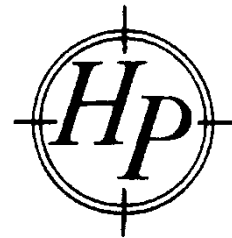


**PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DATA RECOVERY**

**CROTONA PARK EAST
COMPASS RESIDENCES**

**BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NEW YORK**

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



**PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
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:

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P.O. Box 529
Westport, CT 06881

Primary Author:

Faline Schneiderman, M.A., RPA

Contributing Authors:

Julie Abell Horn, M.A., RPA
D.C. Martin, PhD
Sara Mascia, PhD, RPA
Lydia Post, B.A.
Vincent Stefan, PhD

Report Editors:

Julie Abell Horn, M.A., RPA
Sara Mascia, PhD, RPA
Cece Saunders, M.A., RPA

July 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **HUD**

Phase of Survey: **Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery**

Location Information: **Block 3014, Lot 9, between East 172nd and East 174th Streets, Boone Avenue and West Farms Road, Bronx, NY**

Minor Civil Division: **00501**

County: **Bronx**

Survey Area

Length: varies

Width: varies

Number of Acres Surveyed: **1 +/-**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Central Park, NY**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **N/A**

Number & Size of Units: **multiple 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: **Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms Cemetery**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **Site mitigated**

Report Author(s): **Faline Schneiderman, M.A., RPA et al, Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **July 2017**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Historical Perspectives Inc. wishes to thank a multitude of people who were involved with this project.

- Compass Residences and Monadnock Construction who were pivotal in ensuring that work progressed smoothly;
- The staff of the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home who transported remains from the site to Lehman College and then to Woodlawn Cemetery with extreme care and the utmost dignity;
- Amanda Sutphin at NYCLPC who assisted with the timely acquisition of a disinterment permit and the review of interim memos;
- Philip Perazio at OPRHP who provided input and timely review of interim memos;
- The Hedger-Edwards family descendants, Mark, Roseann, and Bill Madden, who have been involved with this project since 2010, and who were valued consultants during the entire research, excavation and reinterment process. Mark Madden was particularly insightful and fundamental in selecting the wording for the mausoleum tablet for the reinterment crypt at Woodlawn Cemetery;
- Robert Kestenbaum and Susan Olsen at Woodlawn Cemetery who kept the reinterment process moving forward with wit, wisdom and patience;
- Dr. Jeremy Pye, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., who aided with coffin hardware identification;
- The incredible and dedicated field crew that worked tirelessly to ensure the project was completed with the utmost respect for the deceased; and,
- The late Dr. Vincent Stefan, formerly of Lehman College, for undertaking the osteological analysis for this report. His untimely passing represents a loss for the anthropological community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (developer) are constructing two buildings on Block 3014, Lot 9 which represent the second of a multi-phase development in the West Farms/Crotona Park East neighborhoods in the Bronx. The two buildings are designated as Compass Residences Building 2A and Building 2B. Block 3014, lying west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway, is bounded by Boone Avenue to the west, West Farms Road to the east, East 174th Street to the north, and East 172nd Street to the south. The proposed redevelopment on Lot 9 entails the construction of these two primarily residential multi-story buildings with a central landscaped courtyard. Block 3014 falls within the 11 block Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The CEQR Technical Manual (2014) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (2002; 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 a 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 has concluded that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present and the proposed construction may impact these resources. The purpose of field testing is to determine whether the site actually contains such resources. If so, and resources are found to have potential significance, Data Recovery or Site Avoidance is pursued as the fourth step.

In addition, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has oversight of the Block 3014, Lot 9 project due to federal funding. The involvement of both local and state agencies will be described in detail below.

An ADS was completed by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in 2009, and was updated in 2010. Since then, the northern boundary of Lot 9 was revised to include a small portion of the southern end of Lot 15, so that the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which constitutes the project site for the current study, includes all of the updated Lot 9 (Figure 1.2). The ADS concluded that the portion of Lot 15 now in Lot 9 was potentially sensitive for historic homelot remains from the mid-nineteenth century. The extreme southeastern corner of Lot 9 was also found to be potentially sensitive for contemporaneous home lot features. The remainder of Lot 9 was found to be potentially sensitive for burials related to the Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms (DRC) Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891 and the contiguous Hedger-Edwards (H-E) family cemetery, dating from 1769 through the late-nineteenth century. Archaeological testing for all identified historical features was recommended by the ADS.

Pending proposed Phase 2 development on Block 3014, Lot 9, the APE required investigation for archaeological deposits related to historical residential episodes and the former cemeteries. Before any actual archaeological field investigations began at locations flagged as potentially sensitive for human remains, LPC and OPRHP entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the developer. This document outlined the rights and obligations of each party in regard to stopping the excavation, completing the fieldwork in a timely manner, making changes in the construction work, maintaining workplace safety, and developing notification procedures. A Testing Protocol (6/16/15) was submitted to and approved by both LPC and OPRHP (6/29/2015 and 6/26/2015, respectively).

Field Investigation: Initial machine-aided surface scraping at the southern end of Lot 9 near East 172nd Street began on July 20, 2015. On this and subsequent days, the HPI field team identified multiple burial shafts and hand-excavations proceeded. When human remains were encountered, physical anthropologist Dr. Vincent Stefan of Lehman College visited the site to confirm that they were indeed human and part of the historical cemetery. After burials were confirmed, the entirety of Lot 9 was secured with fencing and manned with a full time security officer.

Notification procedures were followed as per the approved protocol, with the developer's team, LPC and OPRHP made aware of the finds. No further excavations were undertaken until 1) the New York City Office of Medical Examiner (NYC OME) had been notified and had confirmed that the human remains were archaeological in nature, and thus did not require their involvement (Bradley Adams, OME to Cece Saunders, July 23, 2015), and 2) a disinterment permit was issued by the New York City Department of Health (DOH). As per New York City

requirements, a local licensed funeral home - the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home - was contacted, and they filed the request for a Disinterment Permit through the DOH. The permit was issued on 7/29/2015.

Both LPC and OPRHP were notified of the completion of New York City agency notifications, and the application for and issuance of the Disinterment Permit. Because of the nature of the remains and the potential to encounter additional burials, Phase III Data Recovery procedures ensued, as per the protocol.

Excavations to remove the burials continued by hand whenever a burial shaft was identified. As proposed, the initial testing and recovery was to be confined to the footprint of the proposed new building and only the location of utility conduits in the courtyard. However, a review of the depth of impacts from the proposed courtyard landscaping resulted in the modification of the testing area to include the entirety of the footprint of the cemetery in Block 3014, plus a perimeter buffer area of 10 feet, excluding surrounding sidewalks that are not slated for subsurface disturbance. LPC and OPRHP were notified of and concurred with this additional testing (Amanda Sutphin, LPC 8/6/2015 and Philip Perazio, OPRHP 8/25/2015).

Machine aided shaving of the surface for the purposes of identifying shaft features, and subsequent hand excavations of the cemetery continued through December 21, 2016 until all identified burials and disarticulated remains within Lot 9 had been removed. All excavations and field records were completed as laid out in the Testing Protocol, and each burial was assigned a unique Burial Number based on the recovery sequence, and photographed before and after removal. Underlying bedrock dictated very marked differences in the elevations of the burials and, therefore, survival differences. Some of the remaining burials had partially escaped mid-twentieth century site grading; some had not. Excavated remains were stored in a secure on-site facility until removed by the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home to Lehman College for analysis by Dr. Stefan (10/28/15 and 12/21/15).

Testing did not identify any undisturbed residential home-lot features, but there was evidence of extensive twentieth century grading and filling episodes across the site. Resources related to the site's mid-to-late twentieth century use as an automobile impound lot were also found buried beneath blacktop in some locations.

Results: After the burials and recoveries were transported to the off-site osteology laboratory at Herbert H. Lehman College, the detailed analysis of the remains was undertaken by Dr. Vincent H. Stefan. Because of the sensitive nature of this type of analysis, as well as the continued respectful treatment of the deceased, access to this laboratory and the recovered remains was restricted to authorized personnel.

The skeletal remains were examined by Dr. Stefan during the period of December 2015 through March 2016. Each of the skeletal elements was cleaned by carefully dry-brushing the bones to remove any remaining soil. Small wooden tools were used to remove the rocky soil matrix adhering to many of the bones. [Many of the excavated bones that had been discovered in the field to be compressed or almost completely crushed were left partially encased in soil to prevent their complete disintegration.] Once the skeletal elements were cleaned, an initial laboratory assessment was conducted to make a determination regarding the level of in situ preservation for each of the burials/recoveries. Each individual skeletal element was analyzed following standard osteological data collection protocols and using techniques typical of forensic anthropological investigations.

In total there were at least 88 burials identified in 79 individual burial shafts on Block 3014, plus the commingled collection of skeletal elements assigned to Burial 57, a collection of disturbed and reburied co-mingled remains. The osteological analysis concluded that due to the presence of 75 complete and/or partial crania, the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for the collection was 75 individuals. However, if counting individuals by the number of burial shafts with human remains, there were at least 79 burials, and since some burial shafts contained the remains of more than one individual, a final MNI of 88 was established, exclusive of Burial 57.

Burials 57, 60, and 61 were three features located in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery that contained the remains of burials that had been historically reinterred. In 1911, human remains and coffins were found in Boone Avenue when a sewer pipe was being installed by city workers. Workers repacked their findings into three empty dynamite boxes and reburied them on Block 3014 where they were found by HPI over a hundred years later. Hence the human remains originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, but were reburied in 1911 by the city workers in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. For Burial 57, Dr. Stefan established an MNI of 20 individuals due to the presence of complete and/or partial crania. In contrast, Burials 60 and 61 each had an MNI of one individual based on complete and/or partial crania.

Of the 79 individual burial shafts with human remains that were encountered on Block 3014, 45 definitively fell within the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, two were located on the mapped boundary line between the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, and 29 fell within the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. As discussed, three of these (Burials 57, 60, and 61) were originally in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery as it extended into what is now Boone Avenue, but were reinterred in the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery in 1911.

All artifacts recovered appeared to date to the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Roughly 17,010 artifacts were recovered with burials from the site, and another 3,360 were recovered in burial shafts lacking human remains or in disturbed fill, for a total of 20,370 artifacts. The collection was dominated by the categories of fragmented coffin wood (4,000+) and coffin hardware (complete and fragmented 13,900+), with the third category of personal effects (300+) primarily represented by items related to clothing. Also recovered with burials were three dental bridges. Minimal jewelry and only a few articles of personal adornment were encountered.

In addition, broken gravestones – some with inscriptions (both partial and complete) - were found in features and in the surrounding fill. Gravestones were predominantly fashioned from marble, and report deaths from 1848 through 1871. Few had decipherable names, and most had no text or images whatsoever. Where text or prose was found, it varied from simple carved initials on footstones, typical in the nineteenth century, to headstones with multiple lines of poetic verse mourning the loss of a beloved child.

All gravestones and fragments thereof that were recovered during the excavations were transferred to the Bronx County Historical Society by HPI on June 5, 2017. Some of the collection will be part of a future planned exhibit about Bronx cemeteries.

Reinterment: Upon completion of laboratory analysis, all remains were repacked and brought by the same funeral home to Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx for reinterment. All remains and artifacts are slated for reinterment in a south-facing burial vault, purchased by the developer, immediately west of the Bronx River and north of their original resting place. Wording for the plaque on the vault was proposed by the identified descendants, the Madden family, and will be installed after fabrication (August, 2017).

Post-Fieldwork Monitoring Tree Pit Excavations: In February, 2017 archaeological monitoring was completed for tree plantings in the sidewalks along the east side of Boone Avenue adjacent to the APE. No evidence of burial shafts or human remains was encountered. On April 3, 2017 additional archaeological monitoring for tree plantings in the sidewalks along the north side of East 172nd Street was completed. Again, no features, evidence of burial shafts, or human remains were encountered.

The remaining sidewalks along East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue on Block 3014 within the area identified as sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery will be left undisturbed as per design plans (12/21/2015). If unforeseen subsurface work extends into these potentially undisturbed sidewalk locations to a depth that is below the existing sidewalk and gravel underbedding, it would be necessary for archaeologists to monitor and/or field test these locations prior to any subsurface disturbance.

I.INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Archaeological Documentary Study and Subsequent Testing Protocol	1
B. Existing Conditions Prior to Field Investigation	3
II.DESCENDANT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	5
A. Outreach Prior to and During Field Investigations	5
B. Reinterment Process and On Going Consultation	5
III.DETAILED MAPPING OF CEMETERIES	7
IV.FIELD METHODOLOGY	8
A. Field Methodology: Phase IB/II Investigation.....	8
B. Field Methodology: Phase III/Data Recovery	10
V.TRENCH EXCAVATION RESULTS	12
A. Overall Subsurface Conditions	12
B. Trench Descriptions and Results	12
C. Feature Summary.....	46
VI.OSTEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	49
A. Materials	49
B. Methods	49
VII.BURIAL DESCRIPTIONS.....	53
A. Descriptions	53
B. Burial Summary Information.....	194
VIII.OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	198
A. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	198
B. Age (at the time of death).....	198
C. Sex	199
D. Biological Affinity.....	199
E. Stature.....	199
F. Dental Variation and pathology.....	199
G. Pathology/Anomalies	200
IX.ARTIFACT ANALYSIS	201
A. Coffins	201
B. Coffin Hardware	205
C. Clothing, Textiles and Ornamentation.....	209
D. False Teeth/Dental Bridges	212
E. Gravestones	213
X.SUBSEQUENT SIDEWALK EXCAVATION MONITORING	216
XI.INTERPRETATION	218

XII.SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	222
XIII.REFERENCES	226
FIGURES	
PHOTOGRAPHS	
APPENDICES	

FIGURES

- Figure 1.1: Project Site Location on U.S.G.S. Topographic Map *Central Park, NY* Quadrangle, 2016.
- Figure 1.2: Block 3014, Lot 9 Area of Potential Effect (APE).
- Figure 1.3: Block 3014, Lot 9 Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity identified in the Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS).
- Figure 1.4: Block 3014, Lot 9 Existing Conditions and Elevations.
- Figure 3.1: Archaeological APE and Detailed Mapping of Cemeteries.
- Figure 4.1: Block 3014, Lot 9 Proposed Archaeological Test Trench Locations as per Approved Testing Protocol.
- Figure 4.2: Block 3014, Lot 9 Revised Archaeological Test Trench Locations.
- Figure 5.1: Results of All Trenches, Block 3014, Lot 9.
- Figure 5.2: Plan of Trench A1-1. No Burials.
- Figure 5.3: Plan of Trench A1-2. Burials 21, 22, and 23.
- Figure 5.4: Profile of Trench A1-2 west wall, view west.
- Figure 5.5: Plan of Trench A2-1. Burials 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- Figure 5.6: Profile of Trench A2-1 west wall, view west.
- Figure 5.7: Plan of Feature A2-F4, Burial 4, in Trench A2-1.
- Figure 5.8: Plan of Trench A2-2. No Burials.
- Figure 5.9: Plan of Trench A3-1. Burials 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44.
- Figure 5.10: Profile of Trench A3-1 west wall, view west.
- Figure 5.11: Plan of Trench A3-2. Burials 44, 47, and 79.
- Figure 5.12: Profile of Trench A3-2 north wall, view north.
- Figure 5.13: Plan of Trench A3-3. Burials 45, 46, 47, 48, and 79.
- Figure 5.14: Plan of Trench A3-4. No Burials.
- Figure 5.15: Plan of Trench B1-1. No Burials.
- Figure 5.16: Plan of Trench B1-2. No Burials.
- Figure 5.17: Profile of Trench B1-2, west wall, view west.
- Figure 5.18: Plan of Trench B1-3. No Burials.
- Figure 5.19: Plan of Trench B2-1. No Burials.

- Figure 5.20: Plan of Trench C1-1. Burials 12 and 14.
- Figure 5.21: Profile of Trench C1-1 north wall, view north.
- Figure 5.22: Plan of Trench C1-2. Burials 17, 18, 18a, 24, 25, 25a, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.
- Figure 5.23: Profile of Trench C1-2 west wall, west view.
- Figure 5.24: Plan of Trench C1-3. Burials 15, 16, 19, 19a, 20, 26, 26a, 27, 29, and 30.
- Figure 5.25: Plan of Trench C2-1. No Burials.
- Figure 5.26: Plan of Trench C2-2. Burials 49, 50, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 78.
- Figure 5.27: Plan of Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 brick vault.
- Figure 5.28: Profile of Feature C2-F1 west wall, Burial 49 brick vault.
- Figure 5.29: Plan of Trench C2-3. Burials solely in Trench C2-3 are Burials 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 62a, 63, 63a, 64, 65, 66, 66a, 71, 76 and 77.
- Figure 5.30: Plan of Trench C2-4. Burials 62, 62a, 63, 63a, and 64.
- Figure 5.31: Plan of Trench C2-5. Burials 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.
- Figure 10.1: Tree Pits monitored in sidewalk on east side of Boone Avenue, February 16, 2017, and north side of East 172nd Street, April 3, 2017.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photograph 1.1: Block 3014 Lot 9 from Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street, view to northeast.
- Photograph 1.2: Southeastern-most end of Block 3014 showing bedrock outcrop and retaining wall on East 172nd Street, view to northeast.
- Photograph 1.3: Billboard at southeast corner of Block 3014, with post and footings on bedrock, view north.
- Photograph 1.4: Southern end of Block 3014 showing sidewalk and retaining wall along East 172nd Street, view to northwest.
- Photograph 1.5: South end of Block 3014 showing French drain parallel to East 172nd Street, view to south during site excavations.
- Photograph 1.6: Southwest corner of Block 3014 showing concrete drive with retaining walls entering into site from East 172nd Street, view to north.
- Photograph 1.7: Block 3014 Lot 9 in its entirety during excavations, view to north from building to south.
- Photograph 2.1: HPI Archaeologist Schneiderman showing Bill, Mark and Roseann Madden the project site during excavations (8/12/15), view to southeast.
- Photograph 2.2: HPI Archaeologist Schneiderman showing Bill, Mark and Roseann Madden the ongoing excavations at the site (8/12/15), view to southwest.
- Photograph 2.3: The Maddens in the on-site laboratory viewing human remains recovered from Block 3014, Lot 9.
- Photograph 4.1: Feature A2-F2, designated as Burial 3, view to west.
- Photograph 4.2: Physical Anthropologist Vincent Stefan, PhD, on site confirming human burial in Feature A2-F2, view to east.
- Photograph 4.3: Physical Anthropologist D.C. Martin, PhD, on site covering human remains in Feature A2-F2 for protection while waiting for the Department of Health Disinterment Permit.
- Photograph 4.4: Protective sheets of wood placed over identified Features A2-F1, A2-F2, A2-F3 and A2-F4 for protection while waiting for the Department of Health Disinterment Permit.
- Photograph 4.5: Protective barriers placed around open Trench A2-1, view to south.
- Photograph 4.6: HPI crew excavations in progress August, 2015, view to southeast.
- Photograph 4.7: HPI crew excavations in progress September, 2015, view to northwest.
- Photograph 4.8: HPI crew excavations in progress, September, 2015, view to south.
- Photograph 4.9: On site laboratory where recovered osteological material and artifacts were stored and secured.
- Photograph 5.1: Trench A1-1, view to west.
- Photograph 5.2: Trench A1-1 east wall profile, view to east.
- Photograph 5.3: Trench A1-2, view to west.

- Photograph 5.4: Trench A1-2 west wall profile, view to west.
- Photograph 5.5: Feature A1-F1, Burial 21, view to west.
- Photograph 5.6: Feature A1-F1, Burial 21 close up of bone bearing evidence of shearing.
- Photograph 5.7: Feature A1-F2, Burial 22, view to west.
- Photograph 5.8: Feature A1-F2, Burial 22 close up showing degrading and disarticulated bones.
- Photograph 5.9: Feature A1-F3, Burial 23 before excavation, view to west.
- Photograph 5.10: Feature A1-F3, Burial 23 showing long bones, view to west.
- Photograph 5.11: Trench A2-1 west wall profile, view to west.
- Photograph 5.12: Feature A2-F1, Burial 3 at left before excavation, and Feature A2-F3, Burial 2 at right before excavation, view to east.
- Photograph 5.13: Feature A2-F1, Burial 3 at right after excavation, view to west.
- Photograph 5.14: Feature A2-F2, Burial 1 initial skull identification, view to west.
- Photograph 5.15: Feature A2-F2, Burial 1 with coffin wood visible between femurs, and screw caps at 8cm intervals surrounding burial, view to west.
- Photograph 5.16: Feature A2-F3, Burial 2 after excavation, view to west.
- Photograph 5.17: Feature A2-F4, Burial 4 before excavation, view to west.
- Photograph 5.18: Feature A2-F4, Burial 4 after excavation, view to east.
- Photograph 5.19: Trench A2-2 concrete pad in south half of trench in the process of being removed, view to east.
- Photograph 5.20: Trench A3-1 after blacktop removal, with French drain in foreground, view to north.
- Photograph 5.21: Trench A3-1, Features A3-F1, A3-F2, and A3-F3, view to east.
- Photograph 5.22: Feature A3-F1, Burial 37, view to west.
- Photograph 5.23: Feature A3-F2, Burial 13, view to west.
- Photograph 5.24: Feature A3-F3, Burial 5 with cranium removed, view to west.
- Photograph 5.25: Feature A3-F4, Burial 6, view to west.
- Photograph 5.26: Feature A3-F5, Burial 38, view to west.
- Photograph 5.27: Feature A3-F6, view to north.
- Photograph 5.28: Feature A3-F7, Burial 40, view to west.
- Photograph 5.29: Feature A3-F8, Burial 36, view to west.
- Photograph 5.30: Feature A3-F9, Burial 7, view to west.

- Photograph 5.31: Feature A3-F10, Burial 8, view to west.
- Photograph 5.32: Feature A3-F11, view to east.
- Photograph 5.33: Feature A3-F12, Burial 10, view to east.
- Photograph 5.34: Feature A3-F13, Burial 39, view to west.
- Photograph 5.35: Feature A3-F14, Burial 9, view to east.
- Photograph 5.36: Feature A3-F15, Burial 42, view to west.
- Photograph 5.37: Feature A3-F16, Burial 11, view to west.
- Photograph 5.38: Feature A3-F20, Burial 41, view to west
- Photograph 5.39: Feature A3-F21, Burial 43, view to west.
- Photograph 5.40: Feature A3-F21, Burial 43 close up of post-depositional disturbance, view to west.
- Photograph 5.41: Feature A3-F22, Burial 44, view to west.
- Photograph 5.42: Trench A3-2 west half of north wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.43: Feature A3-F23, Burial 47, view to west.
- Photograph 5.44: Feature A3-F24, Burial 79, view to west.
- Photograph 5.45: Feature A3-F25 view to west.
- Photograph 5.46: Feature A3-F26, view to east.
- Photograph 5.47: Feature A3-F27, view to west.
- Photograph 5.48: Feature A3-F28, view to west.
- Photograph 5.49: Feature A3-F29, view to west.
- Photograph 5.50: Trench A3-3 north wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.51: Feature A3-F30, view to west.
- Photograph 5.52: Feature A3-F31, view to west.
- Photograph 5.53: Feature A3-F32, Burial 46, view to west.
- Photograph 5.54: Feature A3-F33, view to west.
- Photograph 5.55: Feature A3-F35, Burial 48, view to west.
- Photograph 5.56: Trench A3-4, north wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.57: Trench B1-1, south wall profile, view to south.
- Photograph 5.58: Trench B1-2, view to north.

- Photograph 5.59: Trench B1-3, view to north.
- Photograph 5.60: Trench B2-1, soil stain, view to south.
- Photograph 5.61: Trench B2-1, deep trenches, view to east.
- Photograph 5.62: Trench C1-1, north wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.63: Trench C1-1, deep trench, view to north.
- Photograph 5.64: Feature C1-F1, Burial 12, view to west.
- Photograph 5.65: Feature C1-F100, Burial 14, view to east.
- Photograph 5.66: Feature C1-F6, Burial 17, view to west.
- Photograph 5.67: Feature C1-F7, Burials 18 and 18a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.68: Feature C1-F10, Burial 25, view to west.
- Photograph 5.69: Feature C1-F11, Burial 24, view to west.
- Photograph 5.70: Feature C1-F14, Burial 28, view to west.
- Photograph 5.71: Feature C1-F17, Burial 31, view to west.
- Photograph 5.72: Feature C1-F19, Burial 32, view to west.
- Photograph 5.73: Feature C1-F20, Burial 33 with dentures removed, view to west.
- Photograph 5.74: Feature C1-F22, Burial 34, view to west.
- Photograph 5.75: Feature C1-F3, Burial 15, view to east.
- Photograph 5.75a: Trench C1-3, view to west.
- Photograph 5.76: Feature C1-F5, Burial 16, view to west.
- Photograph 5.77: Feature C1-F8, Burial 19a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.78: Feature C1-F9, Burial 20, view to north.
- Photograph 5.79: Feature C1-F12, Burial 26, view to west.
- Photograph 5.80: Feature C1-F12, Burial 26a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.81: Feature C1-F13, Burial 27, view to west.
- Photograph 5.82: Feature C1-F15, Burial 30, view to west.
- Photograph 5.83: Feature C1-F16, Burial 29, view west.
- Photograph 5.84: East half of Trench C2-1, view to west.
- Photograph 5.85: East half of Trench C2-1 with deep test trenches to bedrock, view to south.

- Photograph 5.86: West half of Trench C2-1, view to southeast.
- Photograph 5.86a: Trench C2-2, west wall profile, view to west
- Photograph 5.87: Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 brick burial vault, view to west.
- Photograph 5.88: Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 vault with mortar base, view to west.
- Photograph 5.89: Feature C2-F2, Burial 50, view to west.
- Photograph 5.90: Feature C2-F7, view to west.
- Photograph 5.91: Feature C2-F33, Burial 69, view to west.
- Photograph 5.92: Feature C2-F34, Burial 70, view to west.
- Photograph 5.93: Feature C2-F35, Burial 68, view to west.
- Photograph 5.94: Feature C2-F36, Burial 67, view to west.
- Photograph 5.95: Feature C2-F42, Burial 72, view to west.
- Photograph 5.96: Feature C2-F43, Burial 75, view to west.
- Photograph 5.97: Feature C2-F44, Burial 73, view to west.
- Photograph 5.98: Feature C2-F45, Burial 74, view to west.
- Photograph 5.99: Feature C2-F49, Burial 78, view to west.
- Photograph 5.100: Feature C2-F3, Burial 53, view to west.
- Photograph 5.101: Feature C2-F4, Burial 52, view to west.
- Photograph 5.102: Feature C2-F5, view to west.
- Photograph 5.103: Feature C2-F6, Burial 51, view to west.
- Photograph 5.104: Feature C2-F8, Burial 54, view to west.
- Photograph 5.105: Feature C2-F9, view to west.
- Photograph 5.106: Feature C2-F12, view to west.
- Photograph 5.107: Feature C2-F22, Burials 62 and 62a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.108: Feature C2-F23, Burials 63 and 63a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.109: Feature C2-F24, Burial 64, view to west.
- Photograph 5.110: Feature C2-F25, Burial 65, view to west.
- Photograph 5.111: Feature C2-F26, view to west.
- Photograph 5.112: Feature C2-F9, view to west.

- Photograph 5.113: Feature C2-F31, Burials 66 and 66a, view to west.
- Photograph 5.114: Feature C2-F39, view to west.
- Photograph 5.115: Feature C2-F40, Burial 71, view to west.
- Photograph 5.116: Feature C2-F41, Broken headstone, “OUR PETS EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE”
- Photograph 5.117: Feature C2-F41, Broken headstone, “OUR PETS EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE”
- Photograph 5.118: Feature C2-F46, Burial 76, view to west.
- Photograph 5.119: Feature C2-F48, Burial 77, view to west.
- Photograph 5.120: Trench C2-4, North wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.121: Feature C2-F38, view to north.
- Photograph 5.122: Trench C2-5, North wall profile, view to north.
- Photograph 5.123: Feature C2-F14, view to south.
- Photograph 5.124: Feature C2-F14, Headstone of William Henry Golden.
- Photograph 5.125: Feature C2-F15, Burial 56, view to west.
- Photograph 5.126: Feature C2-F16, Burial 60 (right), Feature C2-F17, Burial 57 (left), Feature C2-F20, Burial 61 (center), view to east.
- Photograph 5.127: Feature C2-F16, Burial 60, view to east.
- Photograph 5.128: Feature C2-F17, Burial 57, view to west.
- Photograph 5.129: Feature C2-F20, Burial 61, view to east.
- Photograph 5.130: Feature C2-F19, Burial 58, view to west.
- Photograph 5.131: Feature C2-F21, Burial 59, view to west.
- Photograph 9.1: Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F32 in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Remains of a tapered juvenile-sized wood coffin with traces of blue paint.
- Photograph 9.2: Trench C1-1, Feature C1-100, Burial 14 (adult), located on the mapped border between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edward Cemetery. In situ degrading painted coffin wood.
- Photograph 9.3: Feature C1-F8, Burial 19 (indeterminate adult) in Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Well preserved half-rounded white painted coffin trim.
- Photograph 9.4: Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F2, Burial 50 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Close-up of coffin handle with fabric wrapped around it.
- Photograph 9.5: Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F33 Burial 69 (probable male indeterminate adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Possible evidence of wooden vault outside, with inner wood coffin. Facing west.

- Photograph 9.6: Trench A2-1 Feature A2-F2 Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Inner line of wood and screw caps is surrounded by a line of large cut nails pointing downward suggesting the possibility of an outer vault. Alternatively, the screw caps were used to attach an inner upholstery cover to the lid of the coffin, and the outer nails were used to attach the top of the coffin to the bottom.
- Photograph 9.7: Trench C2-2/3 Feature C2-F18 Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Brick burial vault after completion of excavation. Eight courses of brick remain above the mortared base. Facing east.
- Photograph 9.8a: Short bar handle recovered from Burial 12 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.8b: Short bar handle recovered from Burial 14 (indeterminate adult) on the mapped boundary between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.9a: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 18 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.9b: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 25 (probable adult male) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.9c: Swing bail handle recovered from Feature C2-F10 (no burial) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.9d: Swing bail handle designed to look like a short bar handle. Recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.9e: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 19a (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.10: Star shaped swing bail handle lugs recovered from Burial 19 (possible immature remains) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. The star shaped lugs are likely indicative of a child's burial.
- Photograph 9.11a: Example of cylindrical thumb screws recovered from Burial 12 (adult probable female) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.11b: Cylindrical willow design thumb screws recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.11c: Flat thumb screws and screw plates, also recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.12a: Thumb screw plates recovered from Burial 14 (adult) from the mapped boundary between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.12b: Thumb screws and thumb screw plates recovered from Burial 73 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. The same style plates were also found with Burial 19 (indeterminate), Burial 25 (probable male, indeterminate adult over 12), and Burial 27 (juvenile) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.13: White metal or brass scalloped coffin ornaments from Burial 73 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Identical to Silver Plated Tack No. 13 offered by the James M. Shanahan Company in New York, 1869.
- Photograph 9.14: Plain diamond screw caps with hinged tops recovered from Feature C2-F10 (no burial) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.

- Photograph 9.15: Decorated ornamental tacks recovered from Burial 27 (juvenile > 10) from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. These ornamental tacks are designed to mimic the appearance of decorative diamond screw caps.
- Photograph 9.16: Star shaped coffin tacks recovered from Burial 62a (juvenile) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.17: Decorative coffin screws with hatched rims found encompassing Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.18: Decorative coffin screws with hatched rims recovered from Burial 29 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. These are very similar to coffin screws patented by Nichols in 1859, and sold by the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company in 1865.
- Photograph 9.19: Rectangular metal name or coffin plate found in association with Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. The plate was found to be illegible, but was the most intact of any coffin plate encountered at the Crotona Park East site.
- Photograph 9.20: A fragment of shoe leather recovered with Burial 18 (adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.21: Fragments of shoe leather recovered with Burial 59 (indeterminate) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.22: Prosser buttons recovered in Burial 71 (juvenile > 9.4) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.23: Prosser buttons recovered in Burial 72 (infant >5.5) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.24: Six hard rubber buttons with shanks and two Prosser buttons recovered from Burial 29 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.25: Five fabric covered metal buttons, one bone button (bottom right), and four Prosser buttons recovered with Burial 18 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.26: Rigid-post floral decorated copper/brass shirt cuff fasteners, found at the wrists of Burial 17 (probable female adolescent/adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.27: Hair comb found surrounding the cranium of Burial 26 (juvenile >4) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.28: Brass broach fragment at left, with opening for jewel or button; possible broach backing pin at right. Both found with Burial 17 in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.29: Alloy metal floral adornment found near the torso of Burial 17 (probable female adolescent/adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.30: Gold and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 33 (indeterminate adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.31: Gold and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 31 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.32: Metal alloy and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 74 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.

- Photograph 9.33: Broken headstone recovered in Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. "JANE ACKERLEY...DIED APRIL....FE"
- Photograph 9.34: Broken headstone recovered in Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. "CAP'T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY,...ned..."
- Photograph 9.35: Broken headstone recovered in Feature C2-F14, Trench C2-5 in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, likely relocated from the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- Photograph 9.36a: Broken headstone from Trench C2-3 fill. "Our Pets Emma Charlie and Eddie."
- Photograph 9.36b: Close up of broken headstone from Trench C2-3 fill. "Our Pets Emma Charlie and Eddie."

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1	Known Names of Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms Cemetery and Hedger-Edwards Cemetery Burials and Reinterments
Appendix 1.2	Approved Archaeological Testing Protocol
Appendix 1.3	Programmatic Agreement
Appendix 2.1	Public Notice for Descendants in the <i>Bronx Times</i> and on <i>Ancestry.com</i>
Appendix 4.1	Sample of Weekly Log Submitted to Monadnock Construction
Appendix 4.2:	Disinterment Permit Issued 7/29/15
Appendix 5.1	Feature Field Forms
Appendix 5.2	Catalog of Recovered Artifacts
Appendix 5.3	Burial Field Forms
Appendix 7.1	Inventory of Recovered Osteological Remains
Appendix 7.2	Inventory of Recovered Osteological Remains, Burial 57
Appendix 12.1	Documentation From Transfer of Gravestones to Bronx County Historical Society

I. INTRODUCTION

Signature Urban Properties and Monadnock Development (developer) are constructing two buildings on Block 3014, Lot 9 which represent the second of a multi-phase development in the West Farms/Crotona Park East neighborhoods in the Bronx (Figure 1.1). The two buildings are designated as Compass Residences Building 2A and Building 2B. Block 3014, lying west of the Bronx River and the Sheridan Expressway, is bounded by Boone Avenue to the west, West Farms Road to the east, East 174th Street to the north, and East 172nd Street to the south. The proposed redevelopment on Lot 9 entails the construction of these two primarily residential multi-story buildings with a central landscaped courtyard. Block 3014 falls within the 11 block Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning area as designated in 2010 by the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The CEQR Technical Manual (2014) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (2002; 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 a 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 has concluded that potentially significant archaeological resources may be present and the proposed construction may impact these resources. The purpose of field testing is to determine whether the site actually contains such resources. If so, and resources are found to have potential significance, Data Recovery or Site Avoidance is pursued as the fourth step.

In addition, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) within the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has oversight of the Block 3014, Lot 9 project due to federal funding. The involvement of both local and state agencies will be described in detail below.

A. Archaeological Documentary Study and Subsequent Testing Protocol

An ADS was completed by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in 2009, and was updated in 2010 (HPI 2010a). Since then, the northern boundary of Lot 9 was shifted to include a small portion of the southern end of Lot 15, so that the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which constitutes the project site for the current study, includes all of the updated Lot 9 (Figure 1.2). The ADS concluded that the portion of Lot 15 now in Lot 9 was potentially sensitive for historic homelot remains from the mid-nineteenth century. The extreme southeastern corner of Lot 9 was also found to be potentially sensitive for contemporaneous home lot features. The remainder of Lot 9 was found to be potentially sensitive for burials related to the Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms (DRC) Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891 and the contiguous Hedger-Edwards (H-E) family cemetery, dating from 1769 through the late-nineteenth century (Figure 1.3).

While the documentary research for the ADS was able to determine when the two adjacent cemeteries were in use, exhaustive research did not locate any interment records, cemetery maps, or any other records documenting exactly who was buried within each cemetery and where burials were placed. In a 2016 study of *The Cemeteries of The Bronx*, historian Patrick Raftery reported that the DRC divided their cemetery into smaller burial plots for sale, noting that in 1847 Jacob Appley purchased two burial plots measuring 14 feet at their north and south ends, and 25 feet on the east and west sides. Six years later, he sold these to Abraham Miller (Raftery 2016:282). Additional research by HPI for this report found that Isaiah Golden also purchased a plot in the cemetery in 1850 (Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery 1850). Furthermore, Raftery noted that several members of the original congregation were buried in the DRC Cemetery including one of the first four deacons, Abijah Rogers, and the congregants first residing elder, Thomas Butler (Ibid.:283). Also buried there were members of the Mapes family, the James Cortelyou family, and Nicholas Phillips, the last recorded interment dating to 1886 (Ibid.). The gravestone of Abijah Rogers (d. 1847) was reportedly still located in the cemetery, but overturned, in 1911 (*New York Times*, July 30, 1911).

Research found that the DRC was aware of plans for both Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street to be laid out and regulated through the two cemeteries by 1896. At that time, the City of New York's Department of Street Improvement estimated that there were 500 bodies to be removed from the "old Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

at the lower end of West Farms” (*The Evening World*, September 18, 1895; Topographical Bureau 1896a and 1896b). The cemetery, reported to measure an acre and a half in 1895, had purportedly not been used for more than five years and no longer had fences demarcating its boundaries. Furthermore, it reportedly had horses and cows grazing the grass off the graves (*The Evening World*, September 18, 1895). It was aptly described as neglected. An undertaker who reportedly worked to remove burials from the site found little other than bones as “the coffins had crumbled to dust” (Ibid.). The City of New York paid the DRC \$3,551.63 for the opening of Boone Avenue and \$3,545.75 for the opening of East 172nd Street through the cemetery. Construction of the two thoroughfares did not begin until 1905 (Raftery 2016:283).

Records on file at Woodlawn Cemetery indicate that some burials, which fell in the route of planned roads or adjacent lots, were removed and reinterred as early as 1894. Additional graves were moved in 1895-1900, for a total of 70 graves moved from 1894 to mid-1900. Of this number, 45 were moved by undertaker William Butler (Appendix 1.1). Furthermore, according to Woodlawn Cemetery interment records, those graves that were moved were paid for by individual families, not the Church. Reformed Dutch Church consistory records on file at Rutgers University show that the Church paid undertaker Butler \$50 in 1905, which suggests there was at least some remuneration by the Church, although the low figure argues against extensive reinterment services (Ibid.). Thus, it is not surprising that some burials were left in place within the roadbeds, and that other graves remained within the portion of the cemetery not affected by new road construction. A 1909 publication listing the inscriptions on headstones remaining in the cemetery at the northeast corner of Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street (Block 3014) recorded 30 headstones with legible text. Buried were members of the Jennings, Cortelyou, Corsa, Butler, Mapes, Edwards, Ward, Kelly, and Austin families, many of whom were residents in this immediate area (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, West Farms 1909; see Appendix 1.1). Whether the identified remaining headstones were in the Church cemetery or the privately held Hedger-Edwards Cemetery was not recorded.

In 1906 when excavations were undertaken for the creation of Boone Avenue, multiple skeletons were unearthed. According to *The Sun*, “The Board of Health has removed the bones and it is said that they have been buried in the potter’s field” (March 13, 1906). At that time, the gravestone of Thomas Edwards (d.1807) was still standing in the Hedger-Edwards portion of the cemetery.

As documented in the ADS, in 1911 when a new trunk sewer line was being installed in Boone Avenue, employees again inadvertently blasted through six coffins that were formerly within the boundaries of the cemetery (*New York Times*, July 30, 1911). The disturbed skeletal material was placed into dynamite boxes and reinterred nearby. “On looking through a lot overgrown with shrubbery at one side of the road, the workmen found several gravestones lying broken among tall grass and bushes, and concluded that they had blasted into a forgotten graveyard” (Ibid.). Uncovered through blasting were name plates including one for Catherine Valentine, and a child, Austin who died in 1850 (Ibid.).

Because of the high potential for historic burials to have remained in situ in Block 3014 and Block 3015, immediately south of East 172nd Street, as well as the potential for domestic features to have remained undisturbed in the APE, archaeological testing for all identified historical features was recommended by the ADS (HPI 2010a). LPC provided comments on the ADS and a Draft Testing Protocol by HPI was approved on October 14, 2009. LPC concurred that field testing would be necessary and recommended that further efforts should be undertaken to identify descendant communities related to the DRC, as well as descendants of the Hedger-Edwards families, prior to undertaking field testing at the cemeteries. HPI completed additional research on the descendent communities and incorporated the results into an updated 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). OPRHP also concurred with the recommendations and the Testing Protocol for the potential cemeteries (Mackey, 9/20/10). Since documentary research found that both cemeteries potentially extended into Block 3015, immediately south of East 172nd Street, archaeological monitoring on that block was completed in 2014 (HPI 2014). Monitoring found shallow bedrock and no evidence of burial shafts, only evidence of twentieth century building basements.

After the 2014 testing of Block 3015 was completed, the Testing Protocol was revised again on 6/17/2015 because the Building 2A program relies, in part, on federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Project Based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program. Due to federal involvement in Building 2A and the state involvement in the realization of Building 2B, the Testing Protocol was amended to indicate that OPRHP as well as LPC would continue to review the archaeological progress. The amended 2015

Testing Protocol (6/6/15) was approved by both LPC and OPRHP (6/29/2015 and 6/26/2015, respectively; Appendix 1.2).

Pending proposed Phase 2 development on Block 3014, Lot 9, the APE required investigation for archaeological deposits related to historical residential episodes and the former cemeteries. Before any actual archaeological field investigations began at locations flagged as potentially sensitive for human remains, LPC and OPRHP entered into a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the developer (Appendix 1.3). This document outlined the rights and obligations of each party in regard to stopping the excavation, completing the fieldwork in a timely manner, making changes in the construction work, maintaining workplace safety, and developing notification procedures.

B. Existing Conditions Prior to Field Investigation

Site conditions across the APE varied considerably prior to undertaking the archaeological field testing. The majority of the site was paved and relatively level, likely a result of grading and filling in the mid-twentieth century when the site was converted from a vacant lot into an automobile impound lot (Figure 1.4). The easternmost edge of the APE was dominated by a bedrock outcrop that appeared to have been historically modified or reduced, but still jutted above the APE to the west by at least 2.2 meters (7.2 feet) (Photographs 1.1 and 1.2). A large billboard stood in the southeastern most corner of the APE, with its base bolted directly into bedrock and surrounded by poured concrete (Photograph 1.3).

When East 172nd Street between Boone Avenue and West Farms Road was significantly graded and paved in the late-nineteenth century, it was cut through the original ground surface and the above-mentioned bedrock outcrop, necessitating the construction of a retaining wall along the north side of East 172nd Street. Thus the southern end of the APE is bounded by a concrete block retaining wall that abuts the sidewalk on East 172nd Street, turning north at Boone Avenue to continue along the western perimeter of the site but at a much reduced height (Figure 1.4; Photograph 1.4). Also in the APE, immediately north of and parallel to the southern retaining wall, was a concrete and brick French drain that provided parking lot drainage at the southern end of the site (Photograph 1.5). Associated water pipes and culverts were found to extend several feet below the paved surface, capturing runoff created by the impervious surface at the southern end of the lot. Vehicular access ramps entered into the site from both Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street, where the ramp was cut into the retaining wall, creating the need for shorter angled retaining walls along each side of the ramp within the APE (Photograph 1.6). Broad poured concrete sidewalks border both Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street (Photograph 1.7). Temporary trailers and Jersey barriers also formerly stood on the site, but these were removed prior to the start of fieldwork.

The project site was professionally surveyed before construction began, and pre-excavation elevation points were taken from locations across the site (Figure 1.4).

C. Report Layout

The following report presents the results of the various tasks outlined in the Testing Protocol as follows:

- Chapter II presents the results of the Descendent Community Consultation, including both the results of outreach required by LPC and the current (July, 2017) status of reinterment;
- Chapter III describes the process and results of detailed mapping of the cemetery boundaries;
- Chapter IV describes the field methodology as per the Testing Protocol, including both Phase IB/II Investigations and Phase III/Data Recovery;
- Chapter V describes the site's overall subsurface conditions and each individual trench completed in the APE, including their locations, boundaries, and any features – whether burial or otherwise – that were found within them. Corresponding figures and photographs show the location and condition of each feature. Supporting data for Chapter V is presented as Appendix 5.1 (Feature Forms transcribed from the field forms), Appendix 5.2 (the Catalog of Recovered Artifacts as per the OPRHP 2005 Formatting Requirements), and Appendix 5.3 (Burial Forms transcribed from the field forms);
- Chapter VI presents the osteological methodology as prepared by Dr. Stefan;
- Chapter VII provides individual burial descriptions, including both a description of all recovered human remains, as per Dr. Stefan's analysis, and a description of artifacts of interest. This chapter also presents

unnumbered photographs of burials and associated artifacts (not included in the Photographs list) to provide the reader with an overall depiction of the recoveries. Supporting data for this chapter includes Appendices 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3;

- Chapter VIII presents the osteological analysis completed by Dr. Stefan, including summary data for burials. This includes a site minimum number of individuals (MNI), age at the time of death, sex, biological affinity, stature, dental variation and pathology, and a summary of additional pathologies and anomalies;
- Chapter IX provides an analysis of artifacts recovered from the site, as inventoried in Appendix 5.2. A description of artifacts broken down by the types encountered with burials includes a brief description of coffins, coffin hardware, clothing, textiles and ornamentation, false teeth, and gravestones;
- Chapter X presents the results of the sidewalk excavation monitoring completed in 2017 after the 2015 Data Recovery was completed;
- Chapter XI is an overall interpretation of the two cemeteries, and how the results compare to other New York City burial grounds; and,
- Chapter XII is an overall summary of the study, together with conclusions about the use of the cemetery and the people of nineteenth century West Farms.

II. DESCENDANT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

A. Outreach Prior to and During Field Investigations

As requested by LPC, efforts were made to identify the descendent communities for the Hedger-Edwards and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemeteries prior to the initiation of field testing. In February of 2013, HPI published a public notice in the *Bronx Times* seeking descendants of persons buried in either of the two cemeteries, and concurrently posted similar queries on ancestry.com (Appendix 2.1). As a result of the latter query, one Hedger-Edwards descendent, Mark Madden, contacted HPI and was informed of the proposed actions. Mr. Madden, a descendent of the Edwards family who now lives in Ohio, was given the opportunity to participate in the consultation process, and was kept informed of the project's progress when human remains were encountered. He contacted his cousin, Bill Madden, who lives in the Bronx, who also participated in ongoing consultations.

Mr. Mark Madden and his wife Roseann 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 (one block to the south of Block 3014). Mr. and Mrs. Madden were given an update with regard to the project. They were informed that the project was moving forward, and that a building on Block 3013 with a footprint overlapping the former Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church cemeteries would be demolished, and that testing the lot would then be undertaken. After archaeological testing on Block 3013 was completed, they were also informed that no archaeological resources or human remains were found on that block.

On July 10, 2015, HPI again contacted Mr. Madden to inform him that archaeological fieldwork was slated to begin on Block 3014 within the month and that he would be given updates with any results. On July 21, 2015, HPI identified several burial shafts on Block 3014, and on July 22, human remains were positively identified within the burial shafts by Dr. Vincent Stefan, the project's forensic anthropologist. These burial shafts and human remains are located within the portion of the block containing the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery. HPI contacted Mr. Madden again on July 25 to notify him of the finds and explain the protocol being followed with regard to the resources.

Bill, Mark and Roseann Madden visited the site with Julie Abell Horn of HPI on August 12, 2015. The archaeological team was actively disinterring remains within the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, and the Maddens were pleased to have seen the process (Photographs 2.1 through 2.3). The Maddens expressed interest in continuing to be administratively involved with the disinterment and reinterment process. No additional descendants beyond the Madden family have been involved in the project to date.

B. Reinterment Process and Ongoing Consultation

The ADS for this project identified Woodlawn Cemetery¹ in the Bronx as the location where many burials from the cemeteries were moved prior to creation of Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street in the early twentieth century. Knowing that some burials from the cemeteries already had been moved to Woodlawn Cemetery, it became the preferred cemetery in which to reinter any potential remains from the present project excavations. When the Madden family visited the project site on August 12, 2015, HPI also took them to Woodlawn Cemetery to see the facility and meet the staff. After the visit, the Maddens concurred that it would be appropriate to reinter the newly excavated remains from the project site at Woodlawn Cemetery. At that time Woodlawn Cemetery staff began reviewing options for reinterment.

Once the excavations were completed, all human remains were transported by the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home located at 984 Prospect Avenue in the Bronx to Lehman College (October 28, 2015 and December 21, 2015) for analysis by a physical anthropologist. At this point, the volume of remains to be reinterred was confirmed, and HPI contacted Woodlawn Cemetery again to begin discussions of appropriate reinterment spaces, in February 2016. Woodlawn Cemetery suggested the use of an above-ground crypt rather than an in-ground burial plot, in case the space needed to be accessed in the future. HPI contacted staff at LPC and OPRHP, who both concurred that this option was acceptable. HPI then contacted the Madden family, who also agreed to use of a crypt for reinterment. On June 1, 2016, personnel from HPI and the developer visited Woodlawn Cemetery, and with the assistance of

¹ Woodlawn Cemetery is a National Historic Landmark and is on the State/National Register of Historic Places. It is located four miles north of the Crotona Park East cemeteries, immediately west of the Bronx River.

Robert Kestenbaum of Woodlawn Cemetery, selected a crypt space in the Hillcrest Mausoleum. HPI then followed up with the Maddens, who also agreed to the crypt space choice. The developer then purchased the crypt space.

Upon completion of all osteological analysis at Lehman College by Vincent Stefan (PhD), human remains were carefully repacked in boxes and taken by the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home on August 18, 2016 to Woodlawn Cemetery for reinterment. At that time, the remains were placed into Woodlawn's temporary holding mausoleum while details of the reinterment and appropriate memorialization were developed in consultation with the Maddens.

Consultation between HPI, Woodlawn Cemetery, and the Maddens regarding an appropriate inscription for the mausoleum tablet progressed during the fall and winter of 2016-2017. In March 2017, the following inscription for the vault, as requested by the Maddens, was approved by the administration of Woodlawn Cemetery; it is expected to be completed by August 1, 2017:

Members of the Austin Butler Corsa Cortelyou Desmond Edwards Fulton Gardner Hunt Houston	Hedger-Edwards Family Cemetery (Est. 1769) First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Est. 1845) West Farms, New York 2015	Jennings Kelly Mapes Mitchell Patterson Rogers Rowland Traub Ward Wilson families, and others.
--	---	--

The list of family names represents those that were on the 1909 inventory of headstones in the cemeteries, at that time erroneously noted as all being in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (see Appendix 1.1). As presented, the boundary fence between the two cemeteries had long since disappeared, and the Church assumed ownership of both parcels. Once the tablet has been inscribed, the remains presently in storage at Woodlawn Cemetery will be placed in the crypt space, together with the artifacts recovered during excavations.

In addition, Woodlawn Cemetery is beginning a new initiative on its website to highlight those collections from former cemeteries that have been moved to Woodlawn Cemetery over the years. Their intention is to include information about the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church cemeteries as part of that project. HPI will assist Woodlawn Cemetery in providing appropriate information for the website.

III. DETAILED MAPPING OF CEMETERIES

The ADS undertook the collection of numerous cartographic sources and overlaid historic maps on those dating to the modern day (HPI 2010a). However, due to the possibility that human remains from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the DRC Cemetery might be extant within Block 3014 (as well as beneath adjoining sidewalks and street beds), efforts to determine the more precise mapped boundaries of the historic cemeteries in relation to today's landscape and proposed construction areas were undertaken as requested by LPC.

This was accomplished by Dr. Cosimo Sgarlata at Western Connecticut State University using the program ArcMAP. Dr. Sgarlata consulted detailed New York City tax maps that provided precise lot measurements, and overlaid them on a series of maps and plans to establish lot and boundary points. These boundary lines and points were then superimposed on satellite imagery to ensure they corresponded to known ground points and to assure the accuracy of control points. These control points were then superimposed on historic maps and modern surveys, which aligned additional points automatically. Next, historical maps of the project APE were georeferenced with existing utility maps and proposed development plans to establish the location of the mapped cemetery boundaries on proposed development plans.

The resulting refined cemetery boundary map guided the archaeological field team, providing them with data that assisted with the placement of excavation trenches within the APE. The final detailed map with proposed test trench locations and mapped cemetery boundaries became part of the final testing protocol (Figure 3.1). These maps were shared with the developer and guided their surveyors in delineating archaeological test locations on the ground in relation to proposed construction footprints.

IV. FIELD METHODOLOGY

For areas in Block 3014, Lot 9 that were identified as potentially sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and adjacent Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, HPI recommended archaeological testing in the locations of proposed impacts. Although an APE is defined by the actual footprint of disturbance, in situations of potential burials, construction impacts are often interpreted as reaching just beyond the finished footprint. Accordingly, a 10-foot linear buffer zone of cleared area, to run parallel to the foundation excavations, is a standard recommendation. The APE, including this buffer zone, is illustrated on Figure 4.1.

As stated in the ADS, historical cemeteries were mapped within portions of Block 3014, and there was the potential that not all of the burials had been disinterred. Even if there were full records of disinterment, there would still be the possibility that human remains had been left behind inadvertently. Therefore, the former cemetery locations were deemed sensitive for both primary burials, which are burials that may have not experienced extensive disturbance since interment, and fragmentary remains, which include disarticulated bones and fragments of bones that have been historically displaced.

The three typical phases of archaeological field investigations include excavation to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources (Phase IB), leading to a more intensive examination to determine the integrity and significance (research potential) of the identified resources (Phase II), followed by large-scale Data Recovery, if indicated (Phase III) (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations [Standards] 1994). The locations of cemetery sites are extremely delicate, however, and often require a unique site-specific approach for the field investigation that collapses the phases noted above into a single comprehensive study. In the case of Block 3014, the possibility that human remains still existed within the project site made it both time and cost effective to combine the three phases of archaeological research, which would obviate the need to bring heavy machinery on site repetitively and to prepare multiple reports for each individual phase. This combined approach required effective communication between the developer, HPI, and the designated contact at LPC.

A. Field Methodology: Phase IB/II Investigation

Due to the scale of the project and the likely recovery of cultural resources, the initial field investigation in 2015 was approached as a Phase IB/II Study. As the Phase IB/II testing progressed and the team identified numerous human remains, the project expanded, under guidance from LPC and OPRHP, into a full-scale Phase III, or Data Recovery, investigation. Below is the discussion of the project methodology for the initial field investigation for the Phase IB/II Study.

The protocol that was created for the initial field investigation called for the excavation of the footprint of two buildings on Block 3014, designated as Buildings 2A and 2B, within the sensitivity zones for the cemetery and historic house lots, plus a buffer of 10 feet (see Figure 4.1). Each building footprint was subdivided into sections that were to be tested sequentially following the excavation plan for each structure. The footprint of Building 2A was subdivided into Sections A1, A2, and A3, while the footprint for Building 2B was subdivided into Section B1 and B2. Trenches of various sizes that corresponded to each of these subdivisions were planned, while a courtyard between the two buildings was to remain predominantly undeveloped. Test trenches were also planned for the locations of proposed utility conduits in the courtyard. The remainder of the courtyard was to remain undeveloped, thus testing was not proposed.

As laid out in the protocol, the following tasks were completed initially in the field for the Phase IB/II Study:

- As per standard procedures (OPRHP and LPC), the project site was secured due to routine threats of vandalism and looting associated with archaeological sites. The manner/method of security, as well as on-site lab accommodations, was left to the construction management team. Secure fencing with locked entrances/egresses was erected around the perimeter of the project site, and a 24-hour on-site security guard was retained.
- The project site datum was established at the southwest corner of Block 3014, and a vertical datum was established by the construction team's project surveyor.

- The HPI field testing was designed to rely primarily on machine-stripped trenches using a backhoe to remove blacktop and overburden, and to expose any archaeological resources, mainly evidence of burial shafts. All backhoe trenches were excavated according to OSHA regulations.
- As per the protocol, hand-excavated testing replaced backhoe excavations when potential resources and/or shaft features were identified.
- Due to the demands for maneuverability of machinery and personnel within the site and the proposed size of the test trenches, each trench was excavated in sections, backfilling archaeologically “cleared” areas before opening subsequent sections of the trench.
- If discrete cemetery or residential features were encountered, the excavation and evaluation of such features, a relatively standard and confined process, was completed. In order to maximize the understanding of any recovered non-burial features, the interior/exterior on one side was exposed in order to examine the stratigraphic layers within the feature. This method was designed to allow for the potential recovery of information, such as date of construction, the date the feature was discontinued or filled, and a sample of the variety of materials associated with the feature. For burial shaft features, the trenches were excavated by a mixture of shovel shaving and troweling to ensure that potential human remains were not damaged. Soil from the feature was screened through hardware cloth, and all artifacts and human remains were collected, analyzed, inventoried, and secured.
- All trenches were excavated until reaching virgin (non-cultural) soil or until bedrock was encountered.
- Professional standards for excavation, screening, recording of features and stratigraphy, labeling, mapping, photographing, and cataloging were also applied.
- HPI supplied Monadnock Construction with weekly logs containing updates on fieldwork. A sample of one of the daily logs is presented in Appendix 4.1.

Because of the potential to encounter human burials, the protocol stipulated specific procedures for the archaeological team to follow in the event that they were encountered.

- When machine excavations were undertaken in the project site, constant visual inspection and testing with shovels, trowels and brushes would be undertaken.
- If and when human remains were encountered, the field team would notify Monadnock Construction, OPRHP, LPC, and the NYC OME. Once clearance was received from the Department of Health (DOH) and a Disinterment Permit was issued, hand excavation would be initiated.
- The team would determine if a complete burial or isolated recovery had been recovered. In the field, all of the identified remains would be initially given a Burial Number.
- Once identified, the archaeologists would carefully expose the burial for recordation (drawings, photographs, field measurements).
- All drawings would include any potential evidence of coffin placement, clothing, or grave goods.
- Following the exposure of the burial or isolated recovery, the excavator would carefully remove and package the skeletal material for storage in a secure on-site laboratory.
- All associated artifacts within the feature also would be collected and secured in an on-site laboratory for later analysis and inventorying.
- Osteological remains would later be taken by a designated funeral home to Lehman College for further analysis by physical anthropologist Vincent Stefan, PhD.
- At the conclusion of the laboratory analysis, HPI would pack the human remains for delivery to an approved cemetery for the re-interment process.

Pending proposed development, the APE in Block 3014, Lot 9 was investigated for archaeological resources related to historical residential episodes and the mapped cemeteries. Proposed excavation trenches were laid out by the construction team’s professional surveyors to ensure accuracy of location. Initial machine-aided testing at the southern end of Lot 9 near East 172nd Street began on July 20, 2015 under the direction of HPI project directors Faline Schneiderman, RPA and Sara Mascia, RPA.

When several soil stains that appeared to be potential burial shafts were encountered in Section A2 on the first field day, July 20, 2015, machine excavation was halted and hand excavations began. When human remains were subsequently encountered in what was indeed a burial shaft, all excavations ceased and Dr. Stefan was brought on site to confirm that remains were human and archaeological in nature (July 22, 2015; Photographs 4.1 through 4.4). This find initiated the previously established notification process.

Notification procedures were followed as per the approved protocol, with the developers, LPC and OPRHP made aware of the finds. No further excavations were undertaken until 1) the New York City Office of Medical Examiner (NYC OME) had been notified and had confirmed that the human remains were archaeological in nature, and thus did not require their involvement (Bradley Adams, OME to Cece Saunders, July 23, 2015), and 2) a disinterment permit was issued by the New York City Department of Health (DOH). As per New York City requirements, a local licensed funeral home - the Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home - was contacted, and they filed the request for a Disinterment Permit through the DOH. The permit was issued on 7/29/2015 (Appendix 4.2).

Both LPC and OPRHP were notified of the completion of New York City agency notifications, and the application for and issuance of the Disinterment Permit. Because of the nature of the remains and the potential to encounter additional burials, Phase III Data Recovery procedures ensued, as per the protocol.

