Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring as part of the Van Cortlandt House Museum, Fence Reconstruction Project, Van Cortladnt Park, Bronx, Bronx County, New York (NYC Parks Number: X092-322M)

Prepared for:

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission
City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation
Deborah Bradley Construction & Management Services, Inc.

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., President and Principal Investigator
Rosita Tirado, B.A., R.A.

Edited by:

Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., Principal Investigator

April 2025 (v1)

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE

New York SHPO Project Review Number:	
Involved State/Federal Agencies:	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission New York State Museum City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation
Phase of Survey:	Phase IB Archaeological Field Monitoring
Location Information:	Van Cortlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, Bronx County, New York
Survey Area:	N/A
USGS 7.5 Quad Map:	USGS Yonkers, NY Quadrangle
Archaeological Survey Overview:	Monitoring
Sensitivity Assessment:	No significant, *in situ*, precontact or historic period remains recovered
Results of Archaeological Survey:	Although the specific APE did not contain *in situ*, stratified stratigraphic and/or cultural remains, the overall area still retains a high potential for the recovery of *in situ* and/or stratigraphic remains.
Results of Architectural Survey:	N/A
Buildings within Project Area:	1
Buildings adjacent to Project Area	several
Previous N/R Buildings:	1
Eligible N/R Buildings	0
Report Authors:	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. and Rosita Tirado, B.A., R.A.
Date:	April 2025

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I. INTRODUCTION

Deborah Bradley Construction and Management Services, Inc. (DBC&MS), on behalf of the City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation (NYC Parks), contracted Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Chrysalis) to undertake Cultural Resource Management/ Archaeological tasks associated with the Fence Replacement Project at the Van Cortlandt House Museum, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, Bronx County, New York (X092-322M), a National, State and City Landmark site (Maps 1 and 2).

Based on previous cultural resource archaeological work in and around the Van Cortlandt House Museum and within Van Cortlandt Park (the Park), there was the potential for recovery of *in situ* and/or significant archaeological remains. As determined by NYC Parks, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was the area of the existing wrought-iron fence.

The project's purpose was to restore and replace, as needed, the existing wrought iron fence surrounding the Van Cortlandt House Museum. The work subject to archaeological monitoring included hand and/or pneumatic and unclassified excavation, removal, repair, and replacement of the wrought iron fence and curb.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Fence Replacement Project at the Van Cortlandt House Museum, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, Bronx County, New York (X092-322M)
Street Address	6036 Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY 10471
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx, Block 5900, Lot 150
Applicant Name	Deborah Bradley Construction & Management Services, Inc.
Lead Agency	NYC Parks
Principal Investigator	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D. R.P.A., Chrysalis Archaeology

