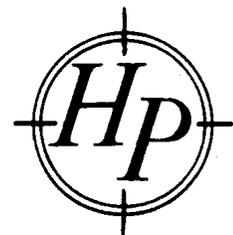


**PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD INVESTIGATION**

**CROTONA PARK EAST
COMPASS RESIDENCES**

**PORTION OF BLOCK 3013, LOT 29
(FORMERLY BLOCK 3013, LOT 35)
BRONX, NEW YORK**

**NYCLPC # 10CDP017X
NYSOPRHP # 09PR05898**



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**PORTION OF BLOCK 3013, LOT 29
(FORMERLY BLOCK 3013, LOT 35)
BRONX, NEW YORK**

**NYCLPC # 10CDP017X
NYSOPRHP # 09PR05898**

Prepared For:

Compass One A LLC and Compass One B LLC
155 3rd Street
Brooklyn, NY 11231

Prepared By:

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Author:

Faline Schneiderman, M.A., R.P.A.

April 2014

January 2016, Addendum

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

OPRHP Project Review Number (if available): **09PR05898**

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

Phase of Survey: **Phase IB Archaeological Field Investigation**

Location Information: **Portion of Block 3013, Lot 29 (Formerly Block 3013, Lot 35); 1512 Boone Avenue: between East 172nd Street, Boone Avenue, West Farms Road, and Jennings Street, Bronx, NY**

Minor Civil Division: **00501**

County: **Bronx**

Survey Area

Length: **18.3m (60ft)**

Width: **8.1m (16.5ft)**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **<1**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Central Park and Flushing**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **0**

Number & Size of Units: **3 machine-excavated trenches, variable sizes as described in the report**

Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **N/A**

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: **None**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **None**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **None**

Report Author(s): **Faline Schneiderman, M.A., R.P.A., Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **April 2014; January 2016, Addendum**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

April 2014

Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development are constructing two buildings on Block 3013, Lot 29, which was formerly composed of Lots 12, 29, 31, 35, 37 and 46. These lots were consolidated into the single Lot 29 in December 2013. However, this report will continue to refer to the former lot numbers to maintain consistency with the New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) and all other subsequent reports. Block 3013 Lot 29 is the first of the multi-phase Compass Residences development and is located at 1512 Boone Avenue in the Crotona Park East and West Farms neighborhoods in the Bronx, west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway. The block is bounded by Boone Avenue to the west, West Farms Road to the east, East 172nd Street to the north, and Jennings Street to the south. The proposed redevelopment entails the construction of a primarily residential building immediately north of HS 682, Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom High School (Lot 1) to the south. Block 3013 falls within the 11 block Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning area as designated by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The CEQR Technical Manual and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (LPC Guidelines) identify a four-stage review process for identifying and mitigating potential construction impacts on archaeologically sensitive resources. Based on this, 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 where the ADS has concluded that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present and that the proposed construction may impact these resources. The purpose of field testing is to determine whether the site actually contains such resources.

The ADS completed by HPI (2009) identified a portion of Development Site 1, Block 3013, Lot 35, as potentially sensitive for burials related to the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891. Immediately adjacent to the DRC Cemetery, a portion of the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery was also identified.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and a draft Testing Protocol on October 14, 2009. LPC concurred that field testing would be necessary and recommended that further efforts should be undertaken to identify descendant communities, as well as descendants of the Hedger-Edwards families, prior to undertaking field testing at the cemetery. HPI completed additional research on the descendent communities and incorporated the results into an amended ADS dated May 5, 2010 (HPI 2010a). This and an amended Testing Protocol (HPI 2010b) were submitted to and approved by LPC (Sutphin, 8/12/10 and 8/19/10), and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). OPRHP concurred with the recommendations and Testing Protocol for the potential cemeteries (Mackey, 9/20/10).

Pending proposed construction, Block 3013, Lot 35 in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was investigated for archaeological deposits, and – more specifically – human remains associated with the former cemetery. The entirety of the lot, minus locations that will be disturbed at a future date after the construction of the building (i.e. those locations beneath the surrounding sidewalk) was subjected to field investigations on March 10, 2014.

Testing at Lot 35 encountered no evidence of the historic cemeteries, burials, burial trenches, headstones, or similar artifacts and features. Trench 1, where 20th century commercial buildings stood, had extensive

evidence of disturbance and produced only late-19th and 20th century artifacts. Stratigraphy beneath the sidewalks in Trenches 2 and 3 was far more undisturbed than that observed in Trench 1, with relatively modern material only found immediately beneath the sidewalk.

The remaining sidewalks along East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue on Block 3013 within the area identified as sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards and DRC Cemeteries will be repaired and landscaping introduced prior to occupation. As work proceeds into these potentially undisturbed locations, LPC and OPRHP will continue to be apprised of this ongoing work, and addenda to this report will be submitted as per the Testing Protocol.

January 2016

At the conclusion of the Block 3013 testing in 2014, HPI recommended further archaeological monitoring on Block 3013 as development work progressed into previously undisturbed locations. Due to careful planning on the part of Monadnock, proposed utility intrusions into the sensitive sidewalk area were avoided subsequently and no further monitoring was anticipated.

The planting of one street tree within the sensitive area of the Block 3013 sidewalk was unavoidable. During December 2015, the excavation of this tree pit area was monitored. An addendum presents the results of this final Block 3013 archaeological monitoring.

In summary, the tree pit was excavated in approximately 10cm levels revealing fill, including some scraps of wood and metal, as well as bricks and boulders, which extended from the recently introduced sidewalk ballast to bedrock. Bedrock was encountered at 121cm (4 ft) below grade. No evidence of burial shafts, coffins, coffin hardware, or human remains were encountered. No further archaeological field testing and/or monitoring is required for Block 3013, Lot 35, including the surrounding sidewalks.

The development work on Block 3013 has responded to all of the LPC's expressed concerns for the former DRC burial ground and to the agency's requests for a thorough examination of all sensitivity zones.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARYi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARYii

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....iv

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. DESCENDANT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION 2

III. FIELD METHODOLOGY 3

IV. RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE TESTING..... 3

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 6

VI. REFERENCES 7

FIGURES

PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX A: CATALOG OF RECOVERED ARTIFACTS

ADDENDUM: CROTONA PARK EAST / COMPASS RESIDENCES, PHASE IB
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION: SIDEWALK TREE PIT, BLOCK
3013, LOT 35 [December 2015]

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Project Site Location. Base map: *U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: Central Park and Flushing, NY Quadrangles, 1979.*
2. Block 3013 Area of Potential Effect (APE).
3. Approximate Location of Hedger-Edwards and DRC Cemeteries. Base map: *Insurance Maps of New York.* Sanborn Map Company, New York. Provided by Stantec.
4. Archaeological Trench Locations.
5. Block 3013 Trenches 1, 2, and 3.

PHOTOGRAPHS
(Key to locations on Figure 5)

Photograph 1: Block 3013, Lot 35 facing east from the sidewalk at the corner of Boone Avenue at East 172nd Street, prior to excavations.

Photograph 2: Block 3013, Lot 35 facing south from the sidewalk at the corner of Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street, prior to excavations.

Photograph 3: Concrete block wall extending north-south through Trench 1, facing east.

Photograph 4: West wall profile of Trench 1, facing west. Note bedrock in profile.

Photograph 5: Trench 1 completed, facing west. Note bedrock throughout.

Photograph 6: North wall profile of Trench 1, facing north.

Photograph 7: Trench 2 along East 172nd Street, facing east.

Photograph 8: West wall profile of Trench 2 along Boone Avenue, facing west. Note bedrock in profile.

Photograph 9: West wall profile of Trench 3, facing west.

