

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
INVESTIGATION**

COMPASS 3

**WEST FARMS REZONING
BLOCK 3014: LOT 15
BRONX, NEW YORK**

**Archaeological Field Investigation
CROTONA PARK EAST
West Farms Rezoning
Block 3014: Lot 15
Bronx, New York
OPRHP No. 17PR07344**

Prepared For:

Signature Urban Properties
and
Monadnock Development
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Executive Summary

The development of Block 3014, Lot 15 by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development falls within the eleven (11) blocks of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP). Since 2010, construction of primarily residential buildings on Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development-controlled parcels in the rezoning area has moved forward in distinct construction phases, each phase in compliance with specific environmental review requirements of city and/or state agencies.

The initial review of the entire eleven-block rezoning area by the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) concluded that portions of it may be potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential remains (LPC Environmental Review, February 9, 2009) and defined the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for an Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS). In response to LPC's initial review, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), prepared and submitted for LPC review an ADS analyzing the specific city tax lots identified by LPC in 2009 as potentially sensitive for cemetery and residential remains. These included:

- Block 3016: Lots 60 and 66;
- Block 3015: Lot 87;
- Block 3014: Lots 9 and 15;
- Block 3013: Lots 31, 35, and 37; and,
- Block 3009: Lots 38 and 44.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and a draft Testing Protocol on October 14, 2009 and concurred that field testing would be necessary on the sites specified in the ADS. The ADS and the Testing Protocol also were submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). OPRHP concurred with the recommendations and Testing Protocol (Mackey, September 20, 2010). Since 2010, archaeological investigations have been completed on Block 3014, Lot 9 and Block 3013, Lots 31, 35, and 37, and these reports are on file with both LPC and OPRHP.

The focus of the current effort of field investigation is Block 3014, Lot 15, identified as potentially sensitive for historical resources dating from the 19th century residential occupation of Block 3014 (Consolidated Historic Lots 25, 27, 29, and 33). The majority of the Lot # 15 area originally identified as sensitive for domestic resources in the initial ADS falls within that portion of Block 3014 that has been deeded to the NYC School Construction Authority (NYCSCA) and is not held by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (Figure 3). At this time, testing has not been conducted on the future school site.

This first level of fieldwork, often referred to as Phase IB, was conducted on the Compass 3 property in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines. The field investigation of three test trenches (Trenches A, B, and C) found that the project site had been substantially disturbed during the 20th century and no evidence of historic features or an intact 19th century yard surface was identified. Field investigations confirmed that only a single resource, a confined lens deposit of domestic refuse spread over an area approximately 2 m by 2.2 m and 8-9 cm thick and dating to the late 19th century was still present. This concentration was not associated with a specific feature. It is unclear if this concentration was originally deposited within Historic Lot 25, or if the soils with the domestic artifacts were redeposited in this location from elsewhere. The investigation further found that most of the site had been impacted to some degree by 20th century demolition, the installation of buried tanks, and construction activities that took place within the project block. The recovered artifacts from the limited domestic concentration appear to date from the late 19th century. No additional features were recovered during the trench excavations.

No further archaeological consideration is recommended for the Compass 3 Block 3014, Lot 15 property.

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Introduction

The development of Block 3014, Lot 15 by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development falls within the eleven (11) blocks of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP). The construction of primarily residential buildings on Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development-controlled parcels in the rezoning area has moved forward in distinct construction phases since 2010, each phase in compliance with specific environmental review requirements of city and/or state agencies.

The City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (LPC Guidelines) call for a four-stage review process for identifying and mitigating potential construction impacts on archaeologically sensitive resources. First, LPC undertakes an initial review to determine whether archaeological resources could be present in the project area. Second, if the initial LPC review determines that archaeological concerns exist, an archaeological consultant prepares an Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS) to determine whether intact archaeological resources are likely to exist in the project area and the information such resources could provide about the past. The third step, archaeological field testing, is required when the ADS concludes that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present and that the proposed construction may impact these resources.

The initial review of the entire eleven-block rezoning area by LPC concluded that portions of it may be potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential remains (LPC Environmental Review, February 9, 2009) and defined the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the ADS. In response to LPC's initial review, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), prepared and submitted for LPC review an ADS analyzing the specific city tax lots identified by LPC in 2009 as potentially sensitive for cemetery and residential remains. These included:

- Block 3016: Lots 60 and 66;
- Block 3015: Lot 87;
- Block 3014: Lots 9 and 15;
- Block 3013: Lots 31, 35, and 37; and,
- Block 3009: Lots 38 and 44.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and a draft Testing Protocol on October 14, 2009 and concurred that field testing would be necessary on the sites specified in the ADS. The ADS and the Testing Protocol also were submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). OPRHP concurred with the recommendations and Testing Protocol (Mackey, September 20, 2010). Since 2010, archaeological investigations have been completed on Block 3014, Lot 9 and Block 3013, Lots 31, 35, and 37, and these reports are on file with both LPC and OPRHP.