B. Field Methodology: Phase III/Data Recovery

After burials were confirmed and LPC and OPRHP were notified, the entirety of Lot 9 was secured with fencing, the open trench containing burials shafts was surrounded by jersey barriers, and the site was manned with a full time security officer at the entrance booth (Photograph 4.5). As per the protocol, excavations continued with a combination of machine aided surface scraping to identify burial shafts, and hand excavations to explore potential shafts when they were encountered (Photographs 4.6 through 4.8).

Hand excavations entailed screening all feature soils through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. In the case of smaller sized features, suggesting an infant or child burial, 1/8-inch hardware cloth was used to screen soil due to the potential to recover teeth. All associated feature artifacts were collected and stored in the on-site laboratory. These were later analyzed and inventoried as per LPC and OPRHP standards.

Data Recovery was designed to focus solely on sensitively removing the human burials exposed during Phase IB/III investigations. During the Data Recovery, the archaeology team was committed to making every effort to maintain the integrity of distinct, articulated human remains from their recovery in the field through the entire lab analysis. The Data Recovery program included the same field tasks set forth in the initial IB field protocol. As in the prior testing, the Field Director was charged to work directly with the machine operator in order to maintain control over each subsurface scrape or cut. Since the depth of the recovery of human bone was anticipated to be unpredictable, given the historically undulating nature of the site and the presumed twentieth century grading and filling, all machine excavations were directed to proceed very slowly after the parking lot pavement and gravel bedding was removed. Once a burial shaft, an articulated burial, or any human remains were exposed, the excavation team focused on delicate excavations with hand tools. The guiding imperative was to prevent inadvertent damage to potentially articulated human remains. In some cases, shafts were not discernable due to the degree of twentieth century disturbance and soil removal, and burials were identified only after having been revealed by surface scraping with the backhoe. Hand excavations alone were always employed to remove the fragile remains.

Shade canopies were erected on site to protect exposed human remains from weather damage, and all excavated remains were stored in a secure on-site trailer for the duration of the project (Photograph 4.9). At the end of each work day, open shafts and/or burials were carefully covered with tarps and/or plywood in such a fashion as to avoid any disturbance and to further ensure their protection. While the goal was to not leave any burial open overnight, this was virtually impossible due to the carefully detailed – and hence slow – excavation methods necessary to extract remains as intact as possible. In many cases it took several days to remove all osteological material from a burial, especially where bone had degraded significantly. In these cases, intact removal was virtually impossible, so some bones were removed together with their surrounding soil matrix in order to protect them from damage. Photographs of work in progress, identified shafts, and human remains identified in situ were taken.

While the initial testing and recovery was to be confined to the footprint of the proposed new buildings and the location of utility conduits in the proposed interior courtyard, a review of the depth of impacts from the proposed landscaping in the courtyard - and the difficulty of ensuring this area remain undisturbed on an active construction site - resulted in the modification of the testing area. The testing area was expanded to also include the courtyard, and thus encompassed the entire footprint of the cemeteries in Block 3014, plus a buffer area of 10 feet to the north. Excluded from this were the surrounding sidewalks that were not slated for subsurface disturbance (Figure 4.2). LPC and OPRHP were notified of the expanded study area and both review agencies concurred with the additional

area of testing and recovery (Sutphin, LPC 8/6/2015 and Perazio, OPRHP 8/25/2015). Machine aided excavations for the purposes of identifying shaft features, and subsequent hand excavations of the cemetery continued through December 21, 2016 until all identified burials and disarticulated remains within Lot 9 had been removed.

Field excavations continued under the direction of both Faline Schneiderman, MA and Sara Mascia, PhD of HPI. On-site physical anthropologist D.C. Martin, PhD, completed an initial review of osteological material recovered in the field, and Vincent Stefan, PhD of Lehman College completed the final laboratory analysis of all human remains.

A vertical datum was established at the site by the construction survey team, with site elevations referenced to measurements above sea level (ASL) based on the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88), which is 1.508 feet below the Borough and County of Bronx (Highway Datum). For the purposes of this project, the vertical datum was set at 35.11 feet ASL, or 1072 centimeters ASL. All ensuing depths provided in this report reference the metric measurement below this horizontal datum point, otherwise known as centimeters below datum (cmbd). Depths are also provided as centimeters below surface (cmbs), where “surface” represents that top of the blacktop prior to removal.

For management purposes, the project site was subdivided into smaller excavation trenches that were given an alpha-numeric designation according to the proposed Building Number and Section or Courtyard Section (see Figure 4.2). A total of 20 trenches were excavated. These included:

Building 2A

- Section A1 – Trenches A1-1 and A1-2
- Section A2 – Trenches A2-1 and A2-2
- Section A3 – Trenches A3-1, A3-2, A3-3 and A3-4

Building 2B

- Section B1 – Trenches B1-1, B1-2, and B1-3
- Section B2 – Trench B2-1

Courtyard

- Section C1 – Trenches C1-1, C1-2 and C1-3
- Section C2 – Trenches C2-1, C2-2, C2-3, C2-4 and C2-5

Blacktop was initially mechanically removed from each of the trench locations under the direction of an archaeologist, and at no time was heavy machinery permitted to drive across a potentially sensitive unpaved portion of the site. Subsurface conditions varied considerably across the site, and the presence/absence of resources was, largely, dictated by the degree of twentieth century grading and filling.

In the ensuing report detailing the results of the Data Recovery, Chapter V presents a description of each excavated trench and all features found within, if any, while Chapter VI gives a description of the osteological analysis methodology. Chapter VII provides a description of each individual burial, including a summary of both field observations and the final laboratory analysis of osteological remains, and summary data of the recovered burials. Chapter VIII provides an osteological summary of the recovered remains, while Chapter IX provides an analysis of artifacts recovered from the site. Chapter X is a brief summary of the archaeological monitoring of adjacent sidewalks after cemetery excavations were completed, and Chapter XI provides the final conclusions of all excavations.

V. TRENCH EXCAVATION RESULTS

Machine-aided excavation began first at Section A2 in Trench A2-2 (Figure 4.2). As burials were found in this and then additional trenches, and the full extent of the cemetery was becoming evident, the planned sequencing of test trenches was revised by the construction team in order to allow construction to move forward after a trench had been thoroughly archaeologically investigated. As trenches were completed and designated as no longer sensitive for archaeological resources, LPC, OPRHP, and the Department of Buildings (DOB) were notified in order to permit the construction process to continue in these locations. Because proposed excavation sequencing changed in response to construction scheduling, this resulted in Burial Numbers, which were assigned as each burial was encountered, not being in any specific order across the site (see Figure 5.1). On occasion, work in a specific trench would begin, and then get suspended so that another location could be cleared and construction could proceed there. In this case, the open trench would be covered in tarps and secured with plywood to prevent any inadvertent damage. The archaeology team would then later return to the open trench to complete investigations. The open and continuous dialogue between HPI and the developer facilitated both the sensitive recovery of remains while also allowing the progress of construction.

In total, 20 trenches of varying size and shape were excavated for both the Phase IB/II and the Data Recovery (Figure 4.2). Of these, 17 were specifically testing for burials from either the Hedger-Edwards or DRC Cemetery, two (Trench B1-1 and Trench B1-3) were undertaken to test for both burials and mid-nineteenth century homelot remains, and one (Trench B1-2) was exclusively excavated to test for mid-nineteenth century homelot resources as per the approved protocol.

A. Overall Subsurface Conditions

Subsurface conditions were found to vary considerably across the APE. Bedrock depth along the eastern edge of the site was generally shallow and characterized by the major group Fordham Gneiss, Undivided, containing garnet-biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, sillimanite-garnet schistose gneiss, biotite-hornblende-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, biotite and/or hornblende-quartz-feldspar gneiss, biotite and/or hornblende-garnet-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, garnet-biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss, biotite-hornblende-quartz-plagioclase gneiss. Gneiss quartz sillimanite bonds contain large sillimanite crystals (Baskerville 1982; NYSM 1999). This bedrock was easily scraped and broken apart with the backhoe. The center of the site generally had levels of silty sand above deep bedrock, while the southwestern edge of the site generally had a similar soil matrix above shallower bedrock ranging from as little as 11cmbd.

Several areas of disturbance were found beneath the pavement and gravel bedding, most of which contained mid-to-late twentieth century architectural demolition material (e.g., plumbing pipes, tile, and brick) and automobile-related remains (e.g., tail pipes, headlight glass, and engine parts). Observations of soil stratigraphy across the tested area strongly suggested that the site had historically been graded and filled after it no longer served as a cemetery. The disturbance is made evident in the descriptions of the trench excavations that follow.

Soil pH tests were taken both in and outside of some identified features to establish potential differences in soil acidity. Soils were found to have a roughly consistent pH throughout the site, probably due to the number of years of cemetery abandonment, and so this was discontinued after several tests. Where completed, the findings are noted.

B. Trench Descriptions and Results

The following is a description of each completed trench, and any associated features, artifacts, burials and/or disarticulated remains found within it. The discussion is presented by building (2A, 2B) and then by trench number, with the planned courtyard designated as Section C. An overall site plan showing the final locations of trenches, features, and burials is presented on Figure 4.2 and Figure 5.1. Individual detailed trench plans and profiles follow, and information about each feature can be found in Appendix 5.1. An artifact inventory, prepared to the standards of the OPRHP, is provided in Appendix 5.2. A detailed description of each individual burial - including all recovered remains, age, gender, and stature, if discernable - is found in Chapter VII. If any of this information about a burial was readily evident in the field, it was included in the following discussion. For each of the following features, the assignment to one of the two cemeteries is based on its location within the established mapped boundaries.

BUILDING 2A: Building 2A is an “L” shaped structure proposed for the southeastern corner of Block 3014, bordering West Farms Road to the east, East 172nd Street to the south, and Boone Avenue to the west. The footprint of the building was subdivided into Sections A1, A2, and A3 by the construction team, and for field management purposes, these Sections were subdivided into eight smaller Trenches A1-1, A1-2, A2-1, A2-2, A3-1, A3-2, A3-3 and A3-4 (Figure 4.2).

Trench A1-1: Trench A1-1 was placed at the north end of the footprint of Building 2A, mid-way between West Farms Road and Boone Avenue, and north of East 172nd Street (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). To the immediate north was Trench B1-3, and south was Trench A1-2. Trenches C1-1 and C1-2 bounded this trench to the west. The 3.8m by 5.5m trench was excavated on 8/7/2015 and contained no features or burials (Figure 5.2; Photographs 5.1 and 5.2).

The opening depth of Trench A1-1 was 10cmbd at its center. Beneath the asphalt and gravel bedding was a very thin layer of sandy silty fill located immediately above degrading rock and bedrock. Bedrock beneath the trench was benched so that it varied in depth, ranging between 33 and 68cmbd (23 and 58 cmbs). Typical stratigraphy observed was as follows:

20-40cmbd	asphalt and gravel bedding
40-68cmbd	10YR 3/2 silty sand
68cmbd +	bedrock

Under the direction of the archaeologist, machine excavation continued into the bedrock to verify that this was indeed the final level, and to ensure that no potential features or burials were present. No features, burials, or artifacts were encountered, likely due to the shallow nature of the bedrock.

Trench A1-2: Trench A1-2 was located immediately south of Trench A1-1, mid-way between West Farms Road and Boone Avenue, and north of East 172nd Street (Figure 4.2). To the immediate north was Trench A1-1, and to the south were Trenches A2-1 and A2-2. Trenches C2-1 and C2-5 were to the west (Figure 5.1). Three burials, Burials 21, 22, and 23, were identified in Trench A1-2 (Figure 5.3).

The opening depth of Trench A1-2 was 11.4cmbd at its approximate center. The trench measured 11.8 meters in width at its southern edge, and 7.7 meters at its northern end, and was 18.3 meters in length (Figure 5.3).

After blacktop and the gravel bedding were removed from the eastern half of the trench, an extremely shallow level of late twentieth century material remains was encountered lying immediately over bedrock. This level contained metal wire, Styrofoam, a plastic bottle screw top, tar paper, a bright yellow ca.1970 plastic hair clip, and similar material dating to the latter half of the twentieth century. These late twentieth century artifacts were noted on field forms, but were not collected. The shallow gneiss bedrock crossed the entire eastern half of the trench, and was encountered between 12cmbd and 18cmbd. No features or shafts were identified here due to the shallow depth of bedrock (Photographs 5.3 and 5.4). The relatively modern domestic features are likely the remnants of the site's use as a parking lot; personal remains may have fallen from towed vehicles.

The western half of the trench had much deeper bedrock, above which was silty sandy of varying depth (Figures 5.3 and 5.4). Within the sandy matrix, two burial shafts were identified and these were designated as Features A1-F1 and A1-F2. When excavated, each of these features was found to contain human remains, and thus they were designated as Burials 21 and 22, respectively (Figure 5.3). To the north of these, a third soil stain in the shave of a burial shaft was also encountered and designated as Feature A1-F3. This turned out to be a very truncated burial shaft with human remains and was given the designation of Burial 23 (Figure 5.3). Upon excavation of each of the features and the removal of all identified human remains, the western half of the trench was machine excavated down to bedrock, which at the south was 92cmbd, in the middle was greater than 178cmbd, and at the north was 115cmbd (Figure 5.3).

The following is a description of each feature and burial identified in Trench A1-2.

- Feature A1-F1, Burial 21 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A1-F1 was a burial shaft encountered in the south end of Trench A1-2, measuring 114cm long east-west by 49cm wide north-south (Photograph 5.5). A soil change from the surrounding matrix was first observed at the fairly shallow depth of 47cmbd (37cmbs) and excavation of the feature found that it terminated at 51cmbd (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). It was both identified and hand excavated on 8/25/15.

The shaft feature was identified as a dark yellowish brown fine silty sand rectangular soil stain, surrounded by light brownish gray compact sand (Appendix 5.1). Excavations revealed that the shaft feature was horizontally truncated in the historic past as only the bottom 4cm of the shaft and burial remained intact, and the right side of the burial was not present. The left half of the feature bore evidence of having been previously sheared at an angle parallel to the paved surface, further indicating historical truncation (Photograph 5.6). Several coffin nails, nail fragments, and minimal osteological remains - with the body oriented west to east - were found in the shallow feature (Appendix 5.2). Remains included only left femur shaft fragments and left tibia/fibula shaft fragments, the right side apparently having been removed/disturbed historically (Appendix 5.3). After removing the feature in its entirety, machine excavations beneath it found the soil matrix to be the same as the surrounding subsoil; light brownish gray compact sand. No additional cultural material was found around or beneath the feature.

- Feature A1-F2, Burial 22 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A1-F2 was found just slightly north of Feature A1-F1, Burial 21 (Figures 5.1 and 5.3). Although parallel to Feature A1-F1, it was situated slightly to the east so that it was not in a direct line with Burial 21. The rectangular feature was 80cm long east-west and 33cm wide, and was first encountered at the relatively shallow depth of only 36cmbd (26cmbs) (Appendix 5.1). The dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt feature was easily distinguishable from the compact brownish gray sand to the north and west, and the decomposing bedrock to the south and east, although perimeter boundaries were difficult to discern because of the historically disturbed nature of the trench (Photograph 5.7).

Feature A1-F2 was identified and excavated on 8/25/15, and was between 12cm and 15cm in thickness; it contained both disturbed osteological remains and coffin nails and represents the bottom of a very truncated burial shaft (Photograph 5.8; Appendix 5.2). The burial was in a poor state of preservation, likely because of historic truncation and compaction of the above soil strata. Only five coffin nails and several tibia fragments remained in situ, and these suggested a west to east burial orientation (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3; Photograph 5.8). After all remains were removed, excavations continued beneath the feature and no additional cultural material was identified. Subsoil was consistent with the soil matrix that was entirely surrounding the feature.

- Feature A1-F3, Burial 23 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A1-F3 was a burial shaft located to the north of Features A1-F1 and A1-F2 (Burials 21 and 22) in the southern half of Trench A1-2 (Figure 5.3). The feature was identified on 8/26/15, and was excavated on 8/28/15. The feature was a clearly distinguished soil stain of strong brown silty loam (Photograph 5.9; Appendix 5.1). The feature measured 160cm in length east-west and 60cm in width, north-south. It was first encountered at 42cmbd (32cmbs) and excavations terminated at 52cmbd, for a total depth of only 10cm (Appendix 5.1). Like Burials 21 and 22, the upper levels of this feature were clearly truncated in the historic past when the site was graded and paved and what was left in situ was the bottom of the burial shaft.

Excavation of the feature found minimal remains that included deteriorating fragmented long bones likely humeri and femurs, suggesting a west to east burial orientation, fragmented coffin nails, and one small piece of coffin wood (Photograph 5.10; Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). After Burial 23 was entirely removed by hand excavations, machine aided excavations continued in order to ensure that there were no burials beneath. A deep trench was excavated down to bedrock, which was encountered at 178cmbd in this location. No additional features or burials were encountered beneath this feature or elsewhere in the trench.

Trench A2-1: Trench A2-1 was located immediately north of East 172nd Street, just east of the center of Block 3014 (Figure 4.2). To the north was Trench A1-2, west was Trench A3-1, and to the east it was bounded by Trench A2-2 (Figure 5.1). The trench was roughly 3.8m wide east to west by 18m north to south, measuring from the

northern side of the retaining wall on East 172nd Street. Four features with four burials, designated as Burials 1, 2, 3, and 4, were identified in Trench A2-1 (Figure 5.5).

Trench A2-1 was the first trench excavated on the site and excavations began on 7/20/15. The opening depth of Trench A2.1 was 13cmbd at its center, and a French drain crossed east-west through the trench about two meters north of the southern retaining wall along East 172nd Street (Figure 5.5). Initial excavations were begun south of the French drain and almost immediately encountered a piece of cut bone near the surface. Although on-site archaeologists were confident that it was non-human, excavations were halted and detailed photographs of the bone were taken and sent to Dr. Stefan for confirmation. He agreed that it was not human and was most likely avian (chicken) (personal communication, 7/20/16), confirming the assessment by the on-site archaeologists.

Due to the confined space and difficulties with continuing machine excavations between the French drain and the retaining wall to the south, excavations were relocated to the north of the French drain with plans to return to this area when the drain was removed under the direction of an archaeologist. No soil stains were observed in the upper strata of Trench A2-1, which were virtually devoid of artifacts outside of the French drain trench. As excavations progressed deeper, four features were identified near the southern end of the trench, as described below. These were designated as Features A2-F1 through A2-F4.

The northern end of the trench was devoid of any artifacts or features (Figure 5.5). As can be seen in the west wall profile of Trench A2-1 (Figure 5.6; Photograph 5.11), what appeared to be sandy fill sloped downward from south to north so that this level was deeper at the south end of the trench than at the north end of the trench. Features were not observed in the south portion of the trench until the depth of about 110cmbd (about 97cmbs). Each of the four features identified contained human remains, and were thus designated as Burials 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Figure 5.5). Each is described below.

- Feature A2-F1, Burial 3 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A2-F1 was identified on 7/21/15 just north of the French drain in Trench A2-1 (Figure 5.5). It was a rectangular burial shaft measuring 43cm wide and 154cm long. Oriented west to east, it was identified at 112cmbd, beneath and surrounded by layers of fill and gray compact coarse silty sand with pebbles (Photograph 5.12; Appendix 5.1).

Once identified, the dark-yellowish brown silty sand that comprised the feature was shovel shaved and then hand troweled with all soils screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. A flat 9cm thick piece of bluestone was encountered at 125cmbd at the western end of the feature. It was removed and excavations continued. Teeth were identified from the area beneath the bluestone, and the screen size was resultantly reduced to 1/8-inch mesh. Remains were designated as Burial 3 (Appendix 5.3). Hand excavations continued to seek additional osteological remains, but only teeth and a few small unidentifiable bone fragments were identified. Hand cut iron coffin nails of various lengths and in various states of completeness were also recovered (Appendix 5.2).

The teeth and cut iron coffin nails were recovered from the west end of the feature beneath the flat stone and to the west of the larger rock that appeared to have been placed in the feature (Photograph 5.13). The teeth represent the remains of a child, estimated to be roughly between two and three years of age. No additional remains were found when the feature was excavated in its entirety, despite the fact that the shaft outline initially suggested a larger (i.e. adult) burial. Subsoil was encountered at 147cmbd, and no artifacts or additional remains were found beneath the feature.

- Feature A2-F2, Burial 1 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A2-F2 was identified on 7/21/15 to the immediate north of and parallel to Feature A2-F1, and was also a rectangular burial shaft measuring 180cm east to west by 50cm north to south (Figures 5.1 and 5.5). Feature soil was darker and siltier than the surrounding matrix, with a sharp differentiation between the two soil types first distinguished at 110cmbd (Appendix 5.1).

Decaying wood representing the partial line of a degrading coffin was evident along the south side of the feature, which was identified immediately above bedrock. Hand excavations into the feature revealed the presence of a

cranium, designated as Burial 1. Since this was the first human remain identified on the site, it was confirmed as human and archaeological by both the on-site physical anthropologist, D.C. Martin, PhD, and consulting physical anthropologist Vincent Stefan, PhD, and was covered with soil and protective sheeting until the disinterment permit was received on 7/29/15 (Photograph 5.14). Upon receiving the permit, excavations of the burial resumed and were completed on 8/3/15.

The feature contained coffin wood beneath and around a relatively intact articulated burial, as well as 42 complete cut iron coffin nails, more than 80 nail fragments, white metal coffin screws with slotted caps and side hatching, broken screw caps, four ceramic buttons, and a decorative glass finial that may have served as a coffin lid opener (Appendix 5.2). When the entirety of the feature was exposed, the screw caps were found to be laid out around the perimeter of the burial, within the outline of the coffin (Photograph 5.15). Hand cut nails of different sizes were found outlining the inner (smaller nails) and outer (larger nails) perimeter of the coffin.

- Feature A2-F3, Burial 2 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A2-F3 was identified south of Feature A2-F1, and immediately north of the French drain (Figures 5.1 and 5.5). The dark yellowish brown silty sand defined the feature from the surrounding light olive brown silty sand (Appendix 5.1). The feature was identified at 104cmbd on 7/20/15, but excavations were halted until after the disinterment permit was received. The feature was completely excavated and removed on 7/31/15. It measured 172cm west to east, and 47cm in width north to south (Photograph 5.12).

Excavation of the feature identified teeth, whole and fragmented cut iron coffin nails, and a possible coffin nameplate (Appendix 5.2). After teeth were identified, soil screening proceeded with 1/8inch hardware cloth. Similar to Feature A2-F1, a large stone was found in the southwestern section of the feature, but unlike Feature A2-F1, no remains were found beneath it (Photograph 5.16). A soil pH of 7.5 was recorded both within and outside the feature, indicating a mildly alkaline soil and no difference between soils inside and outside the feature. In the Northeast, soils are generally moderately acidic, which can speed the process of dissolving the inorganic matrix of hydroxyapatite (a complex phosphate of calcium that occurs as a mineral and is the chief structural element of vertebrate bone) more quickly than basic soils, thus accelerating the disintegration of human remains. This was not the case at the Crotona Park East site.

An analysis of the teeth from Burial 2 found that they represent the remains of an individual roughly two to three years of age. No personal artifacts were encountered, and no additional remains were encountered around or beneath the feature.

- Feature A2-F4, Burial 4 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

After the French drain was removed from Trench A2-1 and excavations continued at the southern end of the trench, Feature A2-F4 was identified just north of the retaining wall (Figures 5.1 and 5.5). The feature was first identified on 7/27/15 at 121cmbd, and measured 216cm in length east to west, and 67cm in width, north to south (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.17). The feature was composed of dark yellowish brown silty sand to the immediate east of a large boulder, and initial exploratory excavations in the west end of the feature encountered cranial bones, designated as Burial 4. These were immediately reburied in the feature and covered for protection until the disinterment permit was received. Excavations proceeded between 7/29/15 and 7/31/15.

The excavations encountered 80 coffin nails, a hook and eye clasp, a brass safety pin, lamp glass, a fragment of a glass vase neck, window glass – possibly from a coffin viewing pane - and cranial bones and teeth (Figure 5.7; Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). The intrusion of nineteenth to twentieth century domestic artifacts (tinted window, vase, and lamp glass) into the feature is possibly due to its proximity to the retaining wall. Cranial remains indicate the presence of both an immature and adult individual, suggesting the feature actually represents two burials. The presence of a small safety pin and eye clasp hook, both often associated with clothing of infants and children, are further indicators of at least one immature individual.

Excavations continued around and beneath the feature, and no additional remains were recovered (Photograph 5.18).

Trench A2-2: Trench A2-2 was located immediately east of Trench A2-1, just north of East 172nd Street, and incorporated a portion of the rock outcrop along the eastern side of the APE (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). The trench measured 18m north from the north side of the retaining wall on East 172nd Street. The eastern side of the trench was angled so that the trench was 9m wide at its southern end and 7.8 meters wide at its northern end (Figure 5.8). A large billboard pylon set in a concrete pad attached to bedrock dominated the south half of the trench (Figures 1.4 and 5.8; Photographs 1.3 and 5.19). The opening depth of Trench A2-2 prior to blacktop removal was 13cmbd.

No features were encountered in this trench, likely due to the presence of exposed bedrock along the east, the concrete billboard base southern half of the trench, and the shallow nature of bedrock in the northwestern section of the trench, the only location where soils could be monitored (Figure 5.8). Soils encountered here were predominantly sandy subsoils, suggesting that upper levels of the original land surface had been historically removed and redistributed across the site. No cultural material was found in the trench.

Trench A3-1: Trench A3-1 was located immediate north of East 172nd Street, west of Trench A2-1 and east of Trench A3-2. To the north was Trench C2-5 (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). The trench measured 18m in length from immediately north of the retaining wall on East 172nd Street, and was 6.2m wide (Figure 5.9). Opening depth at the center of the trench prior to the removal of a concrete pad, pavement, and gravel bedding from the surface was 13cmbd. The top depth of the excavated trench was at 24cmbd (Figure 5.10). Like Trench A2-1 to the immediate east, a French drain crossed the southern portion of the trench (Photograph 5.20 and Figure 5.10). In addition, a large and deep rectangular culvert was located between the drain and the retaining wall bordering the south end of the trench, which had caused extensive subsurface disturbance (Figure 5.10). Soil profiles observed in the trench outside of the 22 identified features were typically blacktop over gravel bedding, above light tannish gray sandy subsoil (Figure 5.10).

A total of 22 features were identified at very shallow depths in Trench A3-1, and these were designated as Features A3-F1 through A3-F22 (Figure 5.9). Together, they contained 16 full burials and one half of a burial that continued west into Trench A3-2 (Figure 5.9). These were designated as Burials 5 through 11, 13, and 36 through 44. Each of these is described below

- **Feature A3-F1, Burial 37 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)**

Feature A3-F1 was a burial shaft identified on 9/16/15 near the northeastern corner of Trench A3-1 and was excavated and completed by 9/18/15. The semi-rectangular shaped feature was encountered at only 55cmbd (42cmbs), and measured 200cm east to west by 70cm north to south. The strong brown sandy silt soil stain was easily distinguished from surrounding tan sandy soils (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.21). A soil pH of 7.5 was recorded both within and outside the feature, indicating a mildly alkaline soil (see Burial 3 for significance of this test).

Hand excavations of the burial shaft encountered in situ cranium, long bones and teeth, and was thus designated as Burial 37. In addition, artifacts included coffin wood, nails, and a possible piece of fabric located adjacent to the cranium (Photograph 5.22; Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). The bottom of the feature was encountered between 72 and 76cmbd, indicating that it had been truncated since only 20cm of it remained. The upper levels of the shaft were likely removed historically when the site was graded for use as a parking lot. No additional remains or artifacts were found in or beneath the feature.

- **Feature A3-F2, Burial 13 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)**

Immediately south of Feature A3-F1, Feature A3-F2 was identified (Photograph 5.21; Figures 5.1 and 5.9). This burial shaft measured 200cm east-west and 70cm north-south, and contained a strong brown sandy silt (Appendix 5.1). It was encountered at a slightly shallower depth than A3-F1, 46cmbd (33cmbs), and was identified on 8/10/15 and completed on 8/12/15.

Hand excavations into the feature identified bone, teeth, wood and 31 iron coffin nail fragments, so it was designated as Burial 13 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). Long sections of coffin wood were encountered along the north wall of the feature. Human remains were limited to a cranium, teeth, and long bones in various states of degradation (Photograph 5.23; Appendix 5.3).

Upon completion of the excavation of the feature, the final depth varied between 60 and 67cmbd, for a total feature thickness of about 30cm (Appendix 5.1). Again, this represents the bottom level of a burial shaft feature, the uppermost levels having been removed historically. No additional remains or artifacts were identified in or beneath the feature.

- Feature A3-F3, Burial 5 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F3 was located just south of Feature A3-F19, and was also composed of a strong brown sandy silt that was easily distinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix (Photograph 5.21; Figure 5.9; Appendix 5.1). The 180cm long feature was 70cm wide, and was encountered at 45cmbd (32cmbs) on 7/28/15. Hand excavations were undertaken between 8/6/15 and 8/11/16 (Appendix 5.1).

The burial shaft contained minimal artifacts, including coffin nails and screws (Appendix 5.2). A cranium was first encountered in the burial shaft, which was designated as Burial 5. The shaft contained a relatively intact burial with long bones and vertebrae (Photograph 5.24). Excavations found the bottom depth of the feature at about 70cmbd, for a total thickness of 25cm. Consistent with surrounding features, this was clearly a truncated burial shaft that had the uppermost levels removed historically, with only the degrading remains of a burial and coffin hardware left in situ (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3).

- Feature A3-F4, Burial 6 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

This feature was also identified south of Feature A2-F3 at a relatively shallow depth, 47cmbd (34cmbs) (Figure 5.9). The rectangular shaped dark yellowish coarse sandy silty feature measured 205cm east to west and 100cm wide, and was first identified on 7/28/15. Hand excavations of the feature began on 8/5/15 and were completed on 8/6/15 (Appendix 5.1).

Degrading long bone and several whole and fragmented cut nails were encountered in the feature (Photograph 5.25; Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). Shearing on the long bones looked like post-mortem damage, and it is assumed to have occurred when this portion of the site was graded and paved in the twentieth century. The shallow depth of the feature, less than 10cm in thickness with the soil stain terminating at 56cmbd, further supports this supposition. The uppermost levels of the shaft were likely removed leaving only the lower-most remains in situ.

- Feature A3-F5, Burial 38 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F5 was a 210cm by 75cm burial shaft identified immediately south of Feature A3-F4 at 49cmbd (Figures 5.1 and 5.9; Appendix 5.1). The soil matrix of dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt represented the burial shaft, within which was found only cranial bone, designated as Burial 38 (Appendix 5.3). Directly on the degrading cranium was a shroud pin, broken into three pieces, and around the burial the outline of a coffin was demarcated by coffin nails (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.26). Upon completely removing the burial and coffin nails, no additional remains or artifacts were found beneath the feature.

- Feature A3-F6 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F6 was identified at the northeastern corner of Trench A3-1, north of Feature A3-F1 (Figures 5.1 and 5.9). The rectangular shaft identified in the north end of the trench measured 128cm in length and 28cm in width, and contained a strong brown silty sand (Appendix 5.1). Upon excavation it was found to contain the remains of a coffin that had historically been significantly truncated; only coffin wood, nails and a few screws remained in the bottom of the feature, which was approximately 20cm in thickness (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2; Photograph 5.27). No additional artifacts and no human remains were encountered.

- Feature A3-F7, Burial 40 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F7 was identified in the western half of Trench A3-1, immediately west of Feature A3-F5 (Figure 5.9). The feature was found to contain a dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt, and human remains designated as Burial 40 (Appendix 5.1). Encountered at a depth of 41cmbd, the feature measured 195cm east to west, and 55cm north to

south. Excavations exposed a left femur, an occipital bone, and teeth (Photograph 5.28). In addition, 45 cut iron coffin nails and four coffin screws were recovered (Appendix 5.2). The feature was identified on 7/28/15 and excavations were completed from 9/19/15 through 9/21/15. No additional remains were found within or beneath the burial shaft.

- Feature A3-F8, Burial 36 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F8 was a rectangular shaft feature immediately north of Feature A3-F7 and west of Feature A3-F16 (Figure 5.9). The 150cm long by 73cm wide feature was identified at 46cmbd with dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature, which appeared to have rounded corners, identified in situ degraded cranial remains, and small fragments of arm and leg bones – designated as Burial 36 (Photograph 5.29). Excavation of the burial extended to about 70cmbd, and artifacts found were coffin wood and 63 cut iron coffin nail fragments (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). No additional remains were encountered beneath the feature.

- Feature A3-F9, Burial 7 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F9 was a rectangular shaft feature identified to the north of and slightly west of Feature A3-F8, and directly west of Features A3-F2 and A3-F19 (Figures 5.1 and 5.9). The 162cm long by 56cm wide shaft feature had slightly rounded edges, and was encountered at 43cmbd immediately beneath the gravel pavement bedding. The dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt was excavated, revealing human remains designated as Burial 7 (Appendix 5.1). Identified on 7/28/15, the feature was excavated on 9/15/15 and 9/16/15. Fragmented in situ human remains included a mandible, long bones, vertebrae and ribs, all in poor condition (Photograph 5.30). Artifacts were limited to coffin nail fragments (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). The feature appeared to have been historically truncated as only 28cm of the bottom of the shaft was left undisturbed, and it appeared that a portion of the cranium had been dislocated. Upon excavation of the feature, no additional burials or artifacts were encountered beneath.

- Feature A3-F10, Burial 8 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F10 was identified immediately north of Feature A3-F9. Excavation of the 215cm long by 70cm wide feature found dark yellowish brown sandy silt at 51cmbd, extending to about 83cmbd (Appendix 5.1). In the feature were articulated degrading human skeletal remains, designated as Burial 8 (Photograph 5.31). The relatively intact burial also contained 40 coffin nail fragments, seven complete cut iron coffin nails, coffin wood, and the remnants of a severely degraded possible nameplate (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). The feature was excavated between 9/16/15 and 9/17/15, and no additional remains were found beneath.

- Feature A3-F11 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F11 was identified at 46cmbd in the eastern half of Trench A3-1 on 7/28/15 (Figure 5.1), and was found to be an irregularly shaped possible shaft feature. What first appeared to be a rectangle expanded so that the eastern end was 40cm by 67cm while the western end was 82cm by 67cm, creating an “L” shape (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.32). Excavation into the dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature found that it was only about 24cm deep, terminating at 70cmbd. No human remains were encountered, but several complete cut iron coffin nails were recovered (Appendix 5.2). No additional cultural material was found beneath the feature, which was interpreted as a historically truncated burial shaft.

- Feature A3-F12, Burial 10 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F12 was identified in the western half of Trench A3-1 immediately west of Feature A3-F11 and south of Feature A3-F7 (Figure 5.9). It was identified as a 220cm long by 95cm wide rectangular burial shaft, first encountered as a dark yellowish brown sandy silt at 56cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation of the feature occurred between 8/4/15 and 8/7/15.

Excavations encountered human remains, designated as Burial 10. Remains included a partial cranium and long bones, all in situ but very degraded (Photograph 5.33). Also recovered were 14 complete cut iron coffin nails, each 85mm in length, 120 iron coffin nail fragments, 6 coffin screws, small brads, and a few smaller nails (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3). The outline of the coffin nails suggested a hexagonal coffin, and the feature bore evidence of a burial

shaft intrusion on the south wall (Photograph 5.33; Appendix 5.1). No personal artifacts were encountered, and no additional remains were encountered beneath the feature, which terminated at about 110cmbd.

- Feature A3-F13, Burial 39 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F13 was identified in the western half of the trench, immediately to the south of and parallel to Feature A3-F12 (Figure 5.9). Measuring 180cm in length east to west and 60cm north to south, the dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature was encountered at 74cmbd and was determined to be a burial shaft (Appendix 5.1). Excavation of the feature took place between 9/18/15 and 9/21/15, and it was found to terminate between 110cmbd and 114cmbd. After cranial remains were encountered, it was designated as Burial 39 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.34). Continued excavations encountered no additional osteological remains, and only coffin nail fragments – 55 in total (Appendix 5.2). Upon completion of the excavation of the feature, no additional remains were found beneath.

The depth of this feature, between 74cmbd and about 114cmbd, indicates that roughly the bottom 40cm of the burial shaft was left intact. This suggests that the surface at this location did not experience as much soil removal as burial shafts to the immediate east that were only about 20cm in thickness.

- Feature A3-F14, Burial 9 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F14 was identified in the eastern half of Trench A3-1 south of Feature A3-F20 and north of the French drain (Figure 5.9). The 194cm long east to west and 68cm wide dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt feature was encountered at 36cmbd and determined to be a burial shaft (Appendix 5.1). The feature was excavated on 8/4/15 and was found to contain minimal human remains, designated as Burial 9 (Appendix 5.3). Recovered were only several small bones and teeth indicative of a juvenile burial. Artifacts included only 34 fragments of cut coffin nails (Appendix 5.2). Upon removal of the remains and the excavation to the bottom of the feature at 91cmbd, no additional remains or artifacts were encountered (Photo 5.35).

- Feature A3-F15, Burial 42 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F15 was identified in the western half of Trench A3-1 west and slightly north of Feature A3-F14 (Figure 5.9). The dark yellowish brown coarse sandy silt feature measured 180cm east to west and 56cm in width, and was encountered at 68cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation into the trench on 9/21/15 exposed cranial bones, designated as Burial 42 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.36). Scant osteological material was found, including only cranial bones and fragments of degraded but in situ long bones (Appendix 5.3). No personal artifacts were recovered, and no additional burials were identified beneath the feature, which terminated at about 130cmbd. Unlike surrounding burials, this shaft was much deeper, with about 50cm of the bottom of it remaining intact. This suggests a historically undulating surface as burials immediately to the north in Feature A3-F13 were found between 74cmbd and 114cmbd, and to the east, Feature A3-F14 was between 36cmbd and 91cmbd.

- Feature A3-F16, Burial 11 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F16 was identified as a light yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain immediately to the north of and parallel to Feature A3-F4 described above (Figure 5.9). The rectangular feature was 165cm in length east to west and 45cm north to south, and was first identified at 67cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation into the feature identified cranial bones, designated as Burial 11 (Appendix 5.3). Excavations found minimal remains, including only the cranial bones and cut iron coffin nail fragments, with the feature terminating at 79cmbd (Photograph 5.37; Appendix 5.1). The feature, clearly a burial shaft, had apparently been compromised historically, as also recovered were a piece of undecorated molded-rim whiteware and a green machine-mold bottle fragment, both dating to the twentieth century (Appendix 5.2). The fact that the soil stain was less than 15cm in thickness further supports historic truncation and/or disturbance.

- Feature A3-F17 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

This feature was identified along the very eastern edge of the trench and was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain (Figure 5.9). The feature, triangular in shape, was 37cm long and 39cm wide, and was encountered at 52cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations extended to its termination at 86cmbd, and only coffin nails were encountered

(Appendix 5.2). The shape and depth of the feature suggested that the nails had been redeposited into a shallow pit since the outline of the feature was not rectangular as other identified burial shafts had been. No human remains were encountered, and no additional features were found beneath it.

- Feature A3-F18 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F18 was identified immediately south of Feature A3-F5 and north of A3-F17 (Figure 5.9). The dark yellowish brown sandy silty feature measured 180cm east to west and 68cm north to south, and was first identified at 45cmbd. Although it appeared to be a burial shaft, no human remains were encountered. Only coffin nails were recovered, and the shaft terminated at 70cmbd (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). No additional features were identified beneath.

- Feature A3-F19 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F19 was identified between Feature A3-F2 to the immediate north, and Feature A3-F3 to the immediate south (Figure 5.9). The rectangular dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature measured 200cm east to west and 50cm in width (Appendix 5.1). The burial shaft was first encountered at 75cmbd and it terminated at 83cmbd, indicating that only the bottom most eight centimeters of the burial shaft remained. No human remains were encountered, and artifacts included only a shroud pin and 10 coffin nail fragments in no distinguishable pattern. It appeared to have been significantly truncated historically, with any human remains once in it having been exhumed or disturbed by the historic grading of the site. After completing the excavation of the feature, only sterile subsoil was found beneath it.

- Feature A3-F20, Burial 41 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F20 was identified immediately south of Feature A3-F11 and west of Feature A3-F13 in the eastern half of Trench A3-1 (Figure 5.9). The feature, a rectangular shaft with rounded edges, measured 200cm from east to west and 45cm from north to south, and was a dark yellowish brown silty sandy soil stain encountered at 61cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Upon excavation on 9/21/15, cranial bone and femurs were encountered, so it was designated as Burial 41 (Photograph 5.38; Appendix 5.3).

Excavation encountered minimal osteological remains including several teeth, but did recover 56 cut coffin nail fragments and one straight pin in proximity to the cranium (Appendix 5.2). The feature terminated at 95cmbd, and no additional remains were found beneath.

- Feature A3-F21, Burial 43 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature A3-F21 was identified immediately south of Feature A3-F15 in the western half of Trench A3-1, north of the French drain (Figure 5.9). Excavations into the 200cm by 45cm feature, which was identified at 61cmbd, began on 9/21/15 and terminated on 9/22/15. The dark yellowish brown silty sand soil matrix was excavated down until cranial bones, teeth, and fragments of femora were found degraded, but in situ (Photograph 5.39; Appendix 5.3). Designated as Burial 43, the feature and burial had post-depositional disturbance from a core or post that had been driven down into it (Photograph 5.40). Although the post had been removed, dark black charcoal-like soil was left in its place. Soil mottling was also noted through the thorax region of the burial (Appendix 5.1).

Burial 43 also produced one piece of colorless machine-made twentieth century bottle glass, likely associated with the above-described post-depositional disturbance (Appendix 5.2). Also recovered from the feature were 35 cut iron coffin nail fragments. No other personal remains or effects were encountered, and the feature terminated at 138cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations beneath the feature found only sterile subsoil.

- Feature A3-F22, Burial 44 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery/Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F22 was found at the northwestern corner of Trench A3-1 (Figures 5.1 and 5.9). The dark yellowish brown silty sandy rectangular feature measured 176cm east to west, and 45cm north to south, and was encountered at 71cmbd on 9/21/15. The feature extended west into Trench A3-2, so machine-aided excavations were employed

to expose the western half of the feature. A coffin outline was identified on 9/23/15 and excavations into the feature found bone, teeth and nails (Appendix 5.1). The burial was designated as Burial 44 (Appendix 5.3).

Excavations ultimately exposed degraded in situ skeletal material with cranial bones, teeth, and shaft fragments of femurs, tibias, and a fibula (Photograph 5.41). The outline of the coffin in the feature was discernably hexagonal in shape, and the feature terminated at 89cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Cultural material included 63 cut iron coffin nail fragments and pieces of coffin wood; no personal effects were encountered. Excavations beneath the feature found only sterile subsoil.

Trench A3-2: Trench A3-2 was located immediately north of East 172nd Street, adjacent to and west of Trench A3-1 and east of Trench A3-3 (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). The Trench was 6.2m wide and 18m long measuring from the north side of the retaining wall at the south end of the trench along East 172nd Street (Figure 5.1 and 5.11). Surface elevation at the center of Trench A3-2 prior to blacktop removal was 15.8cmbd. Subsurface conditions in the trench were found to range from intact soil horizons to areas of fill, and areas of disturbance where a 12 inch stormwater pipe crossed the trench at 66cmbd (Figures 5.11 and 5.12; Photograph 5.42). Two possible fence post features were also observed 3.6m south of the north end of the trench, located 1.4m (4.5feet) apart. These small 15cm (6 inch) dark circular soil stains had degrading wood in them that appeared to be the remnants of upright posts. If they were once part of a fence line, the remainder of it has long since vanished.

While there were no complete burials in Trench A3-2, the trench did contain three partial burials in Features A2-F22 (Burial 44), Feature A3-F23 (Burial 47), and Feature A3-F24 (Burial 79) (see Figure 5.11). Feature A2-F22 containing Burial 44 extended east into Trench A3-1 and the description of the feature and burial is presented previously under the discussion of that trench; it is not repeated here. Four whole burial shafts were also encountered and designated as Features A3-F26 through A3-F29. Another half of a burial shaft was found, designated as Feature A3-F25 (Figures 5.1 and 5.11). Each of these is described below.

- **Feature A3-F23, Burial 47 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)**

Identified on 9/23/15, this rectangular burial shaft measuring 130cm long by 66cm wide was excavated between 10/5/15 and 10/7/15 (Appendix 5.1). While the eastern end of the dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature was located in Trench A3-2, the vast majority of the feature extended west into Trench A3-3 (Figure 5.11). The top of the feature was identified at 107cmbd, and the east end of the feature appeared to have been disturbed by the base of a light fixture for the twentieth century parking lot. Here, modern bottle glass, thick flat aqua window glass, and blacktop were found mixed into the uppermost levels of feature soil (Appendix 5.1). Continued excavations exposed painted coffin wood and human remains, designated as Burial 47 (Appendix 5.3). Human remains included a fragmented collapsed cranium and traces of long bones, all in situ but very degraded (Photograph 5.43). Also found were the extremely degraded remains of a rectangular name plate or coffin plate that was completely illegible and fragmented into tiny pieces. Shown on Photograph 5.43, it appears as a pedestalled rectangle mid-body.

Burial 47 contained coffin hardware including fragmented and complete cut iron coffin nails, white metal coffin bar handles with lugs depicting a diamond and dot pattern, bar handles with attached hatch-patterned lugs, a fragment of a coffin thumb screw, white metal screw caps, unidentified white metal coffin hardware and painted coffin wood (Appendix 5.2). In addition, four pieces of tightly woven black cotton fabric – either clothing or a coffin liner - were also recovered, as was a brass button missing a shank. The 18mm diameter button had faint traces of a design, and was possibly once fabric covered.

Upon excavation of the feature undisturbed sterile subsoil was encountered at approximately 122cmbd. No additional burials or features were encountered beneath.

- **Feature A3-F 24, Burial 79 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)**

Feature A3-F24 was identified immediately to the north of Feature A3-F23, and also extended between Trenches A3-2 and A3-3 (Figure 5.1 and 5.11). The dark yellowish brown sandy burial shaft was 177cm long east to west and 60cm wide, north to south. It was encountered at 122cmbd on 10/8/15 and was excavated to a closing depth of 127cmbd (Photograph 5.44; Appendix 5.1). Excavations encountered small degraded bone fragments, designated as Burial 79 (Appendix 5.3).

A decomposing in situ 19cm long, metal coffin handle was encountered, along with modern machine-made bottle glass, whole and fragmented coffin nails, and coffin wood. Fragmented and complete bar-type white metal coffin handles and lugs were recovered in a disturbed context, none intact enough to reveal any decoration. In addition, one small fragment of a marble headstone or footstone was also found in the feature (Appendix 5.2). Because so little of the shaft remained, less than 10cm, it is assumed that the feature was historically truncated when the parcel was graded for a parking lot, or that the burial was historically exhumed, and that is when the marble fragment, bottle glass, whiteware, and brick spalls (the latter two artifact types not collected) fell into the feature.

- Feature A3-F25 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F25 was identified just south of Feature A3-23 (Figure 5.11). The 212cm long by 70cm wide burial shaft was encountered at 126cmbd, and terminated at 133cmbd (Photograph 5.45). Only coffin wood and cut iron coffin nails, representing the remnants of a coffin at the bottom of a burial shaft, were recovered from the dark yellowish brown sandy silty feature (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). No additional features or artifacts were bound beneath the feature.

- Feature A3-F26 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F26 was identified to the north of a 12 inch stormwater pipe in the south half of the trench at its center (Figure 5.11). The 162cm east to west by 45cm north to south rectangular burial shaft was first identified at 129.5cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the yellowish brown coarse silty sand feature encountered cut iron coffin nails and white metal slotted and hatched 18mm wide screw caps (Appendix 5.2). The feature terminated at 134cmbd, and no human remains were encountered. It was determined to be the bottom of a burial shaft that had either been significantly truncated or exhumed historically (Photograph 5.46).

- Feature A3-F27 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F27 was identified at 102cmbd at the center of the trench, south of the 12 inch stormwater drain pipe (Figure 5.11). The tapered burial shaft was 238cm long, and varied between 40cm at the west end where the head would have been, 57cm at the maximum width where shoulders would have been, and 22cm wide at the east end at the feet, indicative of a hexagonal coffin (Photograph 5.47; Appendix 5.1). Although no human remains were encountered, the feature did produce a black transferprint whiteware fragment, 75 cut iron coffin nail fragments, and several coffin wood fragments (Appendix 5.2). The feature terminated between 120 and 128cmbd, and was interpreted as the remaining base of a disinterred burial. The presence of domestic artifacts in the feature suggests that the shaft was disturbed during the historic past. Likely it was an exhumed burial. Excavations beneath the feature encountered only sterile subsoil.

- Feature A3-F28 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F28 was found immediately south of Feature A3-F27 at 106cmbd (Figure 5.11; Appendix 5.1). The 183cm long by 49cm wide rectangular burial shaft also contained dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt, and remnants from a former burial; no human remains were encountered (Photograph 5.48). Artifacts recovered included intact and fragmented cut iron coffin nails, white metal coffin screw caps, slotted and each 18mm wide, and one ceramic 11mm four-hole depressed Prosser-type button (Appendix 5.2). The feature was excavated to its base at 127cmbd.

- Feature A3-F29 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F29 was located at 106cmbd, immediately south of Feature A3-F28 (Figure 5.11). The 183cm long by 49cm wide dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt feature was determined to be a burial shaft (Photograph 5.49; Appendix 5.1). Although it produced no human remains, artifacts recovered included 38 fragments of brass coffin tack caps, 123 fragments of iron coffin nails, 28 fragments of coffin wood, and one ceramic 11mm diameter four hole depressed Prosser-like button (Appendix 5.2). The feature terminated at 183cmbd (Appendix 5.1). The feature, that was likely a previously exhumed burial, was in the portion of the site that was once part of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.

Trench A3-3: Trench A3-3 was located immediately to the west of Trench A3-2, and north of East 172nd Street (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). At the southern end of the trench was a paved ramp sloping downward to East 172nd Street, with concrete block retaining walls on each side. At the top of the ramp and extending across the trench was a grate above a 12 inch stormwater pipe. The opening elevation at the center of Trench A3-3 was 15.9cmbd while at the top of the ramp it was 18.3cmbd. The trench measured 18m north to south, and 6m in width (Figure 5.13).

Six features were identified in Trench A3-3, designated as Features A3-F30 through A3-F35 (Figure 5.13). In addition, three features that extended east into Trench A3-2 were also identified (Figure 5.11). These three features, Features A3-F23, A3-F24, and A3-F25, are not presented as part of this trench description since they have been previously described (see discussion of Trench A3-2 above for a description of each of these features). A total of five burials, Burials 45, 46, 47, 48 and 79, were recovered from Trench A3-3, two of which were previously described (see Trench A3-2 above).

Soils in Trench A3-3 were generally undisturbed outside of features, the stormwater pipe, and the ramp. They generally consisted of sandy silt with tannish gray sandy subsoil (Photograph 5.50). Bedrock was encountered between 119cmbd at the north end of the trench and 170cmbd at the south end of the trench (Figure 5.13).

- Feature A3-F30 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F30 was identified at the northwestern corner of Trench A3-3 (Figure 5.13). The 180cm long by 65cm wide dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt rectangular shaft feature was first identified at 98cmbd (Appendix 5.1). The feature was excavated to its base at 108cmbd, and no human remains were encountered (Photograph 5.51). The feature had the outline of a coffin. It only contained fragments of coffin wood, some with white paint, whole and fragmented cut iron coffin nails, and several coffin tack caps (Appendix 5.2). Excavation around and beneath the feature encountered no additional artifacts, and the feature was interpreted as a previously exhumed or extremely truncated burial shaft.

- Feature A3-F31 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F31 was a rectangular soil stain encountered beneath the 12 inch stormwater pipe at the top of the ramp, after it was removed (Figure 5.13). It was first encountered at 109cmbd, and was 199cm long and 61cm wide, containing a dark yellowish brown sandy silt (Appendix 5.1). The feature was excavated to its base at 129cmbd, and no human remains were encountered. Coffin wood lined much of the feature at 123cmbd, and coffin nails and hardware were found along the perimeter of the feature where the outside edges of the coffin would have been (Photograph 5.52). Nails were also grouped in an area on top of the wood. In addition, pieces of colorless flat glass suggestive of a viewing pane were recovered along with white metal coffin screw caps (Appendix 5.2). The feature was interpreted as the truncated or previously exhumed remains of a burial shaft.

- Feature A3-F32, Burial 46 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F32 was found almost immediately beneath the pavement and gravel underbedding of the ramp down to East 172nd Street (Figure 5.13). The rectangular burial shaft measured 230cm long east to west and 68cm wide, and was encountered at 138cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Degrading long bone fragments were found, and these were designated as Burial 46 (Appendix 5.3). The feature appeared to have been historically disturbed, likely when excavations for the ramp were undertaken in the twentieth century (Photograph 5.53). Artifacts found with the remains included an extremely fragmented decomposing white metal coffin plate (illegible), cut iron coffin nail fragments, and coffin wood fragments (Appendix 5.2). Excavations continued to the bottom of the extremely shallow feature at 150cmbd (Appendix 5.1). No additional cultural material or burials were found beneath the feature.

- Feature A3-F33 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F33 was identified north of the stormwater pipe in the west half of Trench A3-3 (Figure 5.13). The rectangular feature measured 213cm east to west and 77cm in width, and was identified at 94cmbd (Photograph 5.54; Appendix 5.1). The strong brown sandy silt contained no human remains, but did contain coffin nail

fragments (Appendix 5.2). No additional cultural material was found in or beneath the feature, which terminated at 109cmbd. The feature was interpreted as a previously exhumed or truncated burial.

- Feature A3-F34, Burial 45 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F34 was identified just south of Feature A3-F30 (Figure 5.13). The feature was an oval shaped soil stain measuring roughly 100cm in length by 60cm in width, and was found at 100cmbd (Appendix 5.1). While there was no discernable burial shaft - outlines of the soil stain blurred with the surrounding soil matrix – long bone fragments were encountered, and these were designated as Burial 45 (Appendix 5.3). Also recovered were five cut iron coffin nail fragments. The bones and nails were not found in situ, and appeared to have been historically disturbed, possibly by disinterment.

- Feature A3-F35, Burial 48 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature A3-F35 was identified north of Feature A3-F31, and was a shorter rectangular soil stain measuring 120cm by 70cm in width (Figure 5.13; Appendix 5.1). The feature was first identified at 100cmbd as a dark yellowish brown sandy silt stain on 10/6/15. Excavations into the shaft exposed the edge of a tapered wood coffin at 109cmbd, with the coffin outline measuring roughly 67cm in length by 22cm in width (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.55). Excavations and screening with 1/8 inch hardware cloth found a tooth, and thus this was designated as Burial 48 (Appendix 5.3). In addition to the outline of the wood coffin, fragments of cut iron coffin screws and white metal coffin screw caps were found (Appendix 5.2). The size of the burial suggests a child, but only one deciduous tooth was present so an accurate age could not be established (Appendix 5.3). No additional artifacts or features were found beneath the burial shaft.

Trench A3-4: Trench A3-4 was located at the southwestern corner of Block 3014, immediately west of Trench A3-3 (Figure 4.2). No features and/or burials were identified in this trench (Figures 5.1 and 5.14).

The opening elevation at the center of Trench A3-4 was 6.1cmbd prior to blacktop being removed. The trench measured 18m north to south and 6.5m east to west (Figure 5.14). A sidewalk bordered the western side of the trench along Boone Avenue and a retaining wall bordered the south side of the trench along East 172nd Street. Bedrock was encountered at relatively shallow depths in the western half at the trench, measuring between 50cmbd and 74cmbd. It was benched downward to the east where the sterile soils were encountered to a depth of 140cmbd. Large boulders ranging between two and three feet in diameter were encountered along with pockets of gray fine silt (Photograph 5.56). In addition, modern artifacts were found immediately beneath the gravel underbedding, including glass, ash, brick, and plastic. No other cultural material was encountered.

BUILDING 2B: Building 2B is a “U” shaped structure proposed for the center of the block, abutting Building 2A to the south and Boone Avenue to the west. The footprint of the building was not entirely tested since much of the location it covers was not considered to be potentially archaeologically sensitive.

The building’s footprint was subdivided into Sections B1 and B2. Three trenches were excavated in Section B1, Trench B1-1, B1-2, and B1-3. Trenches B1-1 and B1-3 were placed where the site was considered potentially sensitive for cemetery remains, and Trench B1-2 was placed where the site was considered to be sensitive for potential homelot resources (Figure 4.2). Section B2 had one trench placed over the mapped location of the cemetery along Boone Avenue, with a buffer of ten feet added to the north. The proposed interior courtyard bounded Trench B2-1 to the east and south (Figures 4.2 and 5.1).

Trench B1-1: Trench B1-1 was located abutting the proposed courtyard at the northeast corner of the building’s interior boundaries (Figure 5.1). This “L” shaped trench was placed immediately outside the approximate cemetery boundaries to establish the presence or absence of burials and to test for the potential presence of mid-nineteenth century homelot features. The trench measured 11m north to south and 9m east to west (Figures 4.2 and 5.1). Opening elevation at the center of the trench was 4.5cmbd, and machine excavations encountered no features or burials in the trench.

Bedrock was shallow in the location of Trench B1-1, measuring between 11cmbd and 46cmbd in the eastern half of the trench (Figure 5.15). The base of a concrete wall following the angled historical lot line was encountered at the

northeastern corner of the trench. Immediately west of this was a large deposit of architectural rubble with ash, stone, and brick fill from 15cmbd to 65cmbd where bedrock was encountered (Figure 5.15; Photograph 5.57). No historic domestic artifacts were found, only architectural debris from the demolition of a twentieth century structure, possibly a garage.

At the immediate western end of the trench a concrete slab extended from the surface down to 40cmbd, with bedrock encountered at 65cmbd. Only gravel and fill were found between the concrete and the bedrock. No domestic features or evidence of burials or shafts were encountered in the trench.

Trench B1-2: Trench B1-2 was placed where there was the potential to encounter mid-nineteenth century homelot resources. Trench B1-2 was a long roughly rectangular trench placed to the northeast of Trench B1-1, measuring 19m north to south and 6m in width (Figures 5.1 and 5.16). The opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to the mechanical removal of blacktop was approximately 6.5cmbd. After the blacktop and gravel subbase were removed, Trench B1-2 was found to contain a very thick fill layer with broken and whole concrete blocks, marble flooring chips, Styrofoam, plastic bottles, sewer pipe fragments, a chair frame, and a large tree root. Most of the bricks were marked with the letters “DPBW” from the Dennings Point Brick Works in Beacon, 1885-1939, or “CA□RY” with the Common Brick Manufacturer's Association [CBMA] logo at the center. The latter bricks were from the Cary Brickyard in either Cohoes, post-dating 1895, or Newton Hook, post-dating 1902 (brickcollecting.com 2017).

Fill in the trench was yellowish brown coarse silty sand with bedrock encountered at 112cmbd at the south end of the trench (Figures 5.16 and 5.17; Photograph 5.58). A line of boulders was observed along the edge of the degrading bedrock, extending north to south through the center of the trench. These were removed and the entire trench was scraped down to bedrock. No intact historical features or burials were encountered in this trench and the late-nineteenth/early twentieth century bricks and other architectural debris is consistent with the commercial use of lots to the north and east of the site that had a garage and outbuildings on them in the early through mid-twentieth century (Bromley 1921; Sanborn 1951).

Trench B1-3: Trench B1-3 was located immediately north of Trench A1-1 at the southwest corner of Section B1 and was placed in a location deemed potentially sensitive for historical burials and mid-nineteenth century homelot resources (Figure 5.1). The irregularly shaped trench measured 7m in width, east to west, 8.5m north to south on its west side, and 10m north to south on its east side (Figures 5.1 and 5.18; Photograph 5.59). Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 6cmbd.

After blacktop and gravel underbedding were mechanically removed, the trench was found to contain coarse sterile silty sand from immediately below the gravel underbedding down to bedrock. In the western half of the trench, bedrock was encountered at 215cmbd while in the eastern half it was encountered at only 20cmbd. A line of boulders was observed along the edge of the degrading bedrock extending north to south through the center of the trench. These were removed and the entire trench was scraped down to bedrock. No features, soil anomalies, or burials were encountered in this trench, likely due to the relatively shallow depth of bedrock and disturbance from twentieth century grading.