I. INTRODUCTION

Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development are constructing two buildings on Block 3013, Lot 29, which was formerly composed of Lots 12, 29, 31, 35, 37 and 46. These lots were consolidated into the single Lot 29 in December 2013. However, this report will continue to refer to the former lot numbers to maintain consistency with the New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) and all other subsequent reports. Block 3013 Lot 29 is the first of the multi-phase Compass Residences development and is located at 1512 Boone Avenue in the Crotona Park East and West Farms neighborhoods in the Bronx, west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway. The block is bounded by Boone Avenue to the west, West Farms Road to the east, East 172nd Street to the north, and Jennings Street to the south. The proposed redevelopment entails the construction of a primarily residential building immediately north of HS 682, Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom High School (Lot 1) to the south. Block 3013 falls within the 11 block Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning area as designated by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The CEQR Technical Manual and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (LPC Guidelines) identify 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 where the ADS has concluded that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present and that the proposed construction may impact these resources. The purpose of field testing is to determine whether the site actually contains such resources. Prior to beginning any on-site work that could impact potentially significant resources, the archaeological consultant must submit a scope of work (or Testing Protocol) to LPC which describes the explicit methodology that will be used to determine whether archaeologically significant resources are present, intact and significant. The Testing Protocol is then formalized in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that outlines the specific rights and obligations of each party in regard to stopping excavation, completing field testing in a timely manner, making changes in the construction work, maintaining workplace safety and developing notification procedures. The fourth step, mitigation, is required where significant archaeological resources would be impacted by proposed construction.

The initial review of the entire 11 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.

In March 2010 an additional lot was added by OPRHP.

- Block 3016, Lot 71.

LPC had also identified this lot as potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential remains, so it was added to the original APE. A supplemental ADS was completed by HPI to address this one lot.

On the basis of extensive documentary and related research, the ADS identified a portion of Development Site 1, Block 3013, Lot 35, as potentially sensitive for burials related to the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891 (HPI 2009). Immediately adjacent to the DRC Cemetery, a portion of the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery was also identified.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and a draft Testing Protocol on October 14, 2009. LPC concurred that field testing would be necessary on the sites specified in the ADS and recommended that further efforts should be undertaken to identify descendant communities, as well as descendants of the Hedger-Edwards families, prior to undertaking field testing at the cemetery. HPI completed additional research on the descendent communities and incorporated the results into an amended ADS dated May 5, 2010. The amended ADS and an amended Testing Protocol were submitted to and approved by LPC (Sutphin, August 12 and 19, 2010). 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 for the potential cemeteries (Mackey, September 20, 2010).

The first phase of development of the project blocks is taking place on Development Site 1, which consists of the consolidated lots formerly known as Block 3013 Lots 12, 29, 31, 35, 37 and 46. This report will continue to refer to the former lot numbers to maintain consistency with the CEQR and all other subsequent reports. Of these, Lot 35, the subject of this report, was identified as potentially sensitive for remains associated with the DRC Cemetery.

II. DESCENDANT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Efforts were made to identify the descendent communities for the DRC and Hedger-Edwards Cemeteries. In February of 2013, HPI published a public notice in the *Bronx Times*, looking for descendants of persons buried in both cemeteries (<http://bxtimes.com/sections/newsstand/>). The following public notice was published on February 15, 2013:

Public Notice. As part of the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning project in the Bronx, NY (FEIS available at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/env_review/crotona_park_east.shtml), descendants of persons buried at two former cemeteries, both once located at 172nd Street and Boone Avenue in the Crotona Park East neighborhood of the Bronx, are being sought. The cemeteries were known as the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery (active from ca. 1649-?) and the First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (active from ca. 1845-1891). Descendants who are interested in becoming part of the consultation process should call 203-226-7654 or email hpi@historicalperspectives.org for more information.

HPI concurrently posted queries on ancestry.com seeking descendants of both cemeteries. As a result of this query, one Hedger-Edwards descendent, Mark Madden, contacted HPI and was informed of the proposed actions. Mr. Madden was advised that he would have the opportunity to participate in the consultation process, and would be kept informed of the project's progress with regard to any cemetery resources. A request was made for him to contact other relatives. He was also advised that only if resources are encountered would there be any need for additional input.

Mr. Madden visited the site with Julie Abell Horn of HPI on December 11, 2013, three months prior to the initiation of field testing on Block 3013, Lot 35. Mr. Madden was given an update with regard to the project. He was informed that the project was moving forward, and that a building with a footprint overlapping the former Hedger-Edwards and First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church cemeteries would be demolished, and that testing the lot would then be undertaken.

No additional descendants responded to either query.

III. FIELD METHODOLOGY

This first level of fieldwork, often referred to as Phase IB, is conducted in accordance with the applicable archaeological guidelines (LPC 2002). The subsurface testing for archaeological resources was limited to the portion of the project area that has been identified as sensitive and will be impacted by the proposed development (the APE). It is not, however, a full-scale Data Recovery excavation. The field methodology prepared by HPI for the LPC approved Testing Protocol is presented below.

The former DRC Cemetery on Block 3013 was located on modern Lot 35. This lot was vacant until the mid-twentieth century. In 1954, a new building application was filed with the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) for a one-story concrete structure on the corner of East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue. The building, removed immediately before the field investigation was undertaken, measured approximately 42 feet along the East 172nd Street side of the lot. It had a first floor that was at the level of the Boone Avenue sidewalk, and which could have been accessed on both Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street. Because East 172nd Street slopes downward towards West Farms Road, the entrance on East 172nd Street had several steps leading up to the first floor via a narrow doorway. The first floor level was approximately 3.5 feet above the East 172nd Street sidewalk at this doorway entrance. There was a partial basement level just west of the doorway area, which contained a boiler room and storage. The basement level was one half story below grade, with the top of the concrete floor of the basement level was approximately 3 feet below the East 172nd Street sidewalk grade. There was a drain just inside the door, indicating at least some excavations beneath the basement level. According to DOB records, the basement room measured 8 x 18 feet in plan and was 6 feet high. The remainder of the building on the lot did not have a basement, and the long term occupant of the corner building stated that bedrock was just beneath the slab flooring (HPI 2009).

The remainder of historical Lot 35 contained a one story brick garage with no basement that was completed in 1972, according to DOB records. The level of the garage floor was at the approximate level of the East 172nd Street sidewalk. It was lower in elevation than the first floor of the corner lot building, but was not as deep as the basement level of that corner building. The long term occupant of the building stated that bedrock was just beneath the slab flooring of the garage (HPI 2009).

While it is most likely that most of the original soils had been removed from former cemetery locations, it is not absolutely clear that all of the former cemetery soils had been removed from the site or that the bedrock covered the entire footprint of the area immediately underneath the building floors of modern Lot 35. Monitoring this lot during demolition and clearing of the existing buildings was recommended to ensure that no cemetery resources would be overlooked. If intact soils were found under the existing buildings, additional archaeological testing would be warranted.

After the buildings were demolished, the entirety of Block 3013 Lot 35 was investigated for archaeological deposits, and – more specifically – human remains associated with the DRC Cemetery. The entirety of the lot, minus locations that will be disturbed at a future date after the construction of the building (i.e. those locations beneath the surrounding sidewalk) was subjected to field investigations.

IV. RESULTS OF FIELD TESTING

Block 3013, Lot 35 was archaeologically investigated on March 10, 2014 by Dawn Brown, MA, RPA and Faline Schneiderman, MA, RPA. Wearing full OSHA compliant personal safety equipment, including face masks due to identified lead in the soil, archaeologists directed a backhoe to strip off soil at shallow intervals (Photographs 1 and 2). Soil strata were examined with the careful mechanical removal of the surface strata and any asphalt or overburden present, in order to determine if there were subtle changes in soil that may indicate the presence of burial shafts.

Three separate trenches were excavated at the northeast corner of Block 3013 in the location of the former cemetery boundaries (Figure 4; Photographs 1 and 2). For each trench, the upper strata of modern overburden were mechanically removed in shallow increments under the direction of the archaeologists. Once these levels were removed, excavations continued down to, and sometimes into, the bedrock.

- Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated at the northwestern corner of the block on what was once Lot 35/36 (Figure 3; Photographs 1 and 2). The trench was irregularly shaped, measuring 6.6m (22 ft) in width abutting the sidewalk on Boone Avenue at the west and 5m (16.5ft) along the east. At the south and at the north along the sidewalk on East 172nd Street, the trench measured 15.8m (52 ft) in length (Figure 4). The irregular shape corresponded to the mapped configuration of the former cemetery (Figures 3 and 4).

After all modern demolition debris was removed from the uppermost surface level, Trench 1 was machine excavated from west to east in roughly 30cm (1 ft) deep increments. Archaeologists monitored for subtle soil changes that could be indicative of burial shafts, and none were noted. Instead what was found were levels of 20th century fill from the surface down to bedrock that included brick, milk glass, bottles, sewer pipes, plumbing pipes and fixtures, rebar, Styrofoam, stainless steel flatware, aluminum foil, and other similar debris (Appendix A). Although not collected, but noted in the field, was a rubber-soled shoe bearing the State Street trademark. The shoe was most recently sold at Payless, and was likely inside one of the structures that was recently razed.