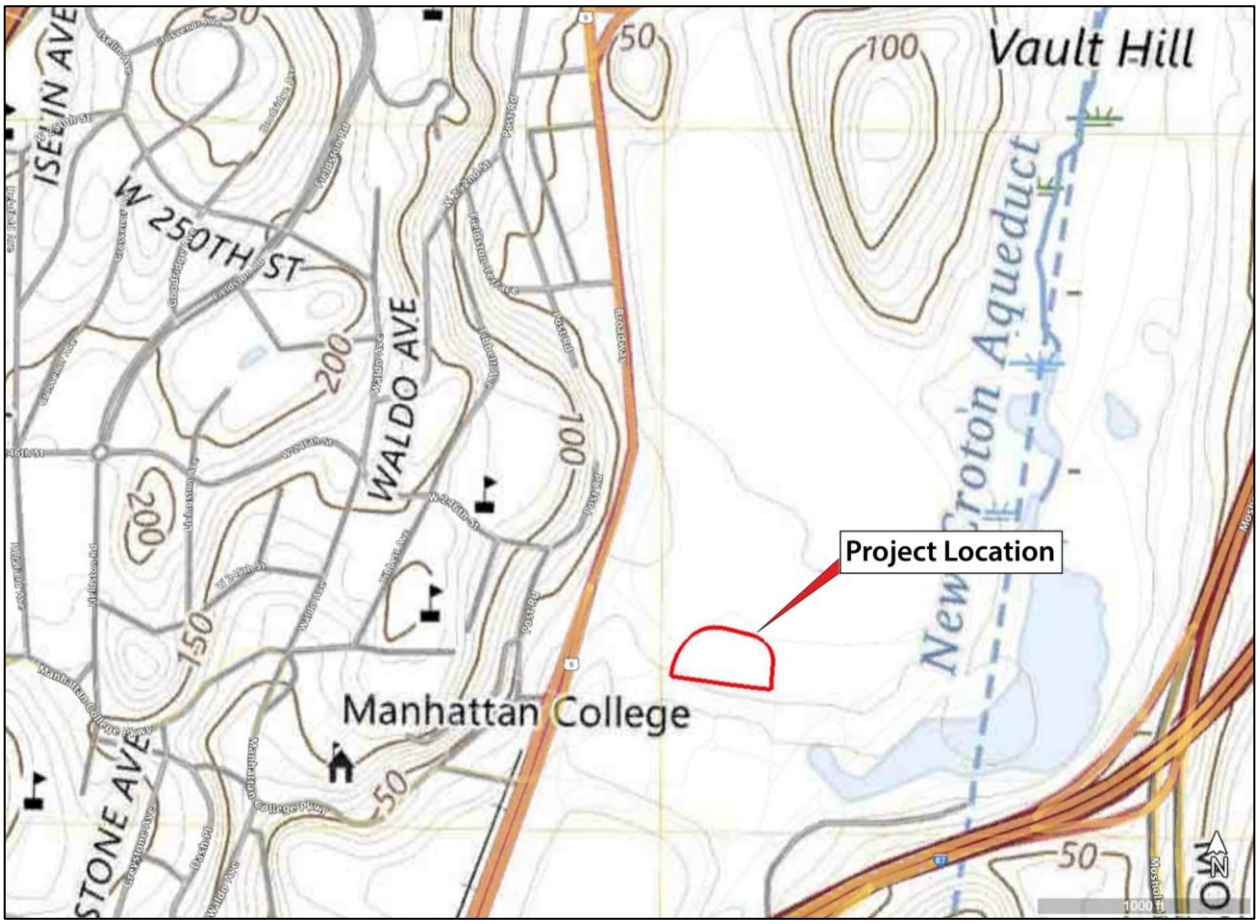
CULTURAL RESOURCE REGULATIONS

Archaeological work was conducted in accordance with NYC LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2018), NY SHPO's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects, and in compliance with the New York State Unmarked Burial Site Protection Act (Bill: 630-A (Cal. No. 447), May 2, 2023) and NYC DOH.

In addition, the project followed the general guidelines of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) define, under 'Section 106 Regulations', that using federal funds must consider the effects of their actions on any properties listed, or determined eligible for listing, on the National Register for Historic Places (NR) (36 CFR 800). The work was also conducted pursuant to the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) guidelines for such projects (NYAC 1994; 2000; 2002). Likewise, the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) and the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) require that

agencies must consider the effects of their actions on any properties listed, or determined eligible for listing, on the State and City Register for Historic Places.

Chrysalis' staff, who were associated with this project, satisfied and/or exceed the qualifications specified in the above referenced New York State and City archaeological guidelines and all federal regulations presented in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A.



Map 1: USGS Yonkers Quadrangle (United States Geological Survey 2023).

Map 2: Project Area (Google Earth 2024).

II. RESEARCH DESIGN AND CONTEXT

Phase IB fieldwork is designed to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological resources within a site. Although the general goal is to determine whether significant (i.e. National Register [NR] eligible) resources that could be adversely affected by project work are extant within the APE.

Based on the known history and previous excavations, the project APE was determined to be sensitive for potential cultural resources that could be encountered or disturbed by the proposed project. Project work was archaeologically monitored which is defined as "the observation of construction excavation activities by an archaeologist in order to identify, recover, protect and/or document archaeological information or materials" (NYAC 2002:2). All monitoring activities followed the NYC LPC's Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2018) and NYAC's Guidelines for the Use of Archaeological Monitoring (NYAC 2002).

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The Bronx is a coastal lowland lying within the Hudson Valley Region and is part of the Manhattan Prong of the New England Upland Physiographic Province (Isachsen et al. 2000). The latter is an extension of the Great Appalachian Valley, and includes Manhattan, the Bronx, Westchester County and part of Putnam County (Scharf 1886:6-7). Three different types of bedrock underlie

the Bronx: Fordham gneiss, which is a metamorphic rock found typically in areas with steep terrain; Inwood marble, which is found in low-lying areas; and Yonkers granite or Yonkers gneiss, found in the north Bronx and Westchester County. The east side of Van Cortlandt Park, including the project area, is underlain mainly by Yonkers granite (Storch Associates 1986:52). The elevation of the coastal lowlands within the Manhattan Prong is an average of 20' to 25' above mean sea level (JMA 2007:2).