Trench B2-1: Trench B2-1 was an irregular-shaped trench bounded by Boone Avenue on the west and the proposed courtyard on the south and east (Figure 5.1). The trench measured 16m east to west, 14m north to south on its west side, and 21.5m on its east side. Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to mechanically removing blacktop was 10.9cmbd (Figure 5.19).

No burials or evidence of burial shaft features were encountered, however a 3m by 3m pocket of black soil containing car parts, including spark plugs and distributor caps, was found in the fill below the blacktop at 30cmbd and continued to a depth of 70cmbd (Figure 5.19; Photograph 5.60). Soils in the remainder of the trench were generally a mottled dark yellowish brown and brown fine sand and sandy silt. In order to ensure that the soils observed in the trench did not contain any deep shaft features that were not readily evident, machine-excavated deep trenching down to bedrock was completed in north to south strips across the entire width of the trench (Figure 5.19). These deeper trenches were excavated down to bedrock, which was encountered at a depth of between 120cmbd and 230cmbd (Photograph 5.61). Soils were found to have the same color and texture consistent with the upper levels, with no observed anomalies.

The only non-automotive diagnostic artifacts encountered in the trench were two fused 1845 coins of an unknown denomination found immediately beneath a removed sidewalk in the extreme western edge of the trench (Figure 5.19; Appendix 5.2). They were not associated with any soil anomalies or features. In addition, three unmarked redeposited marble headstone fragments were found in the eastern half of the trench (Appendix 5.2). These headstone fragments were not associated with any distinct feature, but were, instead, found within the dominant sandy silt soil matrix.

It appeared that much of this trench had been significantly graded so that no original surface remained. The lack of any evidence of burial shafts is due to one of two scenarios; either this portion of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery was never utilized for burials, or it was once elevated high above the existing surface and in the process of grading, all evidence of burials and shafts were removed. While burials were found immediately to the east in Trench C1-2 (see description below), these fell within the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, so it is entirely plausible that the Church never utilized the location of Trench B2-1. The presence of the automobile-related deposit also indicates that at least a portion of this area was historically disturbed when it was utilized as an impound lot.

COURTYARD: An open, paved interior courtyard was designed as part of the site development for the area between Buildings 2A and 2B. Originally, only very limited archaeological excavations were planned for this portion of the project site since subsurface impacts were expected to be confined to one narrow utility trench. However, as the project moved forward, it became clear that any removal of the existing blacktop in the courtyard area could potentially disturb burials since many burials/features that were found in the Buildings 2A and 2B excavations were immediately beneath the blacktop and gravel underbedding. Therefore, the testing plans were revised to include the entirety of the courtyard footprint.

For management purposes, the courtyard was subdivided into Section C1 to the north and Section C2 to the south, and trenches were completed in each of these Sections. To maintain control in the field, Section C1 was subdivided into trenches C1-1, C1-2, and C1-3, and Section C2 was subdivided into five trenches designated as Trenches C2-1 through C2-5 (Figure 5.1). Each of these is described below.

Trench C1-1: Trench C1-1 was a roughly rectangular trench placed between Trench A1-1 to the east and Trench B2-1 to the west (Figure 5.1). It measured 11.2m in width at the south, 11.8m in width at the north, and was roughly 9.5m north to south (Figure 5.20). Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 10.6cmbd.

A historic scatter of artifacts was identified in the center of the trench at its southern end, with headstones found beneath the scatter (Figure 5.20). Two of the marble headstone fragments had scrolled edges, with an engraved clamshell design beneath (Appendix 5.2). An additional marble headstone fragment contained the text "... and tho... how with him now. Sweet tear a ... ppy as the early dawn... dead" (Appendix 5.2). None of the fragments were directly associated with a specific shaft feature or burial; instead, they appeared to have been pushed into a small pile and buried, likely when the site was graded and turned into a parking lot.

Two features that appeared to have been burial shafts were identified in the western portion of the trench. The southernmost was designated as Feature C1-F1, and the northern one was designated as Feature C1-F100. These both contained human remains, designated as Burials 12 and 14, as described below.

The majority of this trench contained sterile soil, and was excavated to a depth of 128cmbd (Figure 5.21; Photograph 5.62). After the removal of the two features, a deep trench was excavated east to west across the center of the trench to the depth of bedrock, encountered at 285cmbd (Photograph 5.63). No additional features were observed.

- Feature C1-F1, Burial 12 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F1 was identified in the southwestern section of Trench C1-1 (Figure 5.20). The rectangular shaft feature measured 105cm east to west and 60cm in width, and was identified at 96cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Soil in the feature was black silty sand mixed with yellowish silty sand (Ibid). The feature was excavated between 8/7/15 and 8/10/15.

Bone, nails, and glass fragments were identified and the human remains were designated as Burial 12 (Appendix 5.3). The recovered iron-cut coffin nails were clearly associated with the burial, but the glass fragments found in the feature, immediately above boulders on bedrock, appear to be a later intrusion (Appendix 5.1). Portions of a right and left femora and miscellaneous long bone fragments were recovered (Photograph 5.64). The bottom of the feature was reached at 103cmbd, and machine excavations beneath found no additional burials or features (Appendix 5.1).

- Feature C1-F100, Burial 14 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery/Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C1-F100 was identified on 8/10/15 and completed on 8/13/15. It was identified just north of Feature C1-F1, and when excavated was found to include human remains designated as Burial 14 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3; Figure 5.20). The rectangular shaft feature measured 205cm east to west and 60cm in width, and was first observed at 98cmbd (Appendix 5.1).

Excavations encountered in situ human remains including fragmentary left arm bones and both femurs, tibias, and fibulas (Photograph 5.65). Of note, this was one of the few burials with the head placed to the east. Artifacts included 61 iron-cut coffin nail fragments, bar-type coffin handle grips, lugs, and bars, thumb screws, coffin wood, and 30 textile fragments (Appendix 5.2).

Upon completion of the shaft excavations at 127cmbd, machine excavations continued beneath. No additional burials or features were encountered.

Trench C1-2: Trench C1-2 was located immediately north of Trench C1-1, east of Trench B2-1 and west of Trench B1-3 (Figure 5.1). The roughly rectangular trench measured 11.8m wide at the south, 13m wide at the north, and 9m from north to south. Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 8.9cmbd, and the final depth upon completion was 137cmbd (Figures 5.22 and 5.23; Appendix 5.1).

Ten features and one large twentieth century soil stain with demolition debris were identified in the trench (Figure 5.22). These were designated as Features C1-F6, C1-F7, C1-F10, C1-F11, C1-F14, C1-F17, C1-F19, C1-F20, C1-F21, and C1-F22. Together, the features contained 11 Burials designated as Burials 17, 18, 18a, 24, 25, 25a, 28, 31, 32, 33, and 34 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). A twelfth isolated and disturbed burial was recovered and designated as Burial 35. In addition to the features and burials, trench fill contained unassociated fragments of coffin wood and hardware, as well as pieces of broken marble headstones (Appendix 5.2). Each of the features is discussed below.

- Feature C1-F6, Burial 17 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F6 was identified near the center of the trench at its southern end, and was excavated between 8/14/15 and 8/18/15 (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.22). The 170cm long and 50cm wide rectangular shaft feature was observed at 28cmbd as a dark yellowish brown sandy silty soil stain, although it was not easily discernable from surrounding soils (Appendix 5.1). Upon excavation, human remains, evidence of a coffin with a viewing pane, and an extensive array of artifacts were encountered. The osteological remains were designated as Burial 17 (Appendix 5.3). Excavations revealed the presence of a near complete skeleton of an indeterminate adolescent/adult with evidence of burial clothing including buttons, a ceramic shirt stud, a decorative floral object, and filigreed cufflinks at the wrists (Photograph 5.66; Appendix 5.2). The artifact collection strongly suggests that the burial is that of an adolescent/adult woman. The coffin's glass viewing pane had collapsed on the burial, and served to protect much of the ribcage (Photograph 5.66).

Excavations continued to the base of the shaft at 36cmbd. Machine excavations below the feature found no additional remains or features beneath.

- Feature C1-F7, Burial 18 and 18a (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F7 contained the remnants of two burials, designated as Burials 18 and 18a (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3; Figure 5.22). The burials were encountered immediately beneath the blacktop and a thin fill level containing modern bottle glass fragments and ceramics, and were surrounded by an extremely compacted silty sand soil matrix

(Appendix 5.2). The two burials were likely originally placed side by side, but had been compacted so that they were closer in proximity than they were likely originally placed (Photograph 5.67).

Burial 18 measured 223cm in length by 49cm in width, while Burial 18a measured 103cm in length by 33cm in width (Appendix 5.1). Because the burials were so shallow, no discernable outline of burial shafts other than several in situ coffin handles were encountered. Due to the lack of a discernable burial shaft that was distinct from the surrounding soil matrix, and the shallow nature of the burials, Burial 18a was partially disturbed by the backhoe before it was identified (Photograph 5.67).

Artifacts from Burial 18, the northernmost of the two burials, included cut iron coffin nails, bail-type coffin handles with grips and lugs, tufting tacks, coffin wood, ceramic buttons, a belt buckle, and shoe leather (Appendix 5.2). Burial 18 was a nearly complete adult male with arms crossed at the waist. In contrast, Burial 18a was too fragmented to determine age or sex (Photograph 5.67).

Excavations terminated at the base of the feature at approximately 31cmbd. Machine excavations continued beneath, and no additional remains or features were found.

- Feature C1-F10, Burial 25 and 25a (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F10 was a tapered burial shaft identified north and slightly west of Feature C1-F6 (Figure 5.22). The 192cm long, and 49cm to 62cm wide dark yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain was found to include coffin wood and human remains that were designated as Burial 25 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). Upon excavation, the in situ skeletal material was found to be in poor condition with the lower portion of the body appearing to have been slumped to the south, essentially causing the left leg and pelvis to collapse, while the cranium had shifted to the east of where it likely once rested in the coffin (Photograph 5.68). Despite this, the outline of the wood coffin was found to be undisturbed and in good condition, so it is possible that the body was tipped and moved within the coffin prior to interment.

As excavations continued and Burial 25 was removed, a second burial was found beneath it and was designated as Burial 25a (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). Burial 25 was determined to be a juvenile, possible male, over 12+ years of age, while Burial 25a appeared to be the remains of two comingled individuals; one a youth of approximately two to four years of age and the second a juvenile between the ages of 10 and 13. Excavations also encountered a second set of coffin hardware affiliated with Burial 25a, including bail-type coffin handles, coffin wood trim, multiple ceramic buttons, and black silk fabric fragments (Appendix 5.2).

The feature was excavated to a closing depth of about 80cmbd, and machine excavations found no additional burials or features beneath it.

- Feature C1-F11, Burial 24 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F11 was identified on 8/26/15, immediately north and slightly west of Feature C1-F7 (Figure 5.22). The rectangular burial shaft was disturbed and slightly truncated at the east end, and what remained of the shaft was 150cm in length by 55cm in width (Photograph 5.69). The dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature was identified at 28cmbd, and contained bone, teeth, and remnants of a coffin and coffin hardware (Appendix 5.1). The disarticulated human remains were designated as Burial 24, and included vertebrae, a cranium, long bones, several ribs, and pelvic bones (Appendix 5.3). Artifacts included cut iron coffin nails, coffin tacks, coffin wood, metal buttons, and both brown and black fabric fragments either representing the remains of clothing or a coffin liner (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations of the feature were completed on 9/1/15 at a closing depth of 35cmbd, and no additional features or remains were found beneath.

- Feature C1-F14, Burial 28 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F14 was identified along the northern edge of Trench C1-2, north of Features C1-F7 and C1-F11 (Figure 5.22). The dark yellowish brown sandy silt rectangular burial shaft was 230cm in length east to west, and 90cm north to south (Appendix 5.1). The feature was identified on 9/3/15 at 25cmbd, and contained nails and human

osteological remains, designated as Burial 28 (Appendix 5.3). Excavations revealed an in situ cranium and the long bones of a possible adult female. In addition, coffin hardware was recovered, including the partial remnant of a coffin or nameplate (Appendix 5.2 and Photograph 5.70).

The burial shaft was excavated to a final depth of 67cmbd on 9/4/15, and no additional soil stains or human remains were found beneath.

- Feature C1-F17, Burial 31 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F17 was identified on 9/11/15 at 42cmbd, west of Feature C1-F10 (Figure 5.22). The feature was found below a large soil stain containing twentieth century demolition debris. After the twentieth century deposit was removed, the yellowish brown tapered shaft was observed, and appeared to follow the contours of a tapered coffin, measuring 182cm east to west, 22cm wide at the east, 28cm at the west, and 46cm at the shoulders (Appendix 5.1).

Excavation of the feature encountered relatively intact coffin wood and an in situ burial, designated as Burial 31 (Appendix 5.3). A cranium and the fragments of long bones represent the remains of an adult of unknown sex, with arms and hands placed at the waist (Photograph 5.71). Coffin hardware recovered included diamond shaped tack caps and diamond shaped screw caps, fragments of a possible coffin plate, and remnants of coffin wood, some with paint or varnish. In addition, three ceramic buttons were recovered, as well as two kaolin pipe stem fragments dating to sometime in the eighteenth or nineteenth century (Appendix 5.2).

The feature was excavated to a final depth of 58cmbd, and machine excavations beneath found no additional remains or soil stains.

- Feature C1-F19, Burial 32 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F19 was identified on 9/11/15 as an indistinguishably shaped burial shaft, measuring roughly 100cm east to west, and 45cm at its greatest width (Figure 5.22). The dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature was first identified at 31cmbd, and excavations encountered human remains, which were designated as Burial 32 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). The very fragile, crumbling cranial remains of a young child were recovered encased in the surrounding soil matrix in order to preserve as much integrity as possible (Photograph 5.72). Artifacts found were minimal, and included only cut iron coffin nail fragments and two coffin screw caps (Appendix 5.2).

The burial feature terminated at 42cmbd, and no additional remains or features were found beneath.

- Feature C1-F20, Burial 33 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F20 was a rectangular burial shaft identified on 9/14/15, just north of Feature C1-F11, and south of C1-F14 (Figure 5.22). The yellowish brown silty sand soil stand was found at 56cmbd, 188cm in length east to west, and 62cm wide (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature initially identified a cranium and were designated as Burial 33. Continued excavations encountered a set of gold upper dentures with the cranium, as well as degrading in situ long bones and the fragmented remains of an oval coffin or nameplate at the sternum (Photograph 5.73). Also recovered were ceramic buttons and coffin hardware, including cut iron coffin nails, coffin screw caps, and a second possible coffin or nameplate (Appendix 5.2).

After all remains were removed, the feature was excavated to a depth of 70cmbd, and no additional remains or features were found beneath.

- Feature C1-F21 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F21 was a decomposing coffin plate, found unassociated with any burial (Figure 5.22 and Appendix 5.1). The 6cm by 4cm plate was identified at 45cmbd and was angled downward and excavated to a depth of 48cmbd (Appendix 5.2). No writing was discernable on the extremely fragmented plate. It was clearly an isolated find, apart from any distinct burials. No other cultural material was found in proximity to it.

- Feature C1-F22, Burial 34 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F22 was identified at the very southern edge of Trench C1-2, south of Feature C1-F17 (Figure 5.22). The feature was first observed and then hand excavated on 9/15/15, and was a rectangular burial shaft measuring 190cm east to west and 39cm north to south (Appendix 5.1). The dark yellowish brown silty sand feature was found at 50cmbd. Excavations encountered extremely degrading in situ long bones, teeth, and coffin remnants. The osteological remains were designated as Burial 34 (Appendix 5.3). Recovered were minimal tibia, fibula, and femur fragments that are of undetermined age and sex. Artifacts were limited to two coffin tack caps, one coffin brad, 16 cut iron coffin nail fragments, and multiple fragments of coffin wood (Appendix 5.2). The shaft appeared to have possibly been truncated by historical grading at the site (Photograph 5.74).

Upon completing excavation of the feature at 59cmbd, machine excavations identified no additional remains or features beneath it.

- Burial 35 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Burial 35 was identified and recovered on 9/18/15, south of Feature C1-F10, west of Feature C1-F6, and east of Feature C1-F22 (Figure 5.22). The burial was found in a disturbed context and contained only coffin wood and long bone fragments, but no discernable shaft feature (Appendix 5.3). The burial may be the remains of what was once a complete burial, but appeared to have been historically disturbed by a concrete lighting post base that was likely installed when the site was used as an impound lot. No additional remains and no outline of a distinct shaft feature were found.

Trench C1-3: Trench C1-3 was the northernmost trench in the courtyard, situated immediately north of Trench C1-2, and southwest of Trench B1-1 (Figure 5.1). The irregularly shaped trench measured 13m in width at the south, 10m in length along the east side, and 4.5m in length on the west side (Figure 5.24). Shallow bedrock was observed to the east of the trench, and was found to be roughly 69cmbd. Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 0cmbd. The trench was found to contain the remains of ten features, designated as Features C1-F2, C1-F3, C1-F4, C1-F5, C1-F8, C1-F9, C1-F12, C1-F13, C1-F15, and C1-F16. Of these, eight features contained human osteological remains, designated as Burials 15, 16, 19, 19a, 20, 26, 26a, 27, 29 and 30 (two features contained stacked burials) (Figure 5.24).

Remnants of a concrete block wall running north to south, and a concrete culvert were found in the western half of the trench along its northern perimeter (Figure 5.24). Trench soils outside the features were generally brown and yellowish brown silty sand, and bedrock was encountered at approximately 65cmbd (Photograph 5.75a). Prior grading was evident by the very shallow depth of many of the burial shafts, the upper levels of which had been truncated (see descriptions below). No obvious evidence of prior disturbance, other than grading, was noted.

- Feature C1-F2 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F2 was a rectangular soil stain identified on 8/10/15 at the north end of Trench C1-3, parallel to the historical lot line, unlike other burial shafts which were generally found aligned east to west (Figure 5.24). The yellowish brown silty loam feature was 180cm long by 61cm wide, and was identified at 2cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavated to a final depth of 12cmbd on 8/13/15, the feature was found to contain no human remains or cultural material, and was interpreted as the possible base of a previously removed or significantly truncated burial shaft. Whether it was severely truncated historically or intentionally disinterred is not clear.

- Feature C1-F3, Burial 15 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F3 was a rectangular shaft feature identified immediately to the south of Feature C1-F2 on 8/10/15 (Figure 5.24). The dark yellowish brown silty loam soil stain measured 180cm by 75cm, and was identified at only 2cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Soils in the shaft appeared to have been disturbed, and excavations encountered one bone, designated as Burial 15 (Appendix 5.3 and Photograph 5.75). Recovered were a hand bone, together with whiteware, machine-made bottle glass, anthracite, fabric fragments, coffin wood, a kaolin pipe stem fragment, one ceramic button, and fragmented coffin hardware (Appendix 5.2). Clearly the burial shaft had been historically disturbed, either through site grading or intentional disinterment since much of the burial was no longer present.

The feature terminated at 16cmbd, and no additional cultural material or soil stains were found beneath. It was interpreted as a very disturbed base of a burial shaft.

- Feature C1-F4 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F4 was a semi-circular feature identified immediately south, and adjacent to Feature C1-F3 (Figure 5.24). Measuring 139cm in length by 50cm wide, it was identified at 4cmbd (Appendix 5.1). The mottled feature contained yellowish brown, brown, and grayish brown silty loam and silt, and was excavated to a closing depth of 23cmbd. Only twentieth century artifacts were recovered, including coal fragments. It was interpreted as a disturbed feature of unknown origin representing a twentieth century intrusion.

- Feature C1-F5, Burial 16 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F5 was identified near the center of Trench C1-3 on 8/10/15 (Figure 5.24). The rectangular shaft feature measured 214cm east to west by 80cm north to south, and was first noted at 6cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation of the dark yellowish brown sandy loam feature encountered the dark outline of a possible coffin and coffin nails. Within this were human osteological remains designated as Burial 16 (Appendix 5.3). Encountered were the deteriorating, but almost complete remains of an adult male (Photograph 5.76). Artifacts in the feature included a fragment of a lead-glazed redware plate, three ceramic buttons, 11 wood buttons with shanks, 65 fragments of a tight weave, plain-woven black fabric, and fragments of a coffin or nameplate. Also recovered were coffin remains including wood fragments, cut iron nail fragments, and coffin tack caps (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations of the feature were completed on 8/19/15 and terminated at approximately 20cmbd. Machine excavations beneath the feature encountered no additional soil stains or human remains.

- Feature C1-F8, Burials 19 and 19a (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F8 was identified at the southwest side of Trench C1-3 (Figure 5.24). The feature was first noted on 8/17/15 as a light yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain measuring 123cm by 39cm (Appendix 5.1). First observed at 30cmbd, excavations identified two stacked burials designated as Burials 19 and 19a. Initially, a cranium and teeth were identified, but ribs located to the east indicated a second burial. Burial 19 was interpreted as an immature child, and upon removal of the remains, the second burial, 19a, an adult male, was identified (Photograph 5.77). Two different types of coffin hardware were identified in the feature. Burial 19, the remains of a child, had bail-type coffin handles with grips, brackets, and lugs with star shaped-brackets, and coffin wood with traces of white paint and tacks. Burial 19a, the adult, had bail-type coffin handles, the lugs of which had hands pointing upward. Clasped hands decorated the silvered grips. Also recovered from the feature were fragments of a black silk scarf or collar, a shroud pin, and the remnants of a completely fragmented and illegible name plate (Appendix 5.2). Additional coffin hardware included coffin screws with inverted hearts and lilies and brass casket corner trim.

Excavations terminated at the base of the feature at 50cmbd, and no additional features or remains were encountered beneath.

- Feature C1-F9, Burial 20 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F9 was identified on 8/22/15 and completed on 8/24/15 (Appendix 5.1). The feature was located along the southern boundary of Trench C1-3, the south end slightly west of Feature C1-F8 (Figure 5.24). The semi-rectangular feature was 45cm east to west, and only 38cm wide, and was not easily discernable due to historical disturbance. It was identified at 17cmbd as a yellowish brown silty mottled sand soil stain. Excavations revealed coffin hardware and human cranial bone, designated as Burial 20 (Appendix 5.3). The cranial bone appeared to be that of a two to three year old child (Photograph 5.78). The soil matrix within the feature had been extensively disturbed historically when the parking lot was created, and much of the burial had been redeposited and mixed with Burial 19. Coffin remains included brass coffin tack caps, iron coffin nail fragments, and 16 coffin screw caps (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations terminated at 36cmbd, and further mechanical excavations found no additional human remains beneath the feature.

- Feature C1-F12, Burials 26 and 26a (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F12 was identified in the western half of Trench C1-3, just south of, but not parallel to, the historical lot line (Figure 5.24). Immediately to the west, a concrete block wall base and concrete culvert were encountered. Excavation of the feature began when it was identified on 9/1/15 and was completed on 9/4/15. The 65cm by 40cm rectangular feature was first observed as a dark yellowish brown silty sand soil stain at 25cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the presumed burial shaft encountered an in situ immature cranium and several long bones, designated as Burial 26 (Appendix 5.3 and Photograph 5.79). Coffin hardware recovered included brass coffin tufting nails, diamond shaped coffin screw caps, a degrading illegible nameplate, and cut iron coffin nail fragments (Appendix 5.2). In addition, one ceramic, four-hole button was found in the pelvic area, and four pieces of a hair comb with a patent date of 1851 were recovered near the cranium (Appendix 5.2). In the course of excavating Burial 26, a second set of degrading and disturbed long bone fragments were encountered and designated as Burial 26a (Photograph 5.80). These long bone fragments were that of an immature individual, and were recovered along with coffin hardware and coffin wood (Appendices 5.2 and 5.3).

Excavations terminated at the base of the feature at 34cmbd, and machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional osteological remains or features.

- Feature C1-F13, Burial 27 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F13 was identified in the western half of Trench C1-3 on 9/3/15 at 35cmbd (Figure 5.24). The rectangular shaft feature measured 145cm east to west and 47cm in width and contained yellowish brown silty sand (Appendix 5.1). Initially, coffin remains were identified and continued excavations encountered human osteological remains that appeared to have experienced post-burial disturbance as many of the bones were found toward the north interior of the coffin. Designated as Burial 27, the degrading remains represented an in situ immature male or female (Appendix 5.3 and Photograph 5.81). The feature also produced coffin wood and hardware, including fragments of coffin screws, screw plates, coffin tack caps, nails, and brads (Appendix 5.2). In addition, five ceramic buttons were found on the torso of the burial (Photograph 5.81).

Excavations terminated at the base of the feature at 61cmbd on 9/4/15, and no additional shafts or features were found beneath.

- Feature C1-F15, Burial 30 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F15 was identified to the immediate east of Feature C1-F13 on 9/8/15 (Appendix 5.1 and Figure 5.24). The rectangular yellowish brown silty loam soil stain measured 86cm east to west by 35cm north to south, and was encountered at 31cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations of the burial shaft recovered coffin remains and a tooth, which was designated as Burial 30 (Appendix 5.3 and Photograph 5.82). The tooth was that of an immature child. Coffin hardware included fragments of cut iron coffin nails, brass tufting nails, screw caps and screws, and white metal coffin screws, but no additional osteological remains. Also found were white metal bail-type coffin handle lugs decorated with upward pointing hands, and florally decorated silvered grips with clasped hands (Appendix 5.2). Some of the fragments of coffin wood recovered had evidence of white paint.

The feature terminated in subsoil at 40cmbd. Machine excavations found no additional features or burials beneath.

- Feature C1-F16, Burial 29 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C1-F16 was a tapered burial shaft measuring 191 cm in length, east to west, 46cm in width at the west, 45cm at the east, and 60cm at the shoulders (Appendix 5.1). The feature was identified on 9/8/15 at 31cmbd as a dark yellowish brown soil stain south of and parallel to Feature C1-F12, and west of Feature C1-F5 (Figure 5.24). Excavations into the feature initially identified cranial bones, and eventually revealed a virtually in situ degrading skeleton of an adult probable male, designated as Burial 29 (Photograph 5.83; Appendix 5.3). Personal artifacts recovered from the burial included two ceramic buttons, six vulcanite buttons, and eight fabric-covered metal

buttons, in addition to numerous fragments of tight-woven plain brown fabric that were either the remnants of clothing or a coffin liner (Appendix 5.2). Painted coffin wood fragments were found along with coffin hardware including over 100 fragments of cut iron coffin nails and numerous fragments of white metal coffin tack caps.

The feature terminated on 9/9/15 at approximately 40cmbd at a level of compact sand and rock. Mechanical excavations beneath the burial shaft found no additional features or burials.

Trench C2-1: Trench C2-1 was excavated between 8/6/15 and 8/7/15. The opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 11.1cmbd. The trench measured 24m east to west and approximately 3m north to south, and excavations were first completed at the eastern end of the trench bordering Boone Avenue (Figure 5.25; Photograph 5.84). Like Trench B2-1 to the north, no features were found in this trench. To verify the depth of bedrock and to ensure soil continuity, two deep excavation trenches were completed down to bedrock at 140cmbd and 190cmbd in the eastern half of the trench (Photograph 5.85). Soils in the trench were predominantly fine sandy silt with mottled clay beneath (Photograph 5.86). No burials or features were found in the trench, however, at 20m east of the sidewalk on Boone Avenue, a pocket of marble headstones was observed in the southern trench wall. These were collected as part of the excavation of Trench C2-5 since they were technically outside of Trench C2-1 (see below).

Trench C2-2: Trench C2-2 was located immediately east of Boone Avenue, south of Trench C2-1, north of Trench A3-4, and west of Trench C2-3 (Figure 5.1). The trench measured 16m north to south and 6.5m east to west (Figure 5.26). Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 12.7cmbd. A total of 15 shaft features were identified in the trench, including Features C2-F1, C2-F2, C2-F7, C2-F10, C2-F32, C2-F33, C2-F34, C2-F35, C2-F36, C2-F42, C2-F43, C2-F44, C2-F45, C2-F47, and C2-F49. Of these 15 features, ten extended eastward into Trench C2-3 and served to form a row of 12 parallel burial shafts (Figure 5.26). Out of the features in Trench C2-2, 11 contained burials numbered as Burials 49, 50, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 78 (discussed below). The trench contained yellowish brown sand and terminated at bedrock, located between 108cmbd at the west and 182cmbd at the east (Figure 5.26; Photograph 5.86a). In addition to the features and burials, there was one human bone recovered from the fill in Trench C2-2, as presented in the Chapter VII discussion.

- **Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)**

Feature C2-F1 was the only brick burial vault identified on the project site. The rectangular brick-lined vault straddled the border of this trench and Trench C2-3 to the east (Figure 5.26). Identified on 10/7/15, it measured 204cm east to west and 86cm north to south (Photograph 5.87; Figure 5.27). The top of the vault was found at 50cmbd, and the vault itself contained two distinct soil levels above a mortar base. The uppermost level was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt extending from 50cmbd to 86cmbd. Level 2 extended from 86cmbd to 91cmbd, and was a thin level of black silt (Photograph 5.88). Beneath this was a thin level of sandy silt with weak crumbling mortar that formed the base of the feature. In the mortar was the distinct impression of a bucket base. The final level, beneath the mortar, was a yellowish brown very fine sterile sand with pebbles and bedrock (Figure 5.28; Appendix 5.1).

Excavations into the vault produced miscellaneous cranial bones, fragments of vertebrae, hand bones, and a left and right patella, none of which were in situ. Two right scaphoid bones of different sizes were found, possibly indicating the remains of two different individuals (Appendix 5.1). Despite this, the feature was given only one burial number, Burial 49 (Appendix 5.3).

Vault excavations encountered nineteenth century domestic artifacts and an extensive collection of coffin hardware (Appendix 5.2). Personal artifacts included fabric, one wood button or cufflink, and five black vulcanite shank buttons with a patent date of 1851 (possibly women's mourning buttons) (Appendix 5.2). Also included was a fragment of a man's shoe heel and nine fragments of marble headstones, the smaller of which read, "Z.A." and the larger of which read, "T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY, ... ned ..." on one side and "JANE ACKERLEY ... DIED April ... FE," (Appendix 5.2 and Photograph 5.87). A third fragment of stone read, "Know him but to Love Him ---- him but to praise."

According to a newspaper account, Zephaniah Ackerley, captain of the schooner Yankee Bird, had fallen off his boat in the Hudson River at Tubby Hook (now Inwood) and drowned (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 10, 1861). At the

time of publication, his body had not yet been recovered (Ibid.). His wife, Jane Golden Ackerley, who died in 1871, was also interred at the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (HPI 2010a).

The shaft feature was clearly the remains of a historically disinterred single or double (stacked) burial vault, possibly belonging to the Ackerleys, although the presence of the Ackerley headstone does not guarantee this due to the degree of post-depositional disturbance.

Hand and then machine excavations beneath the mortared base of the vault were completed on 10/13/15, and no additional features or burials were encountered.

- Feature C2-F2, Burial 50 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F2 was a rectangular shaft feature identified immediately adjacent to and south of Feature C2-F1 (Figure 5.26). Like Feature C2-F1, it straddled both Trench C2-2 and Trench C2-3 to the east. The 185cm long by 67cm wide shaft was identified at 47cmbd on 10/7/15 (Appendix 5.1). The burial shaft had distinct evidence of post-depositional disturbance and likely represented the remains of a historically disinterred burial. Fragments of bone were identified, and thus it was designated as Burial 50 (Appendix 5.3 and Photograph 5.89).

Within the feature were extensive quantities of black fabric and brown fabric (Appendix 5.2). Some of the coffin wood and coffin hardware recovered had brown fabric attached, and in some cases the fabric was clearly sandwiched between an outer hardware element and the wood it was attached to. The overwhelming number of coffin fragments and hardware with attached fabric strongly suggests that the coffin was fabric-wrapped, a custom that became popular in the late nineteenth century. The black cloth recovered, in contrast, was not attached to any coffin elements, possibly representing the remains of an inner coffin liner or burial gown. A glass viewing pane and viewing pane fasteners with fabric and wood attached further suggest a fabric-wrapped coffin with an opening for the glass pane (Appendix 5.2). Recovered bar-type coffin handles had floral decorated lugs and ornate grip tips with a basket weave and vine patterns. Also found were three ceramic buttons and an unmarked fragment of a marble headstone.

The feature was excavated to a final depth of 108cmbd on 10/16/15, and no additional remains were recovered beneath.

- Feature C2-F7 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F7 was identified on 10/12/15 toward the south end of Trench C2-2, and extended east into Trench C2-3 (Figure 5.26). The dark yellowish brown silty sand soil stain measured 206cm east to west and 65cm north to south. It was first identified at 83cmbd and excavations revealed the outline of a coffin and minimal hardware, including fragments of cut iron nails, wood, and two bar-type coffin handle fragments (Appendix 5.2). No human remains were encountered, so the feature was interpreted as a historically disinterred burial (Appendix 5.1 and Photograph 5.90).

The feature was excavated to a final depth of 120cmbd on 10/13/15, and no additional features or remains were observed beneath it (Appendix 5.1).

- Feature C2-F10 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F10 was identified and completed on 10/14/15 and represented the remains of a truncated burial shaft (Figure 5.26 and Appendix 5.1). It was located immediately south of Feature C2-F7 at 113cmbd. The feature produced only coffin wood, nails, handles, and caps, but no human remains (Appendix 5.2).

The feature was hand excavated to its base at 120cmbd. Mechanical excavations beneath found no additional artifacts or soil stains, only subsoil (Appendix 5.1).

- Feature C2-F32 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F32 was identified in the north half of Trench C2-2 towards its eastern edge on 11/5/15 (Figure 5.26). The 130.5cm by 42.5cm rectangular shaft feature was found at 56cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation into the dark yellowish brown sandy silt revealed coffin wood, some painted blue, coffin nails, and an extremely deteriorated, illegible nameplate (Appendix 5.2). No human remains were found in the feature, and it was interpreted as a historically disinterred or degraded juvenile burial.

The feature excavation was completed on 11/18/15, at a depth of 77cmbd; no additional remains or soil stains were recovered beneath.

- Feature C2-F33, Burial 69 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F33 was a rectangular burial shaft identified on 11/5/15 extending east into Trench C2-3, immediately south of Feature C2-F32 (Figure 5.26). The 204.5cm by 59cm dark yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain was first observed at 69cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations exposed a cranium in the western end of the feature, designated as Burial 69 (Appendix 5.3). Subsequent excavations revealed an in situ burial with arms crossed at the waist (Photograph 5.91). The remains of a wooden coffin were first observed immediately southwest of the cranium and multiple white metal coffin screw caps were found surrounding the burial spaced at 12-15cm intervals (Appendix 5.1). In addition, a degrading coffin or nameplate was identified above the pelvis (Photograph 5.91). Also recovered were buttons, found between the cranium and very decomposed ribs, and a 3cm diameter brass ring (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2).

The feature terminated at 99cmbd and excavations were completed on 11/24/16. Mechanical excavations beneath the shaft feature found no additional burials or soil stains.

- Feature C2-F34, Burial 70 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F34 was identified on 11/5/15, immediately south of Feature C2-F33, and similarly extending east into Trench C2-3 (Figure 5.26). The rectangular shaft feature measured 103cm east to west by 58cm north to south, and was first noted at 69cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavation of the dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature exposed a near complete burial, designated as Burial 70 (Photograph 5.92; Appendix 5.3). Artifacts recovered from the feature included cut iron coffin nail fragments, white metal coffin screw caps, and coffin tack caps, as well as fragments of coffin wood from a tapered coffin (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations were completed on 11/23/15 at a closing depth of 110cmbd. Machine excavations beneath Burial 70 found no additional shafts or features.

- Feature C2-F35, Burial 68 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Immediately south of Feature C2-F34, Feature C2-F35 was encountered on 11/5/15 (Figure 5.26; Appendix 5.1). This 182cm long by 63cm wide feature also extended east into Trench C2-3, and was identified at 69cmbd. Excavations into the dark yellowish brown sandy silt encountered human remains that were designated as Burial 68 (Appendix 5.3). The excavation of Burial 68 produced only fragmented, in situ long bones within the outline of a wooden tapered coffin (Photograph 5.93). Artifacts included minimal coffin hardware and seven ceramic Prosser type depressed, four-hole buttons (Appendix 5.2).

The shaft feature was completed on 11/23/15 at a depth of 110cmbd, and machine excavations beneath found no additional remains or soil stains.

- Feature C2-F36, Burial 67 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F36 was identified on 11/5/15 between Feature C2-F1 to the south and Feature C2-F35 to the north (Figure 5.26). The 188.5cm long by 59cm shaft also extended east into Trench C2-3 and was first observed at 79cmbd (Appendix 5.1). When the brown sandy loam feature was hand excavated, large quantities of eroded coffin wood from a tapered coffin, along with minimal coffin hardware was encountered. Upon further excavations, cranial

bone was exposed at the western end of the coffin and was designated as Burial 67 (Appendix 5.3). Long bones of an adult male and a relatively intact pelvis were recovered with the right arm flexed across the waist, and the left arm angled across the pelvis (Photograph 5.94). Artifacts recovered from the feature included coffin wood, some with ivory paint, an extremely fragmented white metal coffin or nameplate, and decorated bail-type coffin handles with brackets and lugs (Appendix 5.2). Also recovered were cut iron coffin nail fragments and one piece of tight-woven plain black cloth (Ibid.).

The feature was completed on 11/20/15 and terminated at a depth of 108cmbd. Machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional soil stains or remains.

- Feature C2-F42, Burial 72 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F42 was identified at the northwestern end of Trench C2-2 (Figure 5.26). The relatively small rectangular shaft feature was first observed on 11/30/15, and measured 109cm in length by 36cm in width (Appendix 5.1). The dark yellowish brown silty sand feature was encountered at 54cmbd. Hand excavation of the feature uncovered the outline of a small wooden coffin with a severely degraded oval coffin or nameplate encountered at 67cmbd (Appendix 5.2). The fragments of the plate were removed and excavations continued down to expose a second oval coffin or nameplate, infant teeth and cranial fragments, designated as Burial 72 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). In addition, 13 ceramic Prosser type buttons and one tiny brass buckle were recovered, suggesting the former presence of an infant burial gown (Photograph 5.95).

In addition to the historic burial, excavation of the feature produced two Native American, dark gray chert flakes, one a secondary reduction flake, and the second a tertiary reduction flake (Appendix 5.2). These isolated precontact artifacts were considered to have been recovered from a disturbed context as they were within the burial shaft. No evidence of an intact Native American deposition was observed anywhere on the project site.

Upon completion of feature excavations on 12/1/15 at a depth of 74cmbd, machine excavations continued beneath, and no additional features or remains were found.

- Feature C2-F43, Burial 75 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F43 was identified immediately south of Feature C2-F42 on 11/30/15 (Figure 5.26; Appendix 5.1). The 105cm by 45cm dark yellowish brown sandy silt feature was first encountered at 51cmbd and appeared to be a child-sized burial. Upon excavation of the feature, teeth and cranial fragments were encountered and these were designated as Burial 75 (Appendix 5.3). Like Burial 73 to the north, Burial 75 had numerous small ceramic Prosser type buttons, a very fragmented coffin or nameplate, and coffin wood and hardware fragments (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.96).

Hand excavations terminated at the bottom of the feature at 90cmbd on 12/3/15. Further machine aided excavations beneath the feature found no additional burials or features.

- Feature C2-F44, Burial 73 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F44 was identified at the north end of Trench C2-2, extending east into Trench C2-3 (Figure 5.26). The 221cm long by 54cm wide rectangular burial shaft was first observed on 11/30/15 at a depth of 32cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Upon hand excavation, the dark yellowish brown soil matrix was found to contain cranial and long bones, designated as Burial 73 (Appendix 5.3). Although the shaft feature was rectangular, within it was the outline of a tapered wooden coffin containing the relatively intact remains of an adult female with a coffin or nameplate at the pelvis and arms flexed at the waist (Photograph 5.97). Artifacts recovered from the feature included white metal screw plates, coffin box corners, and bail-type coffin handle fragments (Appendix 5.2). Also recovered was one fragment of open-weave plain, brown fabric (Ibid.).

Upon removal of the burial and artifacts, the feature excavations were completed on 12/7/15 at a depth of 109cmbd. Machine excavations found no additional remains or features beneath.

- Feature C2-F45, Burial 74 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F45 was a rectangular shaft feature identified on 11/30/15, immediately south of Feature C2-F44 (Figure 5.26). The 100cm long by 54cm wide soil stain was first observed at 50cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavation of the feature exposed cranial bone and long bones, designated as Burial 74 (Appendix 5.3). The burial was in a tapered wood coffin with arms flexed at the waist, and a degraded coffin or nameplate located at the pelvis (Photograph 5.98). The remains appear to be that of an adult, probable female and associated artifacts included coffin hardware and wood, five depressed four-hole Prosser type ceramic buttons, and a metal and porcelain dental bridge (Appendix 5.2).

After the burial and feature were removed, hand excavations concluded on 12/4/15 at 110cmbd where subsoil was encountered. Machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional remains or soil stains.

- Feature C2-F47 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F47 was identified on 12/3/15 as a 112cm by 51cm rectangular shaft located immediately south of and parallel to Feature C2-F43 (Figure 5.26; Appendix 5.1). Excavations encountered no human remains, however, four child-sized coffin handles, cut iron coffin nails, and three Prosser type buttons were found in the feature, suggesting that it was the remains of a child's burial. In addition, the remnants of an illegible, rectangular coffin or nameplate were found near the center of the feature (Appendix 5.2).

All artifacts were removed and the feature was excavated down to its base at 104cmbd on 12/4/15. No additional remains or features were encountered beneath.

- Feature C2-F49, Burial 78 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F49 was located immediately north of Feature C2-F44, at the northeastern corner of Trench C2-2, and extending into the northwestern corner of C2-3 (Figure 5.26). The 170cm long by 68cm wide feature was first observed as a dark yellowish brown sandy silt soil stain on 12/8/15 at 86cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the shaft revealed the presence of a cranium, designated as Burial 78 (Appendix 5.3). Further excavations exposed in situ long bones, and the presence of a rectangular coffin or nameplate (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.99). Also recovered from the burial were white metal coffin screw caps, cut iron coffin nails, and fragments of coffin wood (Appendix 5.2).

After all human remains and artifacts were removed, the feature terminated in subsoil at 102cmbd on 12/9/15. Machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional burials or features.

Trench C2-3: Trench C2-3 was located immediately south of Trench C2-1, east of Trench C2-2, west of Trench C2-4, and north of Trench A3-3 (Figure 5.1). The trench measured 16m north to south and 6m east to west (Figure 5.29). Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 12.7cmbd.

Trench C2-3 was machine excavated and monitored for soil anomalies. A total of 34 features were identified in the trench, ten of which extended west into Trench C2-2 and were discussed as part of that trench. These 10 included Features C2-F1 (the brick lined vault), C2-F2, C2-F7, C2-F10, C2-F30, C2-F33, C2-F34, C2-F35, and C2-F36, C2-F44, and C2-F49 (Figure 5.1 and 5.29). A discussion of these 10 features and their associated burials is not repeated in this section (see Trench C2-2 discussion above for a full summary of each of these features).

The 25 additional features identified solely in Trench C2-3 are Features C2-F3 through C2-F6, C2-F8, C2-F9, C2-F11, C2-F12, C2-F22 through C2-F31, C2-F37, C2-F39 through C2-F41, C2-F46, C2-F48, and C2-F50 (Figure 5.29). Of these 25 features, 13 contained human remains from historic burials, three features of which contained stacked double burials, for a total of 16 burials. These were designated as Burials 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 62a, 63, 63a, 64, 65, 66, 66a, 71, 76 and 77. In addition, a displaced headstone was recovered between several features (Figure 5.29).

- Feature C2-F3, Burial 53 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F3 was first identified on 10/9/15 as a rectangular shaft feature extending 98cm east to west, and 46cm in width (Figure 5.1). The relatively small shaft feature presented as a dark yellowish brown soil stain at 44cmbd with the outline of a child-sized coffin (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.29). Excavations identified a tooth at the east end of the feature and it was thus designated as Burial 53 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.100). Further excavations encountered cranial fragments, coffin hardware, coffin wood, some with white paint, and one ceramic button (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations to the base of the shaft feature terminated at 55cmbd on 10/15/15, and machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional soil stains or burials.

- Feature C2-F4, Burial 52 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F4 was identified on 10/9/15 as a rectangular burial shaft located immediately south of and parallel to Feature C2-F3, at 44cmbd (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.29). The 113cm long by 40cm wide dark yellowish brown soil stain delineated the outline of a tapered, child-sized coffin. Within this stain, coffin wood and fragmented cranial remains were recovered and designated as Burial 52 (Appendix 5.3). Excavations of Burial 52 also encountered the outline of a white metal rectangular coffin or nameplate, as well as coffin hardware and wood (Photograph 5.101; Appendix 5.2).

The feature terminated on 10/14/15 at the depth of 68cmbd, and machine excavations below the burial found no additional shafts or features.

- Feature C2-F5 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F5 was first identified on 10/9/15 as a dark yellowish brown soil stain, located immediately south of and parallel to Feature C2-F4 at 62cmbd (Figure 5.29). The 120cm long feature was 45cm wide at its west end and 35cm wide at its east end (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature found the outline of a wood coffin, coffin nails, and coffin screw caps, but no human remains (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2; Photograph 5.102).

The feature was interpreted as an empty burial shaft and was terminated at 82cmbd on 10/12/15. Machine excavations beneath the soil stain found no additional shafts or features.

- Feature C2-F6, Burial 51 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F6 was identified on 10/9/15 as a tapered feature located immediately south of and parallel to Feature C2-F5 (Figure 5.29). The 105cm long dark yellowish brown soil stain was identified at 59cmbd and measured 48cm wide at the west end and 40cm at the east end (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the shaft encountered minimal disarticulated bone, designated as Burial 51 (Appendix 5.3). Also recovered were coffin wood, coffin nails, screw caps, evidence of a fabric coffin liner, and brass coffin liner fasteners (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.103).

Excavations terminated at 88cmbd on 10/12/15. Machine excavations beneath the soil stain found no additional shafts or features.

- Feature C2-F8, Burial 54 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F8 was first identified on 10/14/15 as a large square soil stain of dark yellowish brown sandy silt that upon excavation proved to be a small rectangular soil stain representing a disturbed and likely disinterred burial shaft (Figure 5.29; Appendix 5.1). The disturbed burial shaft was 103cm long with a width of 109cm, first delineated at 66cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations into the feature recovered small cranial fragments designated as Burial 54 (Appendix 5.3). Also recovered were cut iron coffin nails, white metal coffin tacks, and coffin wood fragments, however no discernable outline of a coffin was observed (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.104).

The feature terminated at 74cmbd on 10/15/15 and machine excavations beneath the soil stain revealed no further features or burial shafts.

- Feature C2-F9 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F9 was encountered on 10/14/15 at 68cmbd north of and parallel to Feature C2-F8 (Figure 5.29). The 192cm long by 50cm wide dark yellowish brown soil stain was hand excavated to a closing depth of 106cmbd on 10/16/15 (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.105). Although no human remains were encountered, the burial shaft contained evidence of a former burial including coffin wood, cut iron coffin nails, and white metal coffin tacks (Appendix 5.2). Also recovered was one ceramic, four hole button and a kaolin pipe bowl fragment. The feature was interpreted as a disinterred burial.

Machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional soil stains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F11, Burial 55 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F11 was identified and completed on 10/15/15 (Appendix 5.1). The 104cm long by 33cm wide dark yellowish brown silty sand rectangular soil stain was first encountered at 65cmbd, immediately south and parallel to Feature C2-F9 (Figure 5.29). It was originally identified while excavating the large square feature outlined and observed on 10/14/15 as Feature C2-F8. Together they both appeared to be disturbed and disinterred burial shafts. Hand excavations into the feature recovered enamel tooth fragments, designated as Burial 55, but no additional remains were found (Appendix 5.3). However, the feature did contain the outline of an infant-sized coffin that measured 73cm by 24cm. The narrow width could be from historical collapsing of the coffin walls. Artifacts found within the feature include cut iron coffin nails, coffin screws, coffin tacks, and a minimal amount of coffin wood (Appendix 5.2). No photograph was taken due to the lack of an in situ burial, and the amorphous nature of the feature.

Machine excavations beneath the feature found no additional remains or burial shafts.

- Feature C2-F12 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F12 was a rectangular burial shaft identified on 10/16/15 north of and parallel to Feature C2-F9 (Figure 5.29). The 128cm long by 51cm wide dark yellowish brown soil stain was first observed at 61cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations into the feature found coffin nails and the base of a wood coffin at 65cmbd, but no human remains (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.106).

The feature terminated at 70cmbd on 10/16/15 and machine excavations below the soil stain found no further features or artifacts

- Feature C2-F22, Burials 62 and 62a (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

This rectangular shaft feature was found on 10/27/15, extending east into Trench C2-4 (Figure 5.29). The 140cm by 45cm feature was first observed at 78cmbd as a dark yellowish brown soil stain (Appendix 5.1). Initial excavations encountered the osteological remains of a young adult female, designated as Burial 62 (Appendix 5.3). Also, coffin handles, nails, wood, and additional coffin hardware were recovered (Appendix 5.2). After Burial 62 was removed, continued excavations into the feature encountered a second burial, designated as Burial 62a (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.107). Burial 62a turned out to be the remains of a child, most likely between the ages of three and four. Associated coffin hardware was typical of a child's burial, and included star-shaped brass coffin tacks (Appendix 5.2).

The feature was excavated to a depth of 91cmbd on 11/3/15 and machine excavations below the burials found no further remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F23, Burials 63 and 63a (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Immediately south of and parallel to Feature C2-F22, Feature C2-F23 was first observed at 53cmbd on 10/27/15 (Appendix 5.1). The 144cm by 45cm rectangular shaft also extended east into Trench C2-4 (Figure 5.29). Excavations into the dark yellowish brown soil matrix encountered a relatively intact burial, designated as Burial 63

(Appendix 5.3). Like Burial 62 to the north, a second burial was found within this burial shaft and designated as Burial 63a (Photograph 5.108). Burial 63 was an adult female, whereas Burial 63a was a female of undetermined age. Coffin hardware found in the feature included white metal coffin screws, coffin tack caps, and the remnants of a coffin or nameplate. Burial 63 was found with a gold dental bridge at the cranium (Appendix 5.2).

After the remains were removed, the feature terminated at 92cmbd on 11/3/15 and machine excavations below the burials encountered no further remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F24, Burial 64 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F24 was first observed on 10/27/15, immediately north of and parallel to Feature C2-F22 (Figure 5.29). The 175cm by 63cm feature was first encountered at 53cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the dark yellowish brown feature revealed human remains, designated as Burial 64 (Appendix 5.3). The relatively intact and in situ remains of an adult probable female were found, together with coffin hardware, including the severely decomposing remains of a coffin or nameplate (Photograph 5.109; Appendix 5.2).

Excavations continued to the base of the feature at 73cmbd on 11/6/15. Machine excavations below the burial encountered no further remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F25, Burial 65 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F25 was encountered on 11/4/15, immediately to the north of Feature C2-F26 (Figure 5.29). The 113cm long by 40cm wide dark yellowish brown shaft feature was identified at 60cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations into the feature found the remains of a wood coffin, containing human remains of a child, designated as Burial 65 (Appendix 5.3). Also recovered through excavations were cut iron coffin nails, white metal coffin tack caps, a possible shroud pin, coffin wood, and the remnants of a coffin or nameplate (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.110).

Excavations terminated on 11/4/15 at 73cmbd. Machine excavations below the burial encountered no further features or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F26 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F26 was a rectangular burial shaft identified on 11/2/15 southeast of Feature C2-F35, which is located predominantly in Trench C2-2 (Figure 5.29). The 214cm long by 45cm wide dark yellowish brown soil stain was first observed at 71cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations into the feature encountered coffin wood, iron cut coffin nails, coffin hardware, and three ceramic four-hole buttons, but no human remains (Appendix 5.2).

The feature appears to be the remnants of an exhumed burial, and terminated at 101cmbd on 11/2/15 (Photograph 5.111). Machine excavations beneath the feature encountered no further soil stains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F27 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

This rectangular shaft feature was found to the east of Feature C2-F26 on 11/3/15 (Figure 5.29). Measuring 100cm long by 62cm wide and first observed at 60cmbd, only glass, shell, slag, sheet metal, and fragments of cut iron coffin nails were recovered (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2).

The dark yellowish brown feature terminated at 73cmbd on 11/4/15 and no human remains were found. It was interpreted as a historically exhumed burial shaft. Machine excavation below the soil stain encountered no further features or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F30 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F30 was a square soil stain that was identified on 11/5/15 at a depth of 73cmbd (Appendix 5.1). The 200cm by 160cm dark yellowish brown feature first appeared to be the remains of a previously exhumed burial shaft, producing nails and coffin hardware (Appendix 5.2). However, as excavations continued, this turned out to be a larger soil stain containing several individual soil stains within it, designated as Features C2-F28, C2-F29, and C2-

F31 (Figure 5.29). It is likely that the upper strata of each of these features was disturbed and blended during the historic past, creating the larger square shaped feature designated as C2-F30.

- Feature C2-F28 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F28 was a rectangular shaft feature identified to the west of Feature C2-F24 at 65cmbd (Figure 5.29). It was found and excavated on 11/13/15 and measured 115cm in length by 151cm in width (Appendix 5.1). The large feature appeared to have been the result of multiple exhumed burials that together created a large soil stain (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the shaft encountered coffin wood fragments, cut iron coffin nail fragments, sheet metal, copper battery cores, redware, whiteware, bottle glass, and coffin tacks (Appendix 5.2). This mixture of artifacts further suggests the feature was disturbed historically.

The feature terminated in sterile subsoil at 88cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Machine excavations beneath the feature found no further artifacts or soil stains.

- Feature C2-F29 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F29 was a rectangular yellowish brown soil stain, measuring 160cm in length by 65cm in width (Figure 5.29; Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the top of the feature at 63cmbd found a small, very shallow coffin stain at 73cmbd, measuring only 55cm in length by 17cm in width (Photograph 5.112). The narrow width is likely due to the walls of the coffin collapsing inward beneath the weight of the earth above it.

This cluster of coffin wood and coffin hardware contained no human remains and was excavated to a final depth of 78cmbd and no additional features or soil stains were found beneath (Appendix 5.2).

- Feature C2-F31, Burials 66 and 66a (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F31 was a rectangular burial shaft encountered at 49cmbd on 11/5/15 (Figure 5.29). It was located between Feature C2-F25 to the west, and Feature C2-F22 to east (Figure 5.29). The 100cm long by 50cm wide dark yellowish brown soil stain was originally encountered as part of the excavation of a larger soil stain that encompassed Feature C2-F28 (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.29). Hand excavations into Feature C2-F31 encountered stacked burials, designated as Burials 66 and 66a (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.113). These were determined to be the relatively intact, in situ remains of an adult female and a second person of unknown sex and age. Also recovered from the feature were two white metal coffin or nameplates, white metal coffin screws, coffin tacks, and coffin screw caps, ceramic buttons, cut iron coffin nails, and coffin wood, some with traces of ivory paint (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations of the feature terminated at 105cmbd on 1/14/15 and machine excavations found no further remains or artifacts beneath.

- Feature C2-F37 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F37 was first encountered on 11/20/15 at 93cmbd to the south of Feature C2-F27 (Figure 5.29). The rectangular feature measured 167cm in length by 72cm in width, and was a very shallow collection of wood and coffin nails found in yellowish brown silty sand that turned out to be the base of a coffin (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2).

After the coffin wood was removed, the feature was excavated to a closing depth of 100cmbd on 11/23/15, and no further artifacts or soil stains were encountered.

- Feature C2-F39 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F39 was located immediately north of Feature C2-F24 and extended east into Trench C2-4 (Figure 5.29). The dark yellowish brown rectangular shaft feature measured 205cm by 65cm, and was first observed at 59cmbd on 11/24/15 (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature found no evidence of a burial, and found mottled yellow brown to dark brown disturbed soil (Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.114). Coffin wood, coffin nails, and coffin hardware were encountered at 72cmbd, but no human remains were recovered (Appendix 5.2).

The feature excavation was completed at 11/30/15 at a depth of 81cmbd, and no additional artifacts or remains were found.

- Feature C2-F40, Burial 71 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

To the north of Feature C2-F39, Feature C2-F40 was encountered at 40cmbd on 11/24/15 (Figure 5.29). The 160cm by 42cm rectangular shaft feature was composed of dark gray, compact gravelly sandy silt (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature encountered a cranium, designated as Burial 71 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.115). The burial was an in situ, relatively intact child between the ages nine and 11 of undetermined sex. Also recovered from the feature were brass coffin tacks, cut iron coffin nails, fragments of a white metal coffin or nameplate, coffin wood, and 11 ceramic four-hole buttons (Appendix 5.2).

Upon removal of the burial and all associated remains, the burial was excavated to a final depth of 57cmbd on 12/1/15. No additional remains or artifact were found beneath.

- Feature C2-F41 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F41 was identified immediately to the north of Feature C2-F40, but was a much smaller shaft feature measuring 77cm by 39cm (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.29). First observed at 55cmbd on 11/24/15, the dark yellowish brown silty sandy soil stain contained a broken headstone that said "Our Pets Emma Charlie and Eddie" (Appendix 5.2; Photographs 5.116 and 5.117). The shaft feature beneath the headstone contained coffin nails, glass bottle fragments, coffin tack caps, a kaolin pipe bowl, but no human remains. The feature was interpreted as a child-sized burial truncated or disinterred historically.

Excavations were completed 12/1/15 at 67cmbd, and no additional artifacts or soil stains were found.

- Feature C2-F46, Burial 76 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F46 was identified at the north end of the trench on 11/30/15 (Figure 5.29). The rectangular shaft feature was 210cm long by 56cm wide, and was first observed as a dark yellowish brown soil stain at 50cmbd (Appendix 5.1). In addition to finding domestic artifacts, including flower pot fragments, bottle glass, and brick fragments, a human tooth was encountered, and this were designated as Burial 76 (Appendix 5.3). Feature excavations exposed the outline of a wood coffin complete with six coffin handles, cut iron coffin nails, and cut mammal bones (Appendix 5.2). Human remains were limited to a tooth and ulna shaft fragments (Photograph 5.118).

The feature was interpreted as a historically exhumed burial shaft and terminated at 89cmbd on 12/8/15. Machine excavations beneath the burial shaft found no additional remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F48, Burial 77 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F48 was identified on 12/7/15, immediately south and parallel to Feature C2-F46 (Figure 5.29). The rectangular shaft feature was 199cm long by 61cm wide and was found at 55cmbd (Appendix 5.1). Hand excavations into the dark yellowish brown feature matrix identified in situ human remains designated as Burial 77 (Appendix 5.3). The remains were determined to be those of an adult male, encased in a degraded tapered wood coffin. Found within the feature were fragments of coffin hardware, coffin wood, and a white metal rectangular coffin nameplate on the pelvis (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.119).

The feature excavations terminated at 91cmbd on 12/8/15. No additional remains or artifacts were found beneath.

- Feature C2-F50 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Feature C2-F50 was found at 42cmbd on 12/8/15, north of and parallel to Feature C2-F41 (Figure 5.29). The small square shaft feature measured 43cm on each side (Appendix 5.1). Excavations into the feature found no human remains, but found coffin remains such as wood, cut iron coffin nails, and coffin bolt caps (Appendix 5.2). In addition, one small ceramic two-hole button was also recovered (Appendix 5.2).

The dark yellowish brown feature was fairly shallow, terminating at 46cmbd, for a total depth of only 4cm (Appendix 5.1). It was interpreted as the base of a previously exhumed or severely truncated burial shaft, likely for a child. Excavations were completed on 12/8/15.

- Gravestones (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery)

Fragments of gravestones, including headstones and footstones, were found in the fill of Trench C2-3. One such footstone was found between Features C2-F22 and C2-F31, measuring 68cm long by 14.7cm wide and 4cm thick (Figure 5.29). This oblong shaped footstone with a slightly rounded top bore the engraving “M.A.M.” (Appendix 5.2). None of the other fragments had discernible writing.

Trench C2-4: Trench C2-4 was located between Trench C2-1 to the north, Trench A3-2 to the south, Trench C2-3 to the west, and Trench C2-5 to the east (Figure 5.1). The trench measured 18m in length north to south and 6.2m in width, and opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 12.2cmbd. The trench was found to be predominantly comprised of mottled sandy light brownish gray and yellowish brown soil with evidence of historical disturbance (Photograph 5.120). Scattered coffin hardware in a disturbed context was found in the trench in the mixed subsoil (Appendix 5.2).

