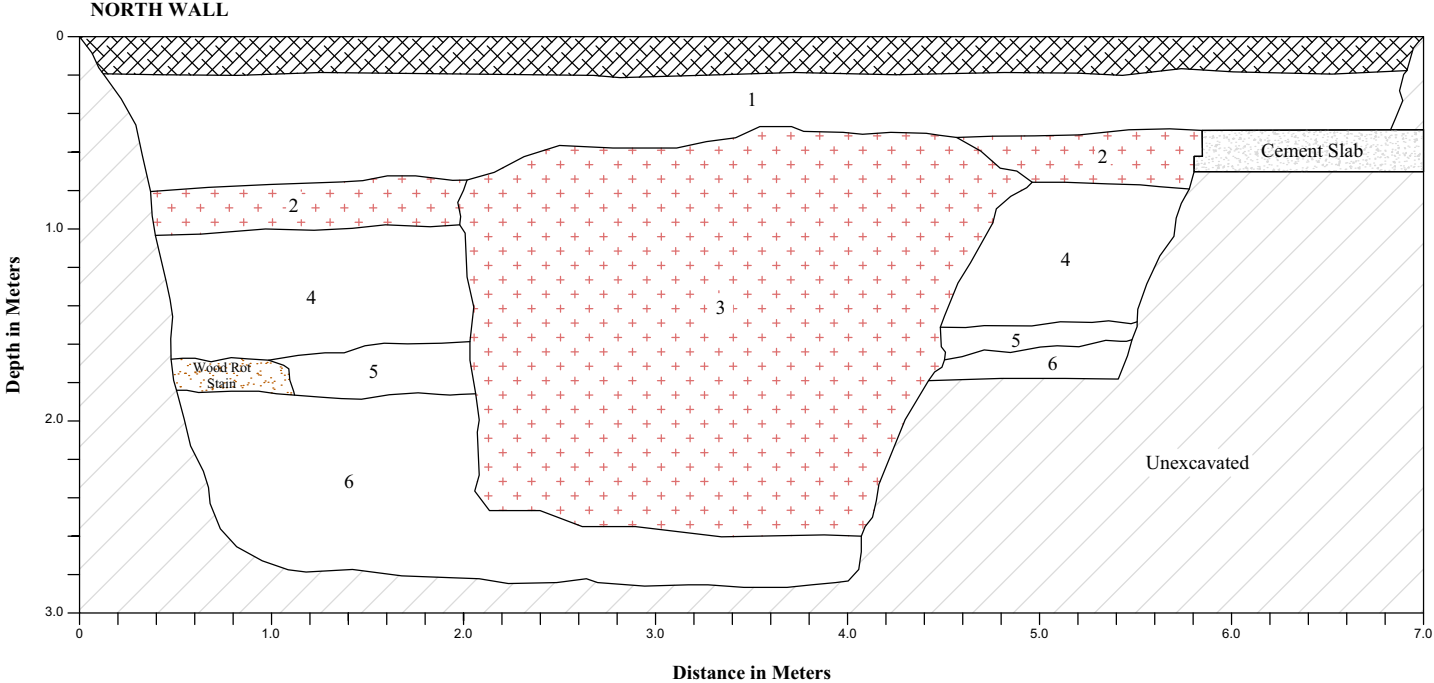
- Asphalt parking lot surface
- 1970s demolition rubble/fill
- Level 1: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand with large gneiss cobbles (1970s demolition layer)
- Level 2: Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) and dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand (early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction layer/fill)
- Level 3: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sand with small cobbles (early 20<sup>th</sup>-century disturbance/construction layer mixed with buried subsoil)
- Level 4: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand with large fragments of gneiss bedrock (subsoil)



N







- Asphalt parking lot surface
- 1970s demolition fill/rubble
- Level 1: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) cobbles and sand (modern parking lot fill)
- Level 2: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand and dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam (1970s demolition layer)
- Level 3: Large gneiss cobbles (hole rubble associated with c. 1914 outbuilding)
- Level 4: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand with lenses of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) sand (early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction layer)
- Level 5: Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand (pre- 20<sup>th</sup>-century buried A horizon)
- Level 6: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand (subsoil)



View southwest of the south wall of Trench 3 near the east end of the trench.