The geology and topography of the Bronx result from the substantial glacial activity that occurred in the region over nearly half a million years. Until at least 20,000 years ago, during the Wisconsin Glaciation, the Laurentide Ice Sheet covered the project area. The glaciers left behind rock and earth, forming moraines running north to south through the Bronx. Glacial meltwater formed numerous rivers and creeks throughout the area, including Tibbets Brook, which runs west of the APE. Lakes and ponds were also formed at the end of the glacial period, and swamps and marshes formed in areas with poor drainage. At the end of the last glaciation, the project area was within a coniferous, hardwood forest. The modern terrain of the Bronx is varied and includes hills and level terrain, rock outcroppings, and low-lying forests.

The soils within the APE are exclusively Greenbelt loam, 0% to 3% slope (GbA) (USDA 2023).

PRE-CONTACT SENSITIVITY

The area of, and surrounding Van Cortlandt Park is a known indigenous area. Three New York State Museum archaeological sites are located within Van Cortlandt Park (Table 1). NYSM 2823, a village site; NYSM 4056, a path and NYSM 7727, a campsite located at the Parade Ground. Though not listed as sites with the New York State Museum, several other excavations within the Park have recovered indigenous materials. The APE lies with NYSM Area 2823 and adjacent to NYSM Area 7727.

Table 1: Previously identified prehistoric sites within two miles of the APE.

SITE NAME/NUMBER	LOCATION	PERIOD	SITE TYPE	SOURCE
NYSM 2823 - Mosholu/Keskeskick	Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds	Late Woodland	village site	Bolton 1934:141; Parker 1922:93-94
NYSM 4056 - The Hudson River Path	Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds	unknown prehistoric	path	Parker 1922:91-94
NYSM 7727	Van Cortlandt Park Parade Grounds	unknown prehistoric	camp, fire pits	JAM 2007:3

Evidence of prehistoric occupation in the Bronx, including in the area surrounding the APE, is substantial. In addition to the three previously identified sites and other indigenous resources that have been found within Van Cortlandt Park, there are more than a dozen sites throughout the Bronx.

Because of the documented indigenous use of the area, the results of previous archaeological studies within the park, and the nearby camp site, overall, the Van Cortlandt Park area has a moderate to high sensitivity for the recovery of prehistoric resources. However, due to the *in-kind* replacement of the existing fence supports, the fence line area was disturbed by previous

construction activities. In consideration, the immediate construction area was considered low to moderate for the potential of significant *in situ* indigenous materials.

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

The APE, and surrounding vicinity were part of a larger land acquisition made by the Dutch West India Company from the Wiechquaskeck tribe in 1639 (NYCPR 1986:2). The first individual owner of what would become Van Cortlandt Park was Adriaen Van Der Donck (1620-1655). Upon his arrival in the New World, he was appointed the Schout-Fiscal of the Patroonship of Rensselaerswyck near Albany. Several years later, in 1646, he purchased the large parcel of land that included present-day Van Cortlandt Park. To secure this purchase, he also transacted with the Wiechquaskeck for ownership of the land. Van Der Donck farmed the land, producing corn as his main crop.

After Van Der Donck died, his widow Mary remarried. Shortly thereafter it was transferred to Mary's brother, Elias Doughty who divided the land into smaller parcels for sale. The APE may have been within a large parcel sold to John Hadden in 1672 (Bronx County Register Liber 6 Page 324). In 1668, Doughty also sold a large parcel to William Betts and George Tippett, Betts' son-in-law for whom Tibbetts Brook would be named.

George Tippett and his wife Dorcas sold the first parcels of land that would become Van Cortlandt Park to Jacobus Van Cortlandt (1658-1739) in 1718 and 1732 (Bronx County Register Liber 4 Page 220, Liber 6 Page 34). Jacobus Van Cortlandt, a prominent merchant and twice mayor of New York City, gradually acquired the land that became Van Cortlandt Park, operating farms, mills, and engaging in transatlantic trade, including slavery.

During the Revolutionary War, the Bronx was occupied by the British but saw frequent American incursions. Van Cortlandt Mansion served military purposes for both sides, and city records were hidden nearby for safekeeping. Through the 18th and 19th centuries, the Van Cortlandt property continued to be used as farmland, while some of the area was maintained as natural forest.

In the nineteenth century the Bronx remained largely rural but became increasingly urbanized. As the City expanded and the need for infrastructure grew, the area near the APE became the site of two major developments. The Croton Aqueduct, originally built in the late 1830s and a new, underground aqueduct built in the 1880s crossed the area. The Putnam Railroad also opened a line through the present-day park in the 1880s. While not directly impacting the project area, these major infrastructural changes would have affected the character of the surrounding area.