The focus of the current effort of field investigation is Block 3014, Lot 15 (Figure 1). Subsequent to the 2010 Archaeological Protocol approval, the Block 3014 boundaries between Lot # 9 and Lot # 15 were slightly shifted and coordinated with the Compass 2A and 2B residential construction on the revised Lot # 9 (Figure 2). The separate and subsequent Compass 3 residential construction will be completely within the revised Lot # 15 boundary (Consolidated Historic Lots 25, 27, 29, and 33).

The majority of the Lot # 15 area identified as sensitive for domestic resources in the initial ADS falls within that portion of Block 3014 that has been deeded to the NYC School Construction Authority (NYCSCA) and is not held by Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (Figure 3). At this time, testing has not been conducted on the future school site.

This first level of fieldwork, often referred to as Phase IB, was conducted in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines. The subsurface testing for archaeological resources in Lot 15 was limited to the portions of the project area identified as sensitive in the 2010 Archaeological Protocol that will be impacted by the proposed residential development (Figure 3).

II. PROJECT SITE SETTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) within Block 3014 was determined based on the planned construction activity within the Project Block. Further, a large section of the block is not under the ownership of Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development but has been separated out for the future construction of a proposed school building and was not included in the field investigation. (see Figure 2). Lot 15 within Block 3014 is comprised of Historic Lots 25, 27, 29, and 33 (Figure 4). The Phase 1A report reconstructed the history of the Historic Lots (2010). A brief summary is presented below.

- Historical Lot 25: This lot fronted on West Farms Road. Historical records indicate that it was sold by Benjamin Gardner to John Hedger in 1711 and later passed from Daniel Edwards to Levinus Austen (sic) in 1845. The 1859 census lists both the James and Valentine Austin family in West Farms, but does not provide an address. In 1857 Levinus Austin was recorded as paying taxes on Lot 25. The 1868 Beers Atlas depicts the house as belonging to Mrs. H. A. Austin. In 1876 the estate of Levinus Austin was taxed for the lot and its two-story house and barn. Maps and atlases through 1893 show the house and an outbuilding in the APE. However, by 1885, the Cahill family was living in the house while the Mutual Life Insurance Company was assessed for the property taxes. Between 1885 and 1890, John Peters had acquired the house and lot, and in 1895 he was taxed for the lot, the house, and a stable. In 1884 a two-story carpentry shop was built at the west end of the lot on bedrock. This building was later moved onto historical Lot 19 when Boone Avenue was laid out (Figure 4). The house was mapped as a three-story dwelling with a basement through 1921. In 1946 a factory had been constructed across the entire lot.
- Historical Lot 27: Similar to Historical Lot 25, Historical Lot 27 was passed from Benjamin Gardner to John Hedger in 1711. Descendent Daniel Edwards sold it to Elijah P. Miller in 1847. The lot was probably developed shortly thereafter, and in 1857 James Miller was assessed for a house on the lot. In 1860, the James Miller family, including Miller's mother, Hannah, was living in West Farms, and in 1868 James Miller was depicted as the owner. The 1870 Census records Elijah Miller living near Eliza Austin, the adjacent neighbor. By 1876, the two-story house and the lot had passed to Alex Gouty, and A. Gowdy (sic) is depicted as the owner in 1877. In the 1880 census, Gowdy was listed as working in a feed store and living with his family and a servant on the lot. The 1893 atlas depicts the entire lot with the house on it in the APE. By 1901 there are two additional ancillary structures shown on the lot; one along the northern boundary, and the other along the southern boundary. In 1914, these two structures had been demolished, but a small shed had been constructed at the extreme western end of the lot. By 1915, the entire lot was vacant and in 1946 the factory mentioned above had been constructed. The eastern half of Lot 27 was covered by a two-story structure where the dwelling previous stood, and this was connected to a one-story building on the western half of the lot where the outbuildings once stood.
- Lot 29: Historical Lot 29 was sold by Daniel Edwards to Levinus Austen, owner of historical Lot 25, in 1845. By 1857 Levinus Austin was taxed for a house on the lot. In 1868, the lot was depicted as being owned by Mrs. H. A. Austin, and in 1870, Eliza Austin and her son, Sam, were living there. Because Block 3014 was reduced in size, the former location of the house is now almost entirely east of the APE, incorporated into West Farms Road. In 1876, B. Jacobi was taxed for the house and lot and the Tuile, Thomas, and Martin families, presumably renters, were living in the house in 1880. Jacobi continued to be taxed on the lot through 1885, and by 1890, B. Westheimer was paying taxes for Lot 29 and its two houses. A number of renters were listed as living in the house in 1900, and in 1901 two outbuildings are mapped to the west and south of the house, with only the western outbuilding falling in the APE (Figure 4). In 1915 the two-family house was shown with a one-story coop to the south, and a one-story outbuilding to the west, in the APE. The lot was unchanged in 1921, and in 1951 a one and two-story building was depicted in the APE and listed as vacant. A one-story factory eventually covered the entire lot by 1972.
- Lot 33: Historical Lot 33 was passed from Daniel Edwards to Lott Hunt in 1848. By 1857 Joseph Horridge had a house and shop on the lot to the east of the APE. Jas. Horridge is listed as the owner of the house in 1868. There was one building on the lot fronting West Farms Road from 1879 through at least

1901, but it was situated to the east of the current APE (see Figure 4). The house has a similar late 19th century ownership history to historical Lot 29, with the dwelling on the lot was occupied by renters. The dwelling was extant through at least 1951 when a one-story eight-car garage and automobile repair shop was built at the lot's westernmost end. By 1972 the then-empty lot had been impacted by the widening of West Farms Road and the construction of the Sheridan Expressway. The lot has remained vacant.