At what was designated as Collection Sample 1, located 5.9m (19 ft) east of the Boone Avenue sidewalk and 4.9m (16 ft) south of the East 172nd Street sidewalk, a cut mammal bone was encountered in the fill (Figure 5). Machine excavations were halted, and archaeologists searched the area for any additional faunal material. None was encountered, but there were a number of artifacts recovered from the same pocket of soil that produced the cut bone. In it was the base of a Heinz Co. bottle manufactured by the Owens Bottle Company (1911-1929), a McLaren's Imperial Cheese milk glass bottle base (1890-1910s), and two small machine-made Owens Bottle Company medicine bottles with step out collars (1910s-1920s) (Appendix A). No human remains or definitively 19th century artifacts were encountered.

Further to the east in Trench 1, another cut mammal bone, likely a sheep (*Ovis aries*) tibia - was observed in a soil stain located 7.3m (24ft) east of the Boone Avenue sidewalk and 3.9m (12.8ft) south of the East 172nd Street sidewalk (Figure 5). Again, machine excavations were halted and archaeologists reviewed the immediate area to determine the nature of the deposit. Collected in proximity to the bone were fragments of brown bottle glass, metal, brick fragments, an earthenware sherd with a "PARIS WHITE" makers mark from the East Morrisania China Works in New York (ca. 1893), a redware flowerpot base, and the neck of a 20th century machine made glass bottle with a molded handle. No early- or mid-19th century artifacts or evidence of burials were encountered.

A concrete block north-south running wall was encountered at 8.9m (29ft) east of the western end of Trench 1, and adjacent to it a concrete floor was encountered at 1.25m (4ft) below grade (Figure 5 and

Photograph 3). These were remnants of one of the buildings on the lot that was recently demolished. The concrete floor was broken, and excavations continued down to bedrock.

Trench 1 extended to 15.8m (52 ft) east of the interior of the sidewalk along Boone Avenue and was excavated to the depth of bedrock, which varied. In order to ensure that observed boulders in the trench were indeed bedrock, as opposed to added fill, the backhoe was directed to excavate into it. The eroding schist was removed with effort, and it was confirmed that no archaeological deposits could feasibly extend deeper than the final excavation depth of between 1.3m and 1.7m (4.3 and 5.7ft) below grade (Photographs 4 and 5). While the west wall of the trench was characterized by fill over bedrock (Photographs 4 and 5), the north wall had several stratigraphic sequences as follows (Photograph 6):

<u>Depth below grade</u>	<u>Soil Color</u>	<u>Soil Characterization</u>
0-19cm (0-7ins)	10YR 3/4	recent fill
19-55cm (7-22ins)	10YR 4/6	fill
55-133cm (22-52ins)	10YR 5/8	fill

No intact undisturbed strata were encountered in any portion of Trench 1, nor were any human remains, burial shafts, coffins, or coffin hardware observed. Excavations then proceeded to Trench 2.

- Trench 2

Trench 2 was an “L” shaped trench that bordered the western and northern sides of Trench 1 in the sidewalks abutting Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street (Figures 4 and 5). It measured 1.5m (4.9ft) in width and 8.1m (26.5ft) in length along Boone Avenue, and 1.5m (4.9ft) in width and 15.8m (51.8ft) in length along East 172nd Street (Figures 4 and 5).

After the sidewalks were saw-cut and removed by backhoe, archaeologists monitored the removal of soil for any signs of anomalies that could indicate a burial shaft or disturbed burial. None were encountered, but a utility conduit containing electrical wires was observed originating from beneath the sidewalk along East 172nd Street (Photograph 7). Few artifacts were found, other than pull tabs, brick, and modern beverage cans in the uppermost portion of the A horizon/fill, immediately beneath the sidewalk (Appendix A).

Stratigraphy from the top of the sidewalk down to bedrock along East 172nd Street was far less disturbed than that observed in Trench 1, and was interpreted as follows:

<u>Depth below grade</u>	<u>Soil Color</u>	<u>Soil Characterization</u>
0-20cm (0-8ins)	10YR 3/4	concrete sidewalk
20-78cm (8-31ins)	10YR 5/8	Fine sandy silty disturbed A horizon/fill
78cm (31ins)	bedrock	

At Boone Avenue, bedrock was much shallower, and was typically encountered at about 40cm (16ins) below the surface with a level of disturbed A/fill above (Photograph 8). Here, a mother-of-pearl button was recovered from this disturbed A level (Appendix A). No intact undisturbed strata were encountered in any portion of Trench 2, nor were any human remains, burial shafts, coffins, or coffin hardware observed. Excavations then proceeded to Trench 3.

- Trench 3

Trench 3 was a rectangular shaped trench excavated to the east of Trench 2 and north of Trench 1 beneath the East 172nd Street sidewalk (Figures 4 and 5; Photograph 9). The trench measured 3m (9.8ft) in length

from north to south, and 5.5m (18ft) in width from east to west. Bedrock was encountered at 1.1m (3.6ft) below grade.

Like Trench 2, Trench 3 was entirely beneath the extant sidewalk but only along East 172nd Street. After the concrete sidewalk was saw-cut and removed with a backhoe, soil strata were reviewed by archaeologists (Photograph 9). A small pocket of hard-shell clam was encountered along with a kaolin pipe fragment in Level 2, which was interpreted as a disturbed A horizon/fill (Appendix A). No demolition debris was observed, and no utility conduits were encountered rendering stratigraphy in this section of the APE far more intact than that observed in Trench 1.

Stratigraphy from the top of the sidewalk down to bedrock along East 172nd Street in Trench 3 was as follows (Photograph 9):

<u>Depth below grade</u>	<u>Soil Color</u>	<u>Soil Characterization</u>
0-20cm (0-8ins)	10YR 3/4	concrete sidewalk
20-110cm (8-3.6ft)	10YR 5/8	Fine sandy silty disturbed A horizon/fill
110cm (3.6ft)	bedrock	

No evidence of burial shafts, coffins, coffin hardware, or human remains were encountered.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Testing at Lot 35 encountered no evidence of the historic cemeteries, burials, burial trenches, headstones, or similar artifacts and features. Trench 1, where 20th century commercial buildings stood, had extensive evidence of disturbance and produced only late-19th and 20th century artifacts. Stratigraphy beneath the sidewalks in Trenches 2 and 3 was far more undisturbed than that observed in Trench 1, with relatively modern material only found immediately beneath the sidewalk.

The remaining sidewalks along East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue on Block 3013 within the area identified as sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards and DRC Cemeteries will be removed and replaced. As work proceeds into these potentially undisturbed locations, it is necessary for archaeologists to monitor and/or field test these locations prior to any subsurface disturbance. LPC and OPRHP will continue to be apprised of this ongoing work, and addenda to this report will be submitted as per the Testing Protocol.

VI. REFERENCES

City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR)

2012 *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual*. City of New York, Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination.

Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI)

2009 *Archaeological Documentary Study, Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning, Bronx, New York*. Prepared for Stantec, New York.