In the late 1880s, the Van Cortlandt family sold the land, including their mansion, to the city for the purpose of opening a public park. The Park was opened in 1889, part of a growing environmental preservation movement that saw the establishment of large areas of public open space (Ricciardi 1997). The details of the opening of the park are discussed extensively in the Storch Associates report (1986).

PREVIOUS REPORT SUMMARY

There are more than a dozen historical and archaeological projects undertaken in and around the area of Van Cortlandt Park (see Table 2). For more detailed information on the prehistory of the greater area, see Parker (1920), Bolton (1922, 1934) and Ricciardi (1997). For more in-depth history of Van Cortlandt Park, see various reports such as The Van Cortlandt Park Restoration Master Plan produced by Storch Associates (1986), Ricciardi (1997) and Chrysalis Archaeology (2015).

Native American and Historic resources, both in situ and from secondary/tertiary deposits, have been recovered throughout the park and surrounding area. Most of the reports in Table 2 detail some form of recovery.

For this project area, the reports from Bankoff and Winter (1992), Bankoff, Winter and Ricciardi (1993) and Ricciardi (1997) are the most relevant as they focused directly around and adjacent to the Mansion and fence line. Significant remains, including a Native American shell midden, and historic nineteenth century underground storage features, and house foundations pre-dating the Van Cortlandt House have been discovered just outside or in the vicinity of the fence-line.

Although various fences may have surrounded the Mansion since the early twentieth century causing disturbance to the area, the ability to recover stratigraphic information and cultural material remained. The area of the APE was determined to have a moderate to high potential for the presence of significant cultural resources.

Table 02: Archaeological Reports within Van Cortlandt Park.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR
1985	Archaeological Testing of the Proposed Egress Stair and Dry well excavation, Van Cortlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
1986	Van Cortlandt Park – Borough of the Bronx – Restoration Master Plan for the City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation	Storch Associates
1987	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Sewage/Plumbing Lines and Seepage Basin at Van Cortlandt Mansion, Broadway and 242nd Street, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
1992	Van Cortlandt House Excavations, 1990 and 1991	Bankoff, H. Arthur and Frederick A. Winter
1993	Archaeological Excavations at Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York 1990-1992	Bankoff, H. Arthur, Frederick A. Winter and Christopher Ricciardi
1993	Phase IA-IB Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Area for the Construction of Six Tennis Courts on the Parade Grounds of Van Cortlandt Park, The Bronx, New York.	Rothschild, Nan and Christopher Matthews
1993	Stage IA Archaeological Assessment – The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.

YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR
1997	From Private To Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York In The Nineteenth Century	Ricciardi, Christopher
1998	Cultural Resource Assessment – Proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant, Croton Woods Site, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx County, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
1998	Cultural Resource Assessment – Proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant, Mosholu Site, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx County, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
1998	Cultural Resource Assessment – Proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant, Shandler Recreation Area, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx County, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
1998	Cultural Resource Assessment, Croton Water Treatment Plant, Gate House No. 1., Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2004	Phase IB Archaeological Testing – Croton Water Treatment Plant, Mosholu Golf Couse, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx County, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2004	Cultural Resource Assessment, Croton Water Treatment Plant, Mosholu Golf Course, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York.	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2004	Phase IB Archaeological Testing, Croton Water Treatment Plant, Mosholu Golf Course, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York.	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2004	Cultural Resource Assessment, New Croton Aqueduct Rehabilitation Shaft Sites, Westchester, Bronx, and New York County, New York (CEQR: 04DEP134X)	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2005	The Archaeology of Slavery at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx, New York	Bankoff, H. Arthur and Frederick A. Winter
2007	Van Cortlandt Park Parade Ground Phase IA Archaeological Investigation, Borough of the Bronx, New York	John Milner and Associates
2009	Van Cortlandt Park – Parade Ground – Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Borough of the Bronx, New York	John Milner and Associates
2009	Phase IA Archaeological Assessment 801 Co-op City Boulevard, Block 5140, Part of Lot 270, Bronx, Bronx County, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2014	Phase IB Archaeological Testing Addendum – Croton Water Treatment Plant, Mosholu Golf Course, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, New York	Historical Perspectives, Inc.
2015	Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the Woodland Dog Run, Van Cortlandt Park, Van Cortlandt Park East at Oneida Avenue, Bronx, New York	Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
2022	Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study Tibbetts Brook Daylighting and Van Cortlandt Lake Improvements Project Block 3238, Lots 50, 52 and 126; Block 3245, Lot 12; Block 3264, Lot 20; Block 3266,	Historical Perspectives, Inc.