III. FIELD METHODOLOGY

The Phase IA Archaeological Assessment identified a section of the project site as sensitive for historical resources associated with the 19th century residential structures within Block 3014 (HPI 2010). The series of soil borings that were conducted on a small portion of the APE, provided limited evidence of subsurface conditions in the project site. These borings indicate that the eastern section of the lots had shallow bedrock and the western edge had deeper soils (AKRF 2008; Impact Environmental 2007). A visual inspection found that the majority of the ground surface within the project site was covered by asphalt, concrete and demolition fill. Because of the large-scale demolition activity and the presence of fill on the site, the field testing plan was designed to utilize machine-aided methods to explore the sensitive area. The archaeological testing for the remains of buried basement features and foundations is very difficult and time consuming to accomplish with a shovel. Therefore, the large scale, machine-aided level of excavation is appropriate.

The objective of field testing is to (1) ascertain the presence/absence, type, extent and potential significance of historical archaeological deposits and possible residential features located within the project site; and (2) determine the potential significance of any recovered resources. According to the CEQR guidelines for cultural resources, the determination of potential significance of a project site is directly related to whether the identified resource type "is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question" (Section 321.2 Determine Significance of Past Uses that May Remain).

HPI proposed the excavation of three trenches (Trenches A-C) within Lot 15 (Figure 3). The irregular shape of the trenches slated for archaeological backhoe testing was determined both by the proposed impacts of the project in the locations of documented historical development and by the property boundaries. The locations were selected to sample portions of the historic lots most likely to contain archaeological resources, and which are under the control of Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development.

In order to facilitate the examination of the site, a combination of machine-aided and hand excavation techniques were utilized. Much of the ground surface was covered with asphalt, although there were a few locations where exposed soil and gravel were present. The backhoe was used to remove surface paving (asphalt, concrete), as well as any fill layers containing 20th-century construction/demolition debris. This process was conducted in order to expose potential buried historical strata and/or features within the yard of the former homelots.

The primary objective of the Phase IB testing was to ascertain the presence or absence and nature of buried cultural resources on the site. In order to achieve this goal, a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site and are briefly described below.

- 1) The area of potential sensitivity within the APE was selected based on the information derived from the Phase IA Archaeological Assessment data.
- 2) A series of machine-excavated test trenches were planned for the project site (field investigations were restricted to the location identified as sensitive for possible archaeological resources).
- 3) Soils within each of the trenches were removed by the backhoe under the direction of the archaeologists.
- 4) Any features exposed during testing were explored by both mechanical and hand excavations.
- 5) All of the artifacts collected were packaged for removal to the laboratory for cleaning, cataloging, and analysis (Appendix 1).
- 6) Appropriate notes and photographs of each trench were completed during the field investigation.

IV. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

During the week of November 6, 2017, the archaeological field investigation of Lot 15 was completed by HPI in compliance with New York City environmental review procedures, as per the protocol approved by the LPC (2010).

The field investigation of three test trenches found that the project site had been substantially disturbed during the 20th century (Trenches A, B, and C) and no evidence of historic features or an intact 19th century yard surface was identified.

Below is a review of the results of the field investigation within the project APE.

Trench A

Trench A was placed near the southern border of Lot 15 (Historic Lot 33). Prior to excavation, a current electrical utility conduit was exposed near the surface of the trench (Photograph 1). The trench was roughly trapezoidal in shape and was examined in sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel (Figure 5). Excavation of the surface over-burden and fill layers began in the eastern section of the trench utilizing the backhoe under the supervision of the HPI archaeologists. Beneath the initial modern fill layer, additional fill strata were encountered.

Following the careful excavation of the entire trench, it was revealed that several fill strata were present in this location extending down to subsoil (Photograph 2). Four distinct strata were encountered in Trench A, as detailed in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Stratigraphy of Trench A

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--43 cm	Surface cover/gravel bedding mixed with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coarse sand
2	43-70 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) mixed silty sand fill
3	70-100 cm	Brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand fill
4	100-139 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand subsoil

Subsoil (10YR 5/8 fine silty sand) was encountered at a depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) and excavation halted at depths between 139-150 cmbs.

Excavation exposed a section of a 20th century concrete foundation near the southern end of the trench (see Figure 5; Photograph 3). No 19th century residential features or artifact concentrations were encountered in Trench A.

Trench B

Trench B was placed to the north of Trench A, in the center of Lot 15 (near the rear boundary of Historic Lot 29). The north-south trench was triangular in shape (see Figure 5; Photograph 4). This trench was also examined in sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Following the careful excavation of the entire trench, it was revealed that two fill strata were present in this location extending down to subsoil (Photograph 5). Three distinct strata were encountered in Trench B, as detailed in the following Table 2.