## **APPENDIX 1: Shovel Test Records**

**Phase IB VAMC SCI/D Center and Parking Structure, Bronx, New York**  
**Shovel Test Records**

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
1	0 - 40	sandy loam	fill	10YR 2/2	very dark brown
	40 - 77	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	77 - 99	sandy loam	cobbles	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
2	0 - 47	sandy silt	fill	10YR 4/3	brown
	47 - 75	sandy loam	roots	10YR 3/3	dark brown roots
3	0 - 20	loamy sand	fill	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	20 - 31	crushed stone	fill	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	31 - 56	loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/3	brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown
	56 - 77	sandy loam	cobbles	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	77 - 87	sandy loam		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil/rock
4	0 - 12	loamy sand	fill	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	12 - 20	gravel	fill	10YR 2/2	very dark brown
	20 - 29	loamy sand	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown
	29 - 57	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown
	57 - 69	loamy sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown rock
		loamy sand		10YR 4/3	brown subsoil/rock
5	0 - 16	loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/3	brown
	16 - 55	sandy loam	cobbles	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	55 - 84	sandy loam		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
6	0 - 23	sandy loam	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	23 - 40	loamy sand	fill	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
		loamy sand	fill	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown
	40 - 55	loamy sand		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	55 - 62	loamy sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil/rock
7	0 - 37	sandy loam	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	37 - 70	loamy sand		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
		loamy sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown
	70 - 85	loamy sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown subsoil
8	0 - 35	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown compact fill
		sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown compact fill

## **Appendix 2: OPRHP Project Review Cover Form**



**New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation**  
**Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau**  
Peebles Island Resource Center, PO Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189 (Mail)  
Delaware Avenue, Cohoes 12047 (Delivery)

(518) 237-8643

## PROJECT REVIEW COVER FORM

Rev. 10-04

Please complete this form and attach it to the top of **any and all information submitted to this office** for review.  
Accurate and complete forms will assist this office in the timely processing and response to your request.

This information relates to a previously submitted project.

**PROJECT NUMBER** 12 **PR** 00473

**COUNTY** Bronx



If you have checked this box and noted the previous Project Review (PR) number assigned by this office you do not need to continue unless any of the required information below has changed.

2. This is a new project.



If you have checked this box you will need to complete ALL of the following information.

**Project Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Location** \_\_\_\_\_  
You MUST include street number, street name and/or County, State or Interstate route number if applicable

**City/Town/Village** \_\_\_\_\_  
List the correct municipality in which your project is being undertaken. If in a hamlet you must also provide the name of the town.

**County** \_\_\_\_\_  
If your undertaking\* covers multiple communities/counties please attach a list defining all municipalities/counties included.

### TYPE OF REVIEW REQUIRED/REQUESTED (Please answer both questions)

A. Does this action involve a permit approval or funding, now or ultimately from any other governmental agency?

☐ No ☐ Yes

If Yes, list agency name(s) and permit(s)/approval(s)

Agency involved	Type of permit/approval	State	Federal
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Have you consulted the NYSHPO web site at <http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo> to determine the preliminary presence or absence of previously identified cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area? If yes:

☐ Yes ☐ No

Was the project site wholly or partially included within an identified archeologically sensitive area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the project site involve or is it substantially contiguous to a property listed or recommended for listing in the NY State or National Registers of Historic Places?

☐ Yes ☐ No

### CONTACT PERSON FOR PROJECT

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Title** \_\_\_\_\_

**Firm/Agency** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_ **City** \_\_\_\_\_ **STATE** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone** (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax** (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ **E-Mail** \_\_\_\_\_