Four features identified as predominantly in Trench C2-3 to the west extended into this trench; Features C2-F22, C2-F23, C2-F24, C2-F39 (Figure 5.29 and 5.30). These contained Burials 62, 62a, 63, 63a, and 64. Each of these features is described in detail under the Trench C2-3 discussion above and is not repeated here. Only Feature C2-F38 was found solely in Trench C2-4, and this did not contain a burial (Figure 5.30; Appendix 5.1).

- Feature C2-F38 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C2-F38 was first identified on 10/27/15 after having been bisected by a backhoe (Appendix 5.1). The rectangular shaft feature was 187cm long and was first encountered at 52cmbd (Figure 5.30). The yellowish brown silty sand soil matrix contained the outline of a wood coffin and hardware, but no human remains (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.121).

After excavations were completed at a depth of 74cmbd on 11/23/15, no additional soil stains or remains were encountered.

Trench C2-5: Trench C2-5 was located between Trench C2-1 to the north, Trench A3-1 to the south, Trench C2-4 to the west and Trench A1-2 to the east (Figure 5.1). The trench was predominantly rectangular except for the eastern border that angled to the east at its northern end. Opening elevation at the center of the trench prior to removing blacktop was 11.7cmbd.

A total of eight features were identified in Trench C2-5, numbered Features C2-F14 through C2-F21. Six of these contained human remains designated as Burials 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 (Figure 5.31). A large ephemeral scatter of bone fragments was found at ca. 56cmbd above one of the features, C2-F21, containing Burial 59. This recovery was indicative of historical disturbance within the shaft. Fill in the trench included artifacts related to burials including buttons, coffin hardware, and three unmarked fragments of headstones as well as brick fragments (Appendix 5.2). Fill also contained one disarticulated human bone, discussed in Chapter VII. Soil matrices in the trench were found to be dark grayish brown subsoil with mottling (Photograph 5.122).

- Feature C2-F14 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C2-F14, a series of headstone fragments under the surface starting at 8cmbd, was originally identified when Trench C2-1 was excavated (Figure 5.31; Appendix 5.1). The dark yellowish brown feature was a collection of headstones, coffin wood, and hardware that had been pushed together and redeposited Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.123). Upon excavation, one headstone had printing carved into it, citing the death of William Henry Golden, an infant, in 1848 (Photograph 5.124). Hardware in the feature included cut iron coffin nail fragments, coffin screws, and brass screw caps (Appendix 5.2).

Artifacts terminated at 78cmbd, and machine excavations beneath the feature found no further remains.

- Feature C2-F15, Burial 56 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

This irregularly shaped feature was approximately 151cm long by 78cm in width, and was identified at 22cmbd in the center of Trench C2-5 (Figure 5.31; Appendix 5.1). The dark yellowish brown feature had no discernible boundaries and no evidence of a coffin. The feature was found on 10/20/15 and excavations began the following day. Eventually, disarticulated and fragmented human remains were found and designated as Burial 56 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.125). Bone, teeth, and coffin hardware were found mixed with bottle glass, as well as a fragment of a white marble headstone (Appendix 5.2).

The feature proved to be extremely shallow, terminating at 26cmbd on 10/22/15, for a total depth of only 4cm. Machine excavations beneath encountered no further remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F16, Burial 60, Feature C2-F17, Burial 57, and Feature C2-F20, Burial 61 (Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery Burials reinterred in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

On 10/20/15 a long rectangular soil stain was observed that ultimately turned out to be three parallel rectangular features, designated as Features C2-F16, C2-F17, and C2-F20 (Figure 5.31; Appendix 5.1; Photograph 5.126). These were originally interpreted as potential child-sized burial vaults, but excavations and the presence of wire cut nails revealed that these were the remains of three early twentieth century wood dynamite boxes that had been packed with human remains encountered in Boone Avenue in 1911 and immediately reinterred in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery (HPI 2010a). Each of these three features is described herein.

- Feature C2-F16, Burial 60

This feature excavation of the shaft, measuring 96cm east to west by 40cm north to south, began on 10/21/15 and was completed on 10/30/15 (Figure 5.31). Originally thought to be stacked child-sized coffins, the presence of a rectangular wood box at 24cmbd with wire nails suggested a post-cemetery date (Appendix 5.1). Long bones and a cranium were encountered in Level 2 in the feature at 64cmbd, designated as Burial 60 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.127). An analysis suggests the remains represent one adult male between the ages of 25 and 35. The feature also produced flat window glass, white metal coffin screw tops, and unidentified iron fragments (Appendix 5.2).

The dark yellowish brown soil stain terminated at 72cmbd and machine excavations beneath found no further remains or artifacts.

- Feature C2-F17, Burial 57

Feature C2-F17 was the northernmost of the three features and measured 98cm east to west by 39cm north to south (Figure 5.31). The dark yellowish brown sandy silt soil matrix extended from 24cmbd to 73cmbd, and contained the remains of multiple individuals who had been reburied in one box and were designated as Burial 57 (Appendices 5.1 and 5.3). Due to the extremely complicated nature of extracting the comingled remains, feature photographs were taken each morning during its excavation, which extended from 10/20/15 through 11/ 7/15 (Photograph 5.128). The MNI was estimated to be 20 due to the presence of completed and/or partial crania. Artifacts recovered from the feature included diamond shaped coffin tack caps, bail-type coffin handles with lugs and brackets, coffin screws, glass from a coffin viewing pane, ceramic buttons, and wood and wire nails from the dynamite box (Appendix 5.2).

Upon completion of the feature excavations, no further remains or artifacts were found.

- Feature C2-F20, Burial 61

Feature C2-F20 was found between Feature C2-F17 to the north and Feature C2-F16 to the south (Figure 5.31). The 100cm by 43cm rectangular shaft found at 24cmbd represented the remains of a reinterred dynamite box circa 1911 (Appendix 5.1). The feature was excavated between 10/23/15 and 10/29/15 and contained an extensive amount of human bone, designated as Burial 61 (Appendix 5.3). It was determined to include the remains of only one individual. Also recovered from the feature were diamond shaped coffin screw plates, bail-type coffin handles with

brackets and lugs, coffin tack caps, fragments of large and medium mammal cut long bone, and wood and wire nails from the dynamite box (Appendix 5.2; Photograph 5.129).

Excavations of the dark yellowish brown feature terminated at 76cmbd and no further remains or artifacts were found below.

- Feature C2-F18 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C2-F18 was identified at the center of Trench C2-5 on 10/21/15 (Figure 5.31). The nondescript dark yellowish brown soil stain was noted at 25cmbd and excavations found that it was not of cultural origin (Appendix 5.1). It likely represented the remains of a former network of tree roots.

Excavations were completed on 10/22/15 to a depth of 55cmbd and no photographs were taken since the feature was determined not to be cultural.

- Feature C2-F19, Burial 58 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C2-F19 was identified on 10/22/15 at 23cmbd (Appendix 5.1; Figure 5.31). Recovered from the feature, which was virtually indistinguishable from the surrounding soil matrix, were cranium and long bone fragments designated as Burial 58 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.130). Also encountered were plastic, glass, a chain link with two brass anchors at either end, cut iron coffin nails, a lead bullet case, coal, and a possible ceramic insulator (Appendix 5.2). Evidence suggests that this was a very disturbed burial that was likely impacted in the twentieth century when the site was graded.

The feature terminated at the very shallow depth of 25cmbd on 10/23/15 and no further remains or artifacts were found beneath.

- Feature C2-F21, Burial 59 (Hedger-Edwards Cemetery)

Feature C2-F21 was encountered at a depth of 15cmbd on 10/22/15 (Figure 5.31). The rectangular shaft feature measured 166cm in length, 40cm in width at the west end, and 30cm in width at the east end (Appendix 5.1). The outline of a tapered wood coffin was found to contain long bones, designated as Burial 59 (Appendix 5.3; Photograph 5.131). The feature was excavated to a final depth of 24cmbd on 10/23/15, and was also found to contain colorless, flat window glass, amber, brown, and colorless bottle glass, whiteware, cloth, a battery core, and leather fragments, possibly from a shoe (Appendix 5.2).

Excavations beneath the feature found no additional intact burial shafts, but did recover a large scatter of bone fragments at 52cmbd (Figure 5.31). It appears that this area had been disturbed when the site was graded in the twentieth century.

C. Feature Summary

There were a total of 34 burial-related features lacking human remains that were excavated across the APE (Figure 5.1). Some contained remnants of coffin hardware; many contained fragments of coffin wood but little else (see Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). Table V-1 below provides summary data regarding these burial shafts and their contents:

Table V-1: Summary of Burial Shaft Features Lacking Human Remains²

Feature #	Cemetery	Hardware Date Est.	Handles	Coffin Info.
A3-F6	H-E			
A3-F11	H-E			
A3-F17	H-E			

² Table does not include features unrelated to the former cemeteries.

Feature #	Cemetery	Hardware Date Est.	Handles	Coffin Info.
A3-F18	H-E			
A3-F19	H-E			
A3-F25	DRC			
A3-F26	DRC			
A3-F27	DRC			hexagonal
A3-F28	DRC	post 1853		
A3-F29	DRC			
A3-F30	DRC			
A3-F31	DRC			
A3-F33	DRC			
C1-F2	H-E		short bar	
C1-F4	H-E			
C2-F5	DRC			hexagonal
C2-F7	DRC			rectangular
C2-F9	DRC			rectangular
C2-F10	DRC	ca. 1865	bail	
C2-F12	DRC			
C2-F14	H-E	headstone 1848		
C1-F21	H-E			
C2-F26	DRC			
C2-F27	DRC			
C2-F28	DRC			
C2-F29	DRC			hexagonal
C2-F30	DRC			
C2-F32	DRC			
C2-F37	DRC			rectangular
C2-F38	DRC			
C2-F39	DRC			
C2-F41	DRC			
C2-F47	DRC	ca.1880	short bar	
C2-F50	DRC			

There were 24 features excavated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery that were identified as burial shafts and lacked human remains, presumably due to exhumation in the late nineteenth century. Six of these bore evidence of their former coffins; three being hexagonal and three being rectangular. In many cases coffin shape could not be established, even by looking at hardware patterns. Three features that had relatively intact coffin hardware that was diagnostic were assigned dates of post 1853, ca. 1865, and ca.1880, if one is relying on hardware similarities to references in published coffin hardware trade catalogs (see Appendix 5.2). However, these dates are not definitive since styles overlapped between competitors, and designs were in use for multiple years depending on how popular they were. These dates are consistent with the use of the cemetery after its established date of 1845.

In the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, only ten burial shafts that lacked human remains were encountered and excavated, and these were predominantly found at extremely shallow depths suggesting that they had been disturbed or that their former burials had run the natural course of decomposition rather than having been deliberately disinterred (see Figure 5.1). Only one contained coffin handles of the short bar type, with an estimated date of ca.

1880 based on design. Feature C2-F14 contained a headstone with the death date of 1848, but no associated burial shaft. None of the empty burial shafts from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery could definitively be dated any earlier than 1848, since many lacked hardware and negative evidence is not a viable standard for establishing date of interment.

VI. OSTEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

The following text was provided in a summary report on the osteological material collected at the Crotona Park East site and completed by Vincent Stefan, PhD of Lehman College in 2016.

A. Materials

After the burials and recoveries were transported to the off-site osteology laboratory at Herbert H. Lehman College, the detailed analysis of the remains was undertaken by Dr. Vincent H. Stefan. Because of the sensitive nature of this type of analysis, as well as the continued respectful treatment of the deceased, access to this laboratory and the recovered remains was restricted to authorized personnel.

The skeletal remains were examined by Dr. Stefan during the period of December 2015 through March 2016. Each of the skeletal elements was cleaned by carefully dry-brushing the bones to remove any remaining soil. Wood sticks were used to remove the rocky soil matrix adhering to many of the bones. Many of the excavated bones that had been discovered in the field to be compressed or almost completely crushed were left partially encased in soil to prevent their complete disintegration. None of the excavated skeletal elements were washed or completely submerged in water. During this process the bones were gently handled in order to ensure that any subtle surface information could be recorded. All laboratory staff wore latex gloves to protect both the individuals and the skeletal elements from contamination. Adhesives were used to repair or reconstruct some of the skeletal material (i.e. crania).

Once the skeletal elements were cleaned, an initial laboratory assessment was conducted to make a determination regarding the level of in situ preservation for each of the burials/recoveries. Each individual skeletal element was analyzed following standard osteological data collection protocols (Bass 2005; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), and using techniques typical of forensic anthropological investigations (Moore-Jansen et al. 1994; Jantz and Owsley 2005; see below).

B. Methods

Once the bones were cleaned, the skeletal material was inventoried and osteometric data were obtained. Bioarchaeologists use specialized tools to take standardized measurements or scores of bones (or bone features) for assistance in making assignments of sex, age, ancestry, occupation, and stature. Each bone was identified by type and measured according to the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The use of the Standards offers a comprehensive system of collecting data relevant to most of the major questions and interests addressed by skeletal biologists. Researchers use the collected information, provided in a consistent data format, for comparisons with other archaeological investigations. Standardized recording forms from Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) were utilized to document and record observations.

When possible, cranial, upper body, and lower body measurements were taken for the excavated burials and recoveries from the Crotona Park East Cemetery project. Appendix 7.1 provides the osteometric data for the burials, while Appendix 7.2 provides the osteometric data for Burial 57, historically disturbed and reburied comingled remains. Many of the measurements were impossible to take as bones were found to be missing or extremely fragmented. Accurate measurements could also not be taken if the bones were damaged or warped. The recovered bones were also carefully examined for the presence/absence of non-metric skeletal traits.

For this report, a general description of each biological characteristic (i.e. age, sex, biological affinity, stature, etc.) for the cemetery remains as a whole is provided.

Sex

Sex was assessed according to the visible biological variation which exists between male and female skeletons. In other words, the systematic differences, or variations in size and shape, between male and female adult individuals (e.g., the size and robustness of these bones) facilitated sex assignments for the cemetery population. Sex was estimated using methods concerning pelvic attributes including pubic symphysis morphology (Phenice 1969),

general overall pelvic morphology (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994), and cranial morphology (Acsády et al 1970) when these elements were available. General morphology of the pelvis is still considered the most accurate element for sexing, yielding up to 98 percent accuracy in some collections (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Cranial morphology is the next most accurate element for sexing, however biases exist. For example, due to hormone fluctuation throughout life, young male crania may resemble female crania and old female crania may resemble typical male crania (Walker 1995). Thus, if only cranial sexing methods were used on an individual, that individual was deemed “probable,” (see below) even if all cranial markers suggest one sex.

If pelvises or crania were not complete enough for these methods to be used, tertiary sexing methods were used. These methods included maximum diameter of the femoral head (Pearson 1919; Stewart 1979; Thieme 1957; Krogman and İşcan 1986) and appearance of the composite arch and other characteristics of the preauricular surface of the os coxa (Bruzek 2002). If exclusively tertiary methods were employed, which happened often due to the fragmentary nature of a majority of remains in this collection, this resulted in a “probable” sex category for that individual. If there were no elements that could verify the sex of an individual or a rough age for an individual, they were simply deemed “indeterminate.” Thus, besides “male” or “female,” additional categories of “probable male,” “probable female” and “indeterminate” were used for those adults too fragmentary or incomplete to make a confident estimation of sex. Sex was estimated for adults only as no confident sexing methods are currently available for subadults.

Age (at time of death)

The human body has specific age related indicators of growth as well as observable degenerative conditions that provide information to formulate an age assessment. Estimation of adult age was based (primarily) on pubic symphyseal (Brooks and Suchey 1990; Hartnett 2010a), auricular surface morphology (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985), morphology of the sternal end of the 4th rib (İşcan et al. 1984; Hartnett 2010b) and cranial suture closure (Meindl and Lovejoy 1985) when these elements were available. Dental development, eruption and occlusion (Haavikko 1970; Lunt and Law 1974; Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999), and postcranial epiphyseal union (Scheuer and Black 2000; Webb and Suchey 1985) were primarily used for subadult age estimation. If these methods were unable to be performed, tertiary methods such as dental wear analysis (Brothwell 1992; Lovejoy 1985) were used.

Age of individuals was controlled for by establishing several age categories and subsequent generalized age groups as birth to 3 years (infant), 4-12 years (juvenile), 13-18 years (adolescent), and 18 years and above (adult). If age estimation was impossible or unclear, a category of “indeterminate” was given to individuals with no estimation information from skeletal/archaeological analyses and “indeterminate adult” was given to those where non-subadult status was (at least) inferred. If the medial clavicle epiphysis was unfused when all other epiphyses were fused, the individual was placed in the “adolescent” category. If the clavicle was unavailable or too fragmentary to assess for age, and no other unfused epiphyses or epiphyseal lines were present on available material, the individual was included as an adult of undetermined age. Lastly, the category of “subadult” was given to individuals who were assessed as non-adult, but which could not be given a clear age category.

Table VI-1 below summarizes these categories and associated ages that were assigned based on the osteological evidence as described above:

Table VI-1: Summary of Categories for Age at Time of Death

Category	Est. Age at Time of Death
Infant	0-3 years
Juvenile	4-12 years
Adolescent	13-18 years
Subadult	0-18 years
Adult	18+ years
Indeterminate Adult	18+ years
Indeterminate	Unable to estimate

Biological Affinity

The assessment of biological affinity was accomplished primarily through the assessment of discrete morphological features of the face/dentition and metric assessment of estimated craniofacial morphology following Gill and Rhine (1990) and Bass (2005). Although the examination of the human skull reveals many similar morphological features, there are some subtle traits that can be attributed to specific ancestral groups. These include, but are not limited to, nasal opening and bone morphology, morphology of the cranial vault, and eye orbit shape. Because many of the skulls were distorted, crushed, and/or missing, only a limited number of known cranial traits were used to attribute geographical ancestry within this sample. Additionally, due to the heavily damaged and warped nature of nearly all of the relatively complete crania present, craniofacial measurements could not be obtained and analyzed via statistical software.

Stature

As humans age from birth to adulthood there is an increase in height until middle age when a decrease in height begins to occur. Although height is determined by genetics, other factors such as diet, environment, and illness can have an effect on bone growth. The laboratory analysis included the examination and measurement of the intact long bones. If present and intact, the measurements of the humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, and fibula for each identified in situ burial were used for living stature estimation. Stature was then estimated from these long bone measurements using sex specific linear regression formulae developed from nineteenth -twentieth century population averages by early sample studies (Trotter 1970) and those contained in FORDISC 3.1.303 (Jantz and Owsley 2005). Lastly, the fact that this cemetery likely consisted of individuals of Caucasian descent, paired with the non-metric traits of several individuals of the collection which suggest Caucasian ancestry, led to the use of stature formulae produced using primarily European/Caucasian skeletons, though stature methods for other ancestries exist.

Dental Analysis

The human dentition that was excavated with the burials and recoveries was cleaned, identified, measured, and analyzed in the laboratory. The examination of both deciduous and permanent teeth included creating a dental inventory recording tooth number, dental morphology (including defects, breakage, and pathological conditions), attrition rates (dental wear), root closure, antemortem tooth loss, and dental osteometrics.

Dental elements of the Crotona Park East collection were used for many assessments including aging, biological affinity, and general health status of individuals. Several burials consisted of exclusively dental elements. When concerning dentition, elements were listed in classic anthropological coding fashion (Hillson 1996) if not written out for side, tooth, and placement. For deciduous dentition, elements were listed in lower case letters for the side and tooth type, and a super- (maxillary) or sub- (mandibular) script number attached to these letters corresponding to the tooth placement in the dental arcade. For example, a deciduous left mandibular second molar was written as "lm₂" and a right maxillary central incisor was written as "ri¹." For permanent (adult) teeth the coding method is very similar using capital letters for side and tooth type, with the same sub- or super-script for tooth number and placement in the dental arcade. Thus, a left maxillary second premolar will be listed as "LP²." If tooth number or position in arcade were not able to be determined, the dental code was adjusted. For example, if a second incisor was assessed, but it was not able to be determined if it was maxillary or mandibular, simply "I2" was written.

Pathology

The skeletal elements from the burials and recoveries excavated from within the former Crotona Park East Cemetery were examined for the presence of pathological conditions (abnormalities that have affected the structure of the bones). The remains were examined for any physical evidence of dental pathology, joint disease, non-specific stress indicators, trauma, non-specific infection, congenital conditions, circulatory disorders, metabolic diseases, neoplastic conditions, infectious disease and other conditions (e.g., occupational stress markers, fungal infections, hematological disorders, etc.). Although widespread throughout the population (see Waldron 2007), only a limited number of diseases leave physical markers on bones (Ortner 2003). Further, due to the incomplete or fragmentary nature of many of these remains, indicators of disease or other health stress may have been lost, possibly skewing

the health profile of this sample. Thus, though pathological lesions were noted when exhibited, the results below may not accurately describe the health status of the entire population this sample represents.

Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)

In addition, for the summary discussions of the recoveries the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was determined. This designation refers to the fewest possible number of individuals that are represented by the skeletal elements present in each recovery. Multiple individuals are determined based on the duplication of bones and any differentiations noted between the bones, such as age or sex. A more detailed description for more intact burials was also provided, with this description including a summary of the results of the osteological examination with details about the estimated age at death, sex, burial context, association, bone preservation, stature, dental variations, and pathological conditions (Chapter VII). In most cases, the fragmentary nature of the recoveries (either cluster or isolate) provided minimal osteological information (e.g., age, sex, stature).

Of note, Burials 57, 60 and 61 are commingled burials consisting of human remains that were previously encountered during excavation for a sewer installation on Boone Avenue in 1911. The recovered remains were repacked into three used dynamite boxes, and buried side by side in a row within the Hedger-Edwards section of the cemetery (Figures 5.1 and 5.31).

VII. BURIAL DESCRIPTIONS

A. Descriptions

The twentieth century regrading of the site to level it and the subsequent paving of the property resulted in the truncation of much of the pre-development land surface, disturbing and disarticulating many burials – particularly where bedrock was shallow and burials therefore were presumably closer to the surface. Furthermore, since remains were no longer buried beneath deep protective soil in many locations, burials were left vulnerable to the effects of runoff and compression from heavy machinery passing above them. While paving can often seal buried archaeological remains and protect them from later disturbances, in this case it is clear that grading, paving, and the continued vehicular use of the impound lot did also cause damage to remains. Some burials were encountered immediately beneath the gravel underbedding for the parking lot and bore evidence of historic truncation; others were so disturbed that only partial osteological remains were still in situ. Some remains were found disarticulated and mixed with twentieth century automobile-related artifacts as described below. In the Dutch Reformed Church section of the site along Boone Avenue, there was clear evidence of partial or complete exhumation of burials. In these cases only shafts with scant hardware or shafts with minimal osteological remains were encountered.

For the following burial descriptions, all osteological material recovered is described in detail. If evidence is present, sex, age, ancestry, and height estimations are provided as described in Chapter VI. Field photographs and field drawings, where relevant, are presented on the first page of the burial description. Artifacts of interest, if any, are highlighted on the second page of the burial description, and unnumbered photographs of many artifacts are provided herein to provide a more comprehensive context of the burial. Both burial and artifact photographs may be repeats of photographs set for the report and presented in Chapter V (Trench Excavation Results) and Chapter IX (Artifact Analysis). Not all burials had artifacts of interest, and many only had coffin wood and/or nails associated with them. These are not described in detail herein but are all inventoried in Appendix 5.2.

For a full description of the features associated with specific burials (unless indicated as an isolated recovery), see Chapter V and Appendix 5.1. For a detailed artifact inventory for each burial, see Appendix 5.2. See Appendix 5.3 for a detailed description of the field recovery of each burial, and Appendix 7.1 for a full inventory of all osteological recoveries. In addition to the in situ burials, individual bones were collected from disturbed matrices at the site. These were designated as Recovery Numbers one through three. A brief discussion of each is included in this section.

Burial 1:

Trench A2-1, Feature A2-F2

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Nearly complete, fragmentary cranium. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual being female: weak glabella, sharp supraorbital margins, small mastoid process, weak supramastoid crest, weak nuchal crest, and weak mental eminence (chin; Bass 2005). Fragments of the atlas (C1) and axis (C2) were also present.

Two sections of right femur shaft.

Two sections of left femur shaft; reconstructed articulated length ~27.6cm.

Two sections of right tibia shaft; reconstructed articulated length ~19.0cm.

Left tibia shaft.

Unidentifiable fragments of right and left arm bones and right os coxa.

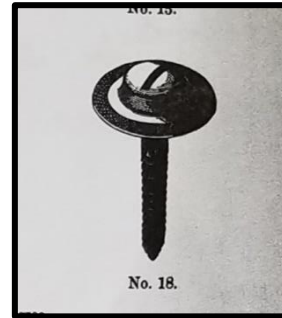
Note the presence of coffin wood at the pelvis and the coffin screw caps evenly spaced at 8cm intervals immediately surrounding the burial. Although coffin screws often serve to secure a coffin, the presence of larger 8cm long cut iron coffin nails found at 55cm intervals in a rectangle outside of the caps suggests the screws may have been decorative or that a tapered coffin may have been placed within a rectangular wood vault.



Burial 1 (continued):

Artifacts of Interest (see Appendix 5.2):

- 19 complete 80mm cut iron coffin nails
- 22 complete 60mm cut iron coffin nails
- 78 fragments 18mm wide slotted and hatched white metal coffin screw caps
- 6 complete 18mm wide slotted hatched white metal coffin screws with caps
- 1 glass finial
- 4 complete 11cm ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser-type buttons
- coffin wood



Close up of coffin screw caps with hatching on rim that were found outlining the burial. Similar in style to “Fine White Metal Coffin Screw No. 18” offered by Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company in their 1865 catalog (upper right).

Burial 2:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (2-3+ Years)

Dentition:

Permanent - Maxillary molar crowns (3), Maxillary I2 crown, Maxillary canine crown, Mandibular molar crowns (2). Complete crown development, unable to determine extent of root development due to fragmentary/lost dentine. Age of individual 2-3+ years (Ubelaker 1999).



Burial 3:

Trench A2-1, Feature A2-F3

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (2-3+ Years)

Miscellaneous dental fragments.

Dentition:

Permanent - Maxillary molar crowns (5), Maxillary premolar crown, Mandibular molar crowns (3).

Complete crown development, unable to determine extent of root development due to fragmentary/lost dentine.

Age of individual 2-3+ years (Ubelaker 1999).



Burial 4:

Trench A2-1, Feature A2-F2;

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult and Adult

Commingle Remains

Cranial and fragmentary dental remains of an immature individual.

Partial cranium of an adult individual: right parietal, parietal notch of right temporal.

Two miscellaneous cranial fragments.



Burial 5:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F3

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible.

Dentition: Right maxillary M^1-M^3 , left maxillary C, left maxillary M^2-M^3 , left mandibular M^2-M^3 , and right mandibular M^2-M^3 , two (2) maxillary premolars, three (3) mandibular incisors, right mandibular premolar and premolar crown. Several of the teeth possessed carious lesions: right maxillary M^3 – 4mm, on mesial surface, at cemento-enamel junction (neck); left maxillary M^3 – 6mm, mesial surface, at neck; right maxillary M^2 – 5mm, distal surface, at neck; left maxillary M^2 – 6mm, distal surface, at neck; and right maxillary M^1 – 6mm, distal surface, at neck.

Fragmentary left scapula.

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

Left ulna shaft fragment.

Fragmentary right ulna.

Fragmentary lumbar vertebra.

Fragmentary ischium.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Nearly complete right femur shaft; highly fragmented.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Fragmentary left and right fibula.



Burial 5 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 44 cut iron coffin nail fragments; and,
- 2 complete iron screws.



Laboratory photograph of Burial 5 dentition.

Burial 6:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F4

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary left humerus.

Distal right humerus shaft fragment.

Fragmentary right radius and ulna.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia and fibula shaft fragments: tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia and fibula shaft fragments: tibia shaft fragment.



Burial 7:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F9

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

The following skeletal elements were present, but were too damaged or insufficient for analysis: mandible, unsided humerus, right scapula and ribs, right radius and ulna, vertebrae, unsided acetabulum (os coxa) with femoral head, left and right femur, left and right tibia, left and right fibula, and possible patella.

Dentition: Mandibular molar with carious lesion and left mandibular canine.

Right femur shaft fragment.



Burial 8:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F10

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

The following skeletal elements were present, but were too damaged or insufficient for analysis: cranium, unisided scapula and clavicle, left humerus, right radius, left femur shaft, left and right tibia, and left and right fibula.

Two humerus shaft fragments: ~7.4cm and ~6.6cm.

Proximal right ulna shaft: ~7.4cm.

Right femur shaft fragment: ~18.2cm.



Burial 9:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F14

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous bone fragments.

Dentition: Complete crown of a maxillary, lateral incisor. Complete crown development, unable to determine extent of root development due to fragmentary/lost dentine.
The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of >4.6 years in males, and >4.4 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999). However, fragmentary nature of the tooth root may place this individual at a much older age.



Burial 10:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F12

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Partial cranium: partial left parietal and occipital, miscellaneous fragments. One feature of the occipital was examined that is consistent with the individual being male: pronounced nuchal crest (Bass 2005). No other sexually diagnostic features.

Fragmentary left and right humerus shafts.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Fragmentary left and right tibia shaft fragments.



Burial 11:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F16

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Miscellaneous cranial fragments.



Burial 12:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-1, Feature C1-F1

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Possible fragmentary lumbar vertebral body.

Right acetabulum, with apex of auricular surface and portion of iliac fossa. A wide greater sciatic notch was observed, consistent with the individual being female (Bass 2005).

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur missing distal end and greater trochanter: ~40.9cm. A vertical femoral head diameter of 41 mm is consistent with the individual being female (Bass 2005). Subtrochanteric measurements (AP – 32mm, ML – 35mm) and midshaft diameter measurements (AP – 31mm, ML – 29mm) were collected.

Miscellaneous femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Right fibula shaft fragments.



Burial 12 (continued):

Artifacts of Interest (see Appendix 5.2):

- 1 small fragment of loose knit brown cloth;
- 9 coffin wood fragments;
- 20 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 3 white metal coffin corner decorations with wood attached;
- 5 right, 2 left iron with white metal coffin handles with lugs, brackets and tips. Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines;
- 8 iron and white metal coffin handle lugs, as described above;
- 11 iron and white metal coffin handle grips, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines;
- 3 silver plated white metal Stoltz, Russell & Co., ca. 1880 No. 6 thumb screw, 36mm wide, 36mm tall, broken screws; and,
- 9 coffin viewing pane glass fragments.



Iron and white metal short swing bar type coffin handles with bars, tips, arms, and two lugs. Lugs have scalloped dotted edges with a leaf motif. Arms are hatched with a floral vine motif. Handles are hollow, and tips are decorated with hatching, leaves, and vines.

Silvered white metal thumbscrews. Appear to be Stoltz, Russell & Co., New York ca. 1880, No. 6 silver plated thumbscrews. Each is 36mm wide, 36mm tall, with screws broken off. (Catalog image below from Springate 2015)



Burial 13:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F2

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium. Dentition: RM¹⁻³, RP¹⁻², RC¹, RI¹⁻², possible LM³, LI₁, RI₁₋₂, RP₁₋₂, RM₂
Heavily fragmented left and right humerus.
Left femur shaft fragments: largest.
Right femur shaft fragments: largest.
Heavily fragmented left and right tibia/fibula.



Burial 13 (continued):



Laboratory photograph of cranial remains including dentition.

Burial 14:

Trench C1-1, Feature C1-F100

**Hedger-Edwards Cemetery/
Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery**

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult

Fragmentary left ulna and radius.

Two left femur shaft fragments, articulated length: ~36.6cm.

Two right femur shaft fragments.

Fragment of left os coxa.

Fragmentary left tibia shaft.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Left fibula shaft fragments: largest.

Right fibula shaft fragment.

Note: Burial 14 was the only burial positioned with its head to the east. Nail patterns suggest a hexagonal coffin, indicating the reverse burial was intentional.



Burial 14 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 16 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 1 iron coffin brad;
- 17 iron with white metal bar type coffin handle grip fragments, undecorated;
- 8 white metal swing bar type coffin handle tip fragments, 11.5cm by 1.7cm, decorative tapered cylindrical, silvered with floral and basket weave decoration. 5 with partial or complete arm;
- 6 iron with white metal bar type coffin handle rectangular lug fragments, 8.1cm by 6.2cm by 2.5cm with geometric decoration, mold #257, 3 screws in each, 2 with brackets with floral motif;
- 3 iron with white metal coffin thumb screw fragments, shell motif;
- 2 white metal coffin plate fragments, 2cm wide by 7cm long, three hole decorative plate, floral motif with rope trim, print on reverse "Smith's Patent...NE 3 No.48;
- 1 ceramic button with shank;
- 47 coffin wood fragments, some with paint or varnish; and,
- 30 fragments of tight weave plain woven black fabric.



White metal short bar type coffin handles with bars, tips, brackets, arms, and two lugs. Lugs (at left) have hatching and "257" imprinted on the reverse – very similar in design to the Harrisburg Burial Case Co. Style 370B ca.1885 (see below). Swing arms have flower and leaves enclosed in ovals running down the length. Hollow handles (below) have ornate tips decorated with vines.



Burial 14 (continued):



Two-hole decorative coffin screw plates (escutcheons), floral motif with fan design ends and twisted rope trim. Print on reverse reads "Smith's Patent...NE 3 No.48."

William Smith, assignor to the Meriden Britannia Company in Meriden, Connecticut, was granted numerous patents for coffin hardware from 1866 through the 1880s (Meriden Britannia Company 1876, 1880).



Coffin thumbscrews with a round base above the (missing) screw shaft. Seven segments of a fan extend up from midshaft and are joined to the base by an oculiform embracing a diamond.



Burial 15:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F3

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Hand phalanx.



Burial 16:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F5

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary skull and C1 (atlas).

Dentition: #9-11, 19 and 32?

Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual being male: large mastoid process, pronounced suprameatal crest, and pronounced nuchal crest (Bass 2005).

Fragmentary metacarpal shafts.

Fragmentary left and right scapula, left clavicle.

Fragmentary left and right humerus shaft.

Fragmentary sternum and ribs.

Fragmentary left os coxa.

Fragmentary right os coxa, primarily ilium and acetabulum.

Left femur shaft fragments: large.

Fragmentary right femur, including shaft fragments and femoral head (vertical head diameter: 50mm, consistent with being male (Bass 2005).

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Right fibula shaft fragments: largest.

Fragmentary talus (trochlea), tarsals and metatarsals.

Small bag of unidentifiable bone fragments.³

Note the traces of a rectangular coffin or nameplate at the pelvis (marked by arrow).

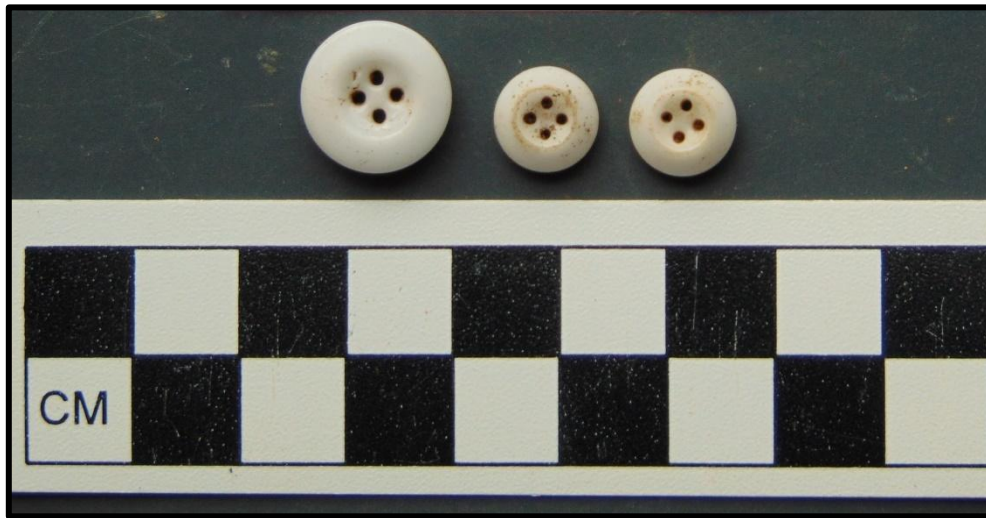


³Skeletal material recovered during artifact processing.

Burial 16 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 14 brass 14mm coffin tack cap fragments, dotted with piecrust rim;
- 45 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 3 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser-type buttons, 1 14mm and 2 10mm;
- 79 coffin wood fragments;
- 100+ fragments of a white metal rectangular coffin plate, illegible;
- 65 tight woven plain black fabric fragments; and,
- 11 complete 19mm wood buttons with shanks.



Three four-hole depressed ceramic Prosser-type buttons.



Fabric covered wood buttons with shanks.

Burial 17:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F6

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adolescent/Adult, 14-23 years

Ancestry: European/Caucasian

Stature: 65.3" ± 3", 5'2.3" – 5'8.3"

Nearly complete skull, with calotte, indicating individual was autopsied. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being female: very slight glabella, slightly sharp supraorbital margin, slight suprameatal/mastoid crests, and moderate nuchal crest (Bass 2005). However, for an individual of this age, sex analysis of the cranium can be skewed due to hormonal levels in the individual (Walker 1995).

Dentition: Nearly a complete set of permanent maxillary dentition, with right M¹ missing, and mandibular dentition, with antemortem loss of left and right M₁. There is a slight Carabelli's Cusp on left M¹.

This dental feature, along with the following cranial/mandibular features: simple cranial sutures, undulating mandibular border, and slanted/pinched ramus, indicate the individual was of European/Caucasian ancestry (Bass 2005).

Cervical vertebrae: C1-C7.

Fragmentary vertebrae: 2 possible cervical vertebrae neural arches, 9 mid-thoracic, T11, T12, L1-L5, and partial sacrum (S1-S3). Spondylolisthesis or spondylolysis of L5 neural arch is evident. Lumbarization of S1 is evident (Barnes 1994:108-113).

Fragmentary ribs.

Left clavicle: ~12.5cm.

Right clavicle: ~10.2cm.

Fragmentary left scapula.

Nearly complete right scapula.

Left humerus: missing surgical neck, greater and lesser tubercles, distal articulation (capitulum, trochlea). Vertical head diameter: ~43mm, consistent with indeterminate sex.

Right humerus shaft fragments: articulated - ~26cm.

Left ulna shaft fragments: articulated ~20.7cm.

Right ulna, proximal portion, missing distal end.

Left radius shaft fragment.

Right radius, missing portion of head.

Right hand and wrist: capitulum, lunate, scaphoid, triquetral, hamate, trapezium, pisiform, metacarpals 1-5.

Hand phalanges: 3 proximal, 5 middle and 6 distal.

Fragmentary left and right os coxa, missing pubic bodies. The ilia possessed moderately narrow greater sciatic notches and no preauricular sulci, consistent with indeterminate sex. The ilia also possessed partially fused iliac crests more evident at the posterior end. This state of fusion is consistent with an age of 14-23 years (Webb and Suchey 1985).

Nearly complete left femur: maximum length ~43.9cm; bicondylar length ~43.7cm. A maximum femoral head diameter of ~44mm scores as "indeterminate" when used for sex assessment (Bass 2005). Subtrochanteric measurements (AP – 25mm, ML – 31mm) and midshaft diameter measurements (AP – 26mm, ML – 26mm) were collected. Stature estimate was calculated using FORDISC 3.0, utilizing a nineteenth century reference sample (Jantz and Owsley 2005).

Right femur, missing distal end. A maximum femoral head diameter of ~46mm is consistent with the individual being male (Bass 2005). Subtrochanteric measurements (AP – 25mm, ML – 29mm) and midshaft diameter measurements (AP – 26mm, ML – 24mm) collected.

Left tibia, proximal ¾.

Fragmentary left fibula shaft.

**Bone fragment.

Burial 17 (continued):

Close up of Burial 17 after removal of cranium,
and before removal of glass coffin viewing pane.



Burial 17 after removal of cranium and glass coffin viewing pane.

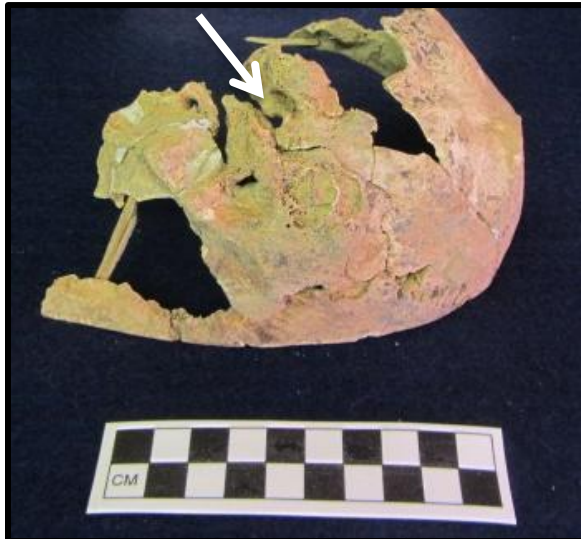
Burial 17 (continued):



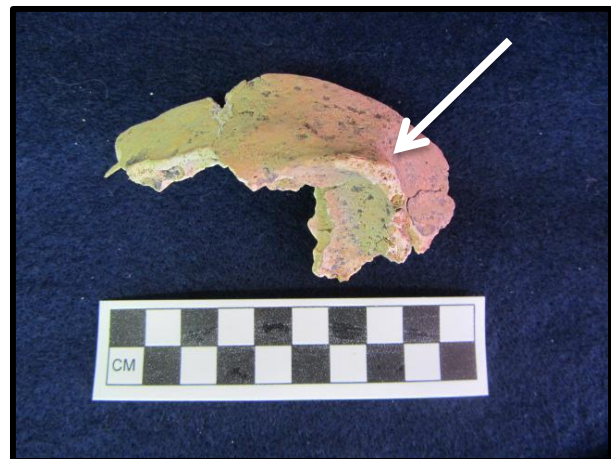
Close up of Burial 17 after removal of viewing pane, with right arm flexed and metatarsals over pelvis.



Close up of Burial 17 cranium with calotte, indicating individual was autopsied.



Close up of Burial 17 cranium, right side evidence of temporal infection.



Close up of Burial 17 cranium, left side orbit osteoid.

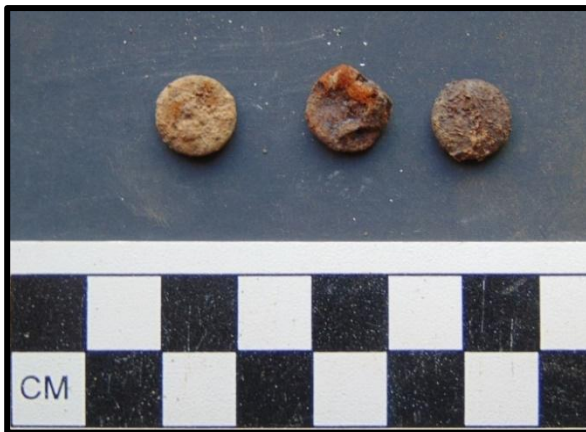
Burial 17 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

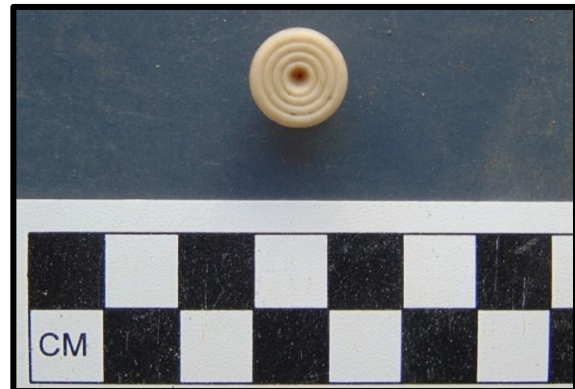
- 5 brass coffin closures;
- 58 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 4 wire coffin nail fragments;
- 8 coffin brads;
- 7 fragments of sheet metal;
- white metal bar type coffin handle grip fragments;
- 1 brass pin;
- 1 brass brooch missing center stone/decoration;
- 1 ceramic shirt stud;
- 1 complete depressed two-hole Prosser type buttons;
- 5 complete depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- 1 brass hooked fastener;
- 1 metal alloy floral object of adornment;
- 2 copper/brass cuff fasteners;
- coffin wood fragments;
- 3 metal buttons; and,
- 125 fragments of light green tinted flat glass from a viewing pane.



Rigid-post floral decorated copper/brass cuff fasteners, found at the wrists.



Metal buttons with shanks.



Rigid-post ceramic shirt stud.



18mm wide metal alloy decorative object of adornment with traces of shank on one side and molded flower petals on opposite side. Possible button.



Brass hooked fastener.

Burial 18:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F7

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being male: medium sized mastoid process, slight suprameatal/mastoid crests, and moderate pronounced nuchal crest (Bass 2005).

Dentition: RI¹⁻², LI¹, LC¹, LM₃, LP₁₋₂, RL₂, RM₃.

Vertebral fragments.

Fragmentary ribs.

Fragmentary left and right scapula.

Fragmentary right clavicle.

Fragmentary left humerus; vertical head diameter: ~43mm.

Fragmentary right humerus.

Fragmentary left and right radius shaft.

Fragmentary left and right ulna shaft.

Fragmentary metacarpal shafts.

Fragmentary left and right os coxa.

Fragmentary left and right femur; head diameter (L) – 47mm, (R) – 47mm, consistent with the individual possibly being male.

Left and right patella.

Fragmentary left and right tibia/fibula.

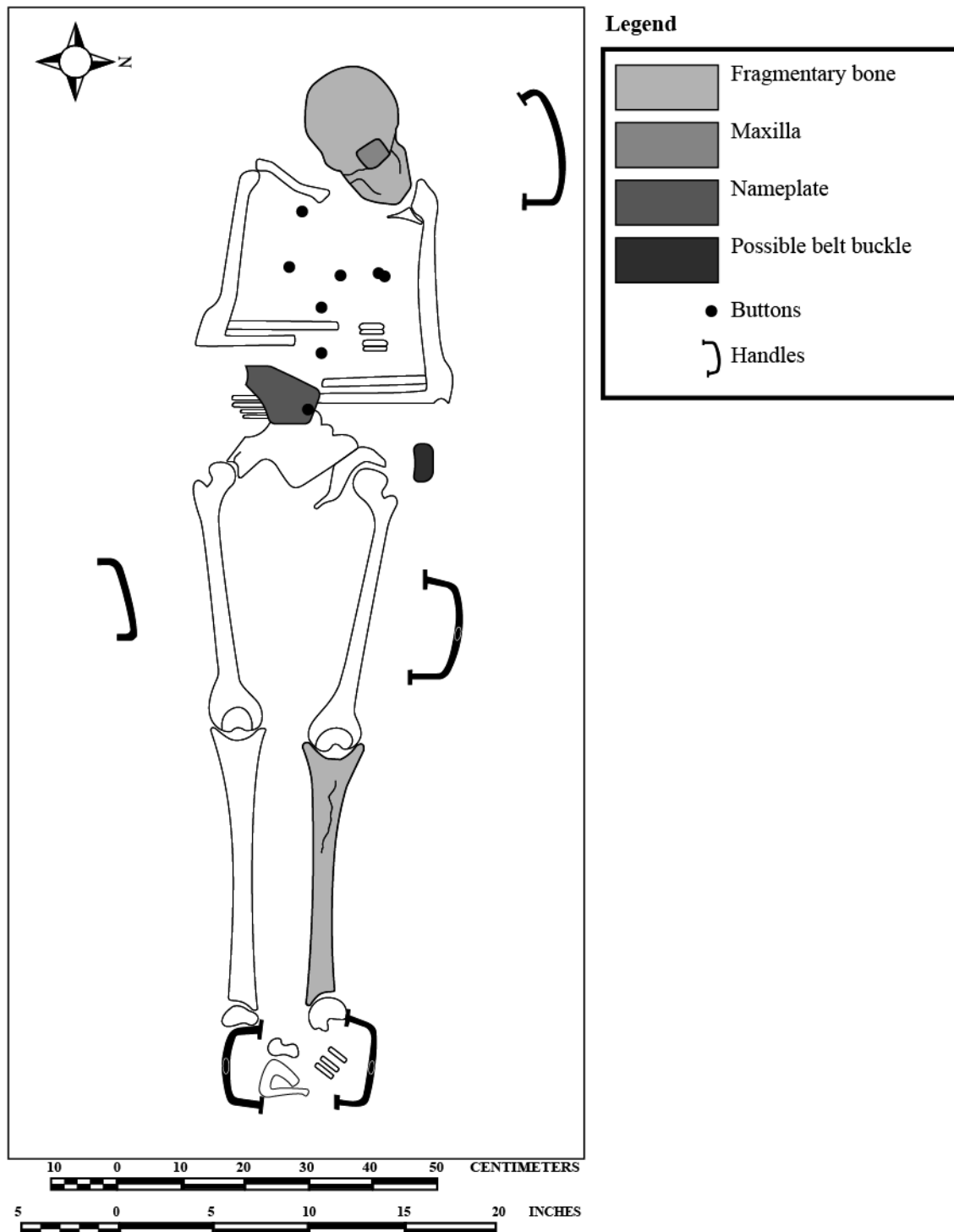
Fragmentary left and right talus.

Burial 18 at right with arms crossing pelvis. Burial 18A at left.

Note bail-type coffin handles at the head, pelvis and feet of Burial 18 (marked by arrows).



Burial 18 (continued):



Burial 18 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 29 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- Coffin screw fragments;
- White metal bail type coffin handles with brackets, lugs, and grips;
- 1 coffin closure or cap lifter;
- 22 white metal tufting tack caps;
- 49 white metal tufting tacks;
- 3 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- 1 two-hole fisheye ceramic button;
- 1 four-hole bone button;
- 5 13mm cloth covered metal buttons with shanks;
- 12 19mm metal buttons, no shanks;
- 1 metal belt buckle;
- Coffin wood fragments; and,
- Leather with tightly woven fabric backing and small tack holes



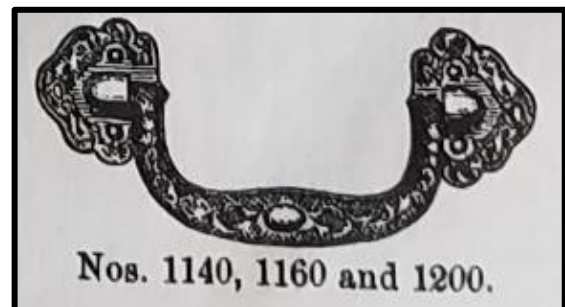
Four Prosser buttons, five cloth covered metal buttons, and a bone button recovered with Burial 18.



Swing bail coffin handles with brackets, lugs, and grips. Similar to style No. 1140 produced by the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Connecticut, as shown in their 1865 catalog (below).



Twelve metal buttons recovered with Burial 18, each 19mm in diameter, suggesting they are from a coat.



Burial 18 (continued):

Simple escutcheons affixed with escutcheon pins or brads.



Possible cap lifter.



Fragment of fabric backed leather shoe or slipper.



Metal buckle.

Burial 18a:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F7, Immediately beneath Burial 18

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Fragmentary left and right femur/tibia/fibula.

Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

Burial 18A at left, Burial 18 at right.

Note that Burial 18A had been sheared historically, and truncated.



Burial 19:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F8

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Possible immature remains.

Fragmentary ribs.

Fragmentary long bone shaft fragments (left and right femur, left tibia/fibula, on bags).

Possible os coxa fragment.

Burial 19 remains including coffin hardware and long bone shaft fragments.

Cranium of Burial 19A, found immediately beneath Burial 19, is exposed at the west end of the feature.



Burial 19 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 16 brass coffin tack caps;
- 35 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- White metal bail type coffin handles, lugs and brackets with stars;
- White metal coffin thumb screw and screw plate with hearts and lilies;
- Coffin wood fragments with traces of white paint;
- Decorative half rounded coffin wood trim painted white; and,
- Fragments of brown loose weave fabric.

Very corroded bail type coffin handle with lug in shape of a star, possibly indicative of a child's burial (McKillop 1995).



Decorative half rounded wood coffin trim attached with small brads and whitewashed or painted white.

Burial 19a:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F8 (Immediately beneath Burial 19)

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being male: blunt supraorbital margins, large mastoid process, pronounced suprameatal/mastoid crests, and moderate pronounced nuchal crest (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent - Maxillary molars (4), premolar (3), and RC^1 , RI^{1-2} , LI^{1-2} , LC^1 . Mandibular: LM_3 & LM_1 (LM_2 lost antemortem), LP_{1-2} , LC_1 , LI_{1-2} , RI_{1-2} , C_1 , RP_{1-2} , RM_{2-3} (RM_1 lost postmortem).

Fragmentary vertebrae.

Fragmentary left and right clavicles.

Left and right humerus shaft fragments.

Left and right ulna shaft fragments.

Left and right radius shaft fragments.

Left and right femur shaft fragments: head diameter - ~47mm consistent with individual being male (Bass 2005).

Left tibia/fibula shaft fragments.

Right tibia/fibula shaft fragments.

Fragmentary elements of the hands and feet.

**Miscellaneous bone fragments.

Burial 19a with right arm crossing waist and left arm flexed at pelvis.

Note the presence of an extremely degrading rectangular coffin or nameplate at the pelvis (marked by arrow).



Burial 19a (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 42 fragments of coffin screw plates with hearts and lilies;
- Coffin screw tacks;
- 38 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- Coffin tack fragments;
- Coffin tufting nail caps;
- 9 white metal coffin screws;
- 5 white metal, Stolts, Russell & Co., coffin screw plates;
- White metal, bail type coffin handles with lugs, and hands with fingers pointing upward;
- 3 wood coffin corners with brass finishing nails;
- Coffin wood with white or mustard colored paint; and,
- An extremely fragmented and illegible coffin or nameplate.



White metal bail type swing coffin handles and lugs. Lugs portray hands with frilled cuffs (possibly indicative of a woman) pointing upward toward heaven. Handle bears clasped hands surrounded by floral motif. Clasped hands can represent a previously deceased loved one aiding the deceased in their ascent to heaven, or can be a symbol of the Masons or the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Graveaddiction.com, February 12, 2017).

Remains Between Burials 19 & 20 (comingled, disturbed):

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F3; Comingled remains

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infants (2.5 – 3.3 Years)

Two (2) immature individuals (due to presence of three petrous pyramid portions of temporal bone).

Miscellaneous cranial fragments.

Vertebral fragments (6) and rib fragments (8). Vertebral arch sections not fused to centrums (<2 years) (Scheuer and Black 2000).

Dentition:

Deciduous - canine: root $\frac{2}{3}$ complete (<3.3 years). Maxillary m1 (3); root complete (>2.5 years). Maxillary m2 (1); root $\frac{1}{2}$ complete (>2.5 years). Mandibular m1 (2). Mandibular m2 (4). The state of deciduous tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 2.5 – 3.3 years in males and females (Lunt and Law 1974; Smith 1991).

Permanent - Maxillary M1, Mandibular M1.

Permanent dentition may be associated with one of the immature individuals.

No photo: comingled disturbed remains found between Burials 19 and 20.

Burial 20:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F9

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (2 – 3+ Years)

Dentition:

Deciduous – Mandibular incisor.

Permanent – M1 crown. Complete crown development, unable to determine extent of root development due to fragmentary/lost dentine.

Age of individual 2-3+ years (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).



Burial 21:

Trench A1-2, Feature A1-F1

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia/fibula shaft fragments.



Burial 22:

Trench A1-2, Feature A1-F2

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Long bone shaft fragments.



Burial 23:

Trench A1-2, Feature A1-F2

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Left and right long bone (probable arm) shaft fragments.

Possible os coxa fragments.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.



Burial 24:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F11

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Miscellaneous bone fragments.

Dentition: RI¹, LI¹, LC¹, Miscellaneous mandibular incisor and premolar.

Vertebral fragments.

Fragmentary left and right os coxa; narrow greater sciatic notch, which is consistent with the individual being male.

Nearly complete left femur; shaft length ~24.6cm. Maximum head diameter: 44mm, consistent with the individual being of indeterminate sex (Bass 2005).

Nearly complete right femur; shaft length ~34.8cm. Maximum head diameter: 43mm, consistent with the individual being of indeterminate sex (Bass 2005).

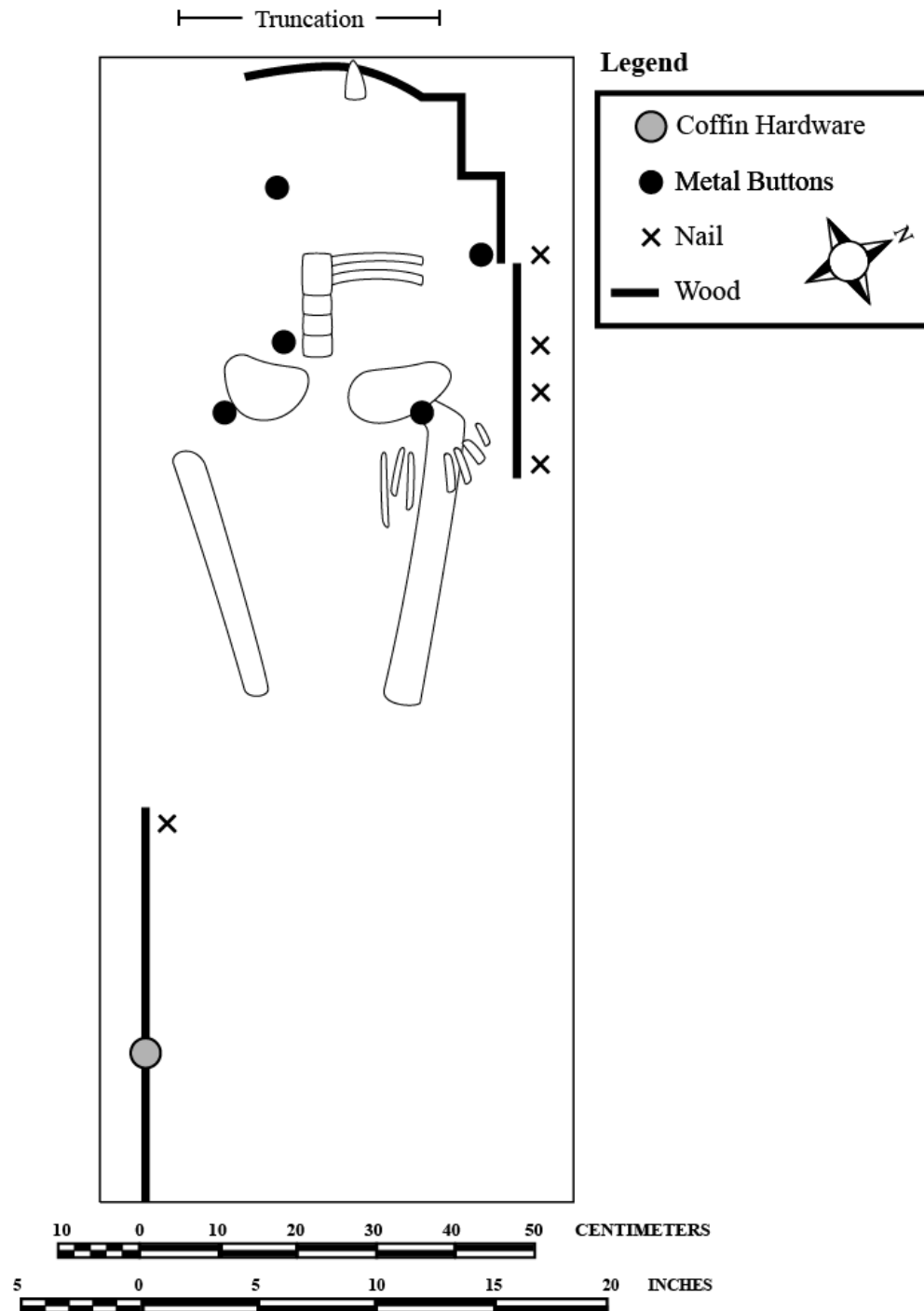
Left tibia/fibula shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Unidentified bone shaft.



Burial 24 (continued):



Burial 25:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F10

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Indeterminate Adult (Male >13.6 Years, Females >12.7 Years)

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being male: moderately pronounced glabella, slightly sharp supraorbital margin, and pronounced suprameatal crests (Bass 2005).