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

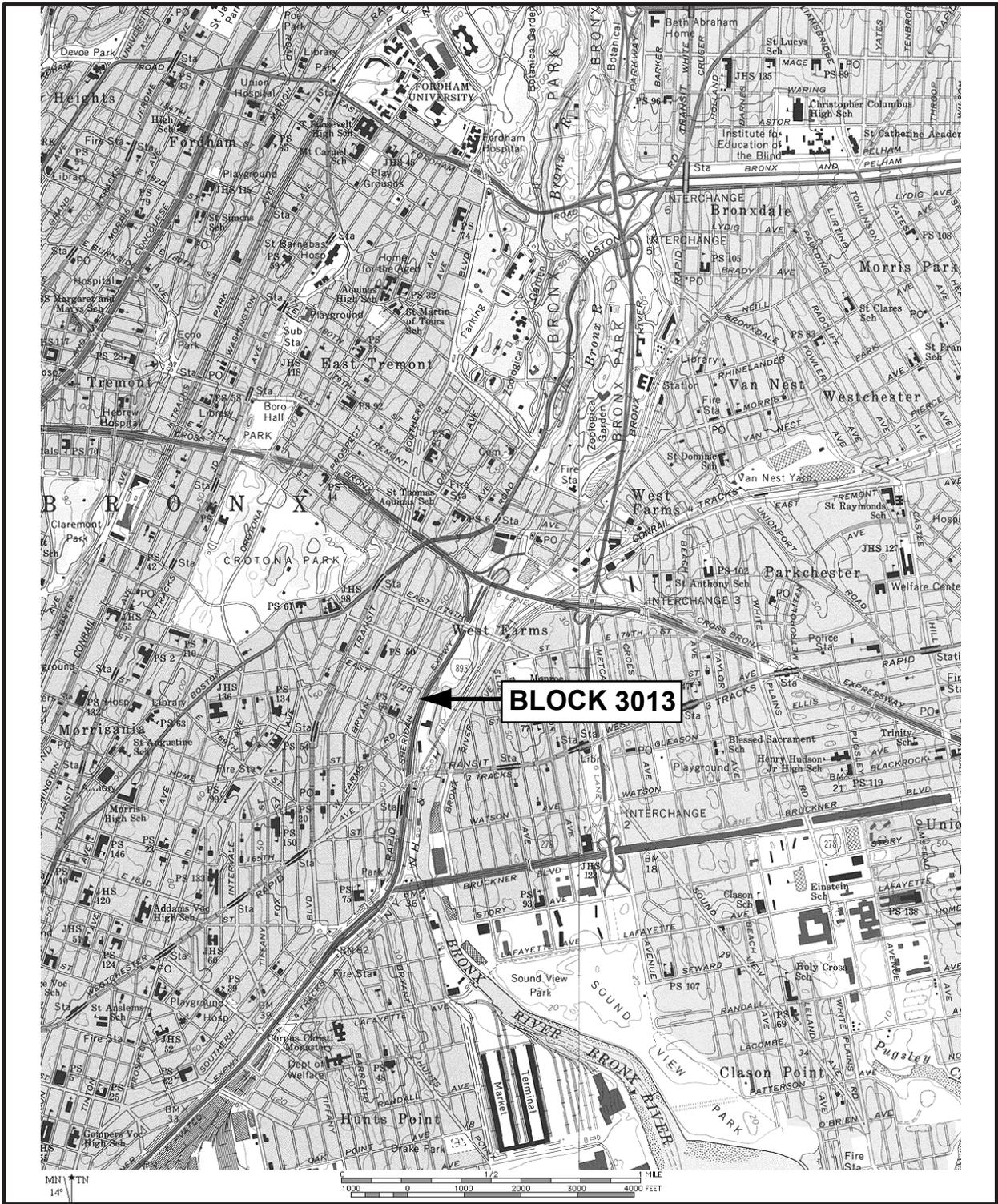
2010b *Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning & Related Actions, Archaeological Testing Protocol*. Prepared by HPI for Stantec, New York.

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

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

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP)

2005 *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements*.

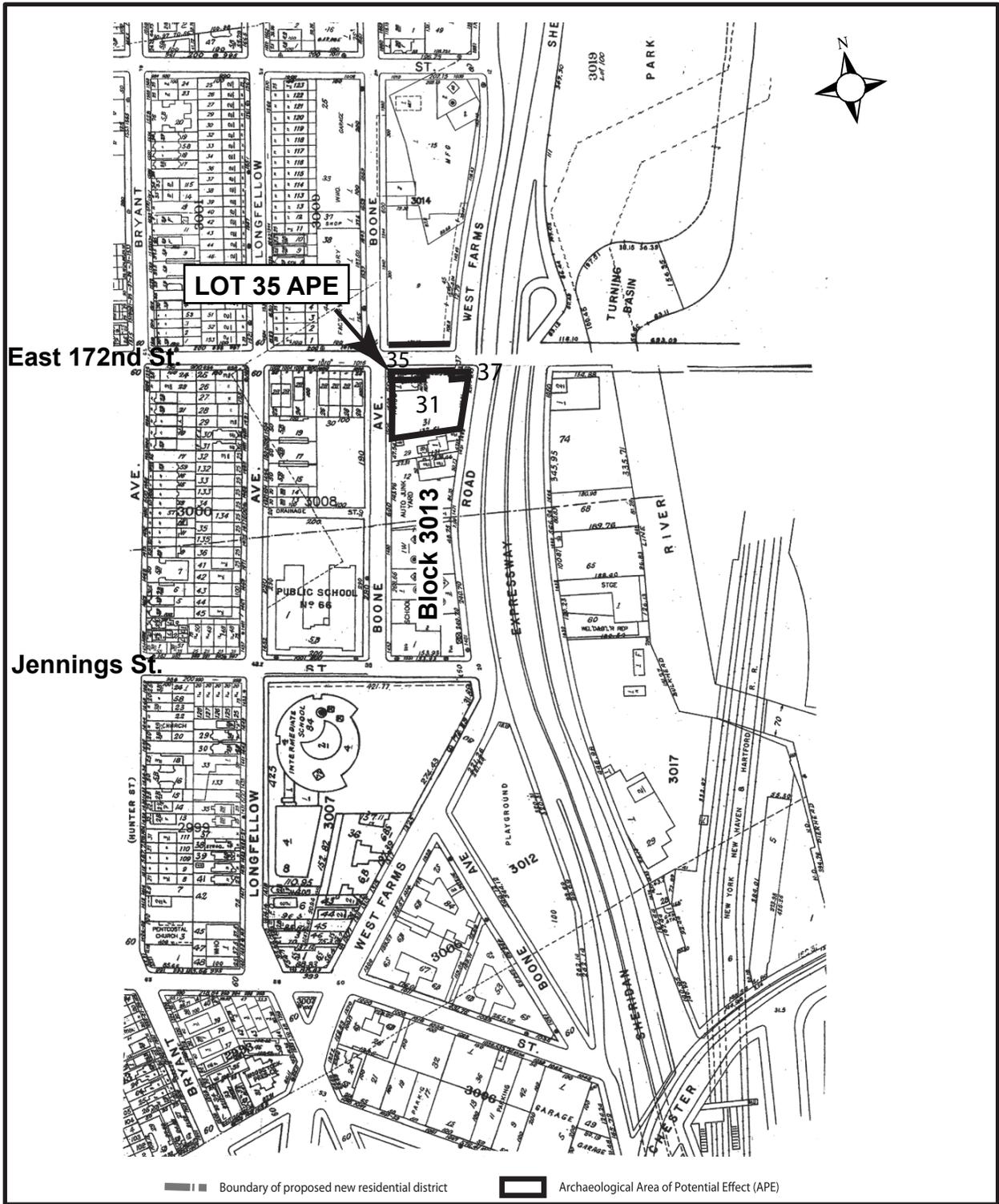


BASE MAP: U.S.G.S. Topographic Map: Central Park and Flushing, NY Quadrangles, 1979.

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION
 CROTONA PARK EAST COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3013, LOT 35, BRONX, NEW YORK
 NYCLPC # 10CDP017X OPRHP # 09PR05898

FIGURE 1: Project Site Location.





BASE MAP: Insurance Maps of New York. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Provided by Stantec.