Table 2. Stratigraphy of Trench B

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--30 cm	Gravel bedding mixed with very brown (10YR 3/3) sand fill
2	30-62 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand fill with bricks and stones
3	62-86/96 cm	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silty sand subsoil

Following the removal of the surface asphalt and bedding gravel, a layer of modern sandy fill, similar to that noted in Trench A, was encountered. Fill and disturbed soils were identified to depths between 86 and 90 cmbs and excavation halted at depths between 96 and 105 cmbs. No concentrations of artifacts or residential features were identified during the excavation of Trench B.

Trench C

Trench C was located near the northern edge of Lot 15 (Historic Lot 25) (see Figure 5; Photograph 6). Also irregularly shaped (trapezoidal), this trench was examined in sections to ensure proper control of the removed soils and the safety of the field personnel. Following the removal of the surface asphalt and gravel debris, several fill layers were exposed (Photograph 7). The fill (10YR 3/4 silty sand) included architectural demolition debris and utility pipe fragments. On the west side of the trench, near the northwest corner, a monitoring well pipe was noted. Excavation also encountered bedrock in the center of the west side of the trench at a depth of ca 72cmbs (Photograph 8). In the southwest corner of the trench, a large empty buried oil tank was uncovered.

Immediately southeast of the bedrock outcrop, a confined lens deposit of 65 artifacts, was discovered spreading across approximately 2 x 2.2 meters near the southern edge of the trench. The deposit was only ca. 8-9 cm deep and contained residential yard scatter. There was no evidence to suggest that this small concentration of domestic yard refuse was associated with a specific feature since no evidence of a shaft remained above or below it. Instead, the deposit was isolated and appeared to be from a single dumping episode of unknown origin, likely the redeposition of yard scatter. It is unclear if these materials were originally deposited within the lot, or if the soils with the domestic artifacts were redeposited in this location from elsewhere. The degree of disturbance and fill above and around the deposit strongly suggests it too represents fill, rather than an *in situ* deposit

Table 3. Stratigraphy of Trench C

Level	Depths	Description
1	0--43 cm	Surface cover/gravel bedding mixed with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) coarse sand
2	43-70 cm	Brown (10YR 4/3) mixed silty sand fill
3	70-100 cm	Brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand fill
4	130-150/165 cm	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand subsoil

Subsoil was encountered at depths between 72 and 144 cmbs and the trench was excavated to depths between 150 and 165 cmbs. No domestic shaft features or additional concentrations were identified in this trench.

V. LABORATORY ANALYSIS

The artifacts from the domestic concentration in Trench C were collected and brought back to the lab for processing. Following cleaning, the artifacts, which included whiteware fragments, oyster and clam fragments, one food bone fragment, a small bottle, one yellowware fragment, and a flowerpot fragment were cataloged and are included as Appendix 1 of this report. Diagnostic artifacts included five whiteware fragments that were from the base of a vessel that had a maker’s mark (Photograph 9). The mark identified the vessel as being produced by the Edward Clarke Company between ca. 1865-1877 (thepotteries.org). A second partial, and unidentified, mark was also recovered. None of the artifacts recovered appear to date any earlier than the last three decades of the 19th century.

As mentioned above, the collection appears to be a confined deposit of domestic yard refuse not associated with a specific shaft feature. Based on the location of the refuse deposit near a corner of the lot, the artifacts could be associated with the residents of the house located to the east on Historic Lot 25 (Figure 4). If that is the case, it is possible that the artifacts are associated with the Austin and/or Cahill ownership and/or occupation of the site. Table 4 below provides details on the 19th century ownership/occupation of Historic Lot 25. The Phase IA report further identified that the Austin family owned several lots within the neighborhood and there is no definitive information on which of these properties was the actual residence. They appear to have invested in several properties, and had

an extended family living in the area. It is possible that the property was occupied by a series of tenants, such as the Cahill family, who occupied the site by 1880.

Table 4: Documentary Research Results for Block 3014, Historic Lot 25

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Census	Tax Assessment:	Remarks
1845	Daniel Edwards	Levinus Austen			WC Liber 111:532 (includes Lots 3, 4, 7 on Findlay map)
1850			Valentine or James Austin and family?		
1857				Levinus Austin, house, value \$700	
1860			Unclear		
1868					Mrs. H.A. Austin house, 1868 Beers map
1870			Unclear		
1876				Levinus Austin Est., Lot 100x200, 2-story house 30x40, barn, value \$3000	
1877					Austin, 1877 Beers map
1880			Cahill, William, 31, gardener Cahill, Bridget, 22 Cahill, John, 3 Cahill, Annie, 1	Mutual Life Ins. Co., Lot 100x200, 2-story house 30x40, value \$2800	
1885				Mutual L. Ins. Co., Lot 100x200, 2-story house 30x40, value \$2800	
1890				John W. Peters, Lot 7.132, 2-story house 30x40, value \$3000	
1895				John W. Peters, Lot 7.132, 2-story house 30x40 and stable, value \$3000	John W. Peters house