Dentition: RC¹, miscellaneous maxillary premolar, miscellaneous mandibular incisor, miscellaneous mandibular premolar and possible mandibular molar. Complete crown development, unable to determine extent of root development due to fragmentary/lost dentine.

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of >13.6 years in males and >12.7 years in females (Haavikko 1970).

Right mandibular condyle.

Vertebral and rib fragments.

Fragmentary left and right scapula.

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

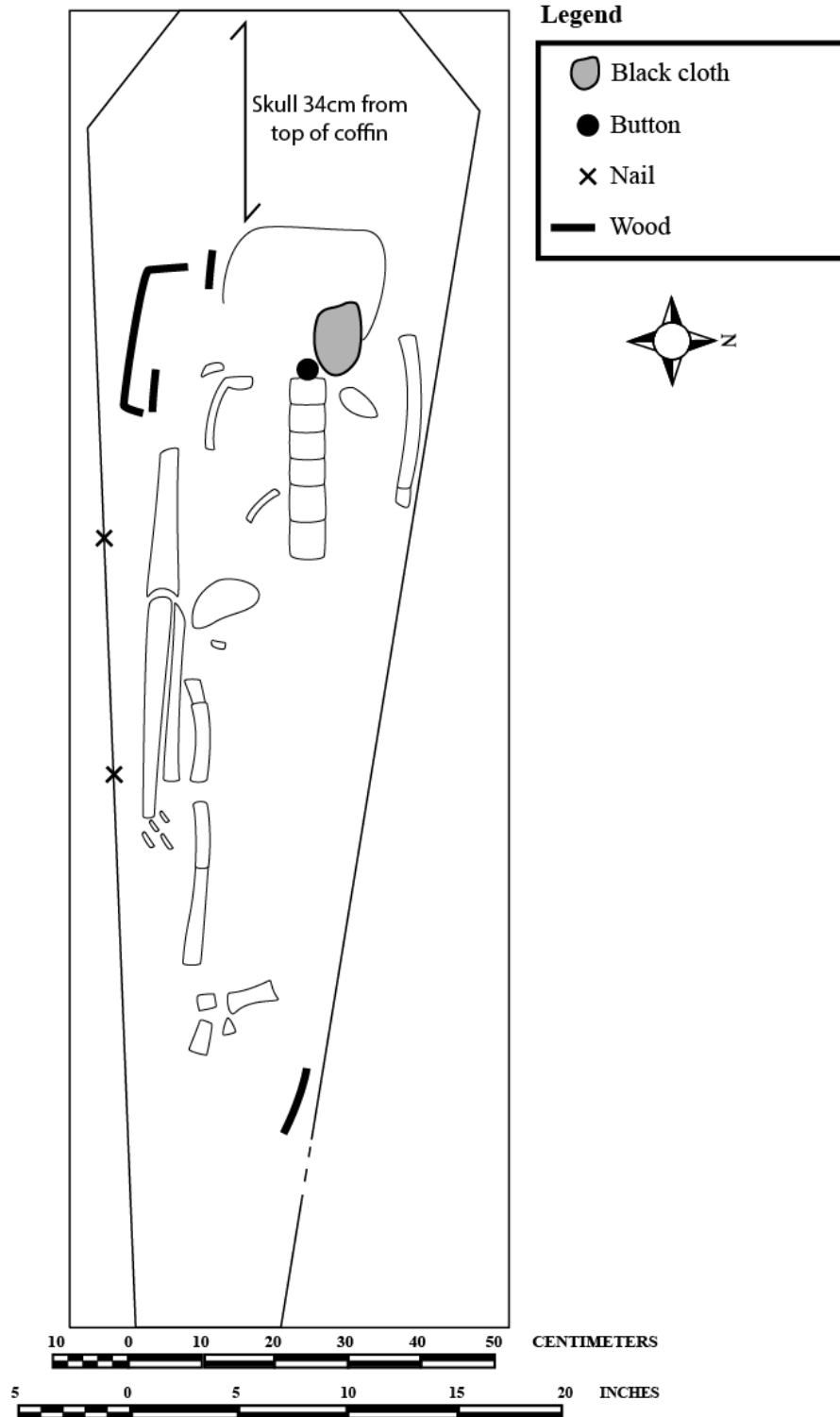
Left radius/ulna shaft fragments.

Right hamate.

Miscellaneous fragments of metacarpals and phalanges



Burial 25 (continued):



Burial 25 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 20 brass coffin tack caps;
- 8 white metal coffin screw plates, square with inverted hearts and lilies;
- 10 silvered white metal coffin thumb screws;
- White metal swing bail coffin handles with brackets and lugs;
- 7 ceramic four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- Black silk fabric fragments;
- Half round wood coffin trim; and,
- Coffin wood.



Silvered white metal swing bail coffin handles with brackets and lugs. Lugs decorated with hatching and vines (close up below) that match Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company's handle No. 116 in their hardware catalog of 1865 (below at left).



Silvered white metal coffin thumbscrews, one with screw shaft partially intact. Similar to Stoltz, Russell & Co. No. 11 Coffin Plate Screw, 1880.



Black silk fabric, probably the remnants of a removable shirt collar.

Burial 25a:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F10; Immediately beneath Burial 25
Commingled remains of two individuals.

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Individual #1:

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (Male 12 – 13 Years, Female 10 – 12 Years)

Fragmentary cranium and mandible.

Dentition:

Permanent- RM^1 & LM^1 – (Root apex complete associated with Males >8.5 years, Females >8 years).

RP^{1-2} & LP^{1-2} – (Apex half complete to complete associated with Males \cong 12.7 years, Females \cong 11.6 years).

Miscellaneous Canines – (Apex complete associated with Males \cong 12.4 years, Females \cong 10.6 years)

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 12-13 years in males, and 10-12 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Individual #2:

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (Male/Female 3 Years \pm 12 Months)

Dentition:

Permanent - RI_{1-2} , RC_1 , LI_{1-2} , LC_1 – complete crown development.

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 3 years \pm 12 months in males and females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Left humerus shaft fragments.

Left and right ulna shaft fragments.

Fragmentary os coxa.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Left fibula shaft fragments.

Right fibula shaft fragments.

Left calcaneus, talus, cuboid, lateral cuneiform, metatarsals 1-5.

Right middle cuneiform, metatarsals 1-5.



Burial 26:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F12

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (4 Years \pm 12 Months)

Nearly complete, fragmentary immature remains.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Complete and fully developed set of deciduous dentition.

Permanent - Miscellaneous Maxillary M1: beginning root formation.

Miscellaneous Mandibular M1: beginning root formation.

RI¹⁻², C¹, LI¹⁻², C¹: complete crown formation.

RI₁₋₂, C₁, LI₁₋₂, C₁: complete crown formation.

Miscellaneous Mandibular Premolars (3): crowns $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ complete.

RM², LM²: crowns nearly complete.

RM₂, LM₂: crowns nearly complete.

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 4 years \pm 12 months (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Portion of petrous pyramid (temporal).

Note hard rubber hair comb with a patent date of 1851 found around cranial fragments (marked by arrow). Location of comb suggest the burial was that of a female.



Burial 26 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 3 iron coffin hardware fragments;
- 19 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 14 white metal diamond-motif coffin screw caps;
- 1 white metal coffin tack fragment;
- 3 brass coffin tufting tack fragments, heads only;
- 21 brass coffin tufting tack fragments;
- 39 coffin wood fragments; and,
- 4 rubber hair comb fragments stamped "R.C. Co G'YEARS Pt May 6 '51"



One of four hair comb fragments found around cranium, together totaling 16.75cm in length.

Burial 26a:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F12; Immediately beneath Burial 26.

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Immature remains as indicated by size.

Various long bone shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous small bone fragments.



Burial 27:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F13

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (Male 11 - 12 Years, Female 10 – 12 Years)

Fragmentary immature remains.

Dentition: Complete set of dentition present; Root formation not complete for all teeth.

Miscellaneous I1s & I2s: Apex complete associated with Males and Females >8 years.

Miscellaneous Canines: Root complete and apex half complete associated with Males: 11-12 years, Females: 9-11 years.

Miscellaneous P1s: Root $\frac{3}{4}$ complete associated with Males \cong 10 years, Females \cong 10 years.

Miscellaneous P2s: Root $\frac{3}{4}$ complete associated with Males \cong 11 years, Females \cong 10 years.

Miscellaneous M1s: Apex complete associated with Males: >8.5 years, Females: >8 years.

Miscellaneous M2s: Root $\frac{3}{4}$ complete associated with Males: >11.4 years, Females: >11 years.

Miscellaneous M3s: Root $\frac{3}{4}$ complete associated with Males: >11.8 years, Females: >12 years.

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 11-12 years in males, and 10-12 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Fragmentary clavicles.

Fragmentary ribs.

Right humerus shaft fragment.

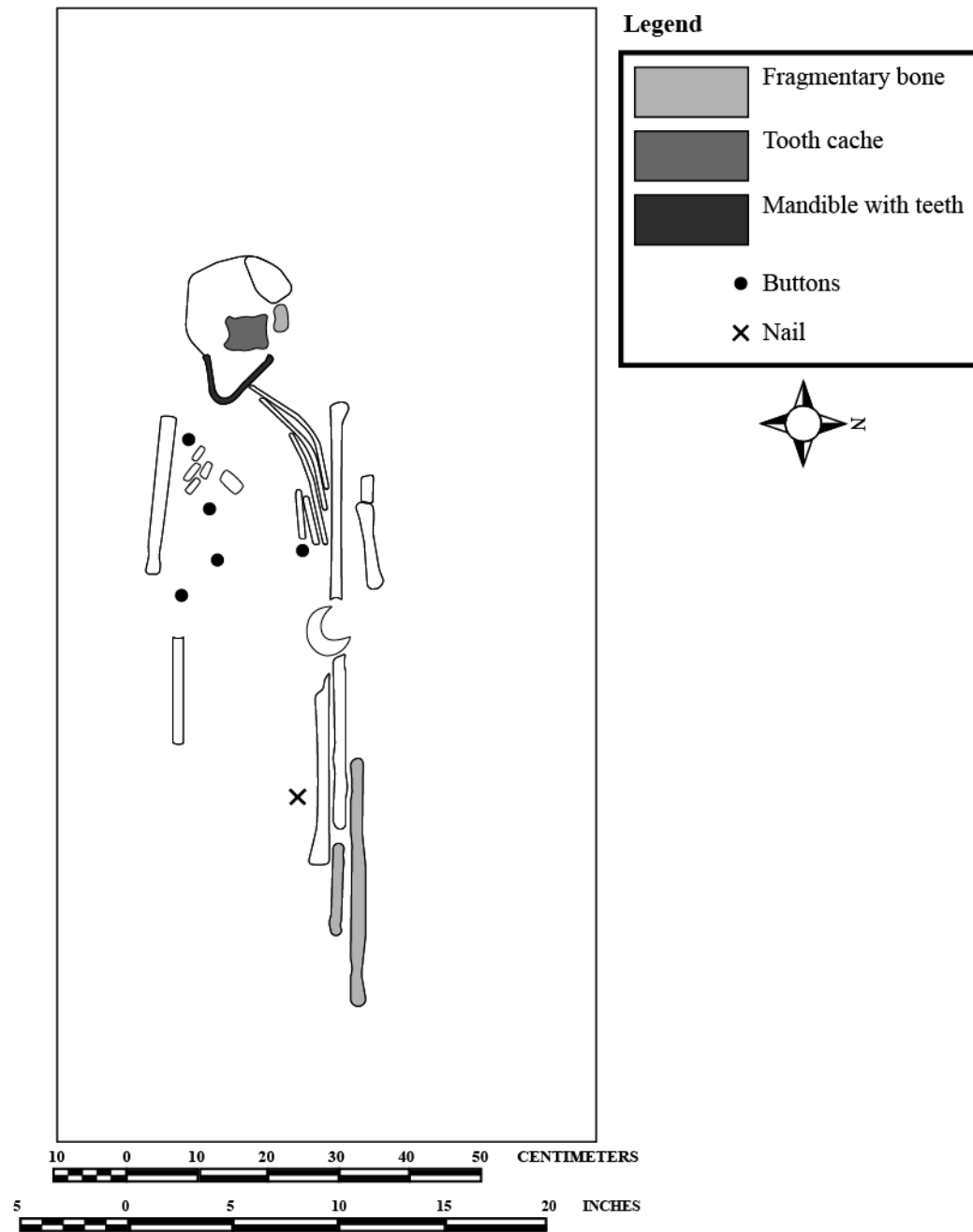
Femur shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

Note five ceramic four-hole Prosser type buttons across upper body (marked by arrow).



Burial 27 (continued):



Burial 27 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

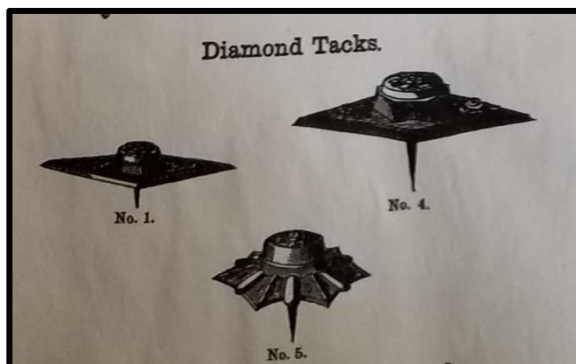
- White metal silvered coffin screw;
- White metal coffin screw with screw plate decorated with inverted hearts and lilies;
- Diamond-shaped coffin tacks;
- Iron coffin brads;
- Cut iron coffin nails;
- White metal coffin screw caps;
- 5 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons; and,
- Coffin wood.



Five ceramic four-hole Prosser type buttons found across the upper body.



Diamond shaped brass coffin tacks similar to Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company's Diamond Tacks No. 1 in their 1865 catalog (at left).



Burial 28:

Trench C1-2/3, Feature C1-F14

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium, missing majority of facial skeleton. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual probably being female: slight pronounced glabella, sharp supraorbital margin, small/medium mastoid process, slight supramastoid crest, and moderately pronounced nuchal crest (Bass 2005).

The individual was presumed adult based on the presence of a fused spheno-occipital synchondrosis (Sahni et al. 1998).

Fragmentary left and right clavicle.

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

Fragmentary left and right femoral shaft.

Fragmentary left and right tibia/fibula.

Miscellaneous cranial fragment.

Note remnants of an extremely fragmented rectangular white metal coffin or nameplate at chest (marked by arrow).



Burial 29:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F16

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible, with fragments of cervical vertebrae.

Dentition: LI^{1-2} , RC^1 , Miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous mandibular incisor, RC_1 , LC_1 , RP_1 , LP_1 , and miscellaneous mandibular molars (3).

Fragmentary distal left humerus.

Fragmentary left radius/ulna shaft.

Fragmentary left and right os coxa.

Fragmentary left femur.

Fragmentary right femur: distal shaft: head diameter – 46mm, consistent with males (Bass, 2005).

Fragmentary left and right tibia/fibula shaft.

Size and robusticity of the leg bones consistent with individual being male.

Fragmentary left talus and navicular.

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 29 (continued):

Artifacts of interest (see Appendix 5.2):

- 101 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 20 white metal coffin screws;
- 2 ceramic four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- 6 hard rubber domed buttons with brass shanks;
- 8 fabric covered metal buttons; and,
- 30 fragments of tight weave plain woven brown fabric – coffin liner or clothing.



Buttons include two four-hole ceramic Prosser type buttons and six hard rubber domed buttons with brass shanks and "N. R. Co. P=T," mark of the Novelty Rubber Company (1855-1870), on back (at left).

Also recovered were eight fabric covered metal buttons, seven of which are shown below.



Close up of the open weave plain woven brown fabric found with the burial.



White metal coffin screws, similar to Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company Coffin Screw No. 8 shown in their 1865 catalog (below).



Burial 30:

Trench C1-3, Feature C1-F15

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (18 Months – 2 Years)

Deciduous miscellaneous maxillary molar: tooth formation associated with males and females \cong 18 months – 2 years of age (Smith 1991).

****Possible C1 (atlas) posterior arch.**



Burial 31:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F17

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult

Incomplete and fragmentary cranium and mandible.

Dentition: RI², LI¹⁻², miscellaneous maxillary premolar, RI₂, RC₁, RP₁₋₂, RM₁₋₃ LI₁₋₂, LC₁, LP₁₋₂, LM₁₋₃.

Left and right femoral shaft fragments.

Skeletal remains too damaged to identify, though recorded in the field as:

Left and right humerus fragments;

Left and right ulna/radius fragments;

Left and right tibia/fibula fragments; and,

Left and right os coxa fragments.



Burial 32:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F19

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Incomplete and fragmentary cranium and mandible.

Dentition:

Deciduous - rm^1 , lm^1 miscellaneous maxillary $m2$, rm_1 , lm_1 .

Permanent - RM^1 , LM^1 miscellaneous mandibular I1 and M1.



Burial 33:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F20

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary calvarium.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Possible deciduous canine crown.

Permanent - RI^2 , LI^2 , miscellaneous mandibular Is, miscellaneous canine, miscellaneous premolars (3), possible miscellaneous maxillary M3, miscellaneous mandibular PM & miscellaneous mandibular molar crown.

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.

Left and right tibia/fibula shaft fragments.



Note remnants of an extremely fragmented oval white metal coffin or nameplate at chest (marked by arrow).

Burial 33 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 95 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 25 white metal coffin screw caps;
- 2 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- White metal from the remains of 2 coffin or nameplates;
- 1 gold and porcelain dental bridge; and,
- Fragments of coffin wood.



Close up of cranium with gold dental bridge in situ.



Close up of gold and porcelain dental bridge after cleaning.

Burial 34:

Trench C1-2, Feature C1-F22

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Dentition:

Permanent Dentition - Miscellaneous maxillary molars (2).

Left femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia/fibula shaft fragments.



Burial 35:

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Trench C1-2, no Feature # (not in situ)

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Left femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

No photo: not found in situ.

Burial 36:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F8

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Cranial fragments.

Small fragments of right humerus, ulna/radius, right femur/os coxa, right tibia.



Burial 37:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F1

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being female including a weak mental eminence (Bass 2005). Appears to be a complete set of dentition, though fragmentary.

Fragmentary left clavicle and scapula.

Left and right humerus shaft fragments.

Fragmentary left and right ulna/radius.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.

Left and right tibia/fibula shaft fragments.



Burial 38:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F5

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments



Burial 39:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F13

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments.

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery



Burial 40:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F7

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments.

Dentition: Partial possible maxillary molar and premolar crowns.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.



Burial 41:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F20

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Permanent – Maxillary premolar (3) and molar (6) crowns.



Burial 42:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F15

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.



Burial 43:

Trench A3-1, Feature A3-F21

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Permanent – Miscellaneous maxillary premolar (1), miscellaneous maxillary molars (4), miscellaneous mandibular canine (1), miscellaneous mandibular premolar(1), miscellaneous mandibular molars (3).

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left and right tibia/fibula shaft fragments.



Note impact from historical soil core taken between lower legs (marked by arrow).

Burial 44:

Trench A3-1/2, Feature A3-F22

**Hedger-Edwards Cemetery/
Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery**

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult

Dentition:

Permanent – Miscellaneous incisors (5), miscellaneous canines (2), miscellaneous maxillary premolars (3), miscellaneous maxillary molars (5), miscellaneous mandibular premolars (2), miscellaneous mandibular molars (3).

Right humerus shaft fragments.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.

Left and right tibia shaft fragments.

Right fibula shaft fragments.



Burial 45:

Trench A3-3, Feature A3-F34

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Long bone shaft fragments.

No photo: not found in situ.

Burial 46:

Trench A3-3, Feature A3-F32

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Right humerus, ulna, radius shaft fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Note retaining wall to west of burial (top of photo), for driveway ramp south and down to East 172nd Street. Burial was found immediately beneath the blacktop and gravel underbedding, and was historically disturbed and truncated by cutting and grading for the ramp.



Burial 47:

Trench A3-3, Feature A3-F23

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Fragmentary cranium.

Dentition:

Permanent – RP¹⁻², LP¹⁻², miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous mandibular incisors (2), RC₁, LC₁, miscellaneous mandibular premolars (3), miscellaneous mandibular molar (1).

Fragmentary left humerus.

Fragmentary right humerus, ulna, radius.

Fragmentary left and right femur.

Note remnants of rectangular coffin or nameplate at waist, and a pant button immediately below, to east (marked by arrow).



Burial 47 (continued):

Artifacts of interest (see Appendix 5.2):

- 19 cut iron coffin nails complete;
- 61 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- White metal short swing bar type coffin handles with brackets and lugs;
- 4 white metal coffin thumb screws, unmatched;
- 6 white metal coffin screw caps;
- 2 white metal coffin screw plates;
- Remnants of a rectangular white metal coffin or name plate;
- 1 brass fabric covered pant button;
- Coffin wood; and,
- Tight woven black cotton fabric.

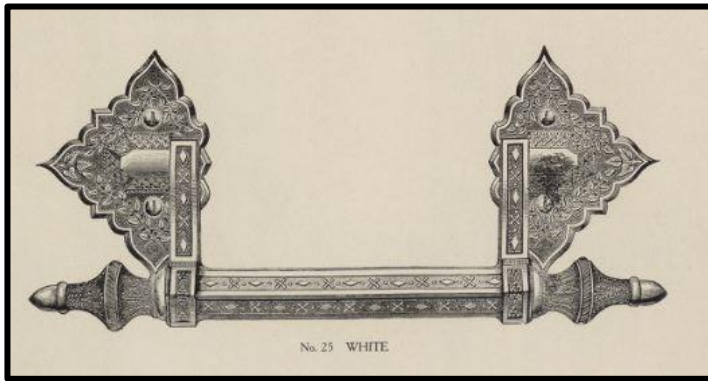
Two of the cylindrical shaped coffin thumb screws similar to Stoltz, Russell & Co. Silver Plated Coffin Thumb Screw No. 35 shown in their 1880 catalog (shown above at right, from Springate 2015).



Two additional coffin thumb screws and plates similar to Stoltz, Russell & Co. Silver Plated Coffin Thumb Screw No. 28 and Coffin Screw Plate No. 7 presented in their 1880 catalog (shown at right, from Springate 2015).



Burial 47 (continued):



White metal swing bail type coffin handles with two brackets and two-hole lugs. Front and reverse (below). Similar in design to Hearne Bros. & Co. ca.1900 (at upper left).



Burial 48:

Trench A3-3, Feature A3-F35

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Deciduous tooth enamel fragments.



Burial 49:

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F1, Brick Burial Vault

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adults (2)

Commingled remains of at least two individuals.

Right malar (zygomatic).

Miscellaneous cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Permanent – RI^1 , LI^1 , LC^1 , miscellaneous maxillary premolars (2), miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous mandibular incisors (3).

Fragment of C1 (atlas).

Left scaphoids (2, commingled remains), left capitate (1 large, 1 small), right trapezoid, left MC5, MC shafts (2), proximal hand phalanges (4), middle hand phalanges (6), distal hand phalanges (2), MC shaft fragments (3), hand phalange shaft fragments (2). Middle hand phalanx & unidentified hand phalanx.

Left and right patella.



Burial 49 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Bricks from the burial vault;
- Yellowware;
- Stoneware;
- Whiteware;
- Cut iron coffin nails – complete and fragments;
- White metal bail handles with grips and brackets;
- White metal, diamond-shaped coffin tack caps;
- Coffin wood fragments;
- Two depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- Hard rubber machine made shoe heel;
- 5 hard rubber buttons with shanks and a patent date of 1851;
- Copper jump hoop;
- Wood buttons, possibly cufflink backings; and,
- Multiple fragments of marble headstones.

Marble gravestone fragment
found in vault reading...

“JANE ACKERLEY
DIED
April...”

According to NYC death
records, Jane Ackerly [sic]
of West Farms died in 1871.



Reverse of above reading...

“CAPT. ZEPHANIAH
ACKERLEY”

According to local
newspapers, Captain
Zephania Ackerly [sic]
drowned in the Hudson River
in early June of 1861 near
what is now known as
Inwood.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle,
June 10, 1861.



Burial 49 (continued):



Broken footstone found in
vault with initials:

"Z. A."

MAN OVERBOARD.—Wednesday last, Zephania
Ackerly, captain of the schooner Yankee Bird,
fell from the deck of that schooner into the
Hudson river, near Tabby Hook, West Farms,
Westchester county, and was drowned. The
body has not been recovered.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle, June 10, 1861.



Buttons recovered from vault. Three hard rubber buttons at left are embossed "N.R. Co. Goodyear's P=T 1851" on reverse for Novelty Rubber Company, Goodyear's Patent 1851. The Novelty Rubber Company made buttons using Goodyear's patent between 1855 and 1870.

Burial 50:

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F2

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 50 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments;
- Brass brads;
- Coffin screw caps;
- Coffin screw plate;
- Brass diamond shaped coffin tacks;
- Cut iron coffin nails, complete and fragments, some with black fabric attached;
- White metal short swing bar double lug type coffin handles, some with fabric attached;
- 6 brass coffin liner fasteners attached to heavy corded material;
- 79 colorless flat glass coffin viewing pane fragments and metal viewing pane attachments, some with fabric attached;
- Coffin wood fragments, some with fabric on exterior;
- Four hole Prosser type buttons;
- Black tight weave plain woven fabric; and,
- Brown tight weave plain woven fabric.



White metal short swing bar double lug type coffin handles. Note the heavy corded material attached to both the lugs and the bar handles. Lug outline in decorative leaf motif, arms and tips have floral scroll work ca.1870s-1880s. The length of the bar (30+cm) suggests an adult burial (Springate 2015). Note mismatched lugs below.



Coffin wood, long bone, and textiles in situ.



Burial 50 (continued):

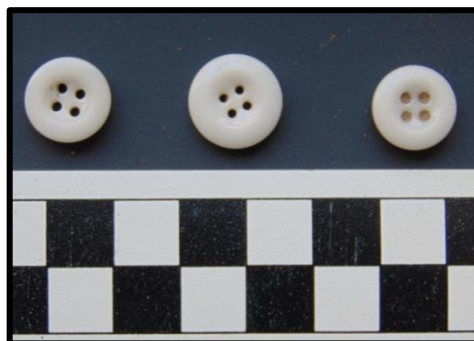


Close up of tight woven textiles from Burial 50.

The presence of voluminous quantities of fabric in the feature, and evidence of fabric attached to and between external coffin elements suggest that the burial was encased in a fabric-wrapped coffin, a style that became popular in the 1880s (Little et al 1992).



Possible glass viewing plate fasteners with collars; attached is fabric and coffin wood.



Ceramic Prosser type buttons.

Burial 51:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F6

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 52:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F4

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 53:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F3

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Cranial fragments.

Dentition: Deciduous Dentition – Miscellaneous maxillary m2 (1), miscellaneous mandibular incisors (2), miscellaneous mandibular canine (1), miscellaneous m1s (3), miscellaneous mandibular m2 (1).
Roots damaged, unable to estimate age.



Burial 54:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F8

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Small cranial fragments.



Burial 55:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F11

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Enamel fragments.

No photo; only teeth recovered.
No in situ burial

Burial 56:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F15

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Dentition:

Permanent – Miscellaneous maxillary incisor and canine crown.

Miscellaneous os coxa fragments.

Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.



Burial 57:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F17

**Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery -
Reburied in Hedger-Edwards Cemetery**

Burial 57 represents the remains of multiple burials discovered and disturbed by blasting for a sewer line in Boone Avenue in 1911; therefore they originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. The remains were repacked by the sewer construction team in three empty dynamite boxes and reburied at that time in the Hedger-Edwards section of the cemetery (*New York Times* 1911). The following is a description of all remains from one of three dynamite boxes – the others being Burials 60 and 61. Boxes described below represent the sequence in which archaeologists removed and boxed remains from top to bottom of the feature, rather than individual boxes found in the field.

Box 1

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult and Subadult

Distal right humerus shaft.

Four (4) bags humerus shaft fragments.

Fragmentary right ulna shaft.

Four (4) bags ulna shaft fragments.

Fragmentary right radius shaft.

One (1) bag radius shaft fragments.

Fragmentary left femur.

Left femur shaft fragment. Large and robust consistent with the individual being male.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Femur shaft fragments – unsided.

Fragmentary right femur. Large and robust consistent with the individual being male.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment. Head diameter: 42mm which is consistent with a sex estimate of female.

Two (2) bags tibia shaft fragments.

Fibula shaft fragments.

Two (2) bags miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

Immature femur shaft.

Box 2

Sex: Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary right temporal, with malleus.

Fragmentary lumbar vertebra.

One (1) bag rib fragments.

Left scapula spine.

Proximal left ulna shaft.

Proximal left ulna shaft.

Radius shaft fragments.

Fragmentary left os coxa, with acetabulum. Wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus, consistent with the individual being female (Bass 2005).

Five (5) bags os coxa fragments, with superior pubic ramus and ischiopubic ramus.

Fragmentary femoral head.

Femur fragments, including condyles.

One (1) bag femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia shaft.

One (1) bag tibia shaft fragments.

One (1) bag tibia/fibula shaft fragments.

Two (2) left talus.

Right talus.

Fragmentary talus.

Burial 57 (continued):

Box 2 (continued):

One (1) bag miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

Two (2) bags miscellaneous bone fragments.

Box 3

Sex: Male and Indeterminate

Age: Adult and Subadult

Dentition:

Deciduous miscellaneous incisor.

Deciduous miscellaneous maxillary molar.

Cervical vertebrae fragments.

Vertebral half of right rib.

Five (5) bags rib fragments.

Right clavicle.

Distal $\frac{2}{3}$, left humerus shaft: ~29.5cm in situ.

Right ulna, proximal end.

Two (2) bags radius shaft fragments.

Left os coxa fragment, with portion of sacrum. Narrow greater sciatic notch, consistent with individual being male (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Bass 2005).

Sacrum fragments.

Two (2) bags os coxa fragments.

Femoral head: ~49mm. Consistent with individual being male (Bass 2005).

Right femur midshaft fragment.

Femur shaft fragments: ~37.5cm in situ.

Femur shaft fragments: ~21.0cm in situ.

Immature femur shaft, possible left, proximal $\frac{1}{2}$.

Tibia shaft fragments.

One (1) bag long bone shaft fragments.

Four (4) bags miscellaneous bone fragments.

Box 4

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Adult and Juvenile (3 years \pm 12 Months)

Dentition:

Deciduous - miscellaneous maxillary molar.

Permanent - miscellaneous mandibular molar (roots broken).

Permanent miscellaneous canine and incisor crowns: nearly complete crown development.

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 3 years \pm 12 months in males and females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Miscellaneous enamel fragments.

Scapula fragment.

Right humerus shaft fragments: articulated ~14.5cm; ~24.5cm in situ.

Ulna/radius shaft fragments.

Radius shaft fragments.

Possible immature, right ulna shaft fragment.

Possible fragmentary sacrum.

Os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments; head diameter: 45mm consistent with indeterminate sex estimation (Bass 2005).

Right femur shaft fragment.

Immature, proximal $\frac{1}{2}$ right femur shaft, 7.9cm.

Burial 57 (continued):

Box 5

Sex: Probable Female and Indeterminate

Age: Adult and Infant (≤ 12 Months)

Adult remains:

Cranial and mandibular fragments.

Mandibular fragments (symphysis/mental trigone and left posterior body) belong to two separate individuals, did not articulate. Mental trigone possessed a pointed chin, consistent with the individual being female (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent -Miscellaneous maxillary molar (1), LI₁₋₂, LP₁₋₂, LM₁₋₂ , and miscellaneous mandibular molar (1)

Vertebral fragments.

Rib fragments.

Right scapula, with glenoid fossa and acromion process.

Right ulna shaft fragment, proximal $\frac{1}{2}$.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Immature remains:

Vertebral arch half.

Rib fragments.

Nearly complete left clavicle, just missing portion of sternal end.

Based on the nearly complete length of the clavicle, the length is consistent with an age range of 0-6 months (average length 44.4mm). Given that a portion of the sternal end was missing, an estimated age of 7-12 months is possible (average length 54.1mm) (Scheuer and Black 2000).

Box 6

Sex: Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Indeterminate and Female (possibly four individuals)

Age: Juvenile (Male: 4.9 Years, Female: 4.8 Years), Juvenile (Male: 4.1 – 4.9 Years, Females 4.0 – 4.8 Years), Juvenile (Male: 7.8 Years, Female 7.4 Years) and Adult

Miscellaneous cranial bones, inside cranium 10.

Fragment of sphenoid, body/sella tursica.

Mandible with deciduous and permanent dentition.

Deciduous - Miscellaneous roots of incisors, canines and molars.

Permanent - Miscellaneous M₁ crowns: Crowns are complete and roots are incomplete to $\frac{1}{4}$ complete (Males: 4.9 years, Females: 4.8 years).

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 4.9 years in males, and 4.8 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Left mandible with deciduous and permanent dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous incisors (2) with resorbed roots, miscellaneous canine (1) with resorbed roots, miscellaneous m1 (1), miscellaneous m2 (1).

Associated deciduous maxillary m1.

Permanent - Miscellaneous mandibular M1: Roots are closed to $\frac{1}{4}$ closed (Males: 4.1 – 4.9 years, Females: 4.0 – 4.8 years).

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 4.1 – 4.9 years in males, and 4.0 – 4.8 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Miscellaneous Deciduous Dentition - incisor (1) and canine (1).

Miscellaneous Permanent Dentition - maxillary molars (3); Maxillary I1 (1): Root is $\frac{3}{4}$ closed (Males: 6.2 – 6.7 years, Females: 5.9-6.4 years).

Rib fragments.

Juvenile/immature humerus shaft fragment.

Burial 57 (continued):

Box 6 (continued):

Proximal right ulna, olecranon process.

Ulna shaft fragments.

Right os coxa, missing pubis. Wide greater sciatic notch and preauricular sulcus, consistent with individual being female (Bass 2005).

Juvenile/immature femur shaft fragment.

Juvenile/immature tibia shaft fragment.

Tibia plateau fragment.

Miscellaneous immature long bone shaft fragments, inside cranium 10.

Box 7

Sex: Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Indeterminate & Probable Male (possibly five individuals)

Age: Juvenile (Male: 4.9 – 5.2 Years, Female: 4.7 – 5.0 Years), Infant (Male: 2.5 – 3.2 Years, Female: 2.4 – 3.1 Years), Infant (3 – 6 Months), Juvenile (Male: 6.9 – 8.8 Years, Female: 6.2 – 7.7 Years) and Adult

Malleus.

Temporal fragment, petrous portion.

Maxillae with dentition:

Deciduous - miscellaneous maxillary incisors (2), rc^1 , lc^1 , rm^{1-2} , lm^{1-2} .

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary I1 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{4}$ complete (Associated with Males: <5.6 years, Females: 4.8 years).

Miscellaneous maxillary I2 (1): Root is complete (Associated with Males: <5.8 years, Females: <5.0 years)

RC^1 and LC^1 : Crowns are complete but roots are incomplete (Associated with Males: 5.2 years, Females: 5.0 years).

RP^{1-2} and LP^{1-2} : Crowns are $\frac{3}{4}$ complete (associated with Males: 4.9 years, Females: 4.7 years).

RM^1 and LM^1 : Roots are $\frac{1}{4}$ complete (associated with Males: 4.9 years, Females: 4.8 years).

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 4.9-5.2 years in males, and 4.7-5.0 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Mandible fragment with dentition:

Deciduous - miscellaneous mandibular m2 (1).

Permanent - Miscellaneous mandibular M1 Crown (1): Crown is complete (Associated with Males: 2.5-3.2 years, Females: 2.4-3.1 years).

The state of permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 2.5-3.2 years in males, and 2.4-3.1 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Miscellaneous Dentition:

Deciduous - incisors (3), canine (2), maxillary m1(1), mandibular m1 (2) and mandibular m2 (2).

Permanent - incisor (1), maxillary premolar crown (1), mandibular premolar crown(1).

Mandibular canine (1): Roots are $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ complete (Associated with Males: 6.9-8.8 years, Females: 6.2-7.7 years).

The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 6.9-8.8 years in males, and 6.2-7.7 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Thoracic vertebra arch.

Rib fragments.

Scapula fragments.

Left clavicle fragment.

Infant humerus shaft fragment: ~8.4cm. Length is consistent with an age of 3-6 months (Scheuer and Black 2000).

Juvenile/immature right humerus shaft fragment.

Juvenile/immature humerus shaft fragment.

Right ulna shaft fragment, proximal $\frac{3}{4}$: probable male based on size.

Proximal right ulna, olecranon process.

Burial 57 (continued):

Box 7 (continued):

Right ulna shaft fragments.
Ulna shaft fragments.
Radius shaft fragment, proximal $\frac{3}{4}$.
Radius shaft fragments.
MC1 shaft.
Metacarpal shaft fragment.
Left ischium and miscellaneous fragment.
Miscellaneous os coxa fragments.
Femoral head fragment.
Immature femur shaft fragments: ~19.5cm in situ.
Right fibula shaft fragments.

Box 8

Sex: Indeterminate and Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (Male or Female: 4.8 – 5.8 Years) and Infant (Male or Female: 2.4 – 2.5 Years)

Mandible with Dentition #1:

Deciduous - possible incisor (1), canine (1), rm_{1-2} & lm_{1-2} .
Permanent - Miscellaneous I1 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete (Associated with Males and Females: 5.4-5.6 years).
Miscellaneous I2 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete (associated with Males and Females: 5.6-6.6 years).
Miscellaneous C (1): Root is complete (associated with Males: 5.2-6.9 years, Females: 5-6 years).
Miscellaneous P1 (1): Crown is complete (associated with Males: 5.6 years, Females: 5.4 years).
Miscellaneous P2 (1): Crown is $\frac{3}{4}$ complete (associated with Males: 5.8 years, Females: 5.8 years).
Miscellaneous M1 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{4}$ complete (associated with Males and Females: 4.8-4.9 years).
The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 4.8-5.8 years in males, and 4.8-5.8 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Mandible with Dentition #2:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous mandibular m_1 (1).
Permanent - RM_1 & LM_1 : Crown is complete (associated with Males and Females: 2.4-2.5 years).
The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 2.4-2.5 years in males and females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Miscellaneous Dentition:

Permanent - Canine (1): Crown is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete (associated with Males and Females: 2.5 years).
 M_1 s: Crowns are complete (associated with Males and Females: 2.4-2.5 years).
The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 2.4-2.5 years in males and females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Right temporal fragment, petrous portion.

One (1) bag cranial fragments.

Three (3) bags vertebrae fragments.

Two (2) bags rib fragments.

Right scapula fragment, acromion process.

Two (2) hand phalange shaft fragments.

Three (3) bags os coxa fragments.

Calcaneus fragment.

Nine (9) bags miscellaneous long bone fragments.

Two (2) bags miscellaneous bone fragments.

Burial 57 (continued):

Cranium Box 1

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (2 – 3 Years)

Cranium 1: Partial immature cranium.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary m1 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ complete (associated with Males and Females 2 years \pm 12 months).

Miscellaneous maxillary m2 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ complete.

Miscellaneous mandibular m1 (1): Root is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete.

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary I1 (1): Crown is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete.

Miscellaneous maxillary M1 (1): Crown is $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ complete (associated with Males and Females ~2.5 years)

Cranium Box 2

Sex: Probable Female and Indeterminate

Age: Adult and Subadult

Cranium 2: Fragmentary cranium.

Sharp superior orbital margin, slight to moderate external occipital protuberance, consistent with the individual being possibly female (Bass 2005).

Spheno-occipital synchondrosis with slight trace of suture remaining, consistent with an individual being an early adult (Sahni et al. 1998).

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous commingled deciduous canine (1): Root nearly complete (associated with Males and Females: <3.3 years).

Permanent - Miscellaneous mandibular M3(1)

Cranium Box 3

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (18 Months \pm 6 Months)

Cranium 3: Immature cranium.

Left parietal, left temporal, right zygomatic, occipital.

Mandible: right body and symphysis.

Dentition: Miscellaneous i1 (1), i2 (1), c1 (1), and m1 (1): all erupted.

Miscellaneous m2 crypt (1): (associated with Males and Females: ~18 months \pm 6 months).

Fragments of C1 and C2.

Cranium Box 4

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Cranium 4: Fragmentary cranium; too damaged for analysis.

Burial 57 (continued):

Cranium Box 5

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Cranium 5 - Fragmentary cranium.

Left zygomatic, left frontal process of maxilla, right zygomatic with copper staining on frontal process, occipital squama, and mental trigone of mandible.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary m1 (1).

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary canine (1).

Cranium Box 6

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Cranium 7: Fragmentary cranium; too damaged for analysis.

Cranium Box 7

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult

Cranium 12: Immature cranium.

Flattened frontal, parietal (side undetermined).

Cranium Box 8

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Cranium 8: Fragmentary cranium appears to be adult.

Blunt superior orbital margin, moderate nuchal crest and external occipital protuberance.

Miscellaneous Cranial Box 1 - Commingled Remains

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Various

Dentition: Eastern Half of Feature

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous maxillary canine (1).

Permanent - Miscellaneous Maxillary I1 crown (1).

Dentition: Western Half of Feature

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary m1 crown (1); miscellaneous mandibular m1 crown (1).

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary canine (1).

Miscellaneous Dentition:

Permanent- Maxillary I1 crown (1); mandibular incisor (1).

Burial 57 (continued):

Miscellaneous Cranial Box 1 - Commingled Remains (continued):

Immature cranial fragments with dentition.

Deciduous – Unassociated deciduous molar (1)

Permanent - LM¹ (significant wear - Stage 4, 25-35 years of age (Brothwell 1992:72), miscellaneous M2 (1) (with accessory root), RM³.

Right temporal.

Left temporal, petrous portion.

Mandibular fragment with dentition:

Deciduous - ri₁, li₁₋₂ (Roots are complete).

Miscellaneous canine crown: Crown is complete (associated with Males and Females: 9 months) (Lunt and Law 1974).

Miscellaneous mandibular m1 and m2.

Permanent - RM₁ & LM₁ : Crown is complete (associated with Males and Females: ~2.5-3 years) (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Commingled remains:

Maxillary fragment with dentition:

Deciduous - li¹⁻², lc¹.

Permanent - Miscellaneous I1: Crown nearly complete (associated with Males and Females: 3-4 years ±) (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Unassociated deciduous mandibular incisor and canine.

Maxillary fragment with dentition:

Permanent - RI¹, RP¹, LP¹, miscellaneous maxillary P2 (1), Miscellaneous maxillary and mandibular M1 crowns (2) : (associated with Males and Females: ~3 years ±) (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Deciduous - Unassociated mandibular deciduous incisor crowns (2).

Mandible fragment with dentition:

Deciduous - rm₁, lm₁ and miscellaneous mandibular m2 (1).

Permanent - Miscellaneous mandibular I1 and I2 (2) (crown complete), miscellaneous canine (1): Crown is ½ - ¾ complete: (associated with Males and Females: 3.4-4 years of age) (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Mandibular fragment with dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous mandibular m2 (1).

Permanent- RM1 and LM1 crowns: (associated with Males and Females ~3 years ±) (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Mandible fragment with dentition:

Permanent - RC₁, RP₁₋₂, RM₁₋₃, LC₁, LP₁₋₂, LM₁₋₂.

Occipital squama fragment.

Occipital fragments: Immature.

Cranial fragment: Eastern Center.

Cranial fragment: Mid-shaft.

Burial 57 (continued):

Miscellaneous Cranial Box 2

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (~3 Years)

Cranium 6: Immature cranium.

Dentition:

Deciduous - rc¹, rm¹, lm¹⁻², miscellaneous mandibular m1, miscellaneous mandibular m2 crown.

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary I1 crown: Crown is complete (associated with both Males and

Females: 3 years; Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Cranium 9: Miscellaneous cranial fragments.

Dentition: LI¹, miscellaneous partial molar (1).

Cranium 10: Immature cranial fragments.

Cranium 11: Immature cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary incisor (1), miscellaneous maxillary molar (1), miscellaneous maxillary molar crown (1), miscellaneous mandibular incisors (2).

Summary:

Burial 57 has an estimated MNI of 20 individuals represented, due to the presence of complete and/or partial crania. The next most common skeletal elements recorded were the partial or complete set of deciduous and/or permanent dentition.



Burial 57 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 216 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 6 diamond tack cap fragments;
- 1 brass coffin brad fragment;
- White metal bail type coffin handles with brackets and lugs;
- White metal coffin tack caps;
- White metal coffin screw caps of various styles;
- Depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- Flat glass fragments from a coffin viewing pane;
- 200+ fragments of coffin wood;
- 2 copper disks; and,
- Wood from the ca. 1911 dynamite box.

Photographs of the feature were taken at 5cm to 10cm intervals and at the start of every field day.



Burial 57 (continued):



Close up of one of the two metal disks – possibly coins – found in Burial 57.



Close up the four Prosser type buttons recovered.

Burial 58:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F19

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous crania fragments.

Dentition:

Permanent – Miscellaneous maxillary molar (1), miscellaneous mandibular molar (1), miscellaneous fragments.

Miscellaneous long bone fragments.



Burial 59:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F21

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Os coxa fragments.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Left and right tibia fragments.

Right fibula fragments.

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 59 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Machine made bottle glass fragments;
- Flat colorless window glass, possibly from a coffin viewing pane;
- Cut iron coffin nails;
- Tight woven fabric with white paint or glue on the backing; and,
- 14 fragments of leather, possibly from a shoe or slipper.



Fragments of what appears to be shoe or slipper leather recovered from Burial 59.

Burial 60:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F16

**Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery -
Reburied in Hedger-Edwards Cemetery**

Burial 60 represents the remains of multiple burials discovered and disturbed by blasting for a sewer line in Boone Avenue in 1911; therefore they originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. The remains were collected by the blasting crew and repacked in three empty dynamite boxes and reburied in the Hedger-Edwards section of the cemetery at that time. The following is a description of all remains from the southernmost of three dynamite boxes – the others being Burial 57, the northernmost box, and Burial 61, the center box. Unlike Burial 57, this dynamite box contained the remains of only one individual.

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult (25 – 35 years)

Fragmentary cranium. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being male: moderate sized mastoid process, pronounced moderate external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, prominent supramastoid crest (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary molar with dental wear, Stage 4, 25-35 years of age (Brothwell 1992:72).

Radius shaft fragments.

Two (2) bags os coxa fragments.

Left and right femur shaft fragments.

Tibia shaft fragments: articulated ~15.7cm.

Possible left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments: 3 articulated pieces: ~13.2cm.

Fibula shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous long/short bone shaft fragments.



Burial 61:

Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F20

**Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery -
Reburied in Hedger-Edwards Cemetery**

Burial 61 represents the remains of multiple burials discovered and disturbed by blasting for a sewer line in Boone Avenue in 1911; therefore they originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. The remains were repacked in three empty dynamite boxes and reburied in the Hedger-Edwards section of the cemetery at that time. The following is a description of all remains from the center of three dynamite boxes – the others being Burial 57 to north and Burial 60 (to south). Unlike Burial 57, this dynamite box contained the remains of only one individual.

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Fragmentary cranium.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Femur shaft fragments: longest.

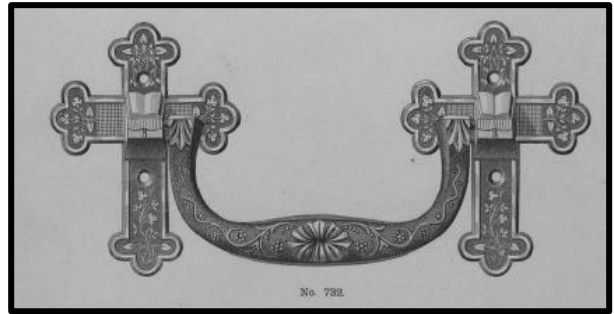
Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.



Burial 61 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 1 tinted flat window glass fragment;
- Cut large mammal long bone;
- Cut medium mammal long bone;
- Diamond shaped coffin screw plates;
- White metal with iron bail type coffin handles with cross shaped double lugs;
- White metal coffin tack caps;
- Wire nails (from dynamite box, ca.1911); and,
- Wood (from dynamite box, ca.1911).



Cross shaped white metal coffin handle lugs, below with bail handle. Similar in style to those made by the Harrisburg Burial Case Co. in 1885 (above), although the cross motif is seen in trade catalogs from at least 1861 onward (Springate 2015). The hardware recovered from Burial 61, a dynamite box packed with human remains in 1911, is similar in style suggesting it may represent the remains of only one coffin.



Burial 62:

Trench C2-3/4, Feature C2-F22

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual probable being female: very slight glabella, sharp superior orbital margin, small sized mastoid process, slight external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, no suprameatal crest (Bass 2005). The sphenoccipital synchondrosis was fused, indicating the individual was adult (Sahni et al. 1998).

Dentition:

Permanent Dentition - Maxillary: LI¹, RP¹⁻², LP¹⁻², LM¹, LM³, miscellaneous mandibular incisor (1), R₁, RP₁₋₂, miscellaneous mandibular right molars (2), LP₁₋₂, miscellaneous mandibular left molar (1).

Fragmentary left and right clavicle.

Left and right humerus shaft fragments.

Left and right ulna/radius shaft fragments.

Fragmentary os coxa and sacrum.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment, missing articular ends: ~26.7cm.

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

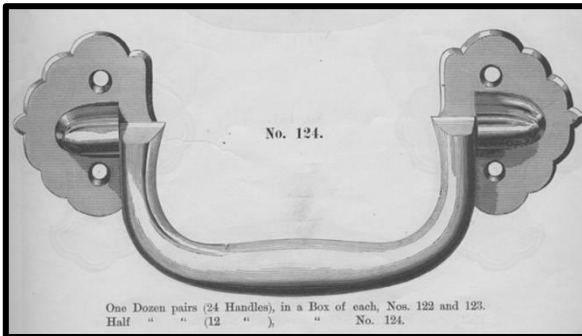


Burial 62 (continued):

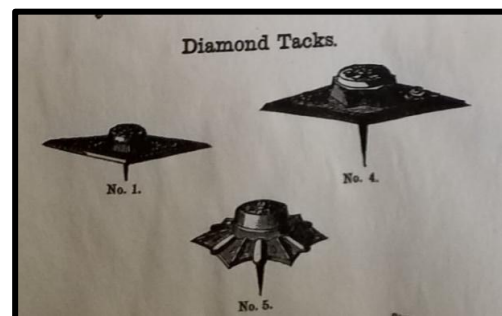
Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 175 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 140+ white metal diamond coffin tack cap fragments;
- White metal coffin screw cap fragments;
- 3 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons
- White metal bail type coffin handles with lugs;
- Coffin wood fragments, some with brick red paint; and,
- Coffin wood trim fragments with white paint.

Silvered white metal swing bail coffin handles with brackets and lugs. Lugs and bails are undecorated, and similar to Handle No. 124 Silver Plated Coffin Handle in the Shanahan Catalog of 1869 (below).



Diamond shaped brass coffin screw caps (diamond escutcheons) and diamond tacks similar to Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company Diamond Tacks No. 1 in their 1865 catalog (below).



Burial 62A:

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Trench C2-3/4, Feature C2-F22 (Immediately beneath Burial 62)

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (Male: 3.4 – 4.1 Years, Female: 3.5 – 4.0 Years)

Immature, fragmentary cranium.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary canine crown (1), rm^2 , lm^2 , miscellaneous mandibular canine (1), rm_{1-2} & lm_{1-2} .

Permanent - RI^1 & LI^1 : Crown complete and root complete - (Males and Females~4.0 years).

Miscellaneous maxillary canine (1): Crown is $\frac{3}{4}$ complete- (Males: 3.4 years, Females: 3.5 years).

RI_{1-2} & LI_{1-2} : Crown complete- (Males and Females~4.0 years).

Miscellaneous mandibular canine: Crown is $\frac{3}{4}$ complete - (Males: 3.4, Females: 3.5 years).

RP_{1-2} & LP_{1-2} : Crown is $\frac{1}{2}$ complete - (Males: 4.1 years, Females: 4.0 years).

Miscellaneous mandibular M1 (1): Root is complete – (Males: 4.1 years, Females: 4.0 years).

The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 3.4-4.1 years in males and 3.5-4.0 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Note that Burial 62A is virtually indistinguishable from Burial 62 in this photograph due to the fragmentary and ephemeral nature of the remains.



Burial 62A (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 33 brass coffin tack caps or studs, six-sided star shaped.



Brass coffin tacks or studs recovered with Burial 62A are similar in style to Coffin Stud No. 63 shown in both the Harrisburg Burial Case Co. Catalog of 1885 (above) and the Sargent and Co. Catalog of 1871. Decorative stars on coffins and, more specifically, coffin handles, can be indicative of a child's burial (McKillop 1995).

Burial 63:

Trench C2-3/4, Feature C2-F23

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being female: sharp superior orbital margin, small sized mastoid process, weak mental eminence (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent Dentition - RI^1 , RC^1 , RP^{1-2} , RM^{1-3} , LI^1 , LC^1 , LP^{1-2} , LM^{1-3} , RI_{1-2} , miscellaneous mandibular canine crown, RP_2 , RM_{2-3} , LI_{1-2} , LP_2 , & LM_{2-3} .

Fragmentary C1, C2, and cervical vertebrae.

Vertebral fragments.

Rib fragments.

Left and right scapula fragments.

Left and right humerus fragments.

Left and right ulna/radius fragments.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 63a:

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Trench C2-3/4, Feature C2-F23 (Immediately beneath Burial 63)

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual being female: sharp superior orbital margin, small sized mastoid process, slight external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, no supramastoid crest, weak mental eminence (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent Dentition - RC¹ (roots missing), miscellaneous right maxillary premolar (1), RM¹⁻³ LC¹ (root missing), LM¹⁻³, RI₁₋₂, RC₁, RP₁, RM₂, LI₂, RC₁, LP₁₋₂, & LM₃.

Antemortem tooth loss: RM₁, RM₃ and LM₁.

Postmortem tooth loss: LI₂, LM₁.

Hyoid bone.

Vertebral fragments.

Rib fragments.

Left and right clavicle fragments.

Left and right scapula fragments.

Left humerus fragments.

Right humerus shaft fragments.

Left ulna shaft fragments.

Right ulna shaft fragment.

Left radius shaft fragments.

Right radius shaft fragment.

Os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 63a (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 18 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 3 white metal coffin screw caps;
- 9 white metal coffin tack caps;
- 1 depressed four- hole Prosser type button;
- Fragments of a white metal coffin or nameplate; and,
- 1 gold and porcelain upper dental bridge.

Dental bridge in situ.



Close up of gold and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 63a.



Burial 64:

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Trench C2-3/4, Feature C2-F24

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual probably being female: sharp superior orbital margin, moderate external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent Dentition - Maxillary: RI¹ & LI¹ (w. shoveling), possible miscellaneous I2 (1), miscellaneous premolar (1), RM¹, RM³, LM¹, LM³, RI₁₋₂, RC₁, RP₁, RM₂ (roots), LI₁, C₁, LP₂, LM₁, LM₂ (roots).

Left clavicle/scapula fragments.

Right humerus shaft fragments.

Left ulna/radius shaft fragments.

Collection of possible right carpals and metacarpals but unable to identify and confirm.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Left fibula shaft fragments.

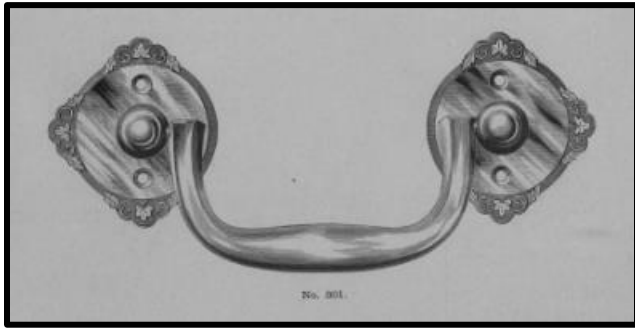
Miscellaneous bone fragments.



Burial 64 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Modern glass, porcelain tile, wire, and slag;
- 200+ brass diamond-shaped coffin cap tack fragments;
- 61 cut iron coffin nails;
- 6 silvered white metal bail type coffin handles with double lugs;
- 5 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- Fragments of a coffin or nameplate; and,
- Coffin wood fragments.



Silvered white metal swing bail double lug coffin handles, plain with minimal decoration on the lugs. Similar in style to Harrisburg Burial Case Co. Coffin and Casket Handle No. 301, ca.1885 (at top).

Burial 65:

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F25

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult (Male: >2.5 years, Female: >2.4 years)

Cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous mandibular $m1$ (1), rm^2 , lm^2 ,

Permanent - RM^1 (crown), LM^1 (crown), RM_1 (crown), LM_1 (crown).

Roots damaged and unable to determine state of formation. Crown development complete (Males: >2.5 years, Females: >2.4 years; Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).



Burial 66:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F31

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium (left and right parietal, left and right temporal, occipital) and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being female: moderate external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, moderate/slight supramastoid crest, rounded chin (Bass 2005). Mandible is edentulous.

Fragmentary right clavicle/scapula.

Left humerus shaft fragments.

Right humerus shaft fragment.

Left and right ulna shaft fragments.

Left and right radius shaft fragments.

Os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia/fibular shaft fragments.



Burial 66a:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F31

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary cranium.

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary canine (1), miscellaneous maxillary premolars (2), miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous mandibular Incisor (1), miscellaneous mandibular premolars (2), miscellaneous mandibular molars (2).

One molar with large carious lesion on occlusal surface, into pulp cavity.

Vertebrae fragments.

Left humerus shaft fragment.

Right humerus shaft fragments.

Right ulna shaft fragment.

Right radius shaft fragments.

Os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Right fibula shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous fragments.



Burial 66a (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- White metal coffin screw caps;
- 1 depressed four-hole Prosser type button;
- 1 wood five-hole button;
- Fragments from a white metal coffin or nameplate; and,
- Fragments of coffin wood.



Wood five-hole button recovered from Burial 66a.

Burial 67:

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F36

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium.

Dentition:

Permanent -Maxillary: RI¹⁻², RC¹, LI¹⁻², LC¹ miscellaneous maxillary premolars (3), miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), RI₁, RC₁, LI₁₋₂, LC₁, miscellaneous maxillary premolars (3), and miscellaneous maxillary molars (4).

Vertebrae and sacrum fragments.

Left and right scapula fragments.

Rib fragments.

Nearly complete left humerus: two shaft fragments articulated ~26.7cm.

Nearly complete right humerus, missing head: two shaft fragments articulated ~27.4cm.

Left ulna, proximal two-thirds.

Right ulna shaft fragments.

Left radius shaft fragments.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur, proximal two thirds.

Femoral head.

Right femur, proximal two thirds..

Femoral head diameter: ~49mm. Consistent with individual possibly being male (Bass 2005).

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragment.

Left and right fibular shaft fragments.

Miscellaneous hand and foot bone fragments.

Note right arm flexed across abdomen, left hand flexed at waist. Remnants of a rectangular coffin or nameplate are also at waist (marked by arrow).



Burial 67 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Brass diamond-shaped coffin tacks and caps;
- Cut iron coffin nails;
- Silvered white metal swing bail type coffin handles with brackets and lugs;
- Coffin handle screws;
- Coffin wood, some with ivory paint; and,
- One piece of tight weave plain woven brown fabric.



Silvered white metal swing bail type handles with brackets and lugs. Lug has stippled recessed oval panel, bracket has two draped curtains with center tassels. Swing bail handle is undecorated.

Burial 68:

Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F35

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Dentition:

Miscellaneous maxillary molar crown (1).

Left humerus shaft fragments

Right humerus shaft fragments.

Left ulna/radius shaft fragments.



Burial 69:

Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F33

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible.

Prominent nuchal crest. This trait is consistent with individual possibly being male (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous mandibular molar crown. Miscellaneous dental crown fragments.

Left and right humerus fragments.

Left and right ulna/radius fragments.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft.

Right femur shaft.

Left tibia shaft.

Right tibia shaft..

Left and right fibula shaft fragments.

Note both arms flexed across abdomen. Remnants of an oval coffin or nameplate are at waist.