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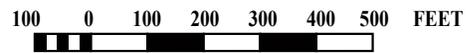
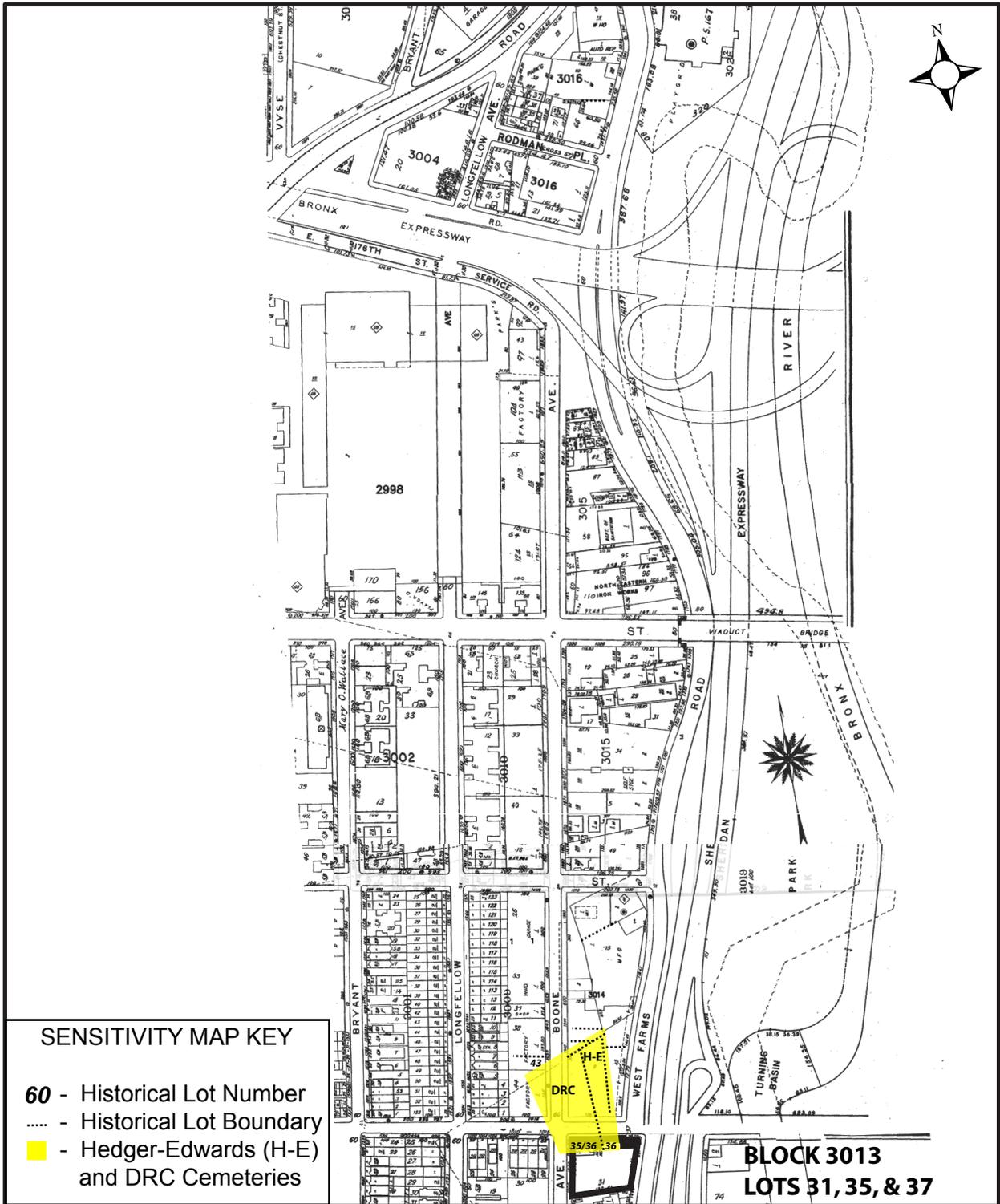


FIGURE 2: Block 3013 Area of Potential Effect (APE).





BASE MAP: Insurance Maps of New York. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Provided by Stantec.

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 BLOCK 3013, LOT 35, BRONX, NEW YORK
 NYCLPC # 10CDP017X OPRHP # 09PR05898

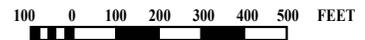
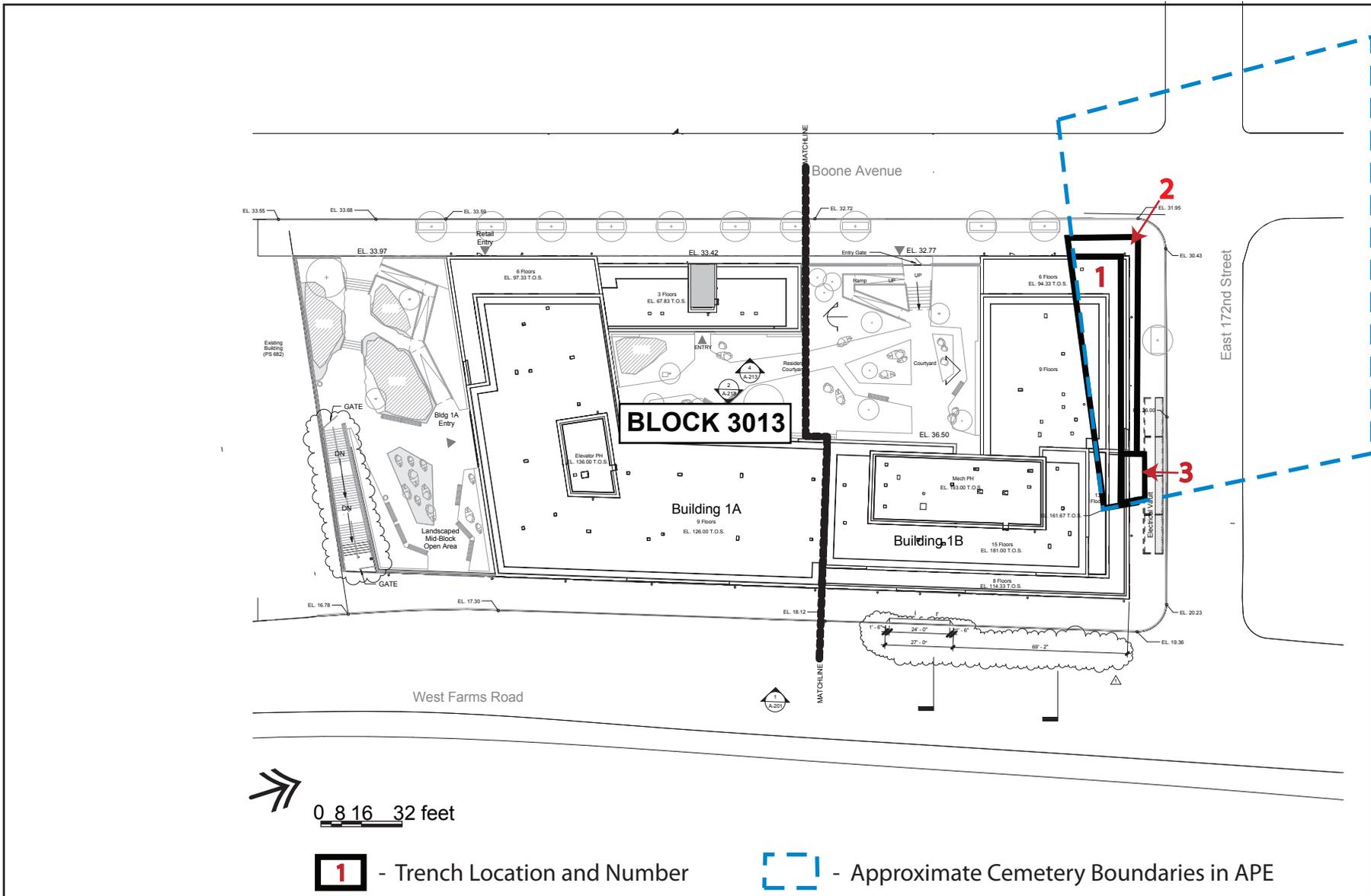


FIGURE 3: Approximate Location of Hedger-Edwards and DRC Cemeteries.