Another possibility is that the soil and artifacts were redeposited in Historic Lot 25 from an undetermined location during the 20th century demolition of buildings on the lot, and grading that took place within the project block prior to the construction of the 1946 construction of a factory building. Because the deposit had no artifacts that could be definitively tied to occupants of the historic lot, and because the residency on the lot is not definitive, no conclusive association can be confirmed.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2010 Assessment of the project site determined that portions were potentially sensitive for historical resources dating from the 19th century residential occupation of Block 3014. The archaeological field investigation confirmed that only a single resource, a small confined lens deposit of domestic refuse dating to the late 19th century, was still present. While the recovered artifacts from the limited domestic concentration appear to date from the late 19th century, the assemblage could not be definitively associated with any of the occupants/owners of Historic Lot 25 from that time period. The investigation further found that most of the site had been impacted to some degree by the 20th century demolition and construction activities that took place within the project block, and it is possible that the deposit represents an episode of filling since it is surrounded by additional fill levels. No additional features were recovered during the trench excavations.

In conclusion, only a single diffuse artifact deposition dating from the late 19th century residential occupation of the site was encountered and investigated by the HPI team during the field examination and no further archaeological consideration is recommended for Block 3014, Lot 15.

VII. REFERENCES

Historical Perspectives, Inc.

2010 Archaeological Documentary Study Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning Bronx, New York. Prepared for Stantec.

2010 Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning & Related Actions Archaeological Testing Protocol.

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

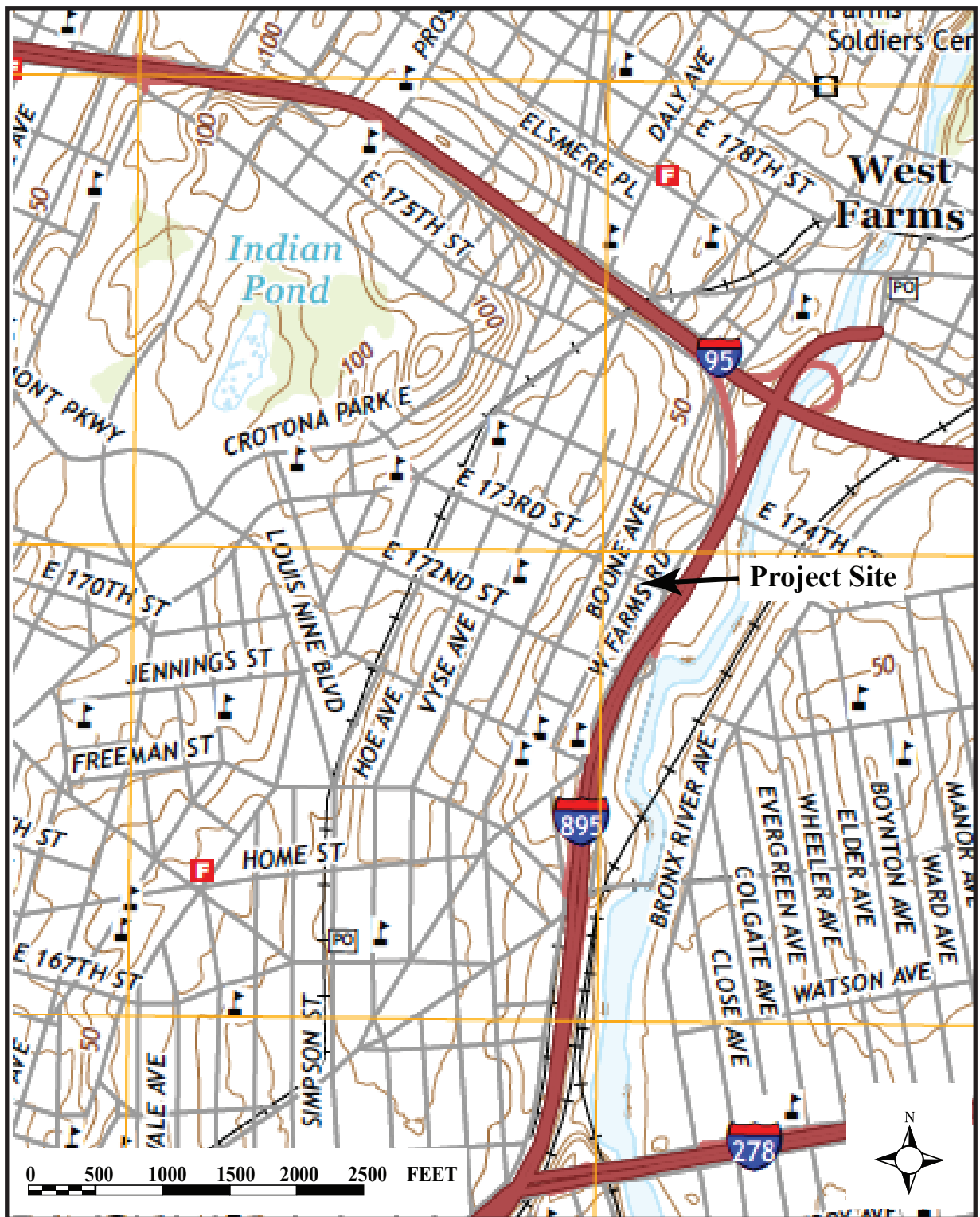
2002 *Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City.*

United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.)