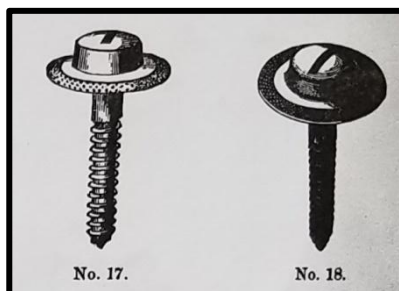
Burial 69 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 1 fragment of tinted flat window glass;
- 5 fragments of cream colored earthenware;
- 1 fragment of blue transferprint pearlware;
- 1 fragment of brown glazed redware;
- 132 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 9 white metal coffin screw caps, hatched with slots;
- 77 white metal coffin tack caps, hatched with slots;
- 3 depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- 1 fragment of kaolin pipe stem;
- Fragments of a white metal coffin or name plate;
- Coffin wood fragments
- 1 3-cm brass ring; and,
- Slag.
- Slag.



White metal screws with hatched and slotted caps above; matching white metal tack caps at right. Both are similar in style to those advertised by Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company in 1865 (below).



Burial 70:

Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F34

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary cranium (calotte); cranium had been autopsied.

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous possible maxillary M3 (1).

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

Fragmentary left and right ulna/radius.

Fragmentary left and right os coxa.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Note right arm appears to be flexed across abdomen.



Burial 71:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F40

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Juvenile (Male: 10.1 – 11.2 years, Female: 9.4 – 10.3 years)

Fragmentary cranium (crushed) and mandible.

Dentition:

Permanent - RI^{1-2} , miscellaneous maxillary canine (1), miscellaneous maxillary premolar (1), RM^{1-2} , LM^{1-2} , miscellaneous mandibular incisor (1), RC_1 , LC_1 , RM_1 , LM_1 , RP_1 and LP_1 : Roots are $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ closed (associated with Males: 10.1-11.2 years, Females: 9.4-10.3 years).

RM_2 and LM_2 : Roots are $\frac{1}{2}$ closed (associated with Males: 10.6 years, Females: 10.3 years).

The state of this permanent tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of 10.1-11.2 years in males and 9.4-10.3 years in females (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999).

Vertebrae fragments.

Rig fragments.

Fragmentary left scapula.

Fragmentary right clavicle.

Fragmentary left and right humerus.

Fragmentary os coxa and sacrum.

Fragmentary left and right femur.

Fragmentary left and right tibia.

Miscellaneous bone fragments.

Note buttons across torso
(marked by arrow).



Burial 71 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 8 brass coffin tack cap fragments;
- Cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- 11 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons;
- Fragments of white metal coffin or nameplate; and,
- Fragments of coffin wood.



Eleven ceramic Prosser type buttons recovered from Burial 71.

Burial 72:

Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F42

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Infant (>5.5 Months)

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous mandibular: m2 crown (1); roots damaged, unable to assess state of development. Complete crown development.

The state of this deciduous tooth formation discussed above is consistent with an age of >5.5 months (Lunt and Law 1974).

Miscellaneous crown fragments.

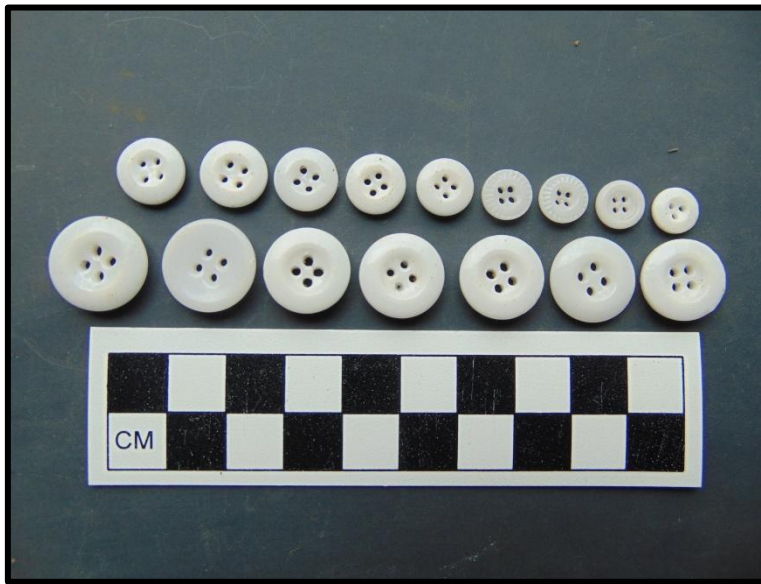
Note buttons throughout,
and oval coffin or name
plate fragments at center of
burial (marked by arrow).



Burial 72 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- Blue transferprint whiteware;
- 67 brass coffin tufting nail fragments;
- 1 cut iron coffin nail;
- 1 brass buckle;
- 16 ceramic Prosser type buttons, some with fluted rims;
- Fragments of a white metal coffin or nameplate; and,
- Fragments of coffin wood.



Sixteen ceramic Prosser type buttons recovered from Burial 72.

Burial 73:

Section C2, Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F44

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Indeterminate Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible. Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual possibly being female: sharp superior orbital margins, vertical forehead, very slight glabella, slight external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, small mastoid process, slight supramastoid crest, pointed chin (Bass 2005).

Malleus and stapes.

Dentition:

Permanent- RI¹, RM², LC¹, LM¹, RP₂, RM₂, LP₂, LM₂.

Vertebrae fragments.

Left and right rib fragments.

Left and right clavicle fragments.

Left and right scapula bodies.

Left humerus shaft fragment.

Right humerus shaft fragment.

Left and right ulna/radius shaft fragments.

Left os coxa fragments (ilium, wide greater sciatic notch).

Right os coxa fragments (ilium, ischium).

Left femur shaft fragments.

Right femur shaft fragment.

Left tibia shaft fragment.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Left fibula shaft fragments.

Right fibula shaft fragments.

Tarsal/metatarsal fragments.

Note arms flexed at waist, and fragments of a white metal rectangular coffin or name plate above waist (marked by arrow).



Burial 73 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 55 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- White metal swing bail type coffin handle with lugs, brackets, and grips;
- 3 brass scalloped coffin ornaments;
- 9 coffin thumb screws;
- 1 coffin thumb screw attached to a screw plate;
- 11 complete and partial coffin screw plates;
- 1 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type button;
- Fragments of white metal coffin or nameplate;
- Coffin wood fragments with paint or varnish;
- Coffin wood trim, painted white, half round with brass brads; and,
- 1 fragment of open weave plain woven fabric.



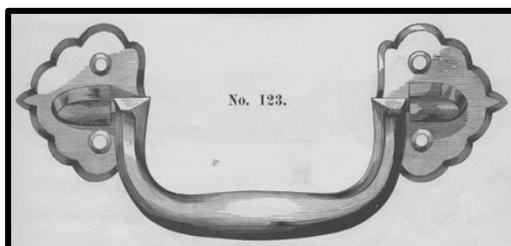
Cylindrical coffin thumb screws and screw plates. Thumb screws are similar but flatter than the Stoltz, Russell & Co. No. 3, 1880 (above).



White metal or brass scalloped coffin ornaments identical to Silver Plated Tack No. 13 offered by James M. Shanahan Company in New York, 1869.



Swing bail type coffin handle with undecorated lugs, brackets, and grips. Lugs are scalloped shaped, similar to Silvered Handle No. 123 offered by James M. Shanahan Company in New York, 1869 (below).



Burial 74:

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F45

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Female

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium (left parietal, left temporal, occipital) and mandible (body fragment).

Small mastoid processes. Consistent with individual probably being female (Bass 2005).

Upper denture: RI¹⁻², LI¹⁻², and LP¹.

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary premolars (3), miscellaneous maxillary molars (2), miscellaneous maxillary premolars (1), and miscellaneous maxillary molars (2).

Rib fragments.

Right scapula fragments.

Left humerus fragments.

Right humerus shaft fragments: two articulated pieces ~20.6cm.

Right ulna fragments.

Right radius fragments.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments: two articulated pieces ~23.2cm.

Right femur shaft.

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Left and right fibula shaft fragments.

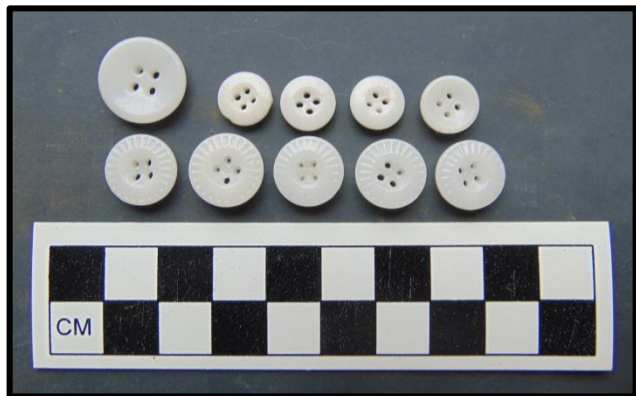
Note arms flexed at abdomen, and fragments of a white metal rectangular coffin or name plate at waist (marked by arrow).



Burial 74 (continued):

Artifacts of interest include (see Appendix 5.2):

- 1 green glass bottle fragment;
- 97 cut iron coffin nail fragments;
- White metal coffin tack caps;
- Fragments of white metal coffin or name plate;
- Fragments of coffin wood;
- 10 ceramic depressed four-hole Prosser type buttons, five with fluted rims; and,
- 1 metal and porcelain upper dental bridge.



Ten ceramic Prosser type buttons recovered from Burial 74.



Multiple views of upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 74. Porcelain teeth attached to a metal plate, likely a lead based alloy.



Burial 75:

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F43

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Subadult (Male: >2.5 years, Female: >2.4 years)

Cranial fragments.

Dentition:

Deciduous - Miscellaneous maxillary m1 (1) and m2 (1).

Permanent – Miscellaneous maxillary incisor (1), RM¹ (crown), LM¹ (crown), RM₁ (crown), LM₁ (crown).

Crown development complete (Males: >2.5 years, Females: >2.4 years; (Smith 1991; Ubelaker 1999). Due to dentine loss, unable to fully assess age.

Miscellaneous dental crown fragments.

Note buttons located across upper body (marked by arrow).



Burial 76:

Section C2, Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F46

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Unknown tooth.

Ulna shaft fragments.



Burial 77:

Section C2, Trench C2-3, Feature C2-F48

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Probable Male

Age: Adult

Fragmentary cranium and mandible (trigone and ramus fragment). Several features were examined that are consistent with the individual being male: blunt/rounded superior orbital margins, prominent glabella, prominent external occipital protuberance and nuchal crest, large mastoid process, prominent supramastoid crest, prominent mental eminence (Bass 2005).

Dentition:

Permanent - Miscellaneous maxillary incisor (1), miscellaneous maxillary premolar (1), miscellaneous maxillary molars (2) and miscellaneous mandibular canine(1).

Left and right scapula fragments.

Right clavicle fragments.

Manubrium fragment.

Left and right humerus shaft fragments.

Left and right ulna/radius shaft fragments.

[Possible] Right carpal/metacarpal fragments but difficult to definitively identify.

Left and right os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragment.

Right femur shaft fragments: two articulated pieces ~26.8cm.

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments.

Note arms flexed at waist, and fragments of white metal rectangular coffin or nameplate at waist (marked by arrow).



Burial 78:

Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F49

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Cranial fragments.

Left and right humerus fragments.

Left ulna fragments.

Left and right radius fragments.

Left os coxa fragments.

Left femur shaft fragments: two articulated pieces ~20.9cm.

Right femur shaft fragments.

Left tibia shaft fragments.

Right tibia shaft fragments.



Burial 79:

Trench A3-2, Feature A3-F24

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous bone fragments.

Dispersed bone fragments
not visible in photograph.



In addition to the in situ burials, several individual bones or bone fragments were collected from disturbed matrices at the site. These were not associated with any features or in situ burials, and were relocated historically when the site was mechanically disturbed when it was leveled to create an impound lot. Three main finds were designated as Recovery Numbers one through three, and are presented below.

Recovery #1

Trench C2-1 (east end)

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Tibia shaft fragment.

Recovery #2

Trench C2-2 (southwest quadrant)

Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Isolated long bone fragment.

Recovery #3

Trench C2-5 (center west)

Hedger-Edwards Cemetery

Sex: Indeterminate

Age: Indeterminate

Miscellaneous long bone shaft fragments.

No photographs available;
none found in situ.

Burial Summary Information

A total of at least 88 burials were recovered from the Crotona Park East site, with several of the discrete 79 burial shafts containing the remains of more than one individual. Table VII-1, a Summary of the Burial Data, has been compiled from the data presented in the above discussion and in Appendices 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3. The table provides a summary of all burial information recovered from the site; cells left blank indicate no data.

Table VII-1: Summary of Burial Data

Burial #	Sex	Age Category	Age Est.	Cemetery	Hardware Date Est.	Handles	Coffin Info.	Height (ft/ins)	Ancestry
1	PF	Adult		H-E	1859+		tapered		
2	I	Infant	2-3+	H-E			rectangular?		
3	I	Infant	2-3+	H-E					
4	I	Subadult		H-E					
4	I	Adult		H-E					
5	I	Indeterminate Adult		H-E					
6	I	Indeterminate Adult		H-E					
7	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
8	I	Indeterminate Adult		H-E			rectangular?		
9	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
10	I	Indeterminate		H-E			hexagonal		
11	I	Subadult		H-E					
12	PF	Adult		H-E	1880+	short bar			
13	I	Adult		H-E					
14	I	Adult		H-E/ DRC	1885	short bar	hexagonal? (paint)		
15	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
16	PM	Adult		H-E			tapered; poss. curved top		
17	PF	Adolescent/Adult	14-23	H-E			rectangular (glass pane)	5'2"-5'8"	Eur.
18	PM	Adult		H-E	1865+	bail			
18a	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
19	I	Indeterminate		H-E		bail			
19a	PM	Adult		H-E	1870+	bail	hexagonal		
19/20	I	Infant	2.5-3.3	H-E					
20	I	Infant	2-3+	H-E					
21	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
22	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
23	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
24	PM	Adult		H-E					
25	PM	Indeterminate Adult	M>13.6 F>12.7	H-E	1865+		hexagonal		
25a	I	Juvenile	M12-13 F10-12	H-E			hexagonal		
26	I	Juvenile	4+/-12 mos.	H-E			tapered		
26a	I	Subadult		H-E			tapered		
27	I	Juvenile	M11-12 F10-12	H-E			hexagonal		
28	PF	Adult		H-E					
29	PM	Adult		H-E			hexagonal (paint)		
30	I	Infant	18mos-2	H-E		bail	painted		

Burial #	Sex	Age Category	Age Est.	Cemetery	Hardware Date Est.	Handles	Coffin Info.	Height (ft/ins)	Ancestry
31	I	Adult		H-E		short bar	hexagonal (glass pane, paint)		
32	I	Subadult		H-E					
33	I	Indeterminate Adult		H-E			hexagonal		
34	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
35	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
36	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
37	PF	Adult		H-E			hexagonal		
38	I	Indeterminate		H-E			hexagonal		
39	I	Indeterminate		H-E			rectangular		
40	I	Indeterminate		H-E			rectangular		
41	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
42	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
43	I	Indeterminate		H-E			hexagonal		
44	I	Adult		H-E/ DRC			rectangular		
45	I	Indeterminate		DRC					
46	I	Indeterminate		DRC			rectangular		
47	I	Indeterminate		DRC		bail	rectangular (paint)		
48	I	Subadult		DRC			hexagonal		
49	I	Indeterminate Adult		DRC	1860+	bail	rectangular brick vault		
49	I	Indeterminate Adult		DRC	1860+		rectangular brick vault		
50	I	Indeterminate		DRC	c.1860-1870	short bar	rectangular, glass pane		
51	I	Indeterminate		DRC					
52	I	Subadult		DRC			tapered		
53	I	Subadult		DRC					
54	I	Indeterminate		DRC					
55	I	Indeterminate		DRC			tapered		
56	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
57	I	Subadults & Adults		DRC reburied in H-E		bail	dynamite box		
58	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
59	I	Indeterminate		H-E					
60	PM	Adult	25-35	DRC reburied in H-E			dynamite box		
61	I	Indeterminate		DRC reburied in H-E	ca.1885	bail	dynamite box		
62	PF	Adult		DRC	ca.1865+	bail	rectangular		
62a	I	Juvenile	M3.4-4.1 F3.5-4	DRC					
63	PF	Adult		DRC					
63a	PF	Adult		DRC		bail			
64	PF	Adult		DRC	ca.1885				
65	I	Subadult	M>2.5 F>2.4	DRC					
66	PF	Adult		DRC					
66a	I	Indeterminate Adult		DRC					
67	PM	Adult		DRC		bail	hexagonal (paint)		
68	I	Indeterminate		DRC			tapered		

Burial #	Sex	Age Category	Age Est.	Cemetery	Hardware Date Est.	Handles	Coffin Info.	Height (ft/ins)	Ancestry
69	PM	Indeterminate Adult		DRC	ca.1865+		hexagonal in rectangular vault		
70	I	Indeterminate Adult		DRC			rectangular		
71	I	Juvenile	M10.1-11.2 F9.4-10.3	DRC			hexagonal		
72	I	Infant	>5.5 mos.	DRC			tapered		
73	PF	Indeterminate Adult		DRC		bail	hexagonal		
74	PF	Adult		DRC			hexagonal		
75	I	Subadult	M>2.5 F>2.4	DRC					
76	I	Indeterminate		DRC		bail	hexagonal		
77	PM	Adult		DRC			hexagonal		
78	I	Indeterminate		DRC			rectangular		
79	I	Indeterminate		DRC		short bar			

I = Indeterminate, PM = Probable Male, PF = Probable Female, M = Male, F = Female,
H-E = Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, DRC = Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery

Of the 79 individual burial shafts with human remains that were recovered, 45 definitively fell within the Hedger-Edwards (H-E) Cemetery, two fell on the mapped boundary line between the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) Cemetery, and 29 fell within the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Figure 5.1 and Table VII-1). Three (57, 61, and 61) were originally in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery where it extended into Boone Avenue, but were encountered in 1911 and reinterred in dynamite boxes within the boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.

The lower number of burial shafts with human remains recovered from the Dutch Reformed Church parcel is undoubtedly due to the numerous documented disinterments in the late 1890s and early 1900s (see Chapter VI of this report and HPI 2010a). Many of the investigated burial shaft features lying in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery – 21 to be exact - were devoid of human remains. Furthermore, since this section of the property was once located further uphill from West Farms Road, with topography sloping downward from west to east, it likely experienced the most post-depositional truncation when the site was graded and leveled in the twentieth century. The elevation that burials were recovered from was noticeably shallower in some portions of the cemetery, indicating an irregular surface prior to grading.

There is uniformity with virtually all of the burials with regard to body orientation; burial shafts were sited east-west with heads at the west consistent with Christian tradition. There was only one instance where a body was interred such that the head was laid to the east; Burial 14, an adult male buried on the mapped boundary between the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Figure 5.1). Since there are no references to consult regarding burials at the cemetery, the reason for this can only be hypothesized. The nail patterns from Burial 14 suggest a hexagonal coffin, meaning that the orientation of the head was easily discernable. Therefore, the reverse burial was likely intentional, possibly representing an unbaptized individual, a stranger that died locally, or perhaps an unfavored relative.

Of note, the burial age at time of death did not determine burial location within either cemetery. No segregated areas for infants and children was observed within either cemetery at the Crotona Park East site, as has been seen at other cemeteries in the area, such as the early eighteenth century cemetery the Raritan-in-the-Hills Cemetery in Somerset County, New Jersey (Lawrence et al 2009). Neither the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery nor the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery appeared to have such a designated location, as children were found buried among the adults in both cemeteries. However, it is possible that either cemetery once did have a separate children's area for additional child burials, and these have since been eradicated from the landscape by the creation of East 172nd Street or Boone Avenue.

There were a number of burials where more than one individual was placed in a burial shaft. In at least one case an adult was buried with a subadult (e.g., Burial 62 and 62A – adult and juvenile), and two subadults were buried together (e.g., Burial 26 and 26a – juvenile and subadult). In another case two adults were buried together, possibly representing the interment of siblings, spouses, or an adult and their parent (e.g., Burial 66 and 66a – both adults). These were observed in both of the cemeteries, so it was clearly a practice not confined to a specific time period or due to space constraints. The presence of these stacked burials likely reflects the passing of several familial individuals simultaneously.

The human remains recovered were able to provide some information about the deceased in each of the cemeteries. Unfortunately, however, much of what was recovered was in such a poor state of preservation that little could be inferred. The acidic soils at the site, the post-depositional disturbance through disinterment of many burials in the Reformed Dutch Church Cemetery, the grading and paving of the site, and the twentieth century installation of subsurface utilities, lamp bases, culverts, and drainage all exacted a degree of irreparable disturbance. While it was possible to discern some critical information about life in West Farms in the nineteenth century, had there been no post-depositional disturbances, more could have been learned.

VIII. OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

The following text was provided in a summary report on the osteological material collected at the Crotona Park East site, completed by Vincent Stefan, PhD of Lehman College in 2016.

A. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)

Minimum number of individuals (MNI) was determined by identifying whether any duplication of elements existed, and sex and age differences. Only those elements that were identifiable by bone and side were recorded as being present. The complete inventory of skeletal elements present is presented in Appendix 7.1. In total there were at least 88 burials identified, plus the commingled collection of skeletal elements assigned to Burial 57 (see Table VIII-1). Due to the presence of 75 complete and/or partial crania, the MNI for the entire Crotona Park East Cemetery collection was determined to be 75 using skeletal data alone. The next most common skeletal element recorded was the partial or complete set of permanent dentition.

Three of the “Burials” actually represent ca.1911 reburials as previously discussed; Burials 57, 60, and 61. These were the three dynamite boxes that were packed with human remains encountered in 1911 when excavations for a new sewer pipe were completed in Boone Avenue. Hence the remains originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, but were reburied in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. For Burial 57, an MNI of 20 was estimated due to the presence of complete and/or partial crania, with the next most common skeletal elements recorded being the partial or complete set of deciduous and/or permanent dentition (Appendix 7.2). Burials 60 and 61 each had an MNI of one (1), based on complete and/or partial cranium.

B. Age (at the time of death)

The developmental, or physiological, age of each individual (burials and recoveries) was based upon the direct observation of the growth patterns of the skeleton and comparison with the known standard age series reference collection. For the vast majority of the in situ burials from the Crotona Park East Cemetery, the standard growth patterns of the human skeleton could only be utilized to assign a developmental age range (e.g., infant, child, juvenile, immature, adult), as stressors such as the environment, diet, disease, and occupation affected bone growth patterns which prevented the assignment of a chronological age assessment.

For several of the burials, a more precise assessment of age was predicted based on dental and skeletal development (see Chapter VII). In many cases, the decomposition and/or fragmentation of the bones together with post-burial impacts rendered any age assignment impossible, and were, therefore, assessed as having an ‘unknown’ age. Predominantly, dental evidence was utilized in the assessment of age, including the state of development and eruption of deciduous dentition, the state of development and eruption of the permanent dentition, as well as the degree of dental wear/attrition of the permanent dentition.

Exclusive of Burial 57, which contained multiple burials, the remains of 88 individuals were assessed for age. In total, it was relatively possible to assess the age of 55 sets of skeletal and/or dental remains, with the following results:

Table VIII-1: Age at Time of Death for All Recovered Burials:

Age at Time of Death	Number
Infant	6
Juvenile	5
Adolescent	0
Subadult	9
Adolescent/Adult	1
Adult	23
Indeterminate Adult	11
TOTAL	55

Of the 88 individuals reviewed, 33 sets of skeletal and/or dentals remains were too fragmentary/poorly preserved to estimate age. The following Table VIII-2 summarizes the number of burials recovered from each cemetery, broken down by age category. Again, these counts are exclusive of Burial 57 that contained multiple burials:

Table VIII-2: Age at Time of Death Broken Down By Cemetery:

Category	Est. Age at Time of Death	Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery	Hedger-Edwards Cemetery	Straddling Mapped Boundary between Cemeteries
Infant	0-3 years	1	5	0
Juvenile	4-12 years	2	3	0
Adolescent	13-18 years	0	0	0
Subadult	0-18 years	5	4	0
Adolescent/Adult	14-18	0	1	0
Adult	18+ years	9	12	2
Indeterminate Adult	18+ years	6	5	0
Indeterminate	Unable to estimate	12	21	0
TOTALS		35	51	2

As the above tables indicate, the majority of human remains did not bear enough intact evidence to indicate their age at death with any degree of precision.

C. Sex

Sex assessment of individuals was conducted through the examination of pelvic and cranial skeletal morphology (Bass 2005; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). This was done through the direct examination of sexually dimorphic bone characteristics (e.g., cranial and pelvic characteristics). Of the burials examined in the Crotona Park East Cemetery, zero (0) sets of skeletal remains were assessed to be Male, while ten (10) were assessed to be probable Male. Zero (0) people were assessed to be Female, while twelve (12) were assessed to be probable Female (see Table VIII-2 for a detailed listing of burials). The remaining burials and/or sets of skeletal remains (66) were either subadult, missing diagnostic osteological remains, or too damaged to allow for the assessment of sex. Even in cases where pelvises were present, the skeletal remains were often too fragmentary/poorly preserved to definitively assess an individual as either “Male” or “Female.”

D. Biological Affinity

Of all the Crotona Park East Cemetery burials, only one, Burial 17, could be accurately assessed with regards to biological affinity/ancestry (see Table VII-1). This individual possessed morphological features consistent with the decedent having a European/Caucasian biological affinity. A more precise and statistically robust assessment of biological affinity/ancestry could not be conducted due to the fragmentary/damaged nature of the cranium. See below for a complete description/discussion of Burial 17.

E. Stature

As with biological affinity/ancestry, only Burial 17 possessed any long bones eligible for the calculation of stature. Burial 17 possessed a complete/nearly intact left femur. With a maximum length of 43.9cm and a bicondylar length of 43.7cm, a stature estimate of 65.3” +/- (5’2.3” – 5’8.3”).

F. Dental Variation and pathology

The pathological conditions for the individuals buried at the Crotona Park East Cemetery include dental caries, attrition, and periodontal disease. Carious lesions, commonly known as cavities, result from progressive tooth decay. If untreated, caries can lead to the formation of dental abscesses and systemic infection. Carious lesions appear on either the crown or the root of the tooth; appearing on the latter when the root becomes exposed as the

individual ages. Attrition, or dental wear, occurs as the everyday use (chewing and grinding) of the tooth causes deterioration to the crown. Periodontal disease occurs when an irritant, such as plaque, causes an inflammatory response that results in the resorption of the alveolar process. On skeletal remains, plaque is observed as a mineralized hardened substance identified as calculus.

G. Pathology/Anomalies

Most individuals of the Crotona Park East Cemetery were too fragmentary to identify any pathological lesions on their skeletal remains. As with assessments of stature and biological affinity, Burial 17 offered one of the only examples of the presence of pathological lesions. This individual exhibited a non-specific infection of the right temporal bone, an osteoid tumor over the left eye orbit, and a fracture (possibly two fractures of the neural arch on the fifth lumbar vertebra. This suite of pathological lesions are consistent with a heavy workload (vertebra trauma) and possible poor hygiene conditions (infection; Larsen 1997; Ortner 2003), when compared to the rest of the cemetery. However, it is well known that during the whole of the cemetery's history, chronic and acute infectious diseases affected these historic populations greatly (Waldron 2007). Thus, non-specific infections could have been experienced by a plethora of other individuals in this cemetery but 1) were too acute to show on bone (individual did not live long enough for infection to set in bone) or 2) may be occluded by the absence of lesions due to the fragmentary nature of these skeletal remains. Included in the assessment of anomalies, was the identification of evidence of autopsy, such as the creation of a 'calotte' produced when the cranium was cut to extract and examine the brain of the decedent. Two burials, Burial 17 and Burial 70, possessed cranial remains with indications of autopsy procedures.

IX. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Historical artifacts from the Crotona Park East investigations dated to the nineteenth and twentieth century. After recovery from the field, they were washed or brushed and catalogued according to the limited number of functional groups represented (architectural, automobile, food related, hardware, personal, precontact, and unaffiliated), and then subdivided by class, material, type, and object (Appendix 5.2). Roughly 17,010 artifacts were recovered with burials from the site, and another 3,360 were recovered in burial features lacking human remains or in disturbed fill, for a total of 20,370 artifacts (Appendix 5.2). The collection was dominated by the categories of coffin wood (fragments 4,000+) and coffin hardware (complete and fragments 13,900+), with personal effects (300+) primarily represented by items related to clothing. Also recovered with burials were three dental bridges. Minimal jewelry and only a few articles of personal adornment were encountered. In addition, broken gravestones – some with inscriptions (both partial and complete) - were found in features and in the surrounding fill (Figure 5.1; Appendix 5.2).

It should be noted that no definitively eighteenth century burials were recovered despite the fact that the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery was known to have been established by 1769. The lack of eighteenth century burial artifacts does not necessarily mean that none of the burials encountered in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery dated from this period; eighteenth century coffins often lacked ornamentation or just bore the initials of the deceased carved onto the coffin or spelled out in brass tacks. The lack of nineteenth century coffin hardware with a burial *could* be an indicator of an earlier burial, but cannot be a defining factor for assessing the year of burial since it could also simply reflect custom, frugality, or a lack of prosperity. Given that the cemetery once extended at least another 100 feet to the south, the oldest part of the cemetery may have been eradicated when East 172nd Street was graded significantly and laid out in the late nineteenth century, and Block 3015 to the south was developed and reduced in elevation.

Nineteenth and twentieth century food related artifacts were found scattered across the site (e.g., 130+ fragments of whiteware, yellowware, and bottle glass), probably resulting from the displacement of strata from the former historical domestic sites to the north, south, and east of Lot 9. No historical period domestic artifacts were found in situ or in an undisturbed concentration. Instead, the recovered artifacts were primarily small pottery sherds, suggesting they had been historically broken and redeposited across the site.

Also scattered across the site were mid- to late twentieth century artifacts related to the use of the parcel as a vehicle impound lot. Concentrated deposits of car parts were noted in some locations, especially where lighting poles and utility conduits were installed in the late twentieth century, and later removed. In addition, three precontact period chert tertiary reduction flakes were recovered from two burial shafts, but no evidence of an intact precontact site was observed throughout the monitoring. The non-burial related artifacts unearthed at the site are not discussed herein due to their lack of association and/or recent dates. The following discussion focuses on the dominant artifact functional groups of hardware and personal items, with an emphasis on coffins, coffin hardware, clothing and textiles, false teeth, and gravestones.

A. Coffins

Coffins are essentially receptacles for the dead, which have been used in some form throughout much of human history. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, coffins in the United States were generally four sided (if rectangular or tapered), or six-sided (hexagonal) wood paneled boxes with a top and bottom.

Undertakers as Purveyors of Coffins: In the later part of the eighteenth century when the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery was first established (ca.1769), furniture dealers and cabinet makers were the primary suppliers of wooden coffins, which were generally made on demand to accommodate specific height and size specifications (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:6). The carpenter literally "undertook" the care of the deceased, hence the origin of the term undertaker. The role of undertaker went from being the supplier of coffins and furnishings in the early nineteenth century, to being the supplier of all funeral services as the century progressed (McKillop 1995:81). At the beginning of the nineteenth century as the population grew and became more centralized in urban locations, the demand for coffins increased and the commercial coffin industry was officially established in this country. The first coffin factory opened in the United States in 1810 and by 1847 there were at least 40 coffin manufacturers

competing for business (Springate 2015:37). Like all other mass-produced items over time, coffin sizes and shapes became standardized rather than made to order.

A review of a sampling of directories for the City of New York finds multiple undertakers in business through the nineteenth century. In 1826, there was at least one carpenter and undertaker listed in the city directory: John L. Dillion at 426 Pearl Street (Longworth 1826). Reflective of the rise of the “undertaker” industry, an 1845 directory lists at least 49 undertakers in the city including John Dugan and Thomas Dugan, both sextons at lower Manhattan churches and each offering their services to provide general furnishing “undertaking” (Doggett 1845). James Hull was another undertaker, as well as the overseer of the Marble Cemetery, who also made money by operating a coffin warehouse. In the same directory, multiple individuals were also listed as both sexton and undertaker or carpenter and undertaker, illustrating a period of time when the older terms were merging to form the new position of “undertaker.”

West Farms was served by at least one undertaker in the 1860s, Alfred Pettit, who advertised his business as being located on Boston Road (Beers 1868). An 1875 business directory of New York City advertised at least three “purveyors of undertaker wares” at that time: James Shanahan at 171 Canal Street (some of whose company’s hardware was recovered from the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery), Draper & Russell at 6 Rivington Street, and Louis Hornthal at 344 Broome Street (Goulding’s Business Directory 1875).

The handling of the dead in the nearby town of West Chester (from which West Farms was formed in 1846) was provided locally from at least the 1840s when Patrick Lavin reportedly moved there and “engaged in the embalming and undertaking business in addition to conducting a store and hotel” (Pelletreau 1907:167). Bernard Lavin, second son of Patrick, was born in 1852, and after years of education, learned the embalming and undertaking business under the tutelage of his father (Ibid.). He continued working for him until 1877 when his father died and he established a business of his own. He soon became known as one of the leading undertakers in the village of West Chester (located east of West Farms, which was annexed by the City of New York in 1873).

These references to undertakers in the area indicate that there would have been knowledgeable embalmers and undertakers providing services nearby in the mid-nineteenth century when both cemeteries were actively in use. As the industry grew and more individuals turned to undertaking as a profession, their profits would have largely depended on how well they could sell their services and the quality and diversity of the wares they could offer. The demand for decorative hardware and more ornate coffins grew over time, while refinements in fabrication and construction allowed these more decorative elements to be available to mass markets at lower costs.

Coffin Shape and Material: Economic disparity in life was often reflected in death, and hence the style and composition of a deceased’s coffin could vary considerably. Historically, when a parish paid for the burial of an indigent or poor community member, their coffin would have been made of the cheapest, thinnest possible pine, and was undecorated and unlined. The average persons’ coffin was likely a better quality of wood, simply decorated – if at all – and possibly lined with an inexpensive fabric. At the other extreme, a coffin bought privately by a wealthy individual might have used yew or mahogany with a fine lining, plated fittings and brass decorations, topped with a decorated velvet drape.

Shape: Over time there have been multiple coffin shapes available for burials. In the United States the hexagonal coffin was the most popular through the mid-nineteenth century. Other shapes include tapered coffins, which were essentially rectangles that had been widened at the head and narrowed at the feet, and rectangular coffins, which are clearly the most easy to construct, but wasteful in material. The term “coffin” was replaced by “casket” in the latter half of the nineteenth century, as the beautification of death and the idealized body in repose was embraced. Prior to that time, the term casket referred to an ornamental box or container that often held precious objects (Glover 2009:1). Rectangular coffins did not betray their contents the way a form fitting coffin did, and allowed for a body to lie reposed in eternal slumber.

A review of coffin construction techniques in the eighteenth century finds that many in this country were constructed with the “combined” end board pattern, with nails driven into the end board at the sides and into the bottom of the end board up from the base (Riordan 2009:85). While most coffins were historically flat topped, some have been found that had gabled lids (Ibid.). Archaeologically, when the coffin itself is degraded and essentially

rotted away, nail patterns down the center of a burial can provide evidence of this gabling. Nail patterns can also attest to coffin shape when the wood itself has long ago degraded.

As cited by archaeologist Jeremy Pye, there are two main types of hexagonal coffin construction: the bent-shoulder coffin and the mitered shoulder coffin (Mainfort and Davidson 2006:104 as cited in Pye 2010b:3). Of these, the mitered shoulder coffin is the easier one to fashion since it only requires the joining of two boards by a miter-joint at the shoulder. This can be done fairly easily by a skilled carpenter with the correct tools. The more difficult bent-shoulder hexagonal coffin type involves using only one piece of wood on each side of the coffin, with the angle at the shoulder created by either “kerfing” or steam bending the wood. Kerfing involves cutting vertical slits on the inside of the coffin at the shoulder and then bathing the wood in hot water and bending it to form an angle. The latter method requires steaming side boards to soften them in order to facilitate their bending, but no slits are made (Ibid.). While this might sound like an easier approach, it takes a degree of skill to bend the wood so that it does not break or otherwise become damaged. Each method of construction requires a degree of knowledge on the part of the maker, and it is suggested that the type of construction may reflect the background of the individual carpenter.

Archaeologists have suggested that it may be possible to assign very rough interment date ranges to graves based on coffin shape (e.g., Garrow 1987:27). While caskets, or rectangular burial cases, have been used in some American cemeteries since the late 1840s (Burns 1990), the rectangular style was not officially patented until 1859 (Ibid.). Garrow (2007:4) reports that Blakely and Beck (1982:188) assigned a date of 1850 for the introduction of rectangular coffins in Georgia. However, he suggests that this date is probably far too early, as all of the rectangular coffins found at several cemeteries excavated in Georgia appear to post-date the Civil War. Hence he assigned a transition date of the 1870s for hexagonal to rectangular coffins (Garrow 2007:4). But it was not until 1890 that it was reportedly the most common type of burial case (Ibid.). In addition to the outer shell, most caskets, except for the simplest, contained an inner lining tacked to the walls.

The shape of coffins in the Northeast may not echo patterns observed in the South for the transitioning of hexagonal coffins to rectangular coffins. While eighteenth and early nineteenth century West Farms was considered rural, it was a community in close proximity to the urban markets of New York City where trends were set, not followed. As observed with the popularity of other goods, such as ceramics and textiles, styles or types show up in urban centers long before more rural locations have access to them or change their tastes to match the trends. The choice of coffin shape by local consumers may have a similar pattern, as wealthy New Yorkers were likely more progressive in their coffin choices; less so with the older and poorer. Hence the mix of coffin types identified at the Crotona Park East site may reflect patterns of local influence.

Coffins at the Crotona Park East site were found to be either rectangular or hexagonal in shape, and at least three bore evidence of viewing panes (Burials 17, 31, and 50; see Table XII.1 and Appendix 5.2). Glass viewing plates or panes, available as early as 1848 and popularized in the latter half of the nineteenth century, were placed in the coffin lid above the upper chest and head for viewing the deceased. The cause for their increase in popularity has been hypothesized as being due to changing aesthetics, concerns about disease, fear of death, or the growing importance of displaying the dead as being “at rest” (Bell 1990:58). The practice would offer mourners the opportunity to see the deceased one last time without having to open the coffin or casket.

In some burial shafts that lacked wood, nail patterns provided a clear outline of the former coffin and thus *might* help to elucidate the period when the burial was interred, an otherwise elusive date since all burials but one lacked corresponding headstones, and even that one was not definitively from the associated burial (e.g., Burial 49). Where coffin shape was discernable, 20 were found to be hexagonal and only nine were found to be rectangular. The shapes of the remaining coffins were not evident due to the extremely disturbed or degraded nature of the burial shaft. Using Garrow’s (2007) comparative data, this would *suggest* that the majority of burials predate the 1870s, which is consistent with the historical documentation of cemetery use (HPI 2010a). However as mentioned, it is problematic to use coffin shape alone as a definitive date of interment because of the overlap in coffin and casket use in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and the prevalence of vernacular customs (Pye 2010b:4). This is especially true where nearby urban markets may have had a significant influence on choices and availability.

The excavation revealed that the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery had 11 definitively hexagonal coffins and only three definitively rectangular coffins, possibly due to the earlier date of interments, while the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery had eight hexagonal coffins and six rectangular coffins. Eight coffins, four in each cemetery, were

designated in the field as “tapered,” a term used here to describe a coffin that was wider and more rounded at the shoulder than a mitered hexagonal coffin. Likely these were originally more hexagonally shaped, with the angles at the shoulders collapsed or pushed inward post-depositionally. None were tapered from head to foot without some degree of widening at the shoulders. One burial straddling the border between the two cemeteries contained what appeared to be a hexagonal coffin, based on nail patterns. As previously noted, this was the single reverse burial at the site where the head was oriented to the east instead of the west.

Material: Coffins in the United States were typically made of wood, but this began to change in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The first cast-iron caskets were introduced prior to the Civil War. Crane, Breed, and Company, one of the more prominent coffin makers in the early 1870s, produced a sheet metal casket, replacing the earlier cast-iron caskets that were heavy and cumbersome. In 1871, a line of cloth covered caskets was introduced by the Samuel Stein Patent Burial Casket Company of Rochester, New York (Schlup and Ryan 2003:177). These were made of wood with metal reinforcements and were cloth covered in the hopes of being light, strong, and aesthetically pleasing. Cloth covered caskets had been made for a while, but were popularized in the 1880s as coffin and casket manufactures began to advertise them in earnest (Pye 2010b:61).

All of the burials recovered at the Crotona Park East site were interred in wooden coffins or caskets, and in virtually all cases where wood was present, it was extremely degraded. This made quantifying the amount of wood collected for the artifact inventory problematic. In total, more than 4,100 fragments of coffin wood were recovered from 57 burials at the site, reflecting the high volume of fragmented boards. Where coffin wood was extremely fragmented, the numeric quantity for the artifact inventory was estimated at 100+, with the exact number of fragments unconfirmed as the wood was continuing to splinter and fall apart with any degree of handling (see Appendix 5.2). When wood was found to be less fragile, relatively intact pieces were individually inventoried and exact counts were possible.

In some cases, larger intact boards of wood were recovered in the field, but typically the most intact wood associated with coffins was found to be decorative trim that was painted and thus better withstood the effects of time and acidic soil conditions. In several cases where coffin wood was more intact, it bore evidence of having been varnished or painted (Photographs 9.1 through 9.3; see Appendix 5.2).

Burial 50 was identified immediately to the south of a brick burial vault containing Burial 49 within the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (see Figure 5.26). Wood and coffin hardware elements from Burial 50 were found with a dark woven textile attached to the exterior (Photograph 9.4; Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). In some instances, the textile was found deliberately inserted between an exterior hardware element and coffin wood, strongly suggesting that the material was attached to the exterior of the coffin (see Chapter VII, Burial 50 photographs). The quantity of fabric and attached hardware (ca.1870-1880s) that dates to a period of time when fabric wrapped coffins were becoming fashionable (Little et al 1992:410), suggests that Burial 50 may have been interred in a fabric wrapped coffin. Furthermore, the presence of a large quantity of flat window glass indicates the coffin had a viewing pane, which would suggest that only the lower half of the coffin was wrapped (see Appendix 5.2). Clearly this was a more ornate and decorative coffin compared to the majority found on site that lacked such fineries.

Burial Vaults: A burial vault is a container that encloses a coffin to help prevent a grave from collapsing from the weight of the earth above it. While they historically also served to add a degree of protection from post-depositional disturbance and vandalism, they were more expensive than earth burials, and, therefore, can be considered to represent a degree of prestige when found at a cemetery (Bell 1990:69). In the United States, burial vaults became popular in the 1880s and were typically constructed of wood, brick, iron or steel. This changed in the latter 1880s with the introduction of mass produced concrete vaults. In the metropolitan New York area, burial vaults have been found at church yards, such as the Spring Street Presbyterian Church in Lower Manhattan (White and Mooney 2010).

One wood rectangular burial vault with an interior wood hexagonal coffin was observed in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Burial 69, Photograph 9.5), and one wood hexagonal coffin within a *possible* wood burial vault was observed in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery (Burial 1, Photograph 9.6). In these two locations, rectangular wooden outlines with long cut nails were observed outside of the hexagonal coffin outline. Also located in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery was a single brick burial vault with a mortared base (Burial 49, Photograph 9.7). This burial, however, lacked evidence of an internal coffin due to post-depositional disturbance. Burial 49 was

clearly disinterred at some point in the late nineteenth century, and was left containing only minimal human remains from two individuals together with the broken head and footstones of Jane and Zephaniah Ackerley (see Chapter VII Burial 49). However, the headstones cannot be assumed to definitively represent the former occupants of the burial vault since they were clearly not in situ.

Two of the vaults, Burials 49 and 69, were both located in the westernmost row of intact burial shafts found in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, straddling the boundary of excavation Trench C2-2 and Trench C2-3 (Figure 5.26). The third vault, Burial 1, was located at the extreme eastern border of the cemetery (Figure 5.5). No other burials bore evidence of an outer vault.

B. Coffin Hardware

General History: More than 11,500 artifacts categorized as coffin hardware were recovered from the Crotona Park East site from burials, with another 2,300 plus artifacts found in features lacking burials or in a disturbed context and no longer in situ (Appendix 5.2). Prior to the mass production of coffin hardware beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, such materials were primarily created by general hardware manufacturers, typically for the furniture industry. There was little differentiation between furniture hardware and coffin hardware, and the two categories were often used interchangeably (Bell 1990:57). While furniture dealers and cabinet makers were initially the primary suppliers of wood coffins, hardware manufactures supplied handles and related items (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:6). Any additional visual decorations added to a coffin were typically associated with the upper and middle class, whereas lower class settled for less ostentation when concerning coffins. Indeed, prior to 1860 coffins often bore no handles, and any decoration was generally limited to the use of brass tacks (McKillop 1995:83). No such brass tacks were found on the Crotona Park East site.

Coffin hardware typologies are problematic in that nineteenth century manufacturers applied multiple nomenclatures to describe the same item, possibly in an effort to differentiate their products and imply a higher status, or possibly due to changing attitudes towards death and burial (Kogon and Mayer 1995). Authors describing wares, and competing manufacturers producing them, have historically applied unique or specific names for various coffin hardware categories. For example, escutcheons have also been called screw plates, and coffin lining nails were sometimes differentiated from tacks that served the same purpose. What we now generally refer to as coffin hardware was historically referred to as coffin or casket hardware, sundries, furniture or fittings, as well as undertaker's finishings or trimmings, depending on the year of production and manufacturer (e.g., Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company 1865; Shanahan 1869; Sargent and Company 1871; Stolts and Russell 1880; Harrisburg 1885; Hearne Bros. & Co. 1900).

While some have found solace in the age-old trope, "all are equal in death," archaeological evidence and any walk through a cemetery with vastly differentiated burial markers verify that this is not the case. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a cultural trend known as the "beautification of death" arose. By the mid-nineteenth century the previous "robust frankness and sermons of judgment largely disappeared in a new wave of sentimental and genteel expression" (Jackson 1977:301). This ideological trend romanticized heaven and the afterlife, evidenced by a new style of ritualized mortuary behavior and an abundance of material objects that "prolonged the mourning and memorialization of death" (Bell 1990:54). Specifically, this ideology can be seen aesthetically portrayed in the wide-spread usage of decorative, mass-produced functional and decorative coffin hardware, but it is also exemplified in the rural cemetery movement (Bell 1990:55; Jackson 1977:301).

The introduction of this mass produced coffin hardware in the 1860s offered the population an affordable product that embodied the idea of a Divine afterlife (Bell 1990:54). Although historical archaeologists have typically viewed coffin hardware as "analogous to grave goods in pre-industrial cultures," improvements in metal-working machinery made hand-smithed hardware nearly obsolete (Bell 1990:55). Inexpensive and malleable alloys such as white metal and Britannia metal (see discussion below) were far cheaper and more accessible to members of the lower and middle-lower class (Ibid.). As coffin hardware became commercialized, it became more emblematic and reflective of ideological beliefs. The newly emerged and thriving market offered consumers culturally-specific and symbolically decorative motifs that preserved the identity of those interred, further memorializing and mourning the deceased (Bell 1990:58).

Glover, in her 2009 study of social status and ethnicity as expressed through coffins and coffin hardware in a historic Los Angeles Cemetery, provides the following data summarizing approximate dates for the appearance of coffins, caskets, and different types of coffin hardware:

Pre-Established Usage Dates for Decorative Coffin Hardware:

- Coffins pre-1900
- Caskets post-1850
- Swing bail handles 1850s-1910s
- Short bar handles post-1878
- Thumbscrews post-1870s
- Cap lifters post-1870s
- Escutcheons post-1870s
- Plaques (coffin plates) post-1878
- Other decorations post-1870

Bell and others most aptly note that there are numerous contributing factors that determine the style and ornamentation represented in coffin hardware. These relate to the date of the burial, technological innovation, marketing and supply, stylistic change, and consumer preference (Bell 1990:69). The Crotona Park East site revealed intact coffin hardware and even more fragments, indicating that the families of those interred were frequent consumers of the mass-produced coffin hardware market.

Metals: Both brass and bronze are alloys of copper, which is one of the very first metals humans were able to master. Archaeological evidence suggests that people were fashioning copper tools and decorations as far back as 4000 BCE, although there is still some mystery as to how they were able to sufficiently heat the copper ore, which has a 1,984 degree Fahrenheit melting point. This coupled with a tendency for the metal to bubble and oxidize, made copper difficult to work with (Copper Development Association 2013). Brass, a mix of copper and zinc, was known to early civilizations, but did not enjoy the popularity of bronze largely because it was more difficult to produce. Brass was not widely used until about the seventeenth century when European wool makers used brass pins in weaving. The corrosion-resistance that brass offers made it an ideal material for a number of products, including hardware. Brass has become even more popular since technology to reliably mass-produce it was introduced in the nineteenth century.

Hardware in the early nineteenth century came from a number of sources including brass-foundries and forges that produced very different wares. Craftsman sold their own manufactured goods, sometimes together with imported goods. With the adoption of the U.S. Federal Patent Act of 1790, producers were eager to claim designs as their own and began to tout them in elaborate catalogs (The Association for Preservation Technology 1980: vii). While brass hardware was popular in the eighteenth century, it was later replaced with other less expensive and equally appealing alloys that gave the appearance of brass or silver.

Hardware catalogs from the second half of the nineteenth century offered their wares in white metal, German silver, steel, white bronze, antimonial lead, Britannia metal, tin, tinned copper and brass, silver plated on brass and a host of other combinations (see Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company 1865; Shanahan 1869; Sargent and Company 1871; Stolts and Russell 1880; Harrisburg 1885; Hearne Bros. & Co. 1900). Metals were silvered, burnished, japanned (enameled or lacquered), or otherwise enhanced to give them the appearance of silver or other precious metals. Britannia metal is a specific type of pewter alloy, favored for its silvery appearance and smooth surface. The composition is approximately 92 percent tin, 6 percent antimony, and 2 percent copper (Pewter Society 2014). First produced in the 1770s, after the development of electroplating with silver in 1846, it became widely used as the base metal for silver-plated household goods and cutlery. White metal, which comprised much of the coffin hardware of the mid-to-late nineteenth century, may include antimony, tin, lead, cadmium, bismuth, and zinc, but not all of these metals are necessarily found in all white metal alloys. As alloyed metals were refined and improved, manufacturing became quicker and cheaper and coffin hardware could become more elaborate and less expensive to the consumer.

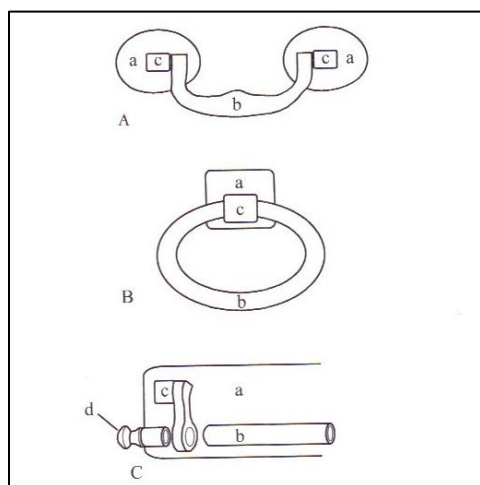
Much of the coffin hardware found at the Crotona Park East site appeared to be white metal, an alloy popularized in the mid-nineteenth century. Bell has found that screws and tacks with white metal heads can be dated through

manufacturers' catalogues from 1853 through "at least 1877" (1990:64). The prevalence of manufacturers in nearby Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey made these types of wares particularly easy to procure.

For the following discussion, the seven categories most commonly referenced in manufacturers' catalogs are presented. These are: coffin handles, thumb screws, escutcheons, coffin or name plates, cap lifters, decorative studs, and metal screws and tacks (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:15).

Coffin Handles

Coffin handles are attached to the sides and sometimes the end of a coffin, and – when not decorative - are used to lift and carry the coffin during the funeral. They are typically made up of three major parts that have brandished different names depending on the manufacturer. For this study, these individual parts have been identified as the lug, which is the plate that attaches to the side of the coffin, the bracket (or arm) that hangs down from the lug, and the grip or bar, which is the part that is physically held in the hand to lift and transport the coffin (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:9). Bars are typically reinforced steel tubes, sometimes with separately attached tips that protrude from either side of the bracket. There are swing bail handles, where the bracket and grip are attached to form one unit that swings from the lug, and bar handles, where the grip is separate from the bracket. Bar handles are then subdivided into short bar handles, where the length is shorter, necessitating the need for multiple handles, and long bar handles, where the bar runs the length of the coffin (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984:9). The graphic below, from Springate 2015 (Figure 2.1), depicts the different types of coffin handles and the individual components of each type. Only swing bail (A) and short bar (C) handle types were recovered from the Crotona Park East APE (see Appendix 5.2).



TYPES OF HANDLES

- A. Swing Bail Handle
- B. Drop Handle (none found at this site)
- C. Short Bar Handle

PARTS OF HANDLES

- a. lug
- b. grip
- c. bracket
- d. short bar grip tip

Of the 18 burials at the Crotona Park East site with relatively intact coffin handles, five had short bar handles (Photographs 9.8a and 9.8b) and 13 had swing bail handles (Photograph 9.9a through 9.9e). A comparison of those associated with burials in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery versus those found in the Dutch Reformed Church cemetery notes the following distribution:

Handle Type	Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery	Hedger-Edwards Cemetery
Short Bar	2	2
Swing Bail	9	4

Burial 14, found on the mapped boundary line between the two cemeteries, also produced a short bar handle. Most of the burials were found to lack coffin handles altogether.

The coffin handles recovered bore different designs on the lugs, arms, and grips representing the diversity and availability of wares that were mass produced at the time (see Photographs 9.8a through 9.9e and Photographs in Chapter VII of this report). The majority of the handles recovered were ornate, with virtually none lacking some

type of design on either the grip or the lug. Some handles could be attributed to specific manufacturers through a review of available nineteenth century hardware catalogs, and are inventoried as such in Appendix 5.2.

The coffin handles recovered from Burial 19a in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery were the only ones from the site that exhibited decorative designs of clasped hands and hands pointing upward, presumably indicating prayer and acknowledgement of the Heavens (Photograph 9.9e). Other observed hardware designs had floral and greenery motifs, geometric designs, hearts, and stars. Star motifs discovered at the site were only found with child-sized coffins. Burial 19, with possible immature remains, produced star shaped handle lugs (Photograph 9.10) and Burial 62A, a juvenile, had star shaped tacks associated with it. Research on identifying children's graves suggests that the star motif is meant to symbolize the resurrection, a notion that was certainly comforting when laying a child to rest (McKillop 1995:94).

Thumb Screws and Screw Plates

Thumb screws were designed to attach the lid of a coffin to the body of a coffin, with the heads designed for hand tightening. Springate denotes three stages of thumb screws with temporal and stylistic differences (2015:12). The first generation of thumb screws were "generally cylindrical and were similar in form to white metal coffin screws, including having a slot for a screwdriver in the top" (Ibid.). The second generation thumb screws were cylindrical and generally shaped like urns, like those found with Burials 12, 14, 25, and 73 at the Crotona Park East site (Photograph 9.11a and 9.11b). The third generation thumb screws were relatively flat (Photograph 9.11c). According to archaeologist Pye, the flat-bodied forms first appeared with an 1874 patent issued to W.M. Smith (U.S. Utility Patent 7,797) for a flat bodied, urn-shaped design (Pye 2010a:10). These newer types of thumb screws soon hit the market, appearing in catalogs by 1875 (Ibid.).

Of the 88 individual sets of remains from the 79 burials at the Crotona Park East site, only nine had coffin thumb screws and/or thumb screw plates, also called escutcheons (Appendix 5.2). Virtually all of the thumb screws were rounded or cylindrical, like those found with Burial 25. Only one set of thumb screws, recovered from Burial 47 that also contained urn shaped thumb screws, were flat (Photographs 9.11b and 9.11c). Thumb screws at the site came in a variety of patterns and designs, while thumb screw plates were decorated with a floral motif or heart motif.

Burial 14 had five two-hole decorative thumb screw plates with floral motif, a fan design at either end, with twisted rope trim (Photograph 9.12a). Text embossed on the reverse reads "Smith's Patent...NE 3 No.48." William Smith, assignor to the Meriden Britannia Company in Meriden, Connecticut, was granted numerous patents for coffin hardware from 1866 through the 1880s (Meriden Britannia Company 1876, 1880). The thumb screws and thumb screw plates recovered from Burial 73, a probable female adult in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, were similar in style to those found with Burial 19 (indeterminate), Burial 25 (probable male indeterminate adult over 12), and Burial 27 (juvenile) in the Hedger Edwards Cemetery (Photograph 9.12b). These were virtually the only style of thumb screws and thumb screw plates that were observed in multiple burials.

Coffin Decorations

Coffin decorations recovered from the Crotona Park East site were limited in number, with most coffin decoration exhibited in the thumb screws, screw plates, and handles, with some coffins having paint and others bearing wooden decorative trim. In the category of metal decorations, Burial 73 produced three white metal or brass scalloped coffin ornaments identical to Silver Plated Tack No. 13 offered by James M. Shanahan Company in New York, 1869 (Photograph 9.13).

Coffin tacks (also called studs) and screw caps added further decoration to the exterior of the coffin. While decorative tacks simply added adornment, screw caps obscured unattractive utilitarian hardware. Coffin tacks are typically stamped from thin metal, with short tacks soldered to the underside. Screw caps are also made from stamped metal, but serve to cover wood screws. Unlike the solid cap of the coffin tacks, the raised dome of the screw cap is hinged to allow access to the screw heads beneath (Springate 2015:27). The most prevalent types of coffin tacks and screw caps found at the Crotona Park East site were diamond shaped, such as those recovered with Feature C2-F10 and Burial 27 (Photographs 9.14 and 9.15). Burial 62A, identified as that of a juvenile, produced star shaped tacks (Photograph 9.16).

Two different types of coffin screws with decorative hatching on their rims were found with multiple burials at the Crotona Park East site (Photographs 9.17 and 9.18). These white metal hatched coffin screws were originally patented by W. H. Nichols in 1859 (Springate 2015; United States Patent Office 1859), and were offered in catalogs of coffin hardware by at least 1865 (Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company 1865). Over 590 of these screws were recovered from the burials (Appendix 5.2).

Included in the category of coffin decorations are coffin or name plates, sometimes called plaques, typically of white metal or other silvered metal, inscribed with a phrase of remembrance or the name of the interred. At the Crotona Park East site, virtually all of the recovered coffin plates were found to be mere shadows of their former selves, degraded and embedded in the soil. All appeared to be silvered white metal or other silvered material, and were either rectangular or oval in shape (e.g., see Burials 16 and 47 in Chapter VII). While 23 coffin plates were found in situ and recorded in the field, all were illegible and had been reduced to tiny (<2mm) fragments of metal (see Photographs 5.43 and 5.73 for examples). Only one coffin or name plate found near, but not in, Burial 1 in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery was found to be relatively intact, but was also illegible (Photograph 9.19).

C. Clothing, Textiles and Ornamentation

Minimal personal effects were found with burials, and those encountered were generally related to personal clothing, with buttons being the primary category of clothing accessory recovered. In addition, one burial contained a hair comb, and another contained several items of personal adornment.

Textiles

Cloth and textile remains were attributed to clothing, burial gowns and shrouds, and coffin liners. While burial shrouds were wrapped around the deceased for centuries, the increased use of gowns and shrouds, like mass-produced decorative hardware, idealized the afterlife and reinforced the link between death and sleep (Aldridge 2008:18). Furthermore, to augment the linkage of death to sleep, coffins were often lined with comfortable padding, mattresses, and pillows in order to make loved comfortable in their eternal rest (Ibid.). A review of industry catalogs from the late 1860s through the 1880s finds that companies selling coffins and hardware were often offering full packages that included burial robes for both men and women, further linking death to sleep (e.g., Shanahan 1869; Harrisburg 1885). The choice of burial garments had much to do with timing, age, gender, prosperity, religion, and cultural heritage (Aldridge 2008:100).

Textiles were found with 15 of the burials at the site including Burials 12, 15, 16, 19, 19a, 24, 25, 29, 31, 47, 50, 51, 59, 67, and 73 (see Appendix 5.2). Ten of these were within the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, and five were in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Of those that were able to be classified by maturation, nine were adults; the remaining six were indeterminate. Most of the burials with textiles contained a simple tight weave plain woven black or brown fabric that was interpreted as either a burial shroud or coffin liner. Two notable exceptions were tight woven black fabric collars or scarves, possibly silk, recovered with Burials 19a and 25 (see Burial 25 description in Chapter VII). Burial 50, immediately adjacent to the brick burial vault in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, had greater quantities of fabric with both brown and black tight woven plain fabric, some of which was determined to be an outer fabric wrapping possibly around the bottom half of the coffin (Appendix 5.2).