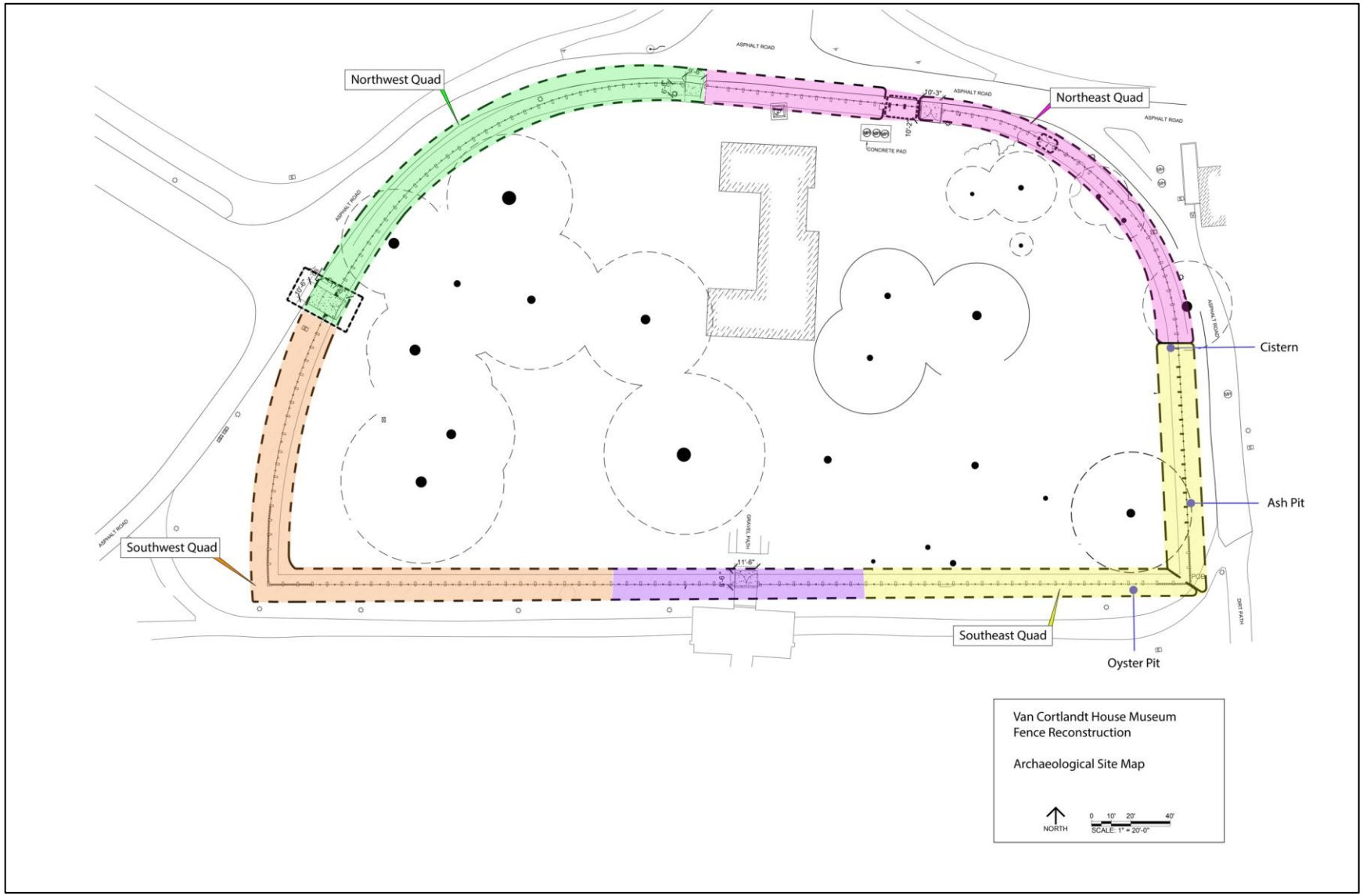
YEAR	TITLE/SITE	AUTHOR
	Lot 11; Block 3267, Lot 72; Block 3268, Lot 30; Block 3269, Lot 118; Block 3270, Lot 75; Block 3271, Lot 100; and Block 5900, Parts of Lots 1, 100, and 150, Bronx County, New York	
2024	Archaeological Field Investigation Van Cortlandt Park Green Infrastructure at the Tennis Courts, Lake House, and Riverdale Stables Bronx, New York 10463Parts of Block 5900, Lots 1 and 150 Department of Parks & Recreation Contract # X092-222M	Historical Perspectives, Inc.