2016 *Central Park, NY-NJ 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.*

Internet Reference

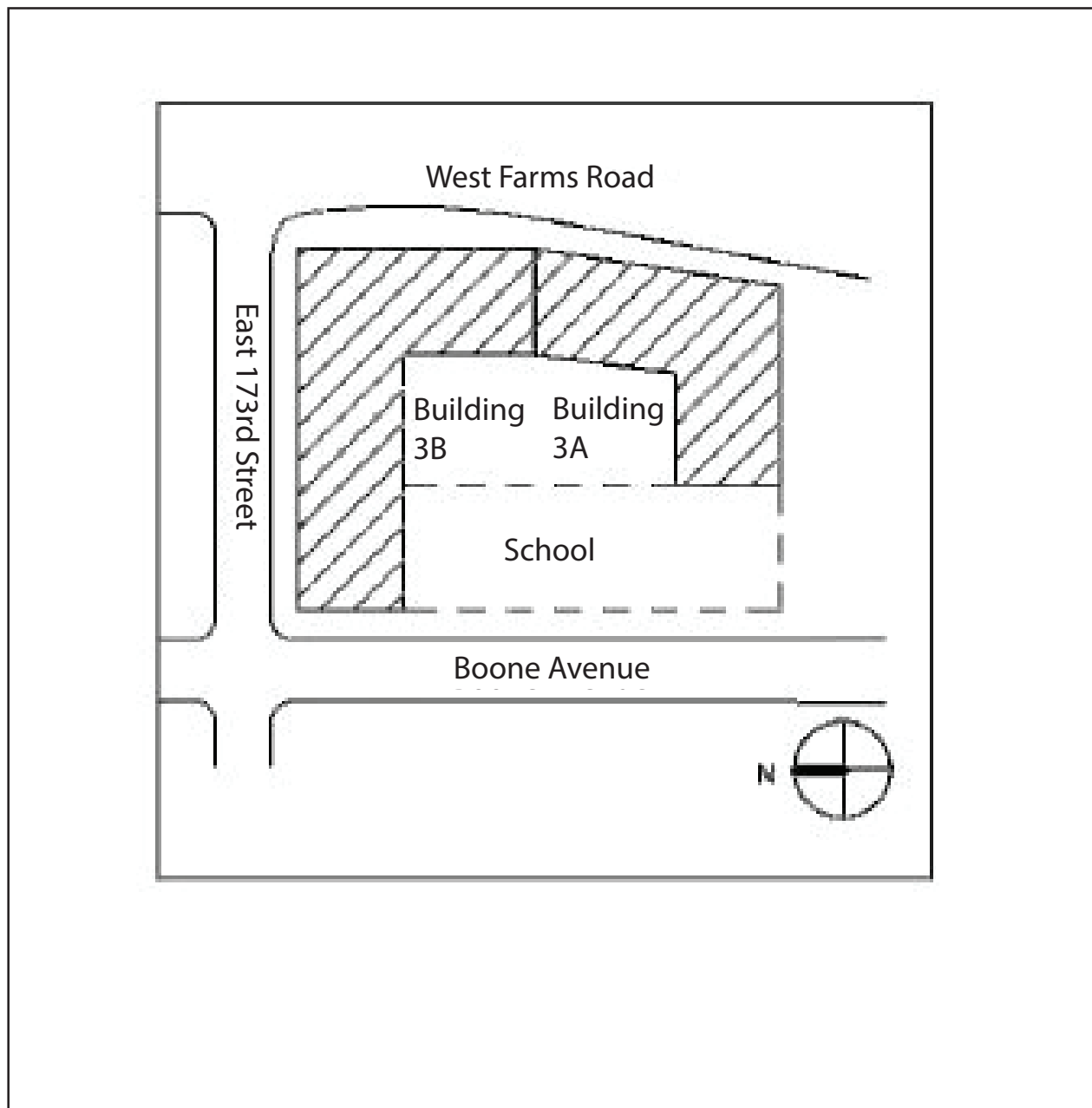
2015 <http://thepotteries.org>. Accessed 12/08/2017.