During much of the nineteenth century, shoes were considered a luxury item and not usually buried with the deceased (Aldridge 2008:100; Kentucky Heritage Council 2013). Only several fragments of shoe leather were found with Burials 18 and 59, while a men's rubber shoe heel was recovered from Burial 49 (Photographs 9.20 and 9.21; Appendix 5.2). In the nineteenth century trade and manufacturing processes brought innovations to shoes that were both practical and attractive. Before the 1880s, shoes for both right and left feet were the same. After this, shoes were made specifically for the right or left foot. Shoes had, in the past, been hand made by shoe makers, but new technologies brought about standardized sizes and widths. Women would often wear shoes of leather and cloth that could not be easily seen beneath long dresses, while men would wear more durable, fashionable leather. The shoe toes from both Burial 18 and Burial 49 were rounded, suggesting a date of the late 1860s or 1870s since shoes dating before this time were usually squared at the toes (Haglund and Sorg 1997:520).

Buttons and Fasteners

Button material, construction, and design can provide information about the person interred for many reasons, often because the durability of the material from which they are made allows them to survive in acidic soil conditions, like those found in the Northeast. Generally, buttons are typified by materials that include bone, metal, shell, ceramic, glass and rubber. Eighteenth century ceramic buttons were typically expensive and elaborate, but this changed in 1840 when Richard Prosser developed a method of button manufacturing using a dry porcelain mold, which made buttons both cheaper and easier to produce. Prosser buttons became particularly prolific after 1850, and are the most common button material found on most archaeological sites due to their popularity and durability. Several distinct styles of Prosser buttons have been identified, with the four-hole sew-through buttons most common. Most Prosser buttons are plain white and look very similar to milk glass, and have been molded into a variety of designs including beaded, dish type, pie crust, and others, with variations in the surface, dish, and rim (Sprague 2002:112).

At the Crotona Park East site, 188 buttons were recovered from 30 of the 88 individual burials (exclusive of Burial 57), and another 14 buttons were recovered from seven features lacking human remains, for a total of 202 buttons (Appendix 5.2). The button materials were distributed as follows:

Button Material	Quantity	Percentage
Ceramic/Prosser	149	74
Metal	34	17
Rubber	11	5
Wood	7	3.5
Bone	1	.5
TOTAL	202	100

As is common at nineteenth century historical sites, Prosser buttons dominate the assemblage, likely due to their durability and affordability. Differences in button sizes across the site reflect either the garments they were intended to fasten, with larger buttons being designed for coats and smaller ones designed for undergarments and children's wear (e.g., see Burial 72). The prevalence of buttons suggests that many of the deceased were buried in day wear rather than simple tied or pinned shrouds.

Children's buttons are often small and/or three holed, designed to fasten smaller, more delicate items of dress (Sprague 2002:124). Three burials of note, an infant (Burial 72), a juvenile (Burial 71), and a subadult (Burial 75) had a larger quantity of Prosser buttons than most other burials on the site (Photographs 9.22 and 9.23; see Appendix 5.2). Each of these three burials produced a mix of both larger and smaller Prosser buttons, found spread across the upper bodies, for a total of 38 buttons between the three burials. This represents 21 percent of the Prosser buttons across the entirety of the site, and 28 percent of the Prosser buttons recovered from all burials. Of all the buttons recovered from the two cemeteries, these three burials contained 19 percent of the entire assemblage (38/202).

For buttons, this pattern of distribution in child versus adult burials is distinctly different from the findings of McKillop in her extensive study of graves at the nineteenth century St. Thomas Anglican Churchyard in Bellville, Ontario (McKillop 1995:87). Unlike the Crotona Park East site, the graves were marked or mapped so the burials of children could be easily distinguished from those of adults prior to excavations, providing McKillop the opportunity to compare artifacts, coffins, and assorted grave goods to determine if there were distinct markers differentiating the two age groups. At the St. Thomas Anglican Churchyard, McKillop found an association between the presence of buttons and/or shroud pins and the age at time of death, with most adult burials having one or both, and most children's burials lacking them altogether (Ibid.). However, unlike the Ontario cemetery, the dates of interment at the Crotona Park East site are unknown so it is also possible that these differences reflect the increased availability of inexpensive buttons in the latter half of the nineteenth century or differences in local expressions of attitudes towards death. The three child burials with multiple buttons at the Crotona Park East site may represent the burials of youth in day wear or elaborate dress rather than simple pinned shrouds.

Metal buttons, constituting 34 percent of the button assemblage, were only recovered from five burials: Burial 17 (adolescent/adult probable female), Burial 18 (adult probable male), Burial 24 (adult probable male), Burial 29 (adult probable male), and Burial 47 (indeterminate). Historically, brass buttons date from roughly 1820 through 1850, at which time milk glass buttons took over in traditional men's non-military wear. Most popular between 1800

and 1870, iron buttons were usually inexpensive stamped buttons, often with two to five sew-through holes, although some two-piece, self-shanked iron buttons exist (Marcel 1994:7). None of the metal buttons recovered from the Crotona Park East site appeared to be stamped; all were plain. The eight metal buttons recovered with Burial 29 were fabric covered, and five recovered from Burial 18 also were fabric covered (Photograph 9.24; Appendix 5.2). Burial 18 also produced 12 larger metal buttons lacking shanks that may have historically been fabric covered, but only minimal evidence of this remained (Photograph 9.25). These were larger, measuring, measuring 19mm in diameter, suggesting that they were from a jacket or coat.

The rubber buttons, 11 in total, were found in only two graves: Burial 29 and Burial 49. In addition to the fabric covered buttons recovered with Burial 29, identified as an adult possible male, there were also six hard rubber domed buttons with brass shanks. The backs of these were embossed "N. R. Co. P=T," the mark of the Novelty Rubber Company (1855-1870 as per Marcel 1994:Table 3; see Photograph 9.24). Also recovered were eight fabric covered metal buttons and one Prosser button. Burial 49, which contained the remains of two adults as well as headstone fragments bearing the names Zephaniah (d. 1861) and Jane (d. 1871) Ackerley, produced five hard rubber buttons with brass shanks and the back embossed "N.R. Co. Goodyear's P=T 1851" for Novelty Rubber Company, Goodyear's Patent 1851. Again, these date to the period from 1855-1870 when the Novelty Rubber Company was producing hard rubber buttons, which is consistent with the dates of interment as per the headstones. However, as previously discussed, the two people interred cannot be definitively identified as Zephaniah and Jane Ackerley since it is entirely possible that their headstones were nearby and pushed into the vault when the interior remains were disinterred in the late nineteenth century.

Wood buttons often degrade at archaeological sites as they are particularly vulnerable to post-depositional acidic soil conditions. Not surprisingly, only seven wood buttons were recovered from the Crotona Park East burials. Bone buttons are equally vulnerable to degradation, with only one partial bone button recovered from the site with Burial 18 (Photograph 9.25).

In addition to buttons, four burials produced brass or white metal straight pins, interpreted as shroud pins, Burials 19, 38, 41, and 65. Burial garments often lacked buttons, and instead were closed with ties or pins (Lillie and Mack 2015:96). Burial 4, identified as containing the remains of both an adult and subadult, produced one tiny diaper pin.

Shirt Links and Studs

In addition to buttons, one rigid post ceramic shirt stud with concentric rings was recovered from Burial 17. The same burial also contained a set of copper or brass cuff fasteners, one at each of the wrists, suggesting that the burial was that of someone with status and possibly wealth (Rivers Cofield 2008). The cuff fasteners were embossed with the simple outline of a flower, but no other ornamentation was evident (Photograph 9.26).

Hair Combs and Pins

Burial 26, the relatively intact remains of a juvenile aged 4 years +/-12 months, was recovered with a hard rubber hair comb broken into four pieces around the upper part of the cranium. The comb post-dates 1851, when hard rubber items were first patented (Photograph 9.27). The burial, recovered from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, did not produce any definitively child-related coffin hardware, but the presence of the hair comb around the top of the skull suggests the burial was that of a juvenile girl. This was the only subadult burial with evidence of hair decoration.

Burial 63, which contained the remains of a probable female adult, was found with a copper alloy hairpin at the cranium, further supporting the assessment of sex. The pin was plain and the burial was otherwise unadorned.

Decorative Adornment

There were virtually no items of adornment or jewelry encountered with the burials, suggesting that these items were valuable to the families of the interred and were kept rather than buried, if indeed the population had the economic means to own such fineries. Alternatively, religious practices may have dissuaded the burial of the dead with outward signs of ornamentation. The exception to this was a brass brooch with a hole for an ornamental stone or button found with Burial 17. Unfortunately, stone or button was not found (Photograph 9.28). Also recovered was a brass pin, which may have served as the attachment for the brooch. In addition, a small metal alloy object of adornment was found near the torso of the burial (Photograph 9.29; Appendix 5.2). The 18mm decorative object was relatively cylindrical with traces of a former shank attachment on its rounded end, and molded decorative

flower petals on the opposite end. This may have also served as a button, or been part of a pendant or other decorative adornment.

D. False Teeth/Dental Bridges

Three sets of dental bridges were encountered: one each in Burials 33, 63a, and 74 (Photographs 9.30 through 9.32; Appendix 5.2). Without the help of modern dental care, tooth loss and decay were ubiquitous problems leading up to the twenty-first century. Tooth decay increased considerably during the eighteenth century as sugar cane became popular and widely distributed. As the need for false teeth and dentures spiked, dental patients became less tolerant of the current and uncomfortable replacements of reshaped animal teeth. Ivory became a popular alternative during the 1700s, particularly from the tusks of hippopotamuses, walruses, and elephants. Its coloring and malleability made it a favorable material for false teeth. However, its proclivity to chipping and discoloration made it a temporary replacement, at best (Azucena 2015).

Human teeth were a much more desirable solution to tooth loss, if not a bit more morbid. Human teeth were typically extracted from the mouths of executed criminals or soldiers who had died in battle. “Waterloo Teeth” became the popular term for human teeth used for dental replacements after the extensive amount of teeth that were pulled from the perished soldiers of the 1815 Battle of Waterloo (Wingfield 2012). Human teeth were typically fastened into a base of ivory and adjoined to the gum (Ibid.). While this provided a more realistic aesthetic, it was still incredibly uncomfortable for the wearer.

By the nineteenth century, dental care was progressing quickly and paralleled the industrial revolution. In 1820 English silversmith Claudius Ash manufactured a new type of denture that included new materials and new mechanics. Ash created a more comfortable, more aesthetically-pleasing denture by affixing porcelain “teeth” to 18-karat gold plates with gold springs and swivels. These additions gave the dental bridges and dentures a wider range of motion, closely resembling modern dentures used today. The enameled platinum denture was later devised in France in the early nineteenth century. These dentures consisted of porcelain teeth attached to a shaped base plate of pure platinum by a stay piece of the same metal, soldered with pure gold. The gaps between the teeth were then filled and the entire surface of the plate, excluding the section in contact with the palate and gum border, covered with a porcelain paste modeled to the normal contour of the gums. This was then baked in a furnace until vitrified, and enameled to mimic the color of natural gums. This method of fabricating both false teeth and dental bridges became known as the “continuous gum method,” and was improved by several experimenters. It was reportedly improved to the point of “perfection” by a Dr. John Allen while he was residing in Europe ca. 1846/1847 (Chisholm 1922:53). He later moved to New York City in 1853 where he opened and expanded his practice.

Dentures and dental bridges supported by base plates of metallic alloys and aluminum were used as substitutes for the more expensive dentures of gold and platinum, but were not as popular. Metallic bases were used exclusively as supports for artificial dentures in the nineteenth century until 1851 when Charles Goodyear patented Vulcanite. This soft, easily malleable rubber was able to mold to an individual’s mouth, creating a perfect fit for dentures and dental bridges, resulting in a more comfortable dental prosthetic. Vulcanite was used as the gum fitting to which porcelain false teeth were adhered for years after, although improvements were made as early mixtures were said to smell like Sulphur, a component, even when not in close proximity to the wearer (Franklin 1860:88).

The inhabitants of West Farms were privileged to have access to some of the most modern dental care practices given their proximity to the City of New York. Newspaper advertisements for dentists offered residents newly available technology nearby. By the early 1840s a Dr. A. Johnson on Bond Street in New York was advertising “patented adhesive spring plates” for dental use (*New-York American* August 1, 1842). In an 1861 publication of the *Highland Democrat* from Peekskill, L. W. Sanford, DDS offered readers his services in dental restoration, which included the use of gold, platinum, silver, or vulcanite (*Highland Democrat* October 8, 1861). Another advertisement in the March 28, 1872 publication of *The Statesman* from nearby Yonkers offered readers a denture plate made from “reticulated gold and rubber,” closely resembling several of the dentures found on the Crotona Park East site (*The Statesman* March 28, 1872). Whichever material was used was reflective of availability as well as the financial means of the patient and their families.

Two of the dental bridges found on the Crotona Park East site had gold plates: Burial 33, an adult of indeterminate age, and Burial 63a, a probable female adult. A third dental bridge from Burial 74, another probable female adult,

had a soft metal plate, possibly lead. All three had ceramic gums and teeth. This suggests that these inhabitants of West Farms had the means to purchase such fineries with regard to dental care. As a dental prosthetic, vulcanite costs only a third of what other precious metals would have cost at the time, but it was not represented in the Crotona Park East sample (Rueggeberg 2002). Gold and other soft metals had similar characteristics to vulcanite; they were both malleable and much more comfortable than their predecessors. Gold, however, was much more valuable and costly so it was surprising to find in situ. The dignity of the deceased was clearly important to their families, as the gold dental bridges were left in place rather than extracted posthumously and sold for profit.

E. Gravestones

Gravestones consisted of both headstones, which were larger and more elaborate, and footstones, which were small and often limited to simple initials as was common in the nineteenth century. None of the gravestones at the site were in situ; all had been broken, displaced, and were lying flat and pushed together in the fill. Therefore, they lacked definitive association with any specific burial. Most of the recovered gravestones were marble and found to be eroding. Some bore the names of the deceased, while others contained poetry or verse dedicated to the deceased.

Fourteen gravestone fragments were associated with burials, distributed as follows: 11 large and small fragments with Burial 49, the brick and mortar vault with the minimal remnants of two adults, and one small unmarked fragment each in Burials 50, 56, and 79 (Appendix 5.2).

Burial 49: The four legible headstone fragments and almost complete footstone associated with Burial 49 contained writing pertaining to the deaths of Zephaniah and Jane Ackerley as follows (Photographs 9.33 and 9.34):

Headstone with rounded top reading:	“CAP’T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY,...ned...”
Headstone with rounded top reading:	“JANE ACKERLEY...DIED APRIL....FE”
Two broken stones that mended to read:	"None knew him but to love him. None named but to praise."
Broken fragments reading:	
Front:	Back:
"...DAYS"	"...much w___ed pa___. Shes gone to her et.... And numbered with...."
Front:	Back
"...the dead"	"Aged....&...."
Footstone with a rounded top reading:	"Z. A."

Census records in 1850 noted Zephaniah and Jane Ackely [sic] living in New Rochelle with their four children, Sarah, George, John and William ages 14, 12, 10 and 1 respectively (U.S. Census 1850). The 1860 Census recorded Zephaniah and Jane Aely [sic] living in West Farms with their four children George, William, Zephaniah and Alonzo, ranging in ages from 25 to 4, along with Jane's niece, Emma Golden and two unrelated men who were also sailors, like Zephaniah, Sr. and George (U.S. Census 1860). In 1870 Jane Ackerly [sic] was living in West Farms with her son John (33), a ship's captain, his wife Philipina (19 – likely a typo), and their son Horner (10) (U.S. Census 1870).

As previously presented, Captain Zephaniah Ackerley died in 1861 after falling off his ship and drowning in the Hudson River in early June of 1861, near what is now known as Inwood (*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 10, 1861). He was married to Jane (Golden) Ackerley, and they had one surviving son, John J. Ackerley. New York City death records indicate that she died April 15, 1871 (New York Deaths and Burials 1795-1952 2014). Woodlawn Cemetery reinterment records report the following family members as having been reinterred there from the "West Farms Cemetery" (the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery) on June 23, 1897 (Appendix 1.1):

- Zephremia Ackerly [sic];
- Jane Ackerly [sic];
- Zephremia Ackerly [sic];
- Mary I. Ackerly [sic] Inft. of Jane Ackerly [sic];
- Inft. of William Ackerly [sic];

- Daughter of Jane Ackerly [sic];
- Adolphus Hamburger; and,
- Ephraim Lounsbury.

It is unknown if they were interred in one family plot, but they may have been. Individual families of the deceased were asked by the church at the time to pay for disinterment, so it is likely that if a group was disinterred and reinterred on the same date, it was one or more descendants paying for the entire group to be relocated.

Burial 49 also produced one fragment of a headstone with the letters “F U...” carved into it, but the remainder of the text was missing. No Ackerley family members with both of these letters in their names were identified so it may have been pushed into the vault from a nearby grave.

Features: Several marked headstones and footstones were found in features that were not associated with burials. These include the following:

- Trench C2-5, Feature C2-F14

Feature C2-F14 was identified in profile in the south wall of Trench C2-1, extending into Trench C2-5 and well within the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. The feature entailed a collection of gravestones that had been pushed together, including an intact headstone and multiple unmarked fragments. The relatively intact headstone (Photograph 9.35) had a single rose at the top and read:

“In Memory
of Wm. Henry
son of Isaiah and
Margaret Golden
who died
Aug. 17, 1848,
Age 1 Year 4 mo.
& 29 Days

Sweet child!
Thou’rt soon released from earth
— sorrows griefs and fears
Borne to a clime of angel wings
Beyond this vale [sic] of tears.”

Appendix 1.1 includes a list of Dutch Reformed Church Members named in Consistory Records from 1839-1854 who died and may have been buried in the DRC cemetery. Although William Henry Golden is not mentioned specifically, Sarah Golden is listed (HPI 2010a). Sarah Ward married Isiah Golden (Sr.) of West Farms at the Dutch Reformed Church in 1809, and Isaiah Golden (Jr.) married Margaret Joy in October 1841 at the Dutch Reformed Church (Christian Intelligencer of the Reformed Dutch Church 1841). According to an 1850 deed found between Isaiah Golden Sr. and the First Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in the village of West Farms, Isaiah Sr. purchased a “lot of land designated by the number two on a plan of the burying ground belonging to the said church and measuring fourteen feet on the north and south sides and twenty feet on the east and west sides” for the sum of twelve dollars in 1850 (Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery 1850). Clearly the extended Golden families were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, suggesting strongly that the headstone likely originated in that cemetery and was relocated to the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery when the site was graded in the twentieth century (see Figure 5.1).

Trenches: Several marked headstones and footstones were found in trench fill that was not associated with burials or features.

- Trench C1-1 Southeast quadrant

The southeast quadrant of Trench C1-1, in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, contained three headstone fragments. One headstone fragment recovered, measuring 22.5cm by 22cm, read "...and tho....how with him...now. Sweet tear a ...ppy as the early dawn....dead"

- Trench C2-1 Fill

Trench C2-1 is located within the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Trench C2-1 produced several broken head and footstones in fill levels that were mixed with historical artifacts near the southern section of the trench. These include a broken headstone with the engraving "...865...MO'S...YS....he(r?)...(a?)," a headstone fragment with the raised letters "AN", another with the letters "CAP," another reading "WIL...CFN," and the broken top of a footstone engraved "L. D." No one with the initials L.D. was noted in the list of names associated with the cemetery (see Appendix 1.1). Another fragment had no printing but did bear a circular clock-like motif and a floral and vine motif within the circular area.

- Trench C2-3 Fill

Trench C2-3 is located within the mapped boundaries of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. In a fill level in the north half of Trench C2-3 was a broken oblong footstone with a rounded top engraved "M.A.M." Documentary research for the ADS did not identify anyone with these specific initials, although there were several people with the initials M. M. that were named in the Dutch Reformed Church Members Consistory Records from 1839-1854 who died and *may* have been buried in the DRC cemetery (Appendix 1.1).

Also found in the north end of Trench C2-3 was a headstone measuring 42cm by 35cm by 5cm broken into three pieces and reading: "OUR PETS EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE" (Photographs 9.36a and 9.36b). No ages, dates of death, or last names were inscribed, but the stone was found between three features C2-F41, C2-F50 and C2-F40, Burial 71 (Figure 5.1). The two features were determined to be child-sized burial shafts, while Burial 71 contained the remains of a juvenile (either male: 10.1 – 11.2 years, or female: 9.4 – 10.3 years). These three surrounding features may represent the remains of the three children, Emma, Charlie and Eddie, lovingly referred to by their parents as "pets." The ADS completed for the site (HPI 2010a) and a review of burial records on file in the City of New York for this study failed to find any one family in West Farms with three children bearing these names, or death records for three children with these first names and the same last names (Appendix 1.1). However, there was an Emma Golden living with her aunt Jane (Golden) Ackerley in West Farms in 1860 (U.S. Census 1860). The three children may be associated with the extended Golden family, but this is not definitive.

X. SUBSEQUENT SIDEWALK EXCAVATION MONITORING

On February 16, 2017 archaeological monitoring was completed for tree plantings in the sidewalks along the east side of Boone Avenue adjacent to the APE (Figure 10.1). All excavations were monitored, and stratigraphic sequences were noted and recorded. At that time, a total of seven tree pits were monitored adjacent to the former mapped boundaries of the cemetery. Photographs of the excavations were completed (Photographs 10.1 and 10.2). No evidence of burial shafts or human remains was encountered.

On April 3, 2017 additional archaeological monitoring for tree plantings in the sidewalks along the north side of East 172nd Street was completed (Figure 10.1). Again, observations regarding subsurface stratigraphy were noted, and monitoring photographs were taken. Likely due to the prior extent of excavations through the former cemetery footprint and the deep excavations down through the original surface and into the bedrock to allow for the creation of East 172nd Street in the late nineteenth century, no features, evidence of burial shafts, or human remains were encountered here either (Photograph 10.3).

All pits measured 190cm in length by 140cm in width; the total depth was recorded in centimeters below the surface (cmbs) of the sidewalk. Soil descriptions for tree pits two through eight (Figure 10.1) are as follows:

Tree Pit 2:

0-20cmbs	10YR 4/4 fill with sand and stone
20-40cmbs	10YR 4/4 sand with some degrading bedrock
40-90cmbs	10YR 4/4 sand with extensive degrading bedrock
90cmbs	10YR 5/4 bedrock

Tree Pit 3 (Photograph 10.3):

0-30cmbs	10YR 4/4 fill with sand and stone
30-50cmbs	degrading bedrock
50-55cmbs	bedrock (dug into it)

Tree Pit 4:

0-10cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand and stone
10-26cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand
26cmbs	bedrock

Tree Pit 5:

0-40cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand
40cmbs	bedrock

Tree Pit 6:

0-50cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand with some rocks
50cmbs	bedrock

Tree Pit 7 (Photograph 10.1):

0-91cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand with some rocks
91cmbs	bedrock

Tree Pit 8 (Photograph 10.2):

0-61cmbs	10YR 4/3 sterile sand with some rocks
61cmbs	bedrock

Two additional tree pits located north of Tree Pit 8, but not shown on Figure 10.1, were also monitored for potential remains as a precautionary measure even though they were north of the mapped boundaries of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Both Tree Pit 9 and Tree Pit 10 had similar stratigraphy to the others monitored in the sidewalk on Boone Avenue, terminating at bedrock at 64cmbs and 80cmbs respectively, with no evidence of burial shafts, coffin hardware, human remains, or other artifacts. The uniformity of the sterile sand above bedrock encountered in all of the tree pits suggests that the location of the sidewalks was graded and sand was laid down beneath the gravel underbedding before the concrete sidewalks were poured.

The unmonitored sections of the sidewalks along East 172nd Street and Boone Avenue on Block 3014 within the area identified as sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church Cemeteries will be left undisturbed as per design plans (12/21/2015). If unforeseen subsurface work extends into these potentially undisturbed sidewalk locations to a depth that is below the existing sidewalk and gravel underbedding, it would be necessary for archaeologists to monitor and/or field test these locations prior to any subsurface disturbance.

XI. INTERPRETATION

A. Documentary Research Summary

The Hedger-Edwards cemetery was in use from at least 1769 through the late-nineteenth century, while the adjacent Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery was in use from 1845 through 1891. As per the 2009/2010 HPI documentary study of the two cemeteries, the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery, which was once physically and visually separated from the Church cemetery by a wooden fence, was later incorporated into the mapped boundaries of the Church cemetery on Block 3014. Both extended further south than their Block 3014 limit, and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery also extended west into and across Boone Avenue.

No detailed documentary records or cemetery layout plans have been found pertaining to the use of either cemetery specifically, and no detailed descriptions have been found regarding the full extent or location of interments. As part of the ADS, consistory records for the Church were reviewed and found to survive for the years 1838-1918 (HPI 2010a). These records, which also include limited information about members, marriages, baptisms, and deaths through the mid-1850s, reveal little information about the burial ground. The Church paid to have a fence built in 1845, including a portion along the boundary line between the Church cemetery and that of the Hedger-Edwards family cemetery. In 1869, the fence was rebuilt and/or repaired and the lane leading from West Farms Road to the cemetery was macadamized and repaired. Apparently members of the Church purchased grave plots in the cemetery and certificates were given, but these “deeds” are not included in the extant church records and so it is not possible to know which members bought plots and which plots were used (Consistory Records 1838-1916).

Additional research completed for this study found one deed pertaining to the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, representing the selling of a plot to Isaiah Golden Sr. in 1850. At that time he purchased a “lot of land designated by the number two on a plan of the burying ground belonging to the said church and measuring fourteen feet on the north and south sides and twenty feet on the east and west sides” for the sum of twelve dollars in 1850 (Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery 1850). No additional deeds have been found, and the location of lot two within the cemetery is unknown; it may have been well outside of Block 3014.

Research did locate a 1909 publication reporting names inscribed on 30 headstones still standing on Block 3014 at that time. The legible text reported members of the Jennings, Cortelyou, Corsa, Butler, Mapes, Edwards, Ward, Kelly, and Austin families, many of whom were residents in this immediate area (Appendix 1.1). This list reflects burials within the boundaries of both the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, but does not distinguish the two since the fence between them was reportedly gone by that time.

New York Death and Burial records for the mid- to late-nineteenth century are incomplete and often did not record the correct location of a burial, so they did not help to elucidate actual burials originally within either cemetery. For example, William Henry Golden, whose headstone was recovered from the Crotona Park East site, died August 17, 1848. While his elaborate headstone was found in West Farms, the mortality index reports him as being interred at Mt. Olivet cemetery in Maspeth, Queens (New York Deaths and Burials, 1795-1952 2014). This is problematic because Mt. Olivet claims to have been established in 1850, two years after William died. Perhaps he was disinterred and reinterred by his family shortly after his death, as his grandfather, Isaiah Sr., was buried at Mt. Olivet when he died in 1861 despite the fact that he had purchased a plot in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery in West Farms in 1850 (Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery 1850).

While the historical records may be somewhat unreliable, they do provide insight into life and death in West Farms. The 1850 New York Mortality Schedule for West Farms reports the deaths of multiple individuals in the previous year, ranging in ages, and predominantly born in New York, England, and Scotland (New York Deaths and Burials, 1795-1952 2014). A note on the first page of the Schedule states that “Cholera and Diarrhea prevailed and some died in this portion of the West. Co. during the Fall of 1849, arising no doubt from its close proximity to the City of N.Y.” No such remarks are noted in either the 1860 or 1870 Mortality Schedules, but one only has to glance at the cause of death recorded for each listing to realize that cholera and dysentery were prevalent terminators of life at an early age, while consumption and diseases of the heart often killed the elderly. “Cholera Infantum” was rampant, resulting in many deaths before the age of one (Ibid.).

B. Data Recovery Summary

Archaeological Data Recovery at the Crotona Park East site yielded the remains of 88 unknown individuals, in addition to the remains of 20 individuals packed in one dynamite box and reinterred from Boone Avenue into the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery in 1911 (Burial 57). In addition, more than 20,000 artifacts related to the burials were recovered from the site, including several headstones and footstones. While no names and dates of interment can be definitively associated with any of the burials, some observations about burial practices in mid-to-late nineteenth century West Farms can be made.

The east-west orientation of all burials suggests a strong affinity with Christian religion regardless of whether burials were in the secular Hedger-Edwards Cemetery or in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Only one burial appeared to be buried with the head to the east, and that appeared to have been an intentional placement since the coffin appeared to be hexagonal. No separate children's section of either cemetery was observed, and some children were buried with adults, presumably parents.

As per the osteological analysis of the 88 individuals, the age at time of death was indeterminate for 33 individuals (38 percent of the total), 32 were designated as adults or indeterminate adults (36 percent of the total), and the remaining 23 individuals ranged in age from infants to adolescent/adults (26 percent of the total) (see Chapter VIII, Table VIII-2). The Hedger-Edwards Cemetery contained the remains of 51 individuals or 58 percent of the burials (21 indeterminate, 17 adults/indeterminate adults, and 13 infants through adolescent/adult) while the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery contained the remains of 35 individual or 40 percent of the burials (12 indeterminate, 15 adults/indeterminate adults, and 8 infants/juveniles). Certainly the percentages of burials identified by cemetery was significantly skewed by the fact that much of each cemetery is now gone, having been lost to the creation of East 172nd Street, Boone Avenue, and development on adjacent Blocks 3013 and 3012 where one or both cemeteries once crossed into. Furthermore, within the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery numbers are also skewed by the fact that some burials were disinterred over 100 years ago.

The population disinterred at the Crotona Park East site was not apparently wealthy, or chose not to express it in death. While many burials had ornate coffin hardware, it was of the inexpensive mass produced variety, and in at least one case, was mismatched. Many coffins did not have any handles or hardware beyond coffin nails. All coffin plates were completely disintegrated into white-metal dust, save one that lacked writing. Only three coffins had viewing panes, further suggesting that only limited families spent money on interring their loved ones.

The socioeconomic status of individuals in death appears to be middling; there were no overtly ostentatious expression of wealth. This is consistent with a review of census records from West Farms from the 1850s through 1880s, where most residents are listed as being part of the working class (U.S. Census 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880). In 1850, the male heads of families worked as coopers, clerks, weavers, masons, laborers, smiths and the like. Several physicians and lawyers also lived in the community, but most of the residents were not professionals (U.S. Census 1850). Maps and atlases from the period reflect a change of West Farms in the early nineteenth century from that of large landholdings by a small number of wealthier individuals to that of a community of blocks and smaller development lots, meant to support those of modest means.

C. Comparative Cemeteries

Comparative cemeteries in the metropolitan New York area include the African American Burial Ground in Lower Manhattan (dating between the 1690s through 1794), the Staten Island Quarantine Ground (ca.1840s and 1850s), excavations at Washington Square Park, and the Spring Street Presbyterian Cemetery in Lower Manhattan (c.1820-1835). Although archaeologists have studied numerous historic cemeteries in New York City, most are not directly comparable to the Crotona Park East site due to the differing date ranges of the burials as cited above, interment practices at a quarantine hospital or the ancestry of the interred population: African vs. European.

For this project, available information from two cemetery studies that were the most comparable to the present study was reviewed. These studies were the excavations in Washington Square Park and the investigation of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church Burial Vaults (Geismar 2005, 2009, 2013; Crist 2008; Mooney et al 2008). A full comparative analysis of the many cemetery investigations in and around New York City at some future time would provide an opportunity that could be a major contribution to understanding data sets of a variety of middling socio-

economic classes from a health and skeletal biology perspective, which is something the historical record cannot fully address.

Washington Square Park Cemetery

Phase IA documentary research undertaken by archaeologist Joan Geismar for a proposed project at Washington Square Park in Manhattan identified the former use of the site in the late eighteenth through early nineteenth century as a “Potter’s Field” (Geismar 2005). During a subsequent field investigation, an archaeology team excavated 17 trenches and three test pits (Geismar 2009). Within four of the test trenches, ten intact burials were identified; they were documented and left undisturbed. Their discovery confirmed the presence of intact burials within the site, despite the extent of surface alterations that occurred when the 1825 Parade Ground was established. In addition, 515 disturbed and disarticulated bones were recovered. These were examined in the laboratory and then reburied on site. The “burials were identified as young to mature male and female adults, most likely of European descent” (Geismar 2009: 37, 42). Ancestry analysis indicated that no African American or Native American remains were present within the sample.

During a later more intensive investigation, Geismar’s archaeology team monitored or tested the location of thirteen catch basins, seven drop inlets, eleven utility trenches, one test trench, six test pits, and five light pole locations (Geismar 2012). Three additional intact burials were documented and protected in situ. Seventeen isolated (disturbed) human bones were removed for analysis, one of which was the femur of an infant, which provided the first confirmation that subadult burials occurred in the cemetery (Ibid.). Also recovered was the intricately carved headstone of James Jackson; an unprecedented find about a specific individual buried in the former Potter’s Field. The stone indicates that Jackson, a native of Kildare, Ireland, died on September 22, 1799 at the age of 28. Although the headstone could not be tied to specific remains, its presence indicates that not all of the individuals buried in this location were “forgotten” paupers.

The third testing phase undertaken by Geismar (2013) included the excavation of three catch basins, three light pole locations, and two geothermal well sites. At that time, archaeological monitoring was also conducted for the installation of a new slab building foundation, and a “Y” shaped trench that was being excavated to accommodate a geothermal well connection to the new building.

Three additional intact burials were documented in the field and protected in situ, and one hundred disarticulated and isolated human bones were encountered. An MNI of eight individuals was documented for the recovered bone assemblage. Based on a single tibia (shinbone), one of them was identified as a seven-year-old child, the second child burial to be documented in the Potter’s Field (Geismar 2013:17). The isolated bone assemblage was found to represent at least three additional adults: two females and one male (Ibid.). The analysis of the recovered assemblage found several examples of osteoporosis and dental disease, and, a vertebral development defect was observed in one individual.

The examination of the burials indicate that the remains identified at Washington Square Park were similar to those found at the Crotona Park East site, only in that there were a mixture of adults and children of European ancestry, but a direct comparison of remains is problematic. Firstly, the Potters Field burials were in trenches, not individual burial shafts. Secondly, the remains at the Crotona Park East site were so degraded that stature estimates were not feasible. Proximal and distal ends of long bones were virtually missing, making it difficult to assess height. One similarity of note is a lack of grave goods which, given the reduced economic circumstances of those interred in the Potters Field, is not unexpected. For comparison, 18 of the individual burial coffins at the Crotona Park East site had decorated coffin handles, which suggested that they were from families of higher economic status than those buried in the Potters Field. Similar to the Potters Field burials though, many of the coffins recovered at the Crotona Park East had only nails for structural support, with no outward signs of ornamentation. The pathologies noted for the individuals recovered at both cemeteries were primarily dental issues, joint disease, and occupational stress markers.

Spring Street Cemetery

The published data from the Spring Street Cemetery in New York City provides additional data on formal cemetery practices during the first half of the nineteenth century. Like the Crotona Park East site, and more particularly the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, those buried at the Spring Street site represent a group of wealthier individuals bound together through their membership in the former Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

In 2006, during the construction of a condominium complex at 244-246 Spring Street in Manhattan, the excavation crew unearthed human remains. Excavations were halted and a qualified archaeologist was called in to investigate the site (Mooney et al 2008:2). Subsequently, a documentary review of the site indicated that it was in the location of the former Spring Street Presbyterian Church. An excavation protocol was established and the archaeology team began testing within the project site. The team uncovered four burial vaults (two brick and two stone) that were used by the congregation for interring their dead (Ibid.). Although both the demolition of the adjacent church in 1966 and the initial excavation trenches for the condominium development had impacted the vaults, the team was able to recover 101 complete (85) and commingled (16) burials (Crist 2008: 70).

While the Spring Street Cemetery is roughly comparative in date range to those at the Crotona Park East site (some of which may date to the early half of the nineteenth century), the preservation and completeness of the burials was far better at Spring Street due to the protected condition of the burials in vaults rather than being placed directly in an earthen burial shaft. While the Spring Street burials were mixed race and many of them had identified names, ancestry was only discernable for one burial at the Crotona Park East site (European), and no coffin plates were legible. Likely because of the socioeconomic status of the burials at each of the two sites, coffins were similar in that many at Spring Street had ornamentation, including coffin plates and coffin hardware. Also of note, like the burials at the Crotona Park East site, many of the burials at Spring Street were interred in day wear rather than burial robes or shrouds.

Additional differences were noted during the laboratory study of the Spring Street burials; analysis by Thomas Crist, Shannon Novak, and Molly Crist (2008) found that:

The majority of the remains from the Spring Street burial vaults presented little to no evidence of infection and inflammation. This may be the result of the incomplete nature of many of the recovered individuals, as well as erosion of the surfaces of the bones that were excavated...

The general image portrayed by the 76 individuals analyzed at Spring Street is one of fairly robust, healthy people whose causes of death were most likely from acute soft tissue diseases (Crist et al 2008: D55).

Some similarities with the Crotona Park East burials were also observed in the laboratory. The pathological conditions for the individuals buried at the Crotona Park East site include dental caries, attrition, and periodontal disease. For the Spring Street site:

Poor dental health affected even younger adults, with many presenting significant antemortem tooth loss before attaining their 30s.Some of the individuals had worked hard physically, but others presented only minimal degenerative changes associated with labor (Crist et al 2008: D55).

The results of the study of the burials from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church are not that vastly unlike those found at the Crotona Park East site. Despite the fact that both burial sites were “forgotten,” the nineteenth century members of each church or community clearly had some economic means, a place in society, and an affiliation with a group that interred their members in an accepted and respectful manner. The recovered evidence of clothing remains and personal belongings, including coffin name plates (although degraded at the Crotona Park East site), attest to their respectful treatment in both cemeteries. These similarities are representative of both populations being members of a “group,” whether a long established family or the local Dutch Reformed Church. Only one burial at the Crotona Park East site suggests the presence of a marginalized individual, as evidenced by a reverse burial with the head disrespectively placed to the east.

XII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The ADS undertaken by HPI in 2009/2010 for Block 3014 concluded that the southern end of the block and the adjacent sidewalks were potentially sensitive for burials related to the West Farms Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery dating from 1845 through 1891 and the abutting Hedger-Edwards family cemetery, dating from 1769 through the late-nineteenth century. The initial field investigation in 2015 identified several burial shafts, one with human remains. Per the approved protocol, HPI undertook Data Recovery of the site. A Department of Health Disinterment Permit was procured, and excavations were completed between July and December, 2015. Subsequently, archaeological monitoring of tree pit excavations, within the mapped boundaries of the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, on both Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street was completed (2017).

For the initial Phase IB investigation, one archaeological test trench was excavated to test for homelot resources as per the approved protocol, and two trenches were excavated to test for both burials and homelot remains. No homelot features or non-cemetery related potentially significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Instead, where homelot resources were anticipated, trenches found architectural debris dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as well as evidence of a former garage that had disturbed the stratigraphy from the surface down to bedrock.

Trenches were also laid out to exclusively test for human remains. After burial shafts with remains were encountered, Data Recovery procedures were implemented. A total of 17 trenches were laid out across the entire mapped footprints of both cemeteries within Block 3014, and all were excavated fully. Evidence of the twentieth century use of the site was found to have disturbed discrete locations in each of the cemeteries.

The Data Recovery focused on identifying and excavating burial shafts and sensitively removing all human remains, which were found as both undisturbed in situ burials as well as disarticulated and historically disturbed. The archaeology team was committed to making every effort to maintain the integrity of all human remains throughout the process. Human remains were carefully removed from the ground, stored in a secure on-site laboratory, and then relocated by a funeral home to Lehman College where they were analyzed by physical anthropologist, Dr. Vincent Stefan.

The human remains and associated artifact collection recovered were able to provide some information about the deceased in each of the cemeteries. Unfortunately, however, much of what was recovered was in such a poor state of preservation that little could be inferred. Post-depositional activities that negatively impacted burials included the late nineteenth and early twentieth century deliberate disinterment of burials in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, grading and paving the entire site when it was repurposed as an impound lot, and the installation of subsurface utilities, lamp post bases, culverts, and drainage. Furthermore, the natural effects of time and acidic soil degraded many of the bones. While it was possible to discern some critical information about burial practices in West Farms in the nineteenth century, had there been no post-depositional disturbances, more could have been learned.

It should be noted that no *definitively* eighteenth century burials were encountered despite the fact that the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery was known to have been established by 1769. However, the lack of eighteenth century burial artifacts does not necessarily mean that none of the burials recovered dated from this period; eighteenth century coffins often lacked ornamentation or only bore the initials of the deceased carved onto the coffin or spelled out in brass tacks. Thus there may be no obvious evidence of an earlier interment date. The lack of any coffin hardware from a burial *could* be an indicator of an earlier death date, but is not definitive since there are many reasons why a burial may lack diagnostic hardware such as economics, custom, personal attitudes, and/or feelings about the deceased. Given that the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery historically extended at least another 100+ feet to the south, the oldest part of the cemetery may have been eradicated when East 172nd Street was graded significantly and laid out in the early twentieth century. Likewise, if the oldest part of the cemetery was at the extreme southern end of its mapped boundaries, it would have been within the footprint of the northern side of Block 3015 to the south, which was extensively developed. Monitoring on that block (HPI 2014) found shallow bedrock and no evidence of burial shafts, only evidence of twentieth century building basements.

Burials: In total there were at least 88 burials identified in 79 individual burial shafts on Block 3014, plus the commingled collection of skeletal elements assigned to Burial 57 (see discussion below). The osteological analysis

concluded that due to the presence of 75 complete and/or partial crania, the MNI for the collection was 75 individuals. However, if counting individuals by the number of burial shafts with human remains, there were at least 79 burials, and since some burial shafts contained the remains of more than one individual, a final MNI of 88 was established, exclusive of Burial 57.

Burials 57, 60, and 61 were three features located in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery that contained the remains of burials that had been historically reinterred. In 1911, human remains and coffins were found in Boone Avenue when a sewer pipe was being installed by city workers. Workers repacked their findings into three empty dynamite boxes and reburied them on Block 3014 where they were found by HPI over a hundred years later. Hence the human remains originated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, but were reburied in 1911 by the city workers in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. For Burial 57, Dr. Stefan established an MNI of 20 individuals due to the presence of complete and/or partial crania. In contrast, Burials 60 and 61 each had an MNI of one individual based on complete and/or partial crania.

Of the 79 individual burial shafts with human remains that were encountered on Block 3014, 45 definitively fell within the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, two were located on the mapped boundary line between the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, and 29 fell within the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Figure 5.1). As discussed, three of these (Burials 57, 60, and 61) were originally in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery as it extended into what is now Boone Avenue, but were reinterred in the mapped boundaries of the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery in 1911.

The lower number of burial shafts with human remains recovered from the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery boundaries (29 vs. 45) is undoubtedly due to efforts made by the church to encourage families to disinter relatives from the cemetery in the late 1890s and early 1900s (HPI 2010a). Many of the burial shaft features investigated in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery – 21 to be exact - were devoid of human remains. In contrast, in the late nineteenth century the relatives of people buried in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery within Block 3014 were likely not aware of plans by the church to sell and repurpose the remaining cemetery property, and hence did not have the opportunity to disinter and relocate the deceased. Furthermore, since the western section of the site was once located further uphill from West Farms Road, with topography sloping downward from west to east, it likely experienced the most post-depositional truncation when the site was graded and leveled in the mid-twentieth century. The elevation that burials were recovered from was noticeably shallower in some portions of the site, indicating an irregular surface prior to grading. This suggests that burials may have been originally interred at different elevations that corresponded to the natural (predevelopment) topography of the site, and that their original depths were also dictated – in part - by the depth to bedrock. Excavations by HPI found shallow bedrock along both the eastern and western perimeter of the site.

Excavations found that the burials in both cemeteries were oriented east-west with heads at the west, which is consistent with Christian tradition. There was only one instance where a body was interred with the head to the east; Burial 14, an adult male, was buried on the mapped boundary between the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery (Figure 5.1). Since there are no references to consult regarding burials at the cemetery, the reason for this can only be hypothesized. The nail patterns from Burial 14 suggest a hexagonal coffin, meaning that the orientation of the head was easily discernable. Therefore, the reverse burial was likely intentional, possibly representing an unbaptized individual, a stranger that died locally, or perhaps an unfavored relative.

Most burials could only be generally identified with regard to age at the time of death, with 34 identified as adult/indeterminate adult, and 21 identified as subadult. In each of the cemeteries, adults dominated the identifiable burials, probably due in part to the fact that smaller and more fragile children's bones are less likely to survive the effects of time and the acidic soils of the Northeast. Based on coffin size and identifiable remains, no segregated areas for infants and children were observed in either cemetery at the Crotona Park East site, as has been found at other cemeteries in the region. There were a number of burials where more than one individual was placed in a burial shaft; an adult was buried with a subadult, two subadults were buried together, and two adults were buried together, possibly representing the interment of siblings, spouses, or an older adult and their adult child. These were observed in each of the cemeteries, so it was apparently a practice not confined to a specific time period or due to space constraints. The presence of these stacked burials might reflect the passing of several familial individuals simultaneously, or simply the subsequent burial of a spouse or child in the same shaft.

Artifacts: All artifacts recovered appeared to date to the nineteenth or twentieth centuries. Roughly 17,010 artifacts were recovered with burials from the site, and another 3,360 were recovered in burial shafts lacking human remains or in disturbed fill, for a total of 20,370 artifacts (Appendix 5.2). The collection was dominated by the categories of fragmented coffin wood (4,000+) and coffin hardware (complete and fragmented 13,900+), with the third category of personal effects (300+) primarily represented by items related to clothing. Also recovered with burials were three dental bridges. Minimal jewelry and only a few articles of personal adornment were encountered. In addition, broken gravestones – some with inscriptions (both partial and complete) - were found in features and in the surrounding fill.

Coffin shapes were either hexagonal or rectangular. Two definitive and one possible burial vault were encountered. One of the vaults was constructed of brick and mortar, and contained the minimal remains of two individuals and the broken headstone of Zephaniah and Jane Ackerley (d. 1861, 1871), who were disinterred and relocated to Woodlawn Cemetery in 1897. The other definitive and possible vaults, one identified in each of the cemeteries, appeared to be rectangular wood structures containing inner hexagonal coffins.

All of the coffins and caskets recovered at the Crotona Park East site were wood, and in virtually all cases where remains of the coffin were still present, they were extremely degraded. Some coffins had paint, some had decorative molding. Three coffins were more ornate and had glass viewing panes, available after 1850 but popularized in the 1870s and 1880s.

Much of the coffin hardware found at the Crotona Park East site appeared to be made from white metal, an inexpensive alloy popularized in the mid-nineteenth century, although brass and copper were also observed. Some items were clearly “silvered” to appear more ornate, and most reflect the availability of increasingly popular styles as production became cheaper and decorative elements became more accessible. While most coffin handles and their components were decorative, some were simple and less elaborate. None appeared to predate the 1850s, and only two sets of coffin handles were definitively attributed to children, bearing stars on their lugs.

Of the 88 individual sets of remains from the 79 burial shafts at the Crotona Park East site (exclusive of Burial 57), only nine produced coffin thumb screws and/or thumb screw plates that were used to fasten the lid of a coffin to the base. Virtually all of the thumb screws were rounded or cylindrical, although one set of flat thumb screws was recovered. Thumb screws at the site came in a variety of patterns and designs, while thumb screw plates were decorated with a floral or heart motif. Two different types of coffin screws with decorative hatching on their rims were found with multiple burials at the Crotona Park East site, all post-dating 1859. No coffin hinges were encountered.

Personal artifacts were limited in number and predominantly included items related to clothing, mainly fasteners, buttons, and shroud pins. A hard rubber post-1851 child’s hair comb was recovered in situ around the crania of a young child, as were several items of adornment with a young adolescent/adult, presumably a female. Three dental bridges were also found, suggesting that some relatives considered post-mortem decorum more important than the loss of precious metals to the grave. Clothing-related artifacts were dominated by buttons, namely Prosser buttons, although a number of post-1851 hard rubber buttons were also encountered. High button counts were recovered from several children’s burials, in contrast to trends observed at other cemeteries in the region. This may be due to the types of clothing they were buried in, possibly christening gowns with many buttons.

Gravestones, both headstones and footstones, were found to be both fragmented and relatively intact, none in situ. Stones encountered were predominantly fashioned from marble, and report deaths from 1848 through 1871. Few had decipherable names, and most had no text or images whatsoever. Where text or prose was found, it varied from simple carved initials on footstones, typical in the nineteenth century, to headstones with multiple lines of poetic verse mourning the loss of a beloved child. It was historically reported that the cemetery was vandalized by neighborhood teens in the early twentieth century, who took fallen headstones and reportedly placed them on the stoops of nearby houses at Halloween (*New York Times* July 30, 1911).

All gravestones and fragments thereof that were recovered during the excavations were transferred to the Bronx County Historical Society by HPI on June 5, 2017. Some of the collection may be part of a future planned exhibit about Bronx cemeteries (see Appendix 12.1).

Reinterment: The Phase IA archaeological study for this project identified Woodlawn Cemetery⁴ in the Bronx as the location where many burials that were removed from the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were reinterred. Knowing that some burials from the cemeteries already had been moved to Woodlawn Cemetery, it was the preferred place in which to reinter any potential remains from the present project excavations.

When the Maddens, the identified descendants of the Hedger-Edwards family, visited the project site on August 12, 2015, HPI also took them to Woodlawn Cemetery to see the facility and meet the staff. After the visit, the Maddens concurred that it would be appropriate to reinter the newly excavated remains from the project site at Woodlawn Cemetery. The staff at Woodlawn Cemetery began reviewing options for reinterment, and an above-ground crypt was selected and purchased by the developer. Upon completion of osteological analysis, all human remains were repacked and brought by the same funeral home from the laboratory at Lehman College to a holding crypt at Woodlawn Cemetery where they await final interment in the above-ground crypt. A tablet inscription was agreed upon by the Maddens and Woodlawn Cemetery, which is currently in production (July 2017). It is expected to be completed by August, 2017. Once the tablet has been inscribed, the remains presently in storage at Woodlawn Cemetery will be placed in the crypt space, together with the artifacts recovered during excavations. Final reinterment in the crypt is anticipated in August of 2017.

In addition, Woodlawn Cemetery is beginning a new initiative on its website to highlight those collections from former cemeteries that have been moved to Woodlawn Cemetery over the years. Their intention is to include information about the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church cemeteries as part of that project. HPI will assist Woodlawn Cemetery in providing appropriate information for the website, which will provide researchers access to information about the two relocated cemeteries. In addition, HPI will be presenting the results of the excavations at a future archaeological conference, which has yet to be determined. These acts represent the final steps in the post-excavation process in compliance with professional obligations and the PA.

⁴ Woodlawn Cemetery is a National Historic Landmark and is on the State/National Register of Historic Places. It is located four miles north of the Crotona Park East cemeteries, immediately west of the Bronx River.

XIII. REFERENCES

- Acsády, György, János Nemeskéri, and Kornél Balás
1970 *History of Human Life Span and Mortality*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.
- Aldridge, Ryan Jerel
2008 *Dress in the United States of America as Depicted in Postmortem Photographs, 1840-1900*. MS Thesis. Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. http://etd.lsu.edu/docs/available/etd-11042008-143741/unrestricted/Aldridge_thesis.pdf. Site accessed January 4, 2017.
- Azucena, Mitchel
2015 *The History of Dentures*. Available at: https://prezi.com/psdh_eajutxc/history-of-dentures. Site accessed February 10, 2017.
- Barnes, Ethne
1994 *Developmental Defects of the Axial Skeleton in Paleopathology*. University Press of Colorado, Boulder.
- Baskerville, Charles A.
1982 Adoption of the Name Hutchinson River Group And Its Subdivisions In Bronx And Westchester Counties Southeastern New York. *Contributions to Stratigraphy, Geological Survey Bulletin 1529. Stratigraphic Notes 1980-1982*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
- Bass, William
2005 *Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual of the Human Skeleton*, 5th ed. Missouri Archaeology Society, Columbia, Missouri.
- Beers, Frederick W.
1868 *Atlas of New York and Vicinity: Plate 13 West Farms, Westchester Co. N.Y.* Publisher: F. W. Beers, A. D. Ellis & others. New York.
- Bell, Edward L.
1990 The Historical Archaeology of Mortuary Behavior: Coffin Hardware from Uxbridge, Massachusetts. *Historical Archaeology* 24(3): 54-78.
- Blakely, Robert L. and Lane A. Beck
1982 Bioarchaeology in the Urban Context. In *Archaeology of Urban America*. Roy S. Dickens, Jr., ed. Academic Press, New York.
- Brickcollecting.com
2017 Hudson River & New England Brick Collection and Identifier. <http://brickcollecting.com/collection.htm>. Site accessed January 3, 2017.
- Bromley, George W. and Walter S.
1921 *Atlas of Borough of the Bronx, Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13: from actual surveys and official plans*. G.W. Bromley and Company, Philadelphia.
- Brooklyn Daily Eagle*
1861 Man Overboard. *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, June 10, 1861.
- Brooks, S.T. and J. M. Suchey
1990 Skeletal Age Determination Based on the Os Pubis: A Comparison of the Acsádi-Nemeskéri and Suchey-Brooks Methods. *Human Evolution* 5:227-238.
- Brothwell, Don R.
1992 *Digging up Bones. The excavation, treatment and study of human skeletal remains*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

Bruzek, Jaroslav

2002 A Method for Visual Determination of Sex, Using the Human Hip Bone. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 117:157-168.

Buikstra, Jane E. and Douglas H. Ubelaker

1994 *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 44. Fayetteville.

Burns, Stanley B.

1990 *Sleeping Beauty: Memorial Photography in America*. Twelvetreets Press, Korea.

Chisholm, Hugh (ed.)

1922 *Encyclopedia Britannica: A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Volumes 7-8*. Eleventh Edition. Encyclopedia Britannica, New York.

Christian Intelligencer of the Reformed Dutch Church

1841 *Christian Intelligencer*. Reformed Dutch Church of America, 1830-1920, New York.

City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR)

2014 *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual*. City of New York, Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination.

Consistory Records

1837- First Reformed Dutch Church of West Farms Consistory Records, including Baptisms (1838-1855),
1916 Marriages (1845-1853), Members (1845-1854). On microfilm at the Reformed Church of America Archives, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Copper Development Association

2013 *History of Copper*. Available at: <https://www.copper.org/education/history>. Site accessed February 7, 2017.

Crist, Thomas A., Shannon A. Novak, and Molly Crist

2008 *Analysis of Human Remains, Spring Street Presbyterian Church Burial Vaults, Manhattan, New York City*. Utica College.

Doggett, John Jr.

1845 *Doggett's New-York City Directory*. John Doggett Jr., New York.

Franklin, B.W. (ed.)

1860 *The Vulcanite. A Quarterly Journal Dedicated to the Science of Mechanical Dentistry*. American Hard Rubber Company, New York.

Garrow, Patrick

1987 *The Big Lazer Creek Unmarked Cemetery: A Multidisciplinary Investigation*. Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Submitted to the Fisheries Management Section, Game and Fish Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

2007 *A Preliminary Seriation of Coffin Hardware Forms in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Georgia: Twenty Years Later*. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/16368949/A_Preliminary_Seriation_of_Coffin_Hardware_Forms_in_Nineteenth_and_Twentieth_Century_Georgia_Twenty_Years_Later. Site accessed February 16, 2017.

Geismar, Joan

2005 *Washington Square Park: Phase IA Archaeological Assessment*. Prepared for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

- 2009 *Washington Square Park Greenwich Village, New York Phase 1 Construction Field Testing Report*. Prepared for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 2012 *Washington Square Park Greenwich Village, New York Phase 2 Construction Field Testing Report*. Prepared for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 2013 *Washington Square Park Greenwich Village, New York Phase 3 Construction Field Testing Report*. Prepared for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.
- Gill, George W. and Stanley Rhine
1990 *Skeletal Attribution of Race: Methods for Forensic Anthropology*. University of New Mexico, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
- Glover, Amy Suzanne
2009 Coffin It Up: The Influence of Social Status and Ethnicity in an Historic-Era Los Angeles Cemetery. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 22:1.
- Goulding's Business Directory
1875 *Goulding's Business Directory of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, and Hoboken*. Lawrence G. Gulding, New York.
- Graveaddiction.com
2017 *Gravestone Symbolism*. Available at <http://www.graveaddiction.com/symbol.html>. Site accessed February 12, 2017
- Haavikko, K.
1970 The formation and the alveolar and clinical eruption of the permanent teeth; An orthopantomographic study. *Proceedings of the Finnish Dental Society* 66: 101-170.
- Hacker-Norton, Debbie and Michael Trinkley
1984 Remember Man, Thou Art Dust: Coffin Hardware in the Early Twentieth Century. *Chicora Foundation Research Series No. 2*. Chicora Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina.
- Haglund, William and Marcela Sorg (eds.)
1997 *Forensic Taphonomy: The Postmortem Fate of Human Remains*. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida.
- Harrisburg Burial Case Company
1885 *Illustrated Catalogue of Coffins, Caskets, and Undertakers' Supplies*. Available in the Hagley Museum digital archives at: <http://digital.hagley.org/islandora/object/islandora:2383211#page/16/mode/2up>. Site accessed April 18, 2017.
- Hartnett, Kristen M.
2010a Analysis Of Age At Death Estimation Using Data From A New, Modern Autopsy Sample—Part I: Pubic Bone. *Journal of Forensic Science* 55:1145-1151.
- 2010b Analysis of Age At Death Estimation Using Data From A New, Modern Autopsy Sample—Part II: Sternal End Of The Fourth Rib. *Journal of Forensic Science* 55:1145-1151.
- Hearne Bros. & Co.
1900- *Catalog Illustrating Coffin and Casket Hardware and Funeral Sundries*. Hearne Bros & Co., Whitakers,
1930 N.C. Available at: <http://digital.lib.ecu.edu/22655>.
- Highland Democrat
1861 L. W. Sanford Dentist. *Highland Democrat*. October 8, 1861, Peekskill New York. Available at <http://www.fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html>. Site accessed January 24, 2017.

Hillson, Simon

1996 *Dental Anthropology*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

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.

Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery

1850 *Isaiah Golden Senior Deed to Cemetery, April, 1850*. Available at: <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/32417106/person/18277899962/media/cc6dd66d-8841-40d0-a1a0-ae39dece7c89>. Site accessed May 3, 2017.

İşcan, M. Yaşar, Susan R. Loth, and Ronald K. Wright

1984 Metamorphosis at the sternal rib end: A new method to estimate age at death in white males. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 65 (2): 147-156.

Jackson, Charles O.

1977 American Attitudes to Death. *Journal of American Studies* 11(3): 297-312.

Jantz, R. L., and Douglas S. Owsley

2005 *FORDISC 3: Computerized Forensic Discriminant Functions*. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Kentucky Heritage Council

2013 *Old Frankfort Cemetery*. May 7, 2013. Available at: <http://heritage.ky.gov/kas/kyarchynew/Old+Frankfort+Cemetery.htm>. Site accessed April 5, 2017.

Kogon, Stephen L., and Robert G. Mayer

1995 Analyses of Coffin Hardware from Unmarked Burials Former Wesleyan Methodist Church Cemetery, Weston, Ontario. *North American Archaeologist* 16(2):133-162.

Krogman, Wilton. M. and Memet Yasker İşcan

1986 *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*. 2nd edition. Charles C. Thomas Press, Springfield, Illinois

Larsen Clark S.

1997 *Bioarchaeology*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

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

Lawrence, John W., Paul W. Schopp and Robert J. Lore

2009 They Even Threaten the Sick That They Will Not Be Buried in the Churchyard: Salvage Archaeology of the Raritan-in-the-Hills Cemetery, Somerset County, New Jersey. *Historical Archaeology*, 43(1):93-114.

Lillie, Robin M. and Jennifer Mack

2015 *Dubuque's Forgotten Cemetery: Excavating a Nineteenth-Century Burial Ground in a Twenty-first Century City*. University of Iowa Press.

Little, Barbara J., Kim M. Lamphear, and Douglas W. Owsley

1992 Mortuary Display and Status in a Nineteenth-Century Anglo-American Cemetery in Manassas, Virginia. *American Antiquity* 57(3): 397-418.

Longworth, Thomas

1826 *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register and City Directory*. Thomas Longworth, New York.

Lunt, Roger C., and David B. Law

1974 A Review of The Chronology of Calcification of Deciduous Teeth. *Journal of the American Dental Association* 89:599-606.