III. FIELD RESULTS

Work on the fence project began on September 25, 2024, with removal of some of the existing footers. Generally, fence posts were not removed as these would be restored in situ (Image 1). Footers that were removed were hand excavated to approximately 18" below ground surface. These were then mechanically chipped for removal. Existing fence sections measured 7' 6" in length between fence posts. These were removed and restored off-site. Removal of the fence sections was followed by footer/curb removal and excavation of 1' of soil 5' on either side of the fence due to possible lead paint contamination.

This one-foot excavation was mostly unremarkable. The upper layer consisted of organic matter and contained modern materials such as bottle glass or debris. Beneath this O horizon, a 10YR4/3 sandy loam was common throughout the project area. The following field results are presented by area, not chronologically for ease of discussion. These areas are the southeast quadrant, middle south; southwest quadrant; northwest quadrant and northeast quadrant with the museum gate being the divider. These areas and noted features are marked on Map 3.

Image 1: Example of fence post footing.



Map 3: Van Cortlandt House Museum Fence Reconstruction Archaeological site map.

SOUTHEAST QUADRANT

The most notable discovery within this area was that of a cistern or similar infrastructure along the exterior east fence line (Images 2 and 3). The feature initially presented as a brick semi-circle and was adjacent to a footer. It became apparent that the fence installation had damaged the nearest portion of the feature, providing a relative pre-twentieth-century date for the feature.

Excavation surrounding the feature exposed a metal-capped square center box measuring $8"^2$ at 12" bgs (32.24 NAVD88). The metal cap could have facilitated a pumping mechanism. Clearing soils alongside the box exposed a cement base 20" below the highest part of the metal cap (30.57 NAVD88). The diameter of the feature is approximately 3.5'. No artifacts were observed in this area.

Since construction would not impact the feature, no further work was undertaken. It was left in situ.

Image 2: Plan view of brick cistern with center box.

Image 3: Feature interior showing cement base at 20".

Further south along the eastern fence line, modern glass fragments, animal bone, ceramic, and two marbles were noted approximately 60’ north of the southeast corner. An ash pit, measuring 30” by 42”, was exposed on the fence exterior, 7” from the east trench wall (Image 4). An STP was excavated in the middle of the ash pit, which terminated at 15” bgs. No artifacts or faunal remains were found within the pit.

Six sections north along the eastern fence line, a pipe stem was found at 9” bgs beneath a tree root. Modern items, including an earring and two glass marbles, were also present in this area.

Along the interior southern fence line, a small 5’ by 3’ shell pit consisting of whole oyster shells was exposed at the southeast corner (Image 5). An STP excavated at the center point demonstrated the pit extended to 15” bgs. One non-diagnostic whiteware ceramic sherd was found within.

Modern glass marbles were found among tree roots at 10’ west of the SE corner. At 50’ west, a wooden peg, or possible wooden doll part, was found along with a glass marble with an orange swirl and a blue printed ceramic sherd.

The general soil profile of the southeastern quadrant consisted of:

DEPTH	MUNSELL	DESCRIPTION
0 – 4”	10YR4/3	loamy silty sand
4” – 12”	10YR5/4	Silty sand

Image 4: Ash pit east of fence post footer.

Image 5: Shell pit.

MIDDLE SOUTH FENCE AND SOUTHWEST QUADRANT

Soils in this section were identical to those of the southeast quadrant. Modern materials, including plastic and bottle glass, were recovered from this area. A slightly elevated area containing gravel and an ash layer proceeded toward the southwest quadrant. No artifacts were present. This elevated section consisted of 10YR3/1 and was excavated to 14" bgs.

A concrete slab was exposed, passing beneath the access road. This measured 3' in length with only 5" exposed from the existing access road.

No significant stratigraphic layers or cultural materials were observed in this area.

NORTHWEST QUADRANT

Excavations began at the Museum entrance gate and proceeded west. At 85' an electrical box with a cement post was protruding. One cow bone and modern debris were found along the exterior northern fence line. Among the modern items was an 'Angry Birds Pig' fidget spinner.