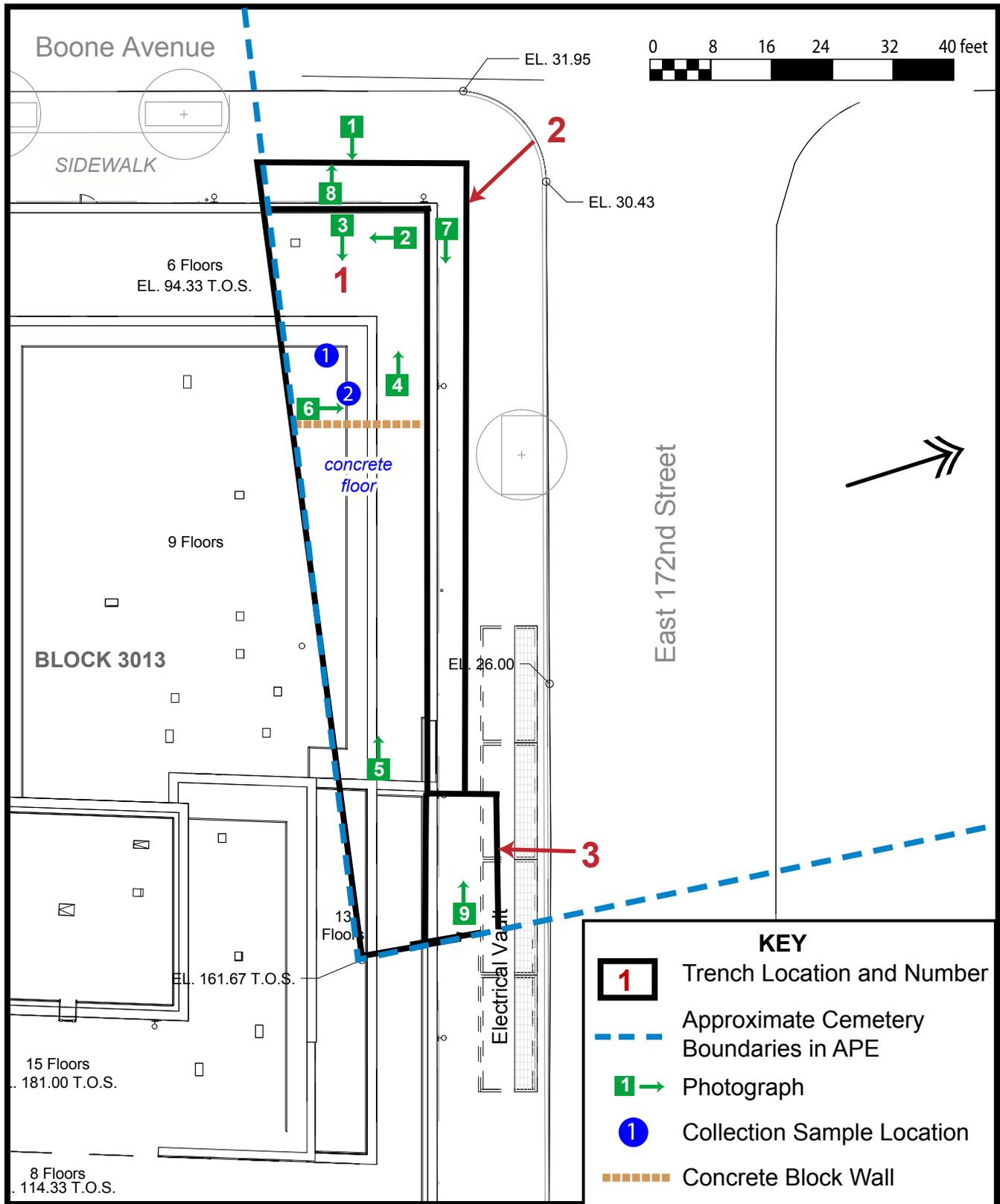




PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION
 CROTONA PARK EAST COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3013, LOT 35, BRONX, NEW YORK
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FIGURE 4: Archaeological Trench Locations.



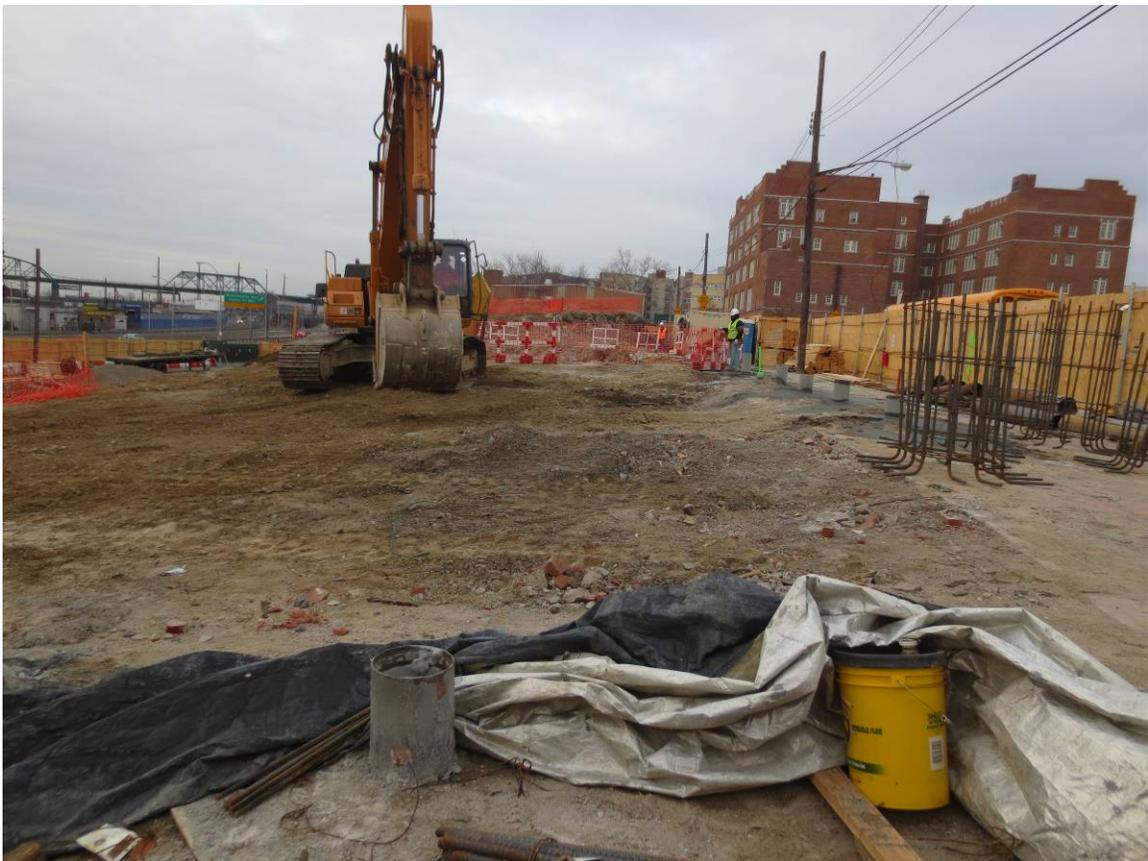
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FIGURE 5: Block 3013 Trenches 1, 2 and 3.



Photograph 1: Block 3013, Lot 35 facing east from the sidewalk at the corner of Boone Avenue at East 172nd Street, prior to excavations.



Photograph 2: Block 3013, Lot 35 facing south from the sidewalk at the corner of Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street, prior to excavations.



Photograph 3: Concrete block wall extending north-south through Trench 1, facing east.



Photograph 4: West wall profile of Trench 1, facing west. Note bedrock in profile.



Photograph 5: Trench 1 completed, facing west. Note bedrock throughout.



Photograph 6: North wall profile of Trench 1, facing north.



Photograph 7: Trench 2 along East 172nd Street, facing east.



Photograph 8: West wall profile of Trench 2 along Boone Avenue, facing west. Note bedrock in profile.



Photograph 9: West wall profile of Trench 3, facing west.

Location	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 1	Collection 1	5	Food remains	organic	bone	large mammae	rib	fragment	probably bovine, cut
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	Food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	complete	
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff bodied	crock	fragment	med light blue glazed interior/exterior
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	medicina	glass	colorless	ABM	bottle	complete	kidney shaped, 3" tall, 1 ounce, early Owens scar, embossed "O" in square (1910s-1920s).
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	medicina	glass	colorless	ABM	bottle	complete	kidney shaped, 2.5" tall, 1/2 ounce, early Owens scar, embossed "O" in square (1910s-1920s).
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	food related	glass	colorless	ABM	bottle	fragment	base - 8 sided, embossed "H.J. Heinz Co./ 162/patd. "O" in square 1911-1929
Trench 1	Collection 1	1	food related	glass	milky		bottle	fragment	base - embossed "...S Imperial/...C.S.D./...eese"
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food remains	organic	bone	large mammae	tibia	fragment	probably sheep, cut
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	unaffiliated	meta	stainless steel	sheet	unidentified	fragment	2.25" by 3/4"
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	base marked "PARIS..." and eagle wing
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	personal	ceramic	earthenware	redware	flowerpot	fragment	base
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food related	glass	colorless		bottle	fragment	neck with molded loop handle
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food related	glass	brown		bottle	fragment	
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	food related	glass	colorless		vessel	fragment	
Trench 1	Collection 2	1	lighting	glass	colorless		lamp globe	fragment	
Trench 1	General fill	1	food related	meta	stainless steel		spoon	complete	marked KOREA DORZEL STAINLESS BY HULL Flore (script)
Trench 2	Level 2 fill	1	personal	organic	shell		button	fragment	3/4"
Trench 3	Level 2 fill	6	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
Trench 3	Level 2 fill	1	food remains	organic	shell	oyster	shell	fragment	
Trench 3	Level 2 fill	1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION ADDENDUM

**CROTONA PARK EAST
COMPASS RESIDENCES**

**BLOCK 3013, LOT 35
BRONX, NEW YORK**

**NYCLPC # 10CDP017X
NYSOPRHP # 09PR05898**

Prepared For:

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Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A.

December 2015



I. INTRODUCTION

Monadnock Construction and Compasses Residences is constructing two buildings on Block 3013, Lots 12, 29, 31, 35, 37 and 46 – together designated as Parcel 1 or Development Site 1 - at 1512 Boone Avenue in the Crotona Park East and West Farms neighborhoods in the Bronx, west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway. The block is bounded by Boone Avenue to the west, West Farms Road to the east, East 172nd Street to the north, and Jennings Street to the south. The proposed redevelopment entails the construction of a primarily residential building immediately north of HS 682, Fannie Lou Hamer Freedom High School (Lot 1) to the south. Block 3013 falls within the 11 block Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning area as designated by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The initial review of the entire 11 block rezoning area by the New York City 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 the 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.
- Block 3016, Lot 71.

On the basis of extensive documentary and related research, the ADS identified a portion of Development Site 1, Block 3013, Lot 35, as potentially sensitive for burials related to the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891 (HPI 2009).

An amended ADS and an amended Testing Protocol were submitted to and approved by LPC (Sutphin, August 12 and 19, 2010). 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 for the potential cemeteries (Mackey, September 20, 2010).

Development Site 1 includes Block 3013, Lots 12, 29, 31, 35, 37 and 46. Of these, Lot 35, the subject of this report, was identified as potentially sensitive for remains associated with the DRC Cemetery. See the attached Figure 1 for the location of Block 3013, Lot 35.

III. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING, 2014

The former DRC Cemetery on Block 3013 was located on modern Lot 35. This lot was vacant until the mid-twentieth century. In 1954, a new building application was filed with the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB) for a one-story concrete structure on the corner of East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue. After the buildings were demolished, the entirety of Block 3013 Lot 35 was investigated for archaeological deposits, and – more specifically – human remains associated with the DRC Cemetery. The entirety of the lot, minus locations that will be disturbed at a future date after the construction of the building (i.e. those locations beneath the surrounding sidewalk) was subjected to field investigations.

Block 3013, Lot 35 was archaeologically investigated on March 10, 2014 by Dawn Brown, MA, RPA and Faline Schneiderman, MA, RPA. Three trenches were opened and examined. The tested portion of Lot 35 encountered no evidence of the DRC Cemetery burials, burial trenches, headstones, or similar artifacts and features. Trench 1, where 20th century commercial buildings stood, had extensive evidence of disturbance and produced only late-19th and early-to-mid-20th century artifacts. Stratigraphy beneath the sidewalks in Trenches 2 and 3 was far more undisturbed than that observed in Trench 1, with relatively modern material only found immediately beneath the sidewalk.

At the conclusion of the Block 3013 testing in 2014, HPI recommended further archaeological monitoring on the block as development work progressed into previously undisturbed locations. Due to careful planning on the part of Monadnock, proposed utility intrusions into the sensitive sidewalk area were avoided subsequently and no further monitoring was anticipated.

The planting of one street tree within the sensitive area of the Block 3013 sidewalk was unavoidable. In 2015, this tree pit area was monitored. The following addendum presents the results of this final Block 3013 archaeological monitoring.

IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2015

HPI archaeologist D.C. Martin, PhD, conducted the required monitoring of the Block 3013 sidewalk tree pit excavations on 12/29/15. One sidewalk pit fell within the cemetery-sensitivity zone established in HPI’s 2009 Documentary Study: the north side of the existing building (1512 Boone Avenue) on the East 172nd Street frontage. See the following Figure 2 for the location of the tree pit in relation to the test trenches excavated in 2014..

The top of the tree pit measured approximately 300cm (9.84 ft) north-south x 150cm (5.9 ft) east-west. See photographs 1 and 2. The exposed surface was gravel/ballast which spread laterally under the recently laid, adjacent sidewalk. The pit was excavated in approximately 10cm levels by a small excavator. The ballast terminated at approximately one foot below grade. Fill, including some scraps of wood and metal, as well as bricks and boulders, extended from the recently introduced ballast to bedrock. Bedrock was encountered at 121cm (4 ft) below grade. No evidence of burial shafts, coffins, coffin hardware, or human remains were encountered.

The stratigraphic profile from the top of the sidewalk ballast down to bedrock along East 172nd Street was as follows:

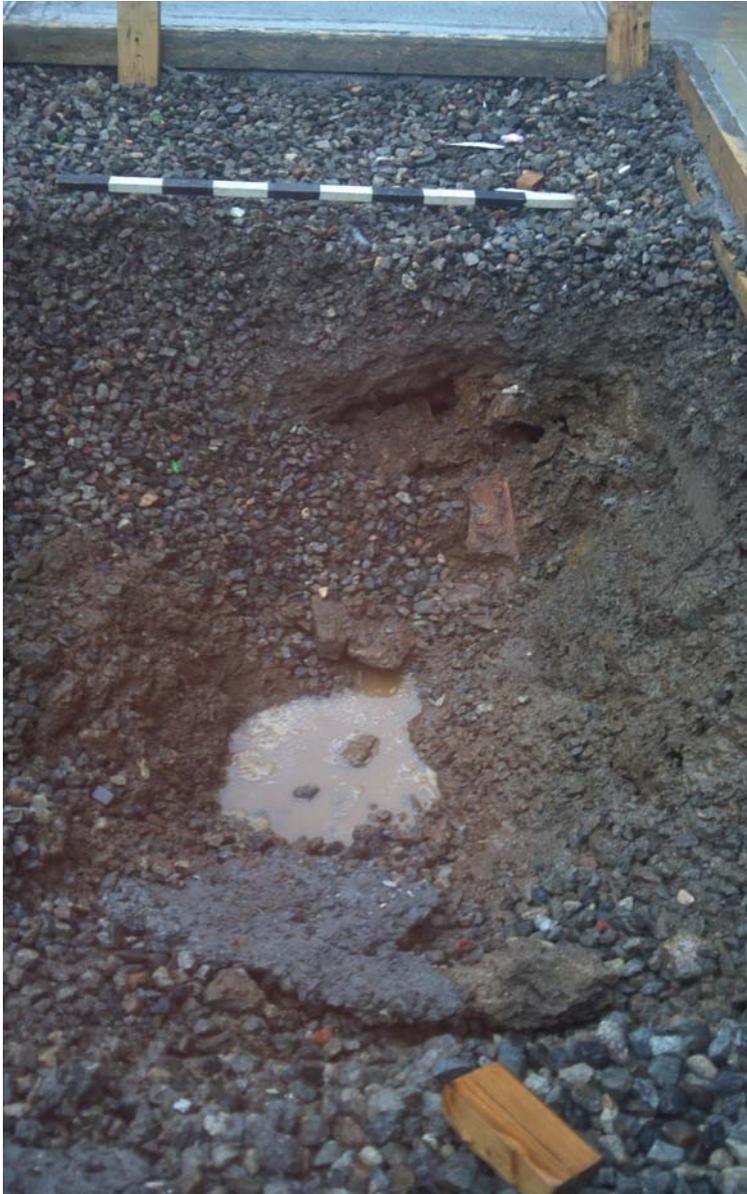
<u>Depth below grade</u>	<u>Soil Color</u>	<u>Soil Characterization</u>
0-30cm (0-12ins)		sidewalk ballast
30-121cm (1-4ft)	10YR 4/4	SASI/boulders/fill
121cm (4 ft)		bedrock

No further archaeological field testing and/or monitoring is required for Block 3013, Lot 35, including the surrounding sidewalks. The development work on Block 3013 has responded to all of the LPC’s expressed concerns for the former DRC burial ground and to the agency’s requests for a thorough examination of all sensitivity zones.



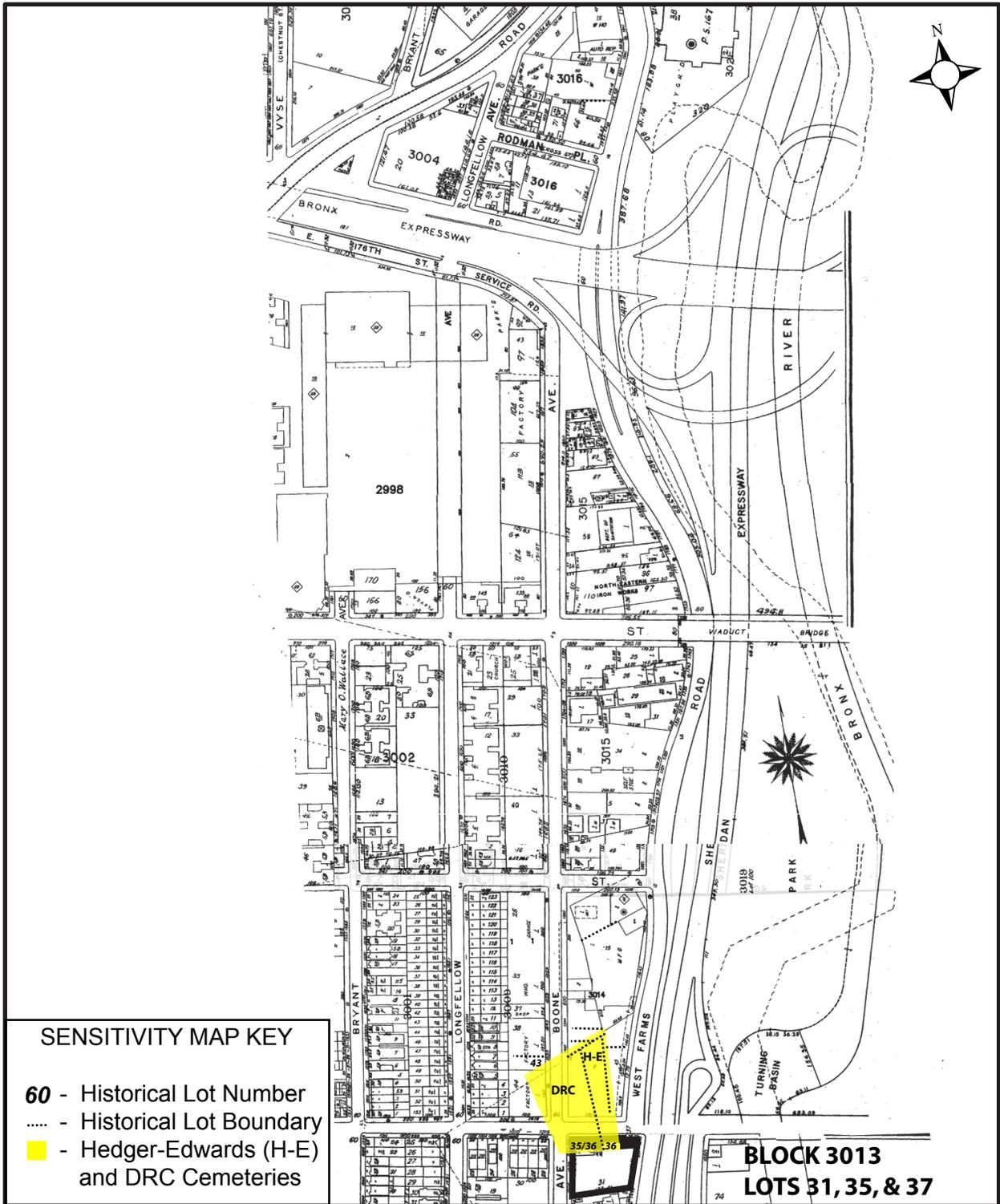
Photograph 1

Block 3013, Lot 35
Monitoring, 12/29/15
Tree Pit Excavation, North Wall



Photograph 2:

Block 3013, Lot 35
Monitoring, 12/29/15
Tree Pit Excavation, East Wall



BASE MAP: Insurance Maps of New York. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Provided by Stantec.

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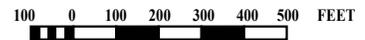
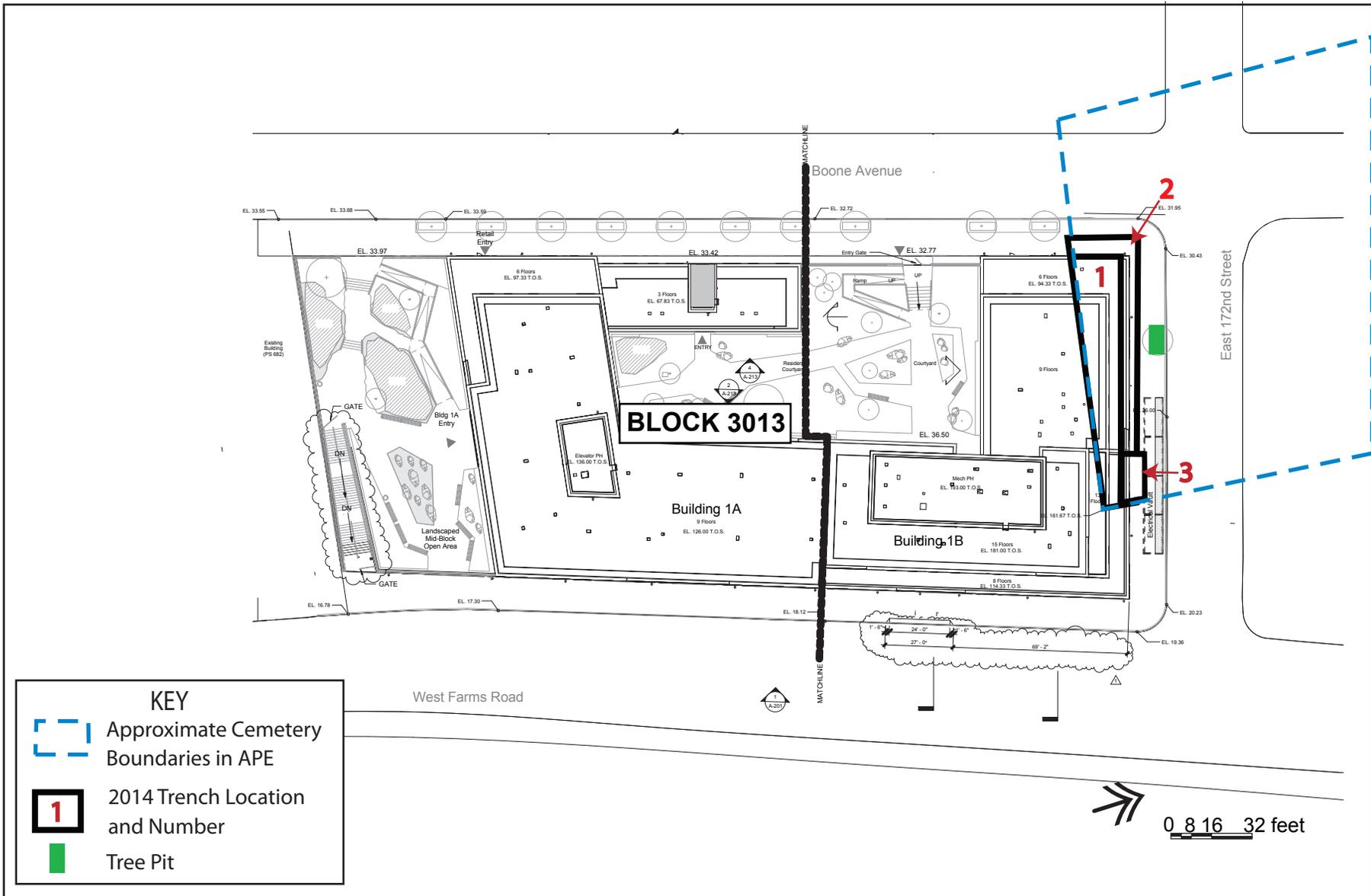


FIGURE 1: Approximate Location of Hedger-Edwards and DRC Cemeteries.





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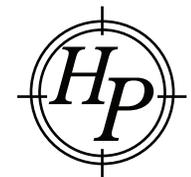


FIGURE 2: Archaeological Monitoring Location: Tree Pit on East 172nd Street