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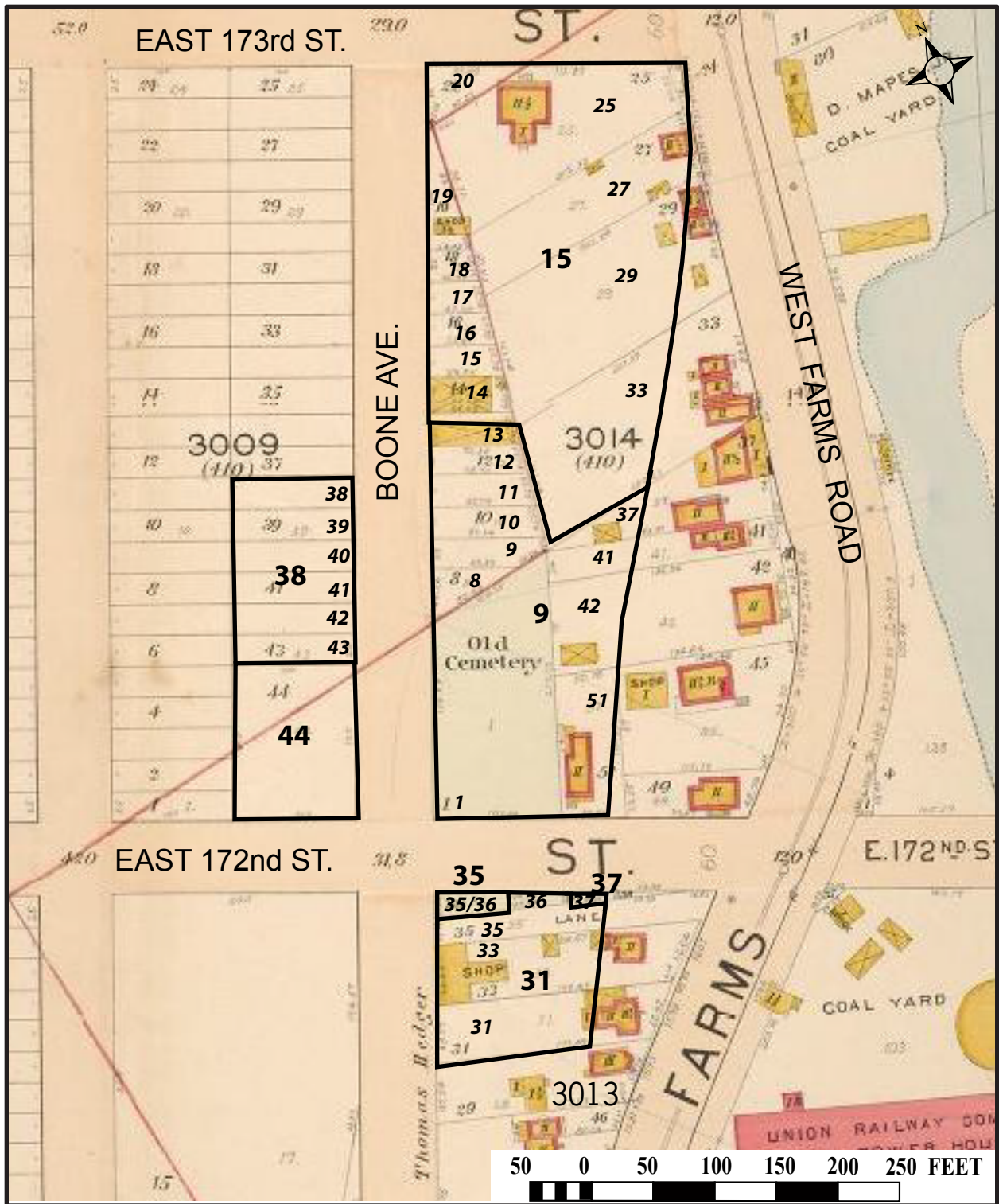
Figure 1: Project site on Central Park, N.Y.-N.J. 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 2016).



**Archaeological Field Investigation
Compass 3, Bronx, New York
Block 3014, Lot 15**



Figure 2. Proposed Layout at Project Site Location. (Map Source: Monadnock Development LLC).



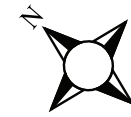
BASE MAP: *Atlas of the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.* E. Belcher Hyde Map Company, New York.

Compass 3, Archaeological Field Testing
 1560 Boone Avenue, Block 3014, Lot 15
 Bronx, New York