Further west were relatively intact soils. One blue-banded pearlware fragment and one blue printed pearlware fragment were found at the northwest interior corner (Image 6). These relatively intact soils consisted of:

DEPTH	MUNSELL	DESCRIPTION
0 – 2"		Root mat
2" – 7"	10YR4/4	A horizon silty loam
7" – 12"	10YR5/6	B horizon loamy sand

At 175' west of the museum entrance and just south of the northwest corner a bottle wrapped with duct tape, modern tiles, and non-diagnostic ceramic were exposed. Soils in this area were topsoil; 10YR4/3 silty loam A horizon, 0 - 2"; and 10YR5/4 sandy loam B horizon, 2" – 12". Non-diagnostic artifacts, including large pieces of slag, metal, and modern bottle glass were observed. One ceramic sherd was found with a partial maker's mark "…omer Laughlin–MADE IN USA–…48 N8" (Image 7). This mark is from the Homer Laughlin China Company, and the registration mark identifies it as being produced in 1948 (Gonzales 2002).

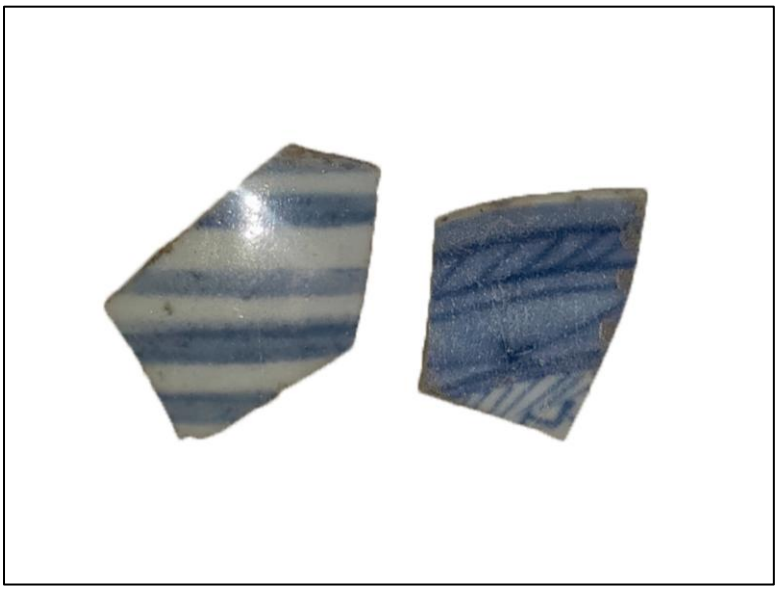


Image 6: Pearlware sherds.

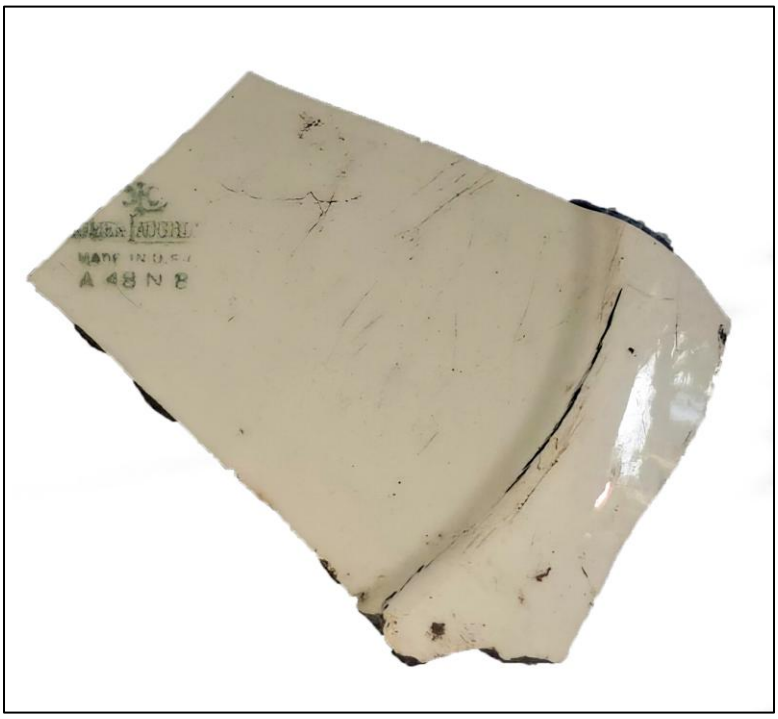


Image 7: Home Laughlin plate sherd.

NORTHEAST QUAD

This fence area is closest to the museum and some associated infrastructure. This necessitated altering the trench span. Proceeding east from the museum entrance trench measures 3’ north of the existing fence and 7’ south of the existing fence (between the fence and the museum). The trench narrowed to 6’ wide at one point before returning to the standard 10’ width.