Marcel, Sarah Elizabeth

1994 *Buttoning Down the Past: A Look at Buttons as Indicators of Chronology and Material Culture*. University of Tennessee Honors Thesis Project. http://trace.tennessee.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1042&context=utk_chanhonoproj/42. Site accessed January 9, 2017.

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., and James M. Davidson (eds.)

2006 Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas. *Research Series No. 62*. Robert C. Mainfort and James M. Davidson eds. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Fayetteville.

Meindl, Richard S. and C. Owen Lovejoy

1985 Ectocranial Suture Closure: A Revised Method for the Determination of Skeletal Age at Death Based on the Lateral-Anterior Sutures. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 68:57-66.

Meriden Britannia Company

1876 *Second 1876 Supplement of Wm. M. Smith's original designs of Casket Trimmings*. Meriden Britannia Company, West Meriden, Connecticut.

1880 *Illustrated Catalogue of Wm. M. Smith's fine silver, bronze, etc... Casket trimmings*. Meriden Britannia Company, West Meriden, Connecticut.

Mooney, Douglas, Edward Morin, Robert Weincek and Rebecca White

2008 *Archaeological Investigations of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church Cemetery, 244-246 Spring Street, New York City, New York*. Prepared by URS for Bayrock/Sapir Organization, LLC, New York.

Moore-Jansen, Peer, Douglas Ousley, and Richard Jantz

1994 *Data Collection Procedures for Forensic Skeletal Material*. University of Tennessee Forensic Anthropology Center, Knoxville.

McKillop, Heather

1995 Recognizing Children's Graves in Nineteenth-Century Cemeteries: Excavations in St. Thomas Anglican Churchyard, Bellville, Ontario, Canada. *Historical Archaeology* 29 (2):77-99.

New-York American

1842 Dentistry: Dr. A. Johnson, Surgeon Dentist. *New-York American*. August 1, 1842.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)

1994 *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections*. New York Archaeological Council.

New York Deaths and Burials, 1795-1952

2014 New York Deaths and Burials, 1795-1952. *FamilySearch*. Jane Ackerly, 15 Apr 1871. New York City, New York, reference p 1; FHL microfilm. Available at: <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F69Y-Y2L>. Site accessed October 14, 2015.

New York State Museum (NYSM)

1999 *Bedrock Geology of New York State*. New York State Museum, New York State Geological Survey, New York State Museum Technology Center.

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

2005 *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements*. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Waterford, New York.

New York Times

1911 Blast Blows Bodies from Old Cemetery. *The New York Times*, July 30, 1911.

Ortner, Donald J.

2003 *Identification of Pathological Conditions In Human Skeletal Remains*. Academic Press, San Diego.

Pearson, Karl and Julia Bell

1919 A Study of the Long Bones of the English Skeleton. Atlas Part I: The Femur. *Drapers Company Research Memoirs, Biometric Series X*. Cambridge University Press, England.

Pelletreau, William S.

1907 *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Family History of New York, Volume 4*. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York.

Pewter Society

2014 Britannia Metal. Available at: <http://www.pewtersociety.org/pewter/britannia-metal>. Site accessed February 18, 2017.

Phenice, T. W.

1969 A Newly Developed Visual Method of Sexing the Os Pubis. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 30(2).

Pye, Jeremy

2010a *Typology and Analysis of Burial Container Hardware Recovered from the Excavation of Rambo Cemetery, Rome, Georgia*. Prepared for Brockington and Associates, Norcross, Georgia.

2010b *Analysis of Burial Container Construction and Elaboration at the Tucson City Cemetery, Tucson, Arizona*. Prepared for Statistical Research Inc. and Pima County Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation Office.

2017 Personal communication, Faline Schneiderman, February 7, 2017 and February 14, 2017.

Raftery, Patrick

2016 *The Cemeteries of the Bronx*. Westchester County Historical Society.

Riordan, Timothy B.

2009 'Carry Me to Yon Kirk Yard': An Investigation of Changing Burial Practices in the Seventeenth-Century Cemetery at St. Mary's City, Maryland. *Historical Archaeology* 43(1):81-92.

Rivers Cofield, Sara

2008 Linked Buttons, Cufflinks, and Studs. *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. <https://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/SmallFinds/LinkedButtons-Cufflinks-Studs/index-linkedbuttons-cufflinks.html>. Site accessed January 9, 2017.

Rueggeberg, Frederick A.

2002 From Vulcanite to Vinyl, A History of Resins in Restorative Dentistry. *Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry*. Apr 87(4):364-79.

Sanborn Map Company

1951 *Insurance Maps of the City of New York: Borough of the Bronx*. Vol. 16, 1915 corrected to 1951. Sanborn Map Co., New York.

Sahni, D., Jit I., Neelam, and Suri S.

- 1998 Time of Fusion of The Basisphenoid With The Basilar Part of The Occipital Bone in Northwest Indian subjects. *Forensic Science International* 98:41-45.

Sargent and Company

- 1871 *Price List and Illustrated Catalog of Hardware*. Sargent and Company, New York. Available at: <https://archive.org/details/pricelistillustr00sarg>.

Scheuer, Louise, Sue Black and Angela Christie

- 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*. Academic Press, New York.

Schlup, Leonard C. and James Gilbert Ryan (eds.)

- 2003 *The Dictionary of the Gilded Age*. M.E. Sharpe, Armonk, New York.

Shanahan, James M.

- 1869 *Illustrated Catalogue of Undertakers' Hardware and Trimmings*. New York. Available at: http://www.sil.si.edu/ImageGalaxy/imagegalaxy_Enlarge.cfm?id_image=11843. Site Accessed April 18, 2017.

Smith, Holly B.

- 1991 Standards of human tooth formation and dental age assessment. In: Kelly MA, Larsen CS, (eds.) *Advances in Dental Anthropology*. Wiley-Liss, New York. p 143-168.

Sprague, Roderick

- 2002 China or Prosser Button Identification and Dating. *Historical Archaeology* 36 (2):111-127.

Springate, Megan E.

- 2015 *Coffin Hardware in Nineteenth-century America*. Left Coast Press, Inc., Walnut Creek, CA.

Stewart, Thomas D.

- 1979 *Essentials of Forensic Anthropology, Especially As Developed in the United States*. Thomas Press, Springfield, Illinois.

Stolts, Russell & Co.

- 1880 *Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of Undertakers' Supplies*. In Coffin Hardware in Nineteenth – Century America. Megan E. Springate.

The Association for Preservation Technology

- 1980 *Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company. Illustrated Catalog of American Hardware*. An unabridged reprint of the 1865 edition, 1980. Published by the Association for Preservation Technology, Springfield, Illinois.

The Evening World

- 1895 Digging Among the Dead. *The Evening World*, September 18, 1895.

The Statesman

- 1872 Artificial Teeth. *The Statesman*, March 28, 1872. Available at <http://www.fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html>. Site accessed January 24, 2017.

The Sun

- 1906 Unmarked Graves Dug Open. *The Sun*, March 13, 1906.

Thieme, Frederick P.

- 1957 Sex in Negro Skeletons. *Journal of Forensic Medicine* 4:72-81.

Topographical Bureau of the City of New York

1896a *Draft Damage Map in the matter of acquiring title to East 172nd Street*. Topographical Bureau, City of New York.

1896b *Draft Damage Map in the matter of acquiring title to Boone Street* [sic]. Topographical Bureau, City of New York.

Trotter, Mildred

1970 Estimation of Stature From Intact Long Limb Bones. In Steward, T.D. (ed) *Personal Identification in Mass Disasters* 71-83. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Ubelaker, Douglas H.

1999 *Human Skeletal Remains: Excavation, Analysis, Interpretation*, 3rd Edition ed. Taraxacum, Washington, D.C.

United States Census (U.S. Census)

1850- United States Federal Census Records. Available at <http://search.ancestry.com/search/group/usfedcen>.

1880 Site accessed multiple dates, 2016 and 2017.

United States Patent Office

1859 *Patent No. 24911, Coffin Screw, W. H. Nichols*. Available at <https://patents.google.com/patent/US24911A/en>. Site accessed December 12, 2016.

Waldron, Tony

2007 *Palaeoepidemiology: The Epidemiology of Human Remains*. Left Coast Press, London.

Walker, Philip L.

1995 Problems of Preservation and Sexism in Sexing: Some Lessons from Historical Collections for Palaeodemographers. In Saunders, S. R. & Herring, A. (eds.) *Grave Reflections, Portraying the Past through Cemetery Studies*. Canadian Scholars' Press, Toronto.

Webb, Patricia A. Owings, and Judy Myers Suchey

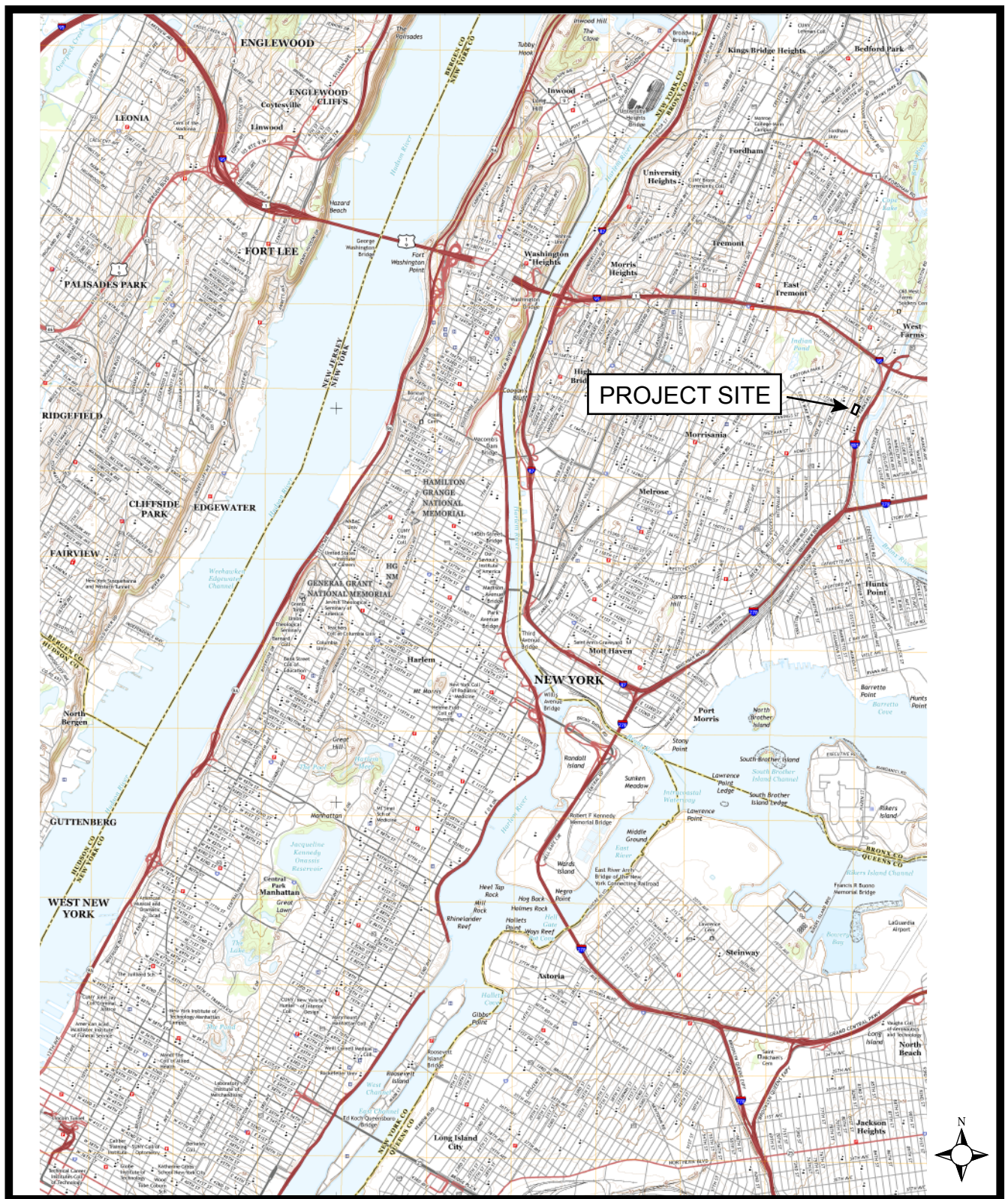
1985 Epiphyseal Union of the Anterior Iliac Crest and Medial Clavicle in a Modern Multiracial Sample of American Males and Females. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 68:457-466.

White, Rebecca and Douglas Mooney

2010 Stories from the Rubble: Analysis of Mortuary Artifacts from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church Vaults. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 31(2):40-64.

Wingfield, Erin

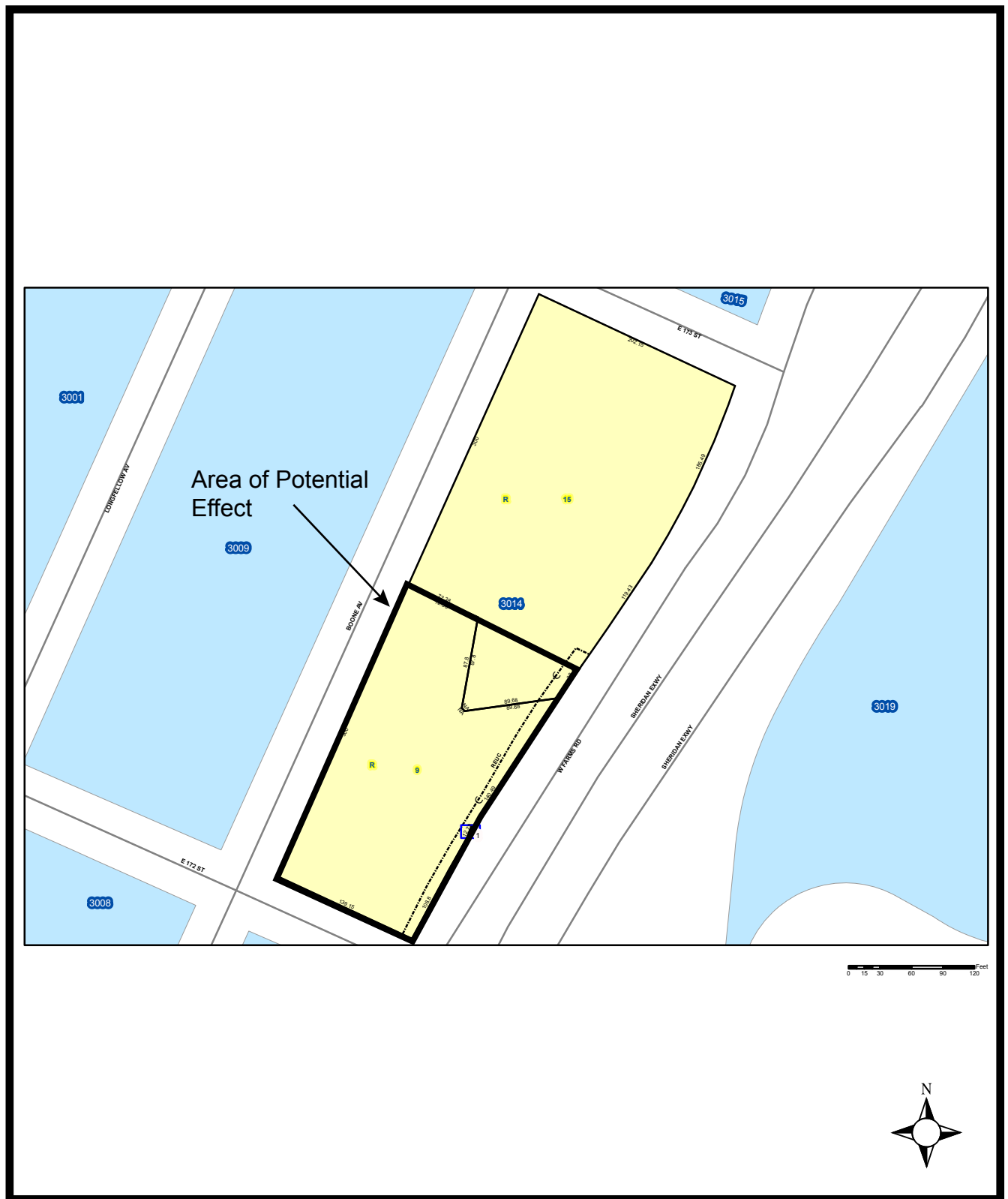
2012 *The Disturbing History of Dentures*. Available at: <http://www.jefpat.org/CuratorsChoiceArchive/2012CuratorsChoice/Oct2012-TheDisturbingHistoryOfDentures.html>. Site accessed February 10, 2017.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 1.1: Project Site Location on U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Central Park, NY Quadrangle, 2016.

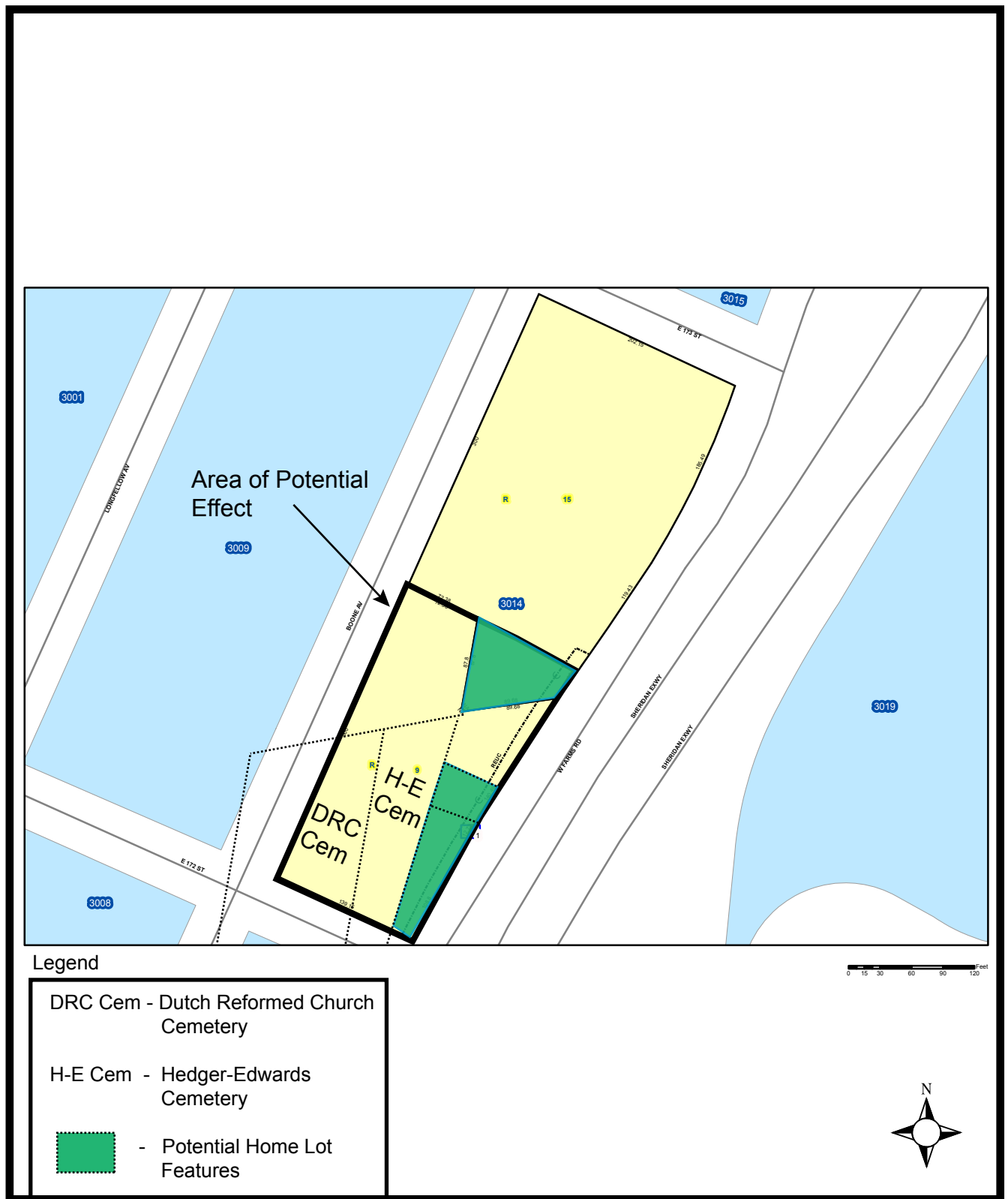




PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 1.2: Block 3014, Lot 9 Area of Potential Effect (APE).





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 1.3: Block 3014, Lot 9 Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity Identified in the Archaeological Documentary Study (ADS).

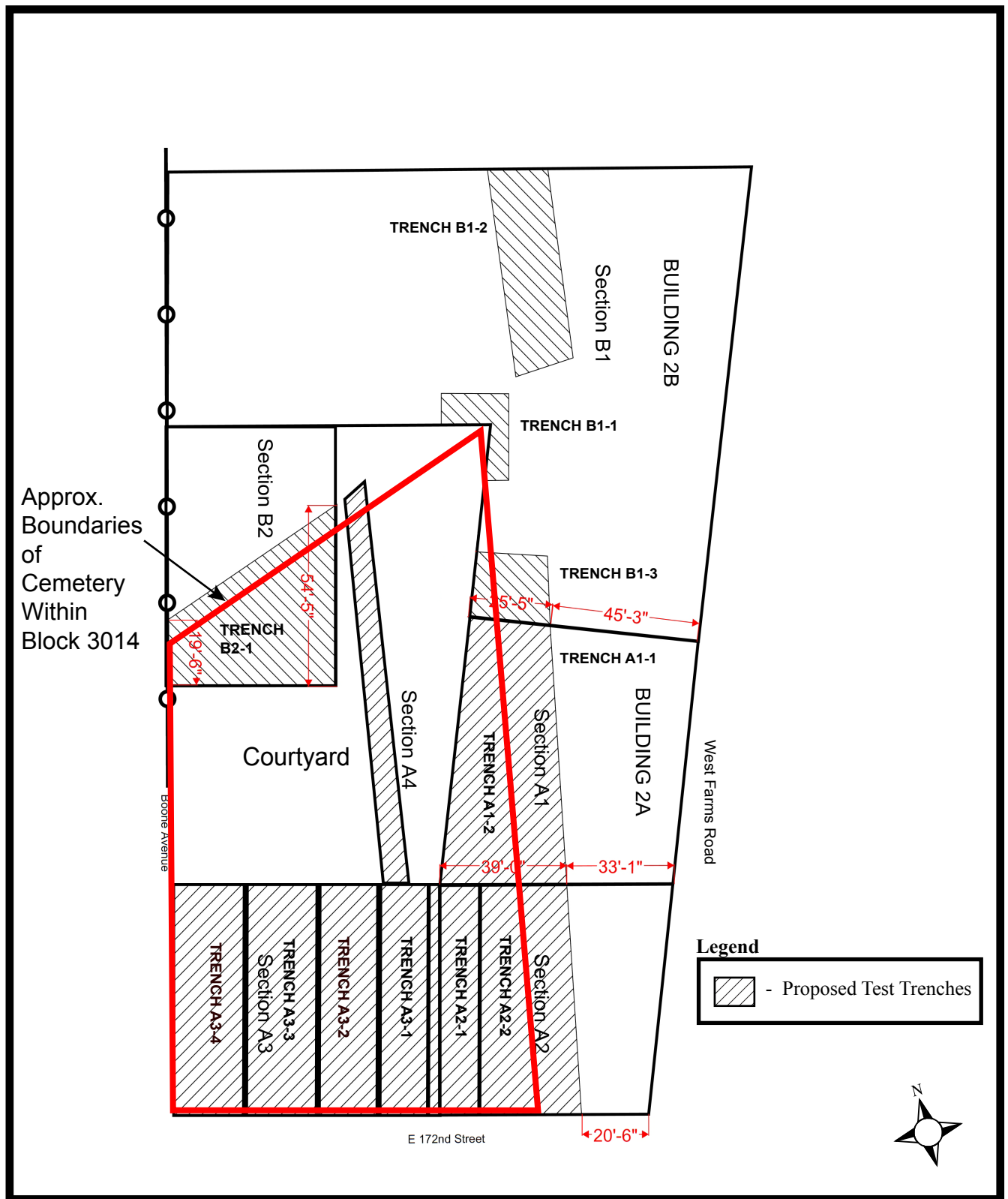




PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 3.1: Archaeological Area of Potential Effect and Detailed Mapping of Cemeteries.

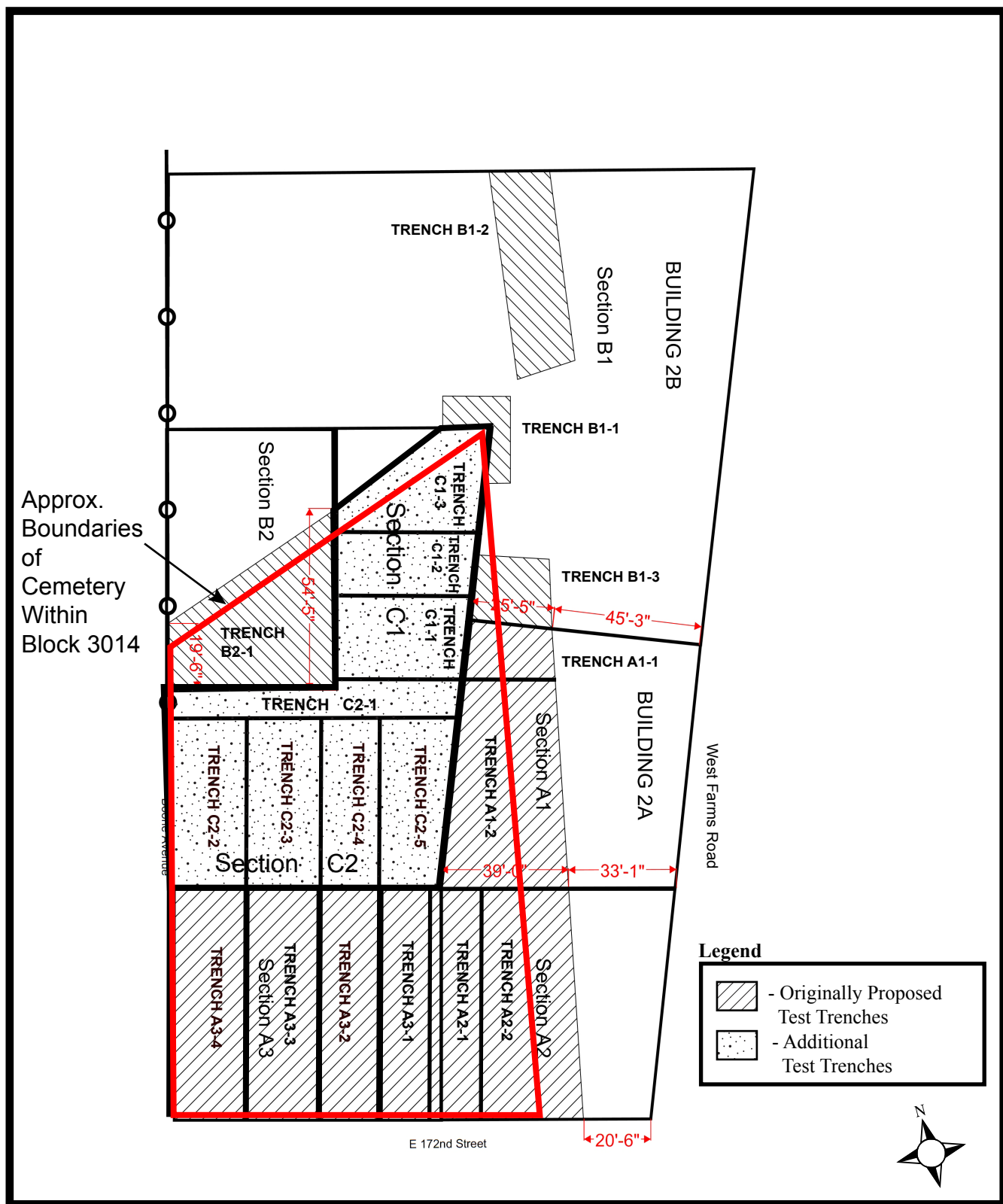




PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 4.1: Block 3014, Lot 9 Proposed Archaeological Test Trench Locations
 as per Approved Testing Protocol.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

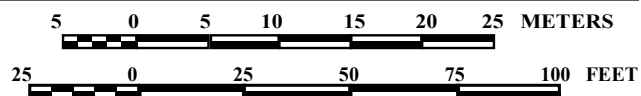
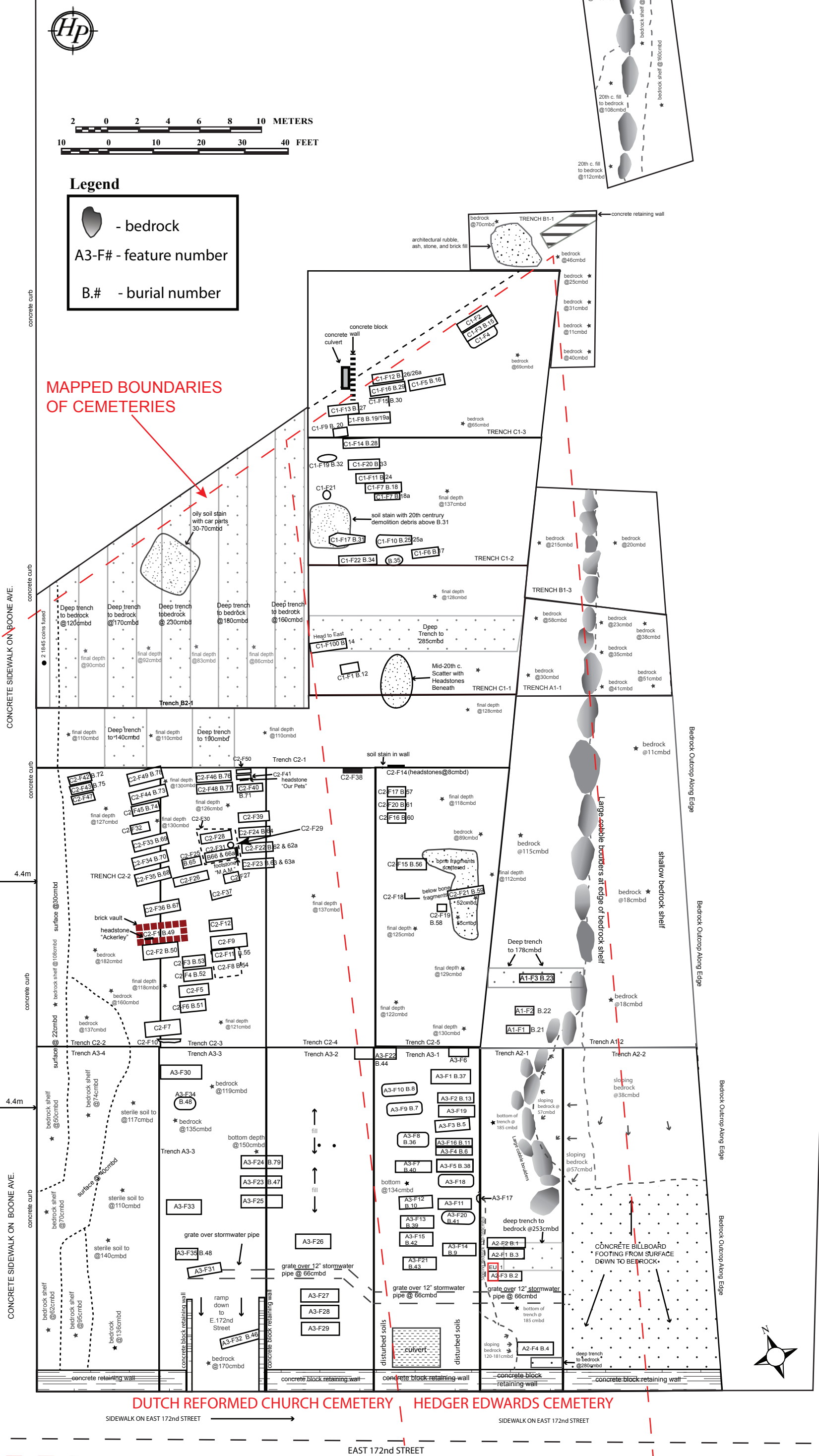
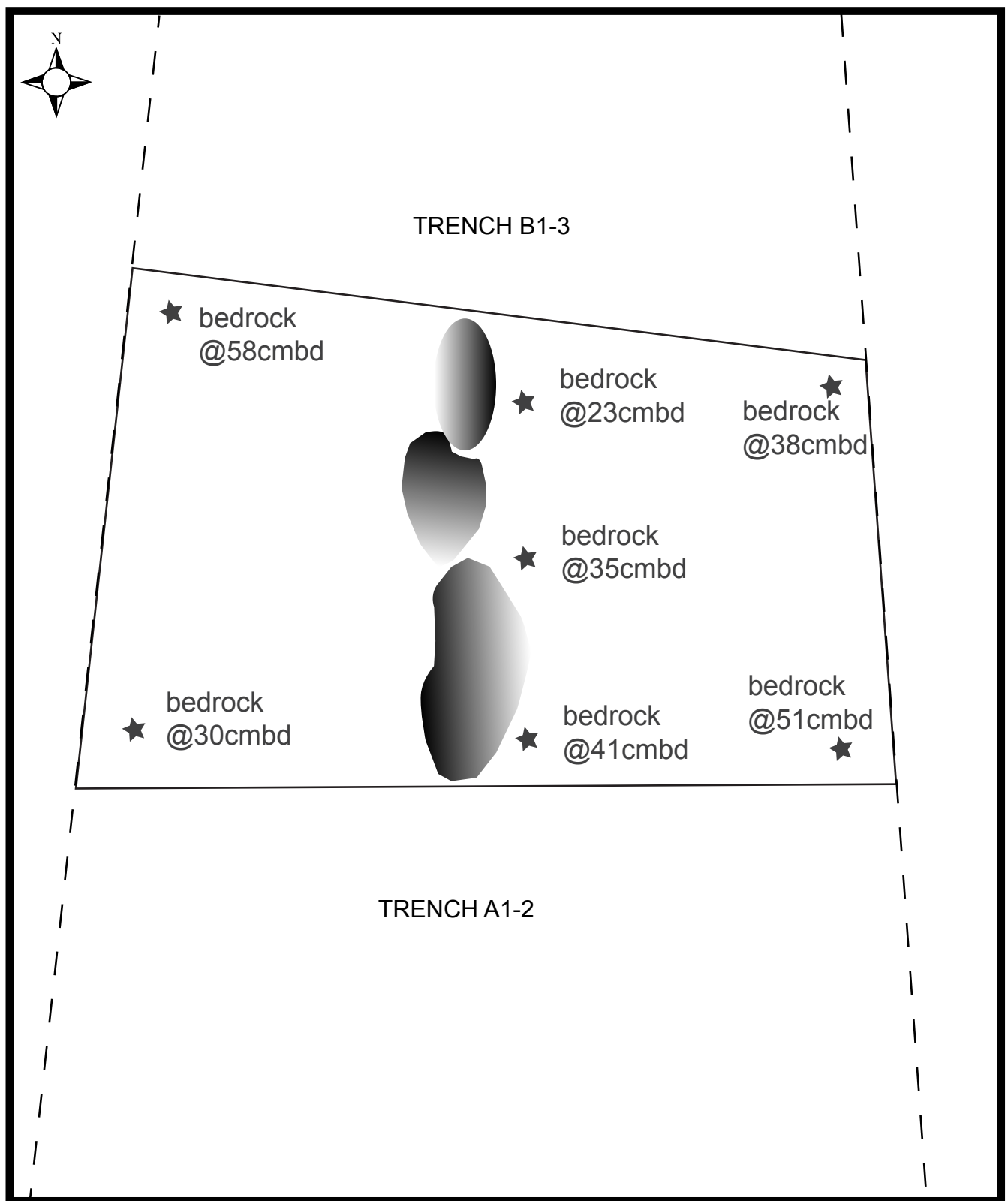


FIGURE 4.2: Block 3014, Lot 9 Revised Archaeological Test Trench Locations.



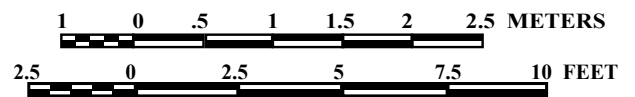
FIGURE 5.1: Results of All Trenches, Block 3014, Lot 9.





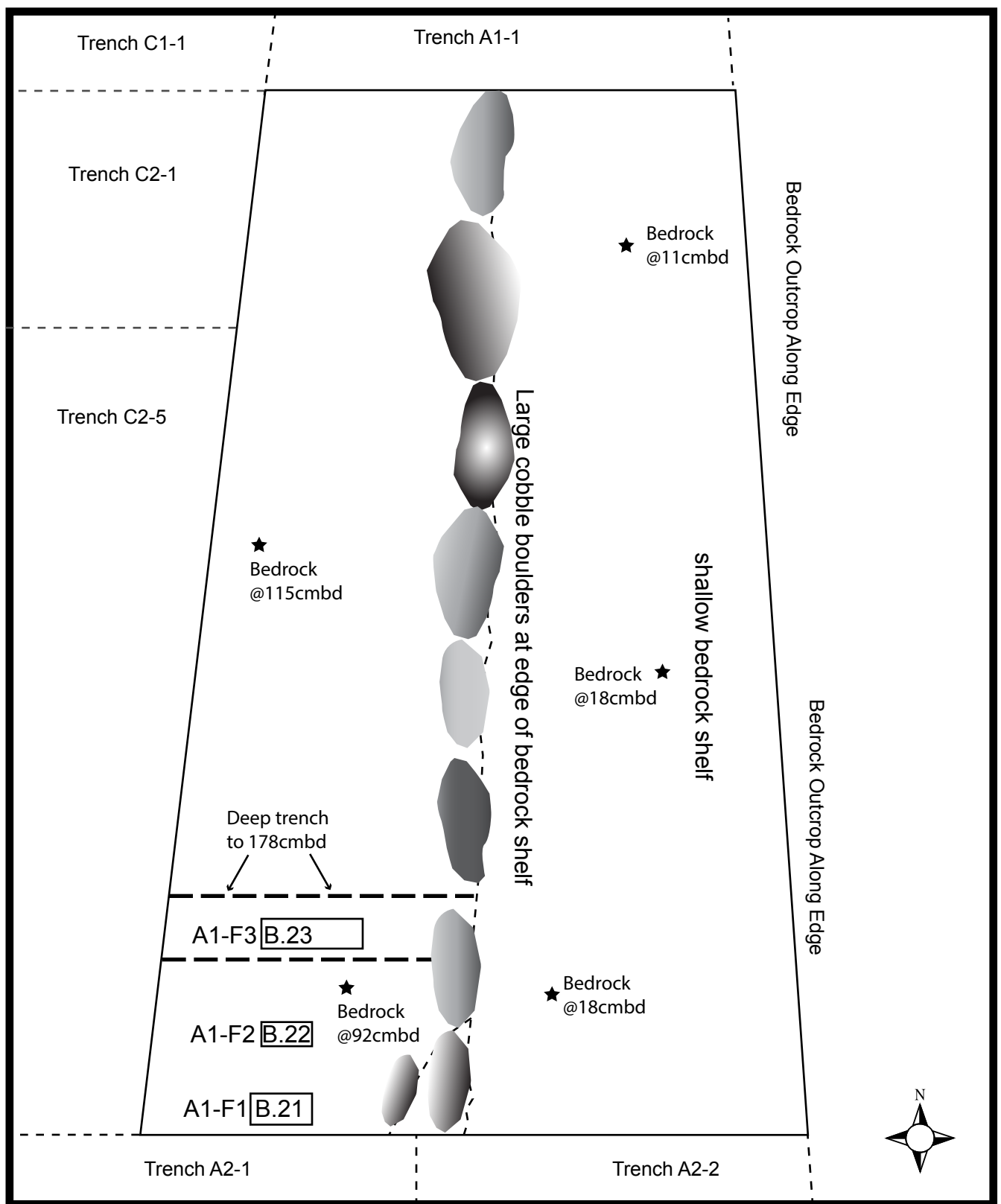
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.2: Plan of Trench A1-1. No Burials.

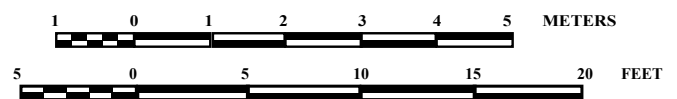


Legend





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY



Legend


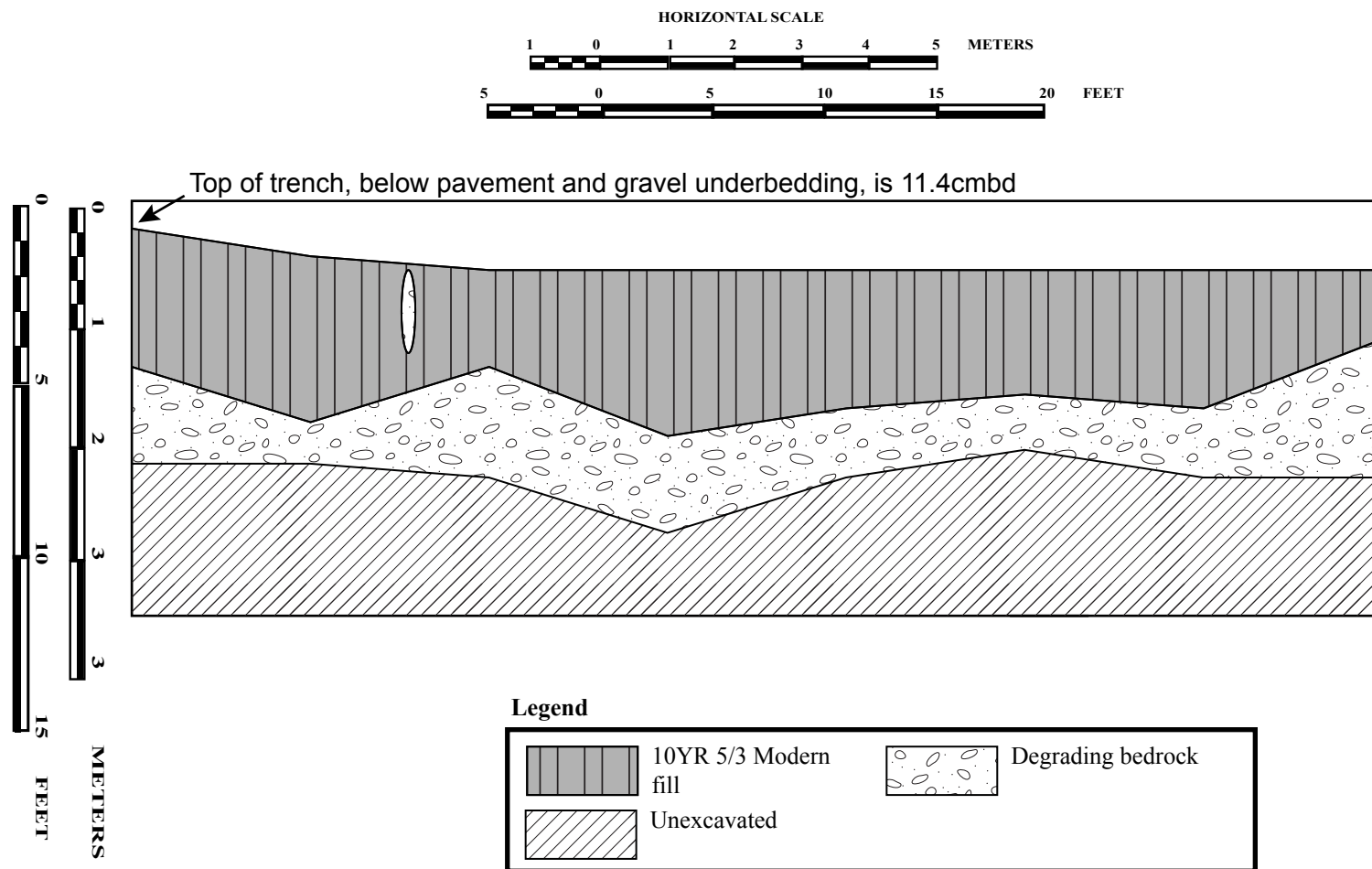
A3-F#	- feature number
B.#	- burial number
	- boulders



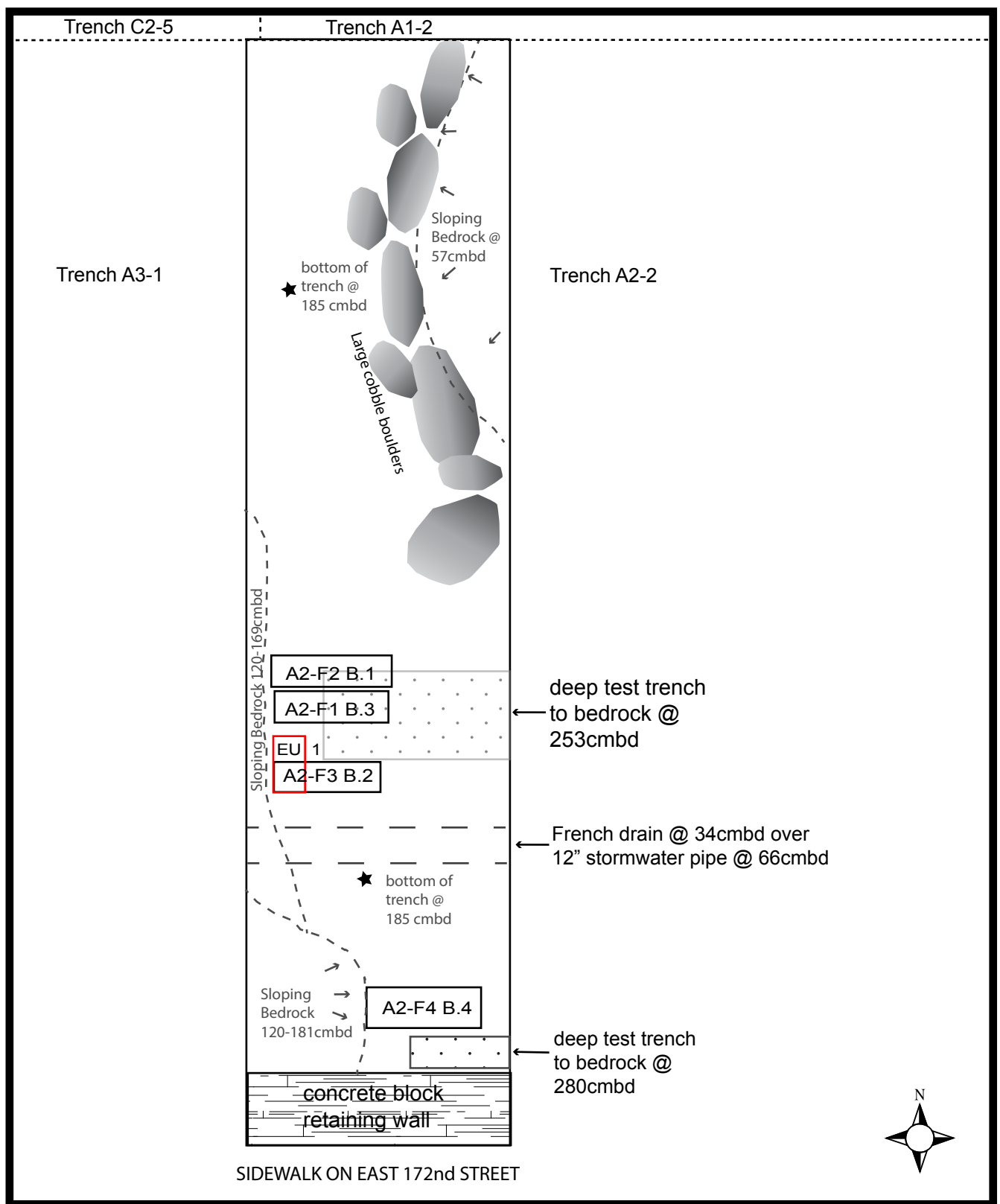
FIGURE 5.3: Plan of Trench A1-2. Burials 21, 22, and 23.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY



FIGURE 5.4: Profile of Trench A1-2 west wall, view west.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

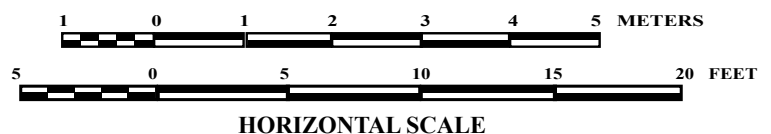
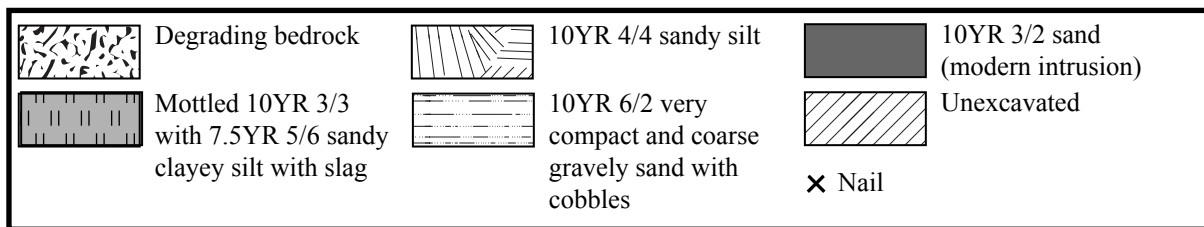
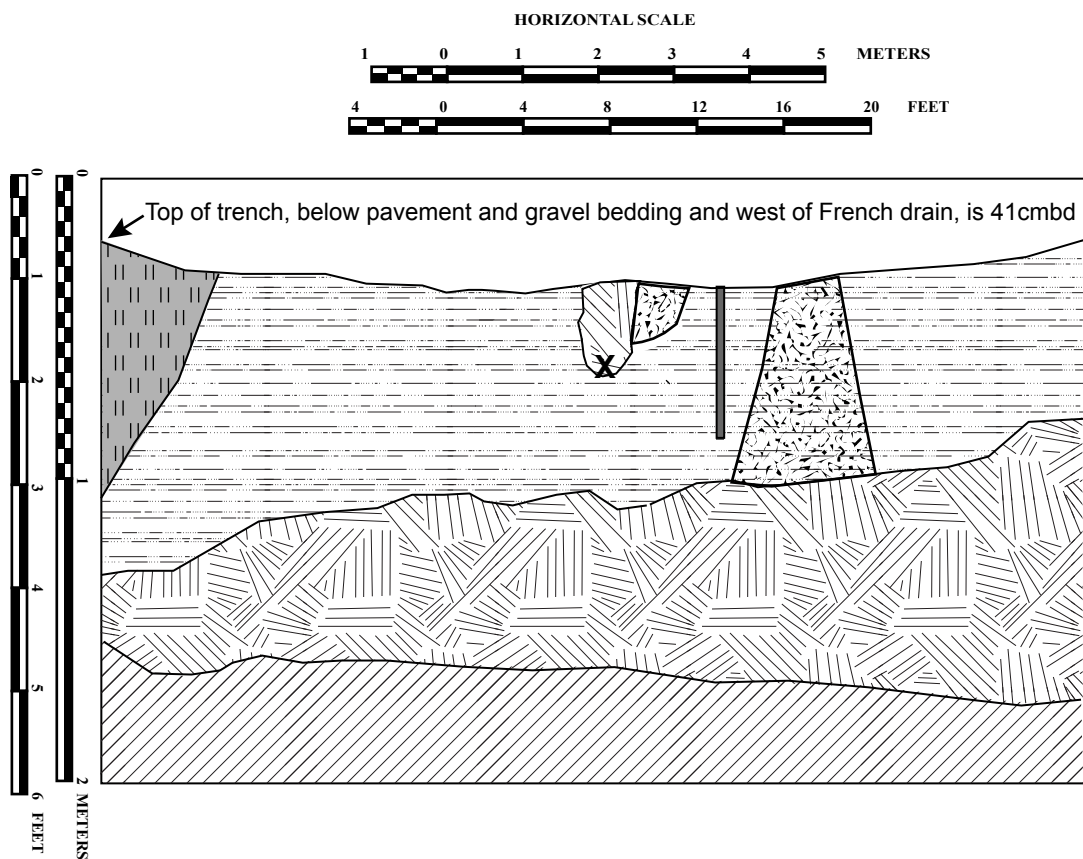


FIGURE 5.5: Plan of Trench A2-1. Burials 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Legend

- A3-F# - feature number
- B.# - burial number
- boulders
- Excavation Unit #1

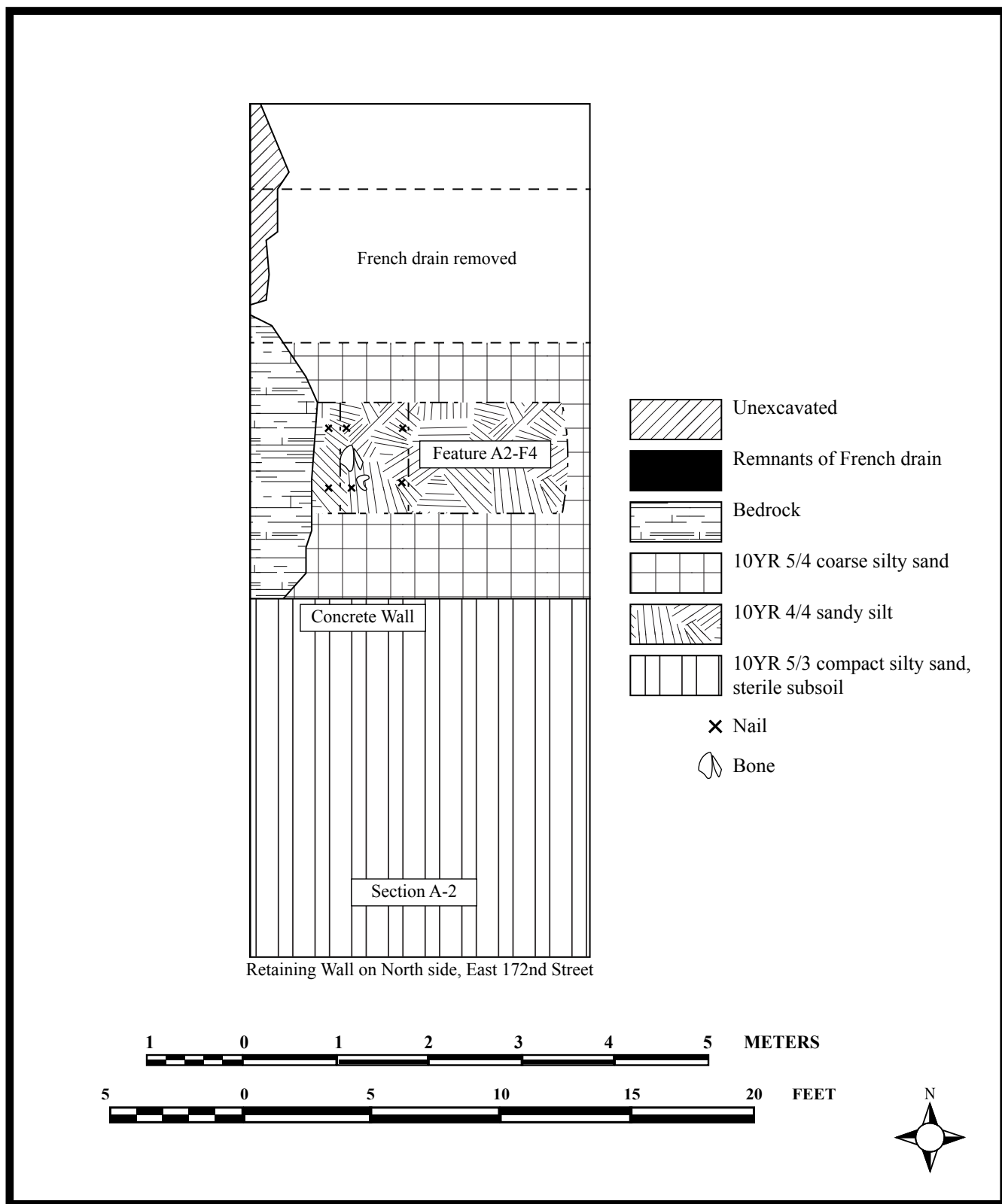




PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY



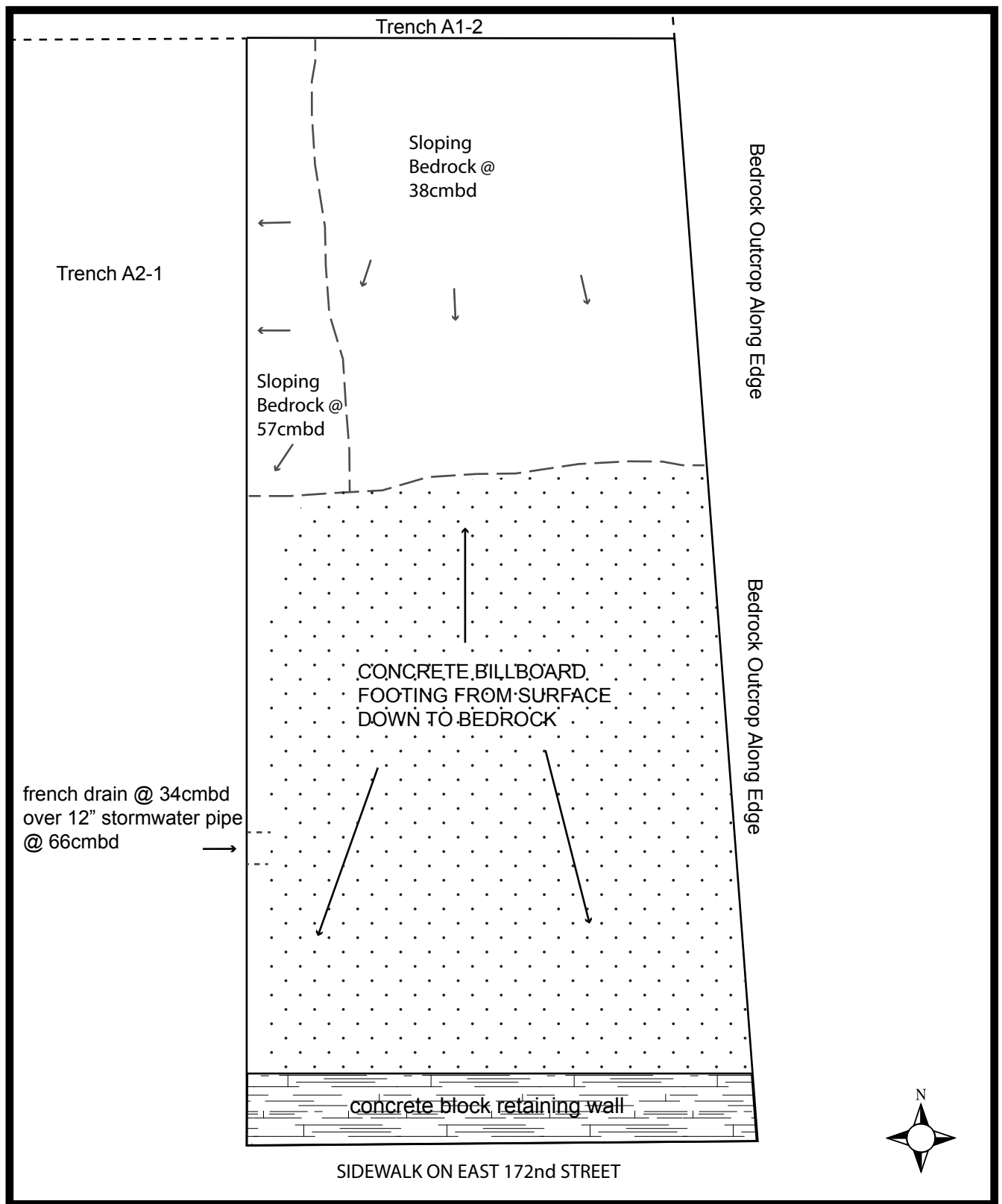
FIGURE 5.6: Profile of Trench A2-1 west wall, view west.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.7: Plan of Feature A2-4, Burial 4, in Trench A2-1.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

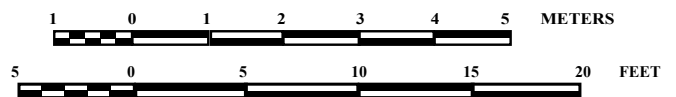