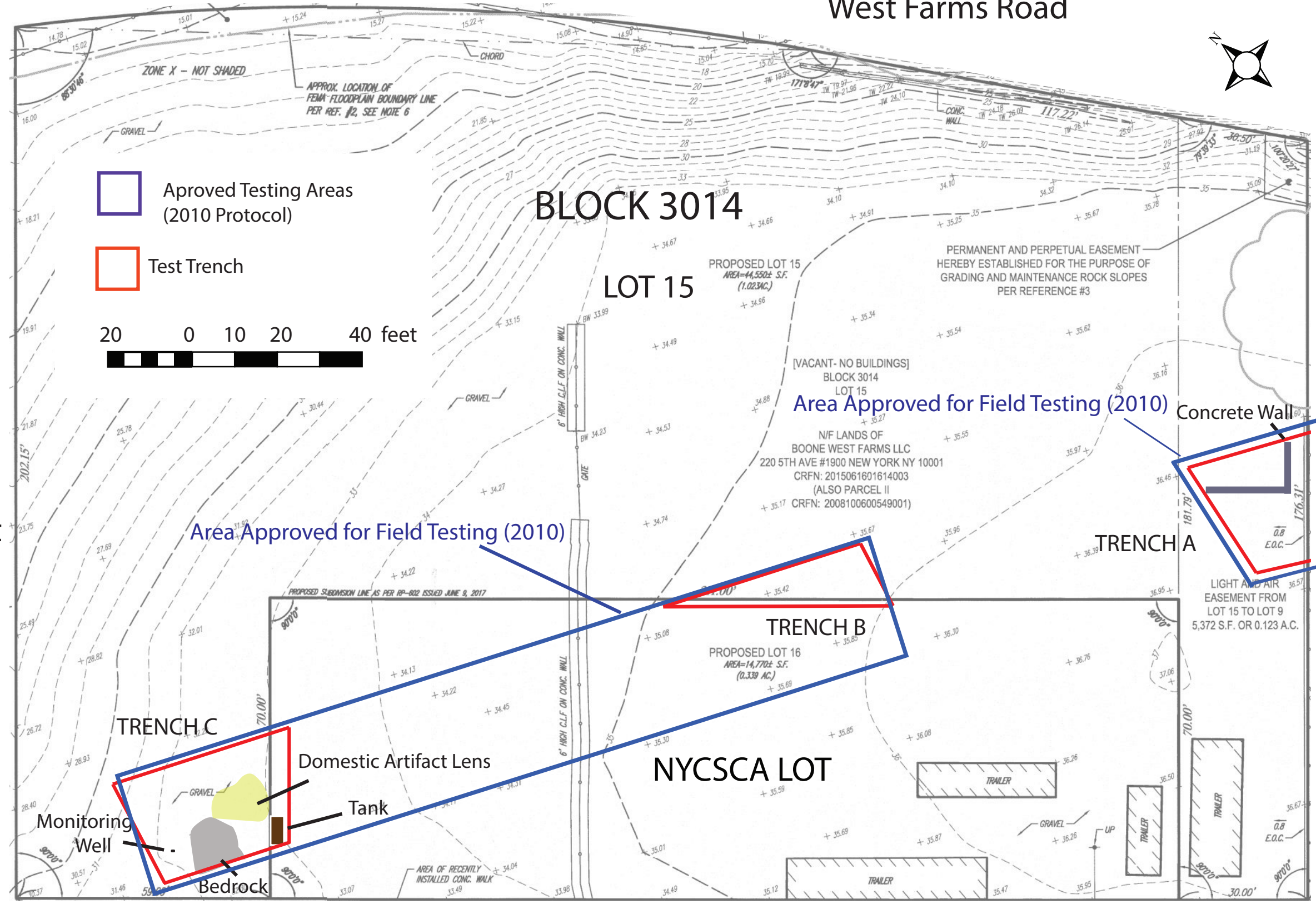


Figure 4: Project Site Location, Blocks 3009, 3013, and 3014 in 1901.
 Note: Historical lot numbers are shown in italics.

West Farms Road



East
173rd
Street



Boone Avenue

Compass 3, Archaeological Field Testing
1560 Boone Avenue, Block 3014, Lot 15
Bronx, New York



Figure 5. Location of Archaeological Test Trenches (Map Source: Monadnock Development LLC).



Photograph 1. Modern Pipe conduit near the Surface of Trench A.



Photograph 2. Profile of Trench A.



Photograph 3. Twentieth Century Foundation Identified During the Field Investigation in Trench A.



Photograph 4. View of the Location of Trench B.



Photograph 5. Profile of West Wall of Trench B (note Bricks and Stones in Level 2 Fill).



Photograph 6. View of the Location of Trench C.



Photograph 7. Profile of East Wall of Trench C.



Photograph 8. Bedrock Shelf Exposed to the Right of Monitoring Well in Trench C.



Photograph 9. Whiteware fragments with Makers Marks Recovered in Trench C.

APPENDIX 1

CATALOG OF RECOVERED ARTIFACTS COMPASS 3 SITE

Trench	Feature	Depth	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Architectural	Clay			Brick	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	2	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Tea Cup	Fragment	Fluted and paneled exterior
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Cup	Fragment	Undecorated
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Molded rim, traces of gold gilt
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	4	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Straight Rim
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	5	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Base, Printed and Impressed Makers Marks - Edward Clarke Company, mark dates from 1865-1877
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Blue Transferprint
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Partial Black Transferprint Makers Mark, "Crown, Granite, Cox, arranged"
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	4	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Undecorated
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Plate	Fragment	Octagonal shape
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	Vessel	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff Body	Vessel	Fragment	Interior and exterior dark brown glaze
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff Body	Vessel	Fragment	Interior dark brown, exterior cream glaze

APPENDIX 1

CATALOG OF RECOVERED ARTIFACTS COMPASS 3 SITE

Trench	Feature	Depth	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Saucer	Fragment	Half, with hand painted pink floral design, traces of gold gilt at rim and in center
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Vessel	Fragment	Gold gilt at rim
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless		Vessel	Fragment	Faceted
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Related	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Food Remains	Organic		Mammal	Bone	Fragment	Medium Terrestrial (Goat/Sheep)
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	5	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Clam	Shell	Fragment	Half
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	15	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Clam	Shell	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	3	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	Half
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	3	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Flower Pot	Fragment	
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Unaffiliated	Glass	White		Vessel	Fragment	Milk glass
C	Midden	72 - 144 cmbs	1	Unaffiliated	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Embossed "PETER'S LEATHER CEMENT"