Two complete bottles were found west of the oil intake box along with a modern ring reading "Forever Love". One of the bottles was a late 19th to early 20th century soda bottle embossed "M J Hart–Kingsbridge NY". The range of artifacts demonstrates the disturbed nature of the soils in this area, likely due to the oil intake and associated lines.

Along the north side of the fence, east of the museum entrance, five ceramic sherds, offset from the statue protection box, were recovered. These blue decorated pearlware sherds appear to have a Chinoiserie style pattern, dated 1783 – 1873 (Image 8). Additional non-diagnostic ceramic fragments and large amounts of stone were present in this area. Modern materials were also observed, including glass, pop tops, and a machine-manufactured bottle.

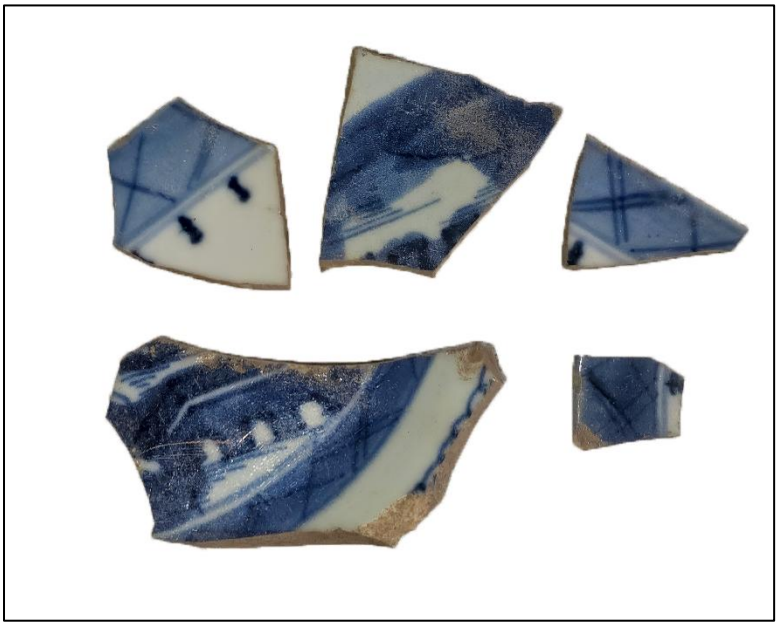


Image 8: Five Chinoiserie style patterned pearlware sherds.

The stratigraphy observed on the south wall in this area consisted of 8" of 10YR5/4 loamy sand with gravel and 4" of 10YR4/4 loamy sand at the base of the statue protection box. On the north wall, stratigraphy was 6" of concrete and 6" of gravel fill for the road base.

Wooden bracing was present under the concrete, measuring 15' long at the west end of the trench. Gravel and brick fragments were observed throughout this area beneath the wooden bracing. Some modern materials and debris were observed.

At the interior northeast corner/turn a shell deposit was observed on the south wall of the trench. This measured 13' in length and extended to the 12" excavated grade. Troweling along the wall revealed no artifacts, and no further investigation was undertaken.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current project monitored the "in kind" restoration and repair to the existing iron fence surrounding the Van Cortlandt Mansion. The subsurface disturbance was limited to removal and in-kind replacement of concrete footers and removal of one foot of soil on either side of the fence line for lead paint abatement.

The entirety of the project area exhibited disturbed soil and any historic period artifacts were found in mixed contexts. Though some of the sherds appear similar in style to found during the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center excavations between 1990 and 1992. Shell fragments were also scattered in several areas of the fence post, but their context close to the surface places them in an undetermined context. In one instance a modern marble was found amongst the shell. Although shells may be an indicator of buried pre contact deposits, the location and fragmentation of the shells exposed during this project makes it difficult to state they were from the Native American period.

The one feature exposed was the brick cistern-like structure. Based on its location it, and apparent damage relative to the adjacent footer, this feature appears to pre-date the fence. This fence was installed in the early – mid twentieth century. The feature remains in situ.

The area immediately surrounding the fence has clearly been disturbed. Any future "in kind" replacement of the fence should not be considered as having potential impact.

However, if replacement is called for and impacts deeper and/or wider than the impacts depths of this project are planned, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken. Additionally, as demonstrated by the exposed feature, any work adjacent to the fence area that extends below one foot retains a moderate to high potential for the recovery of *in situ* material and/or stratigraphic remains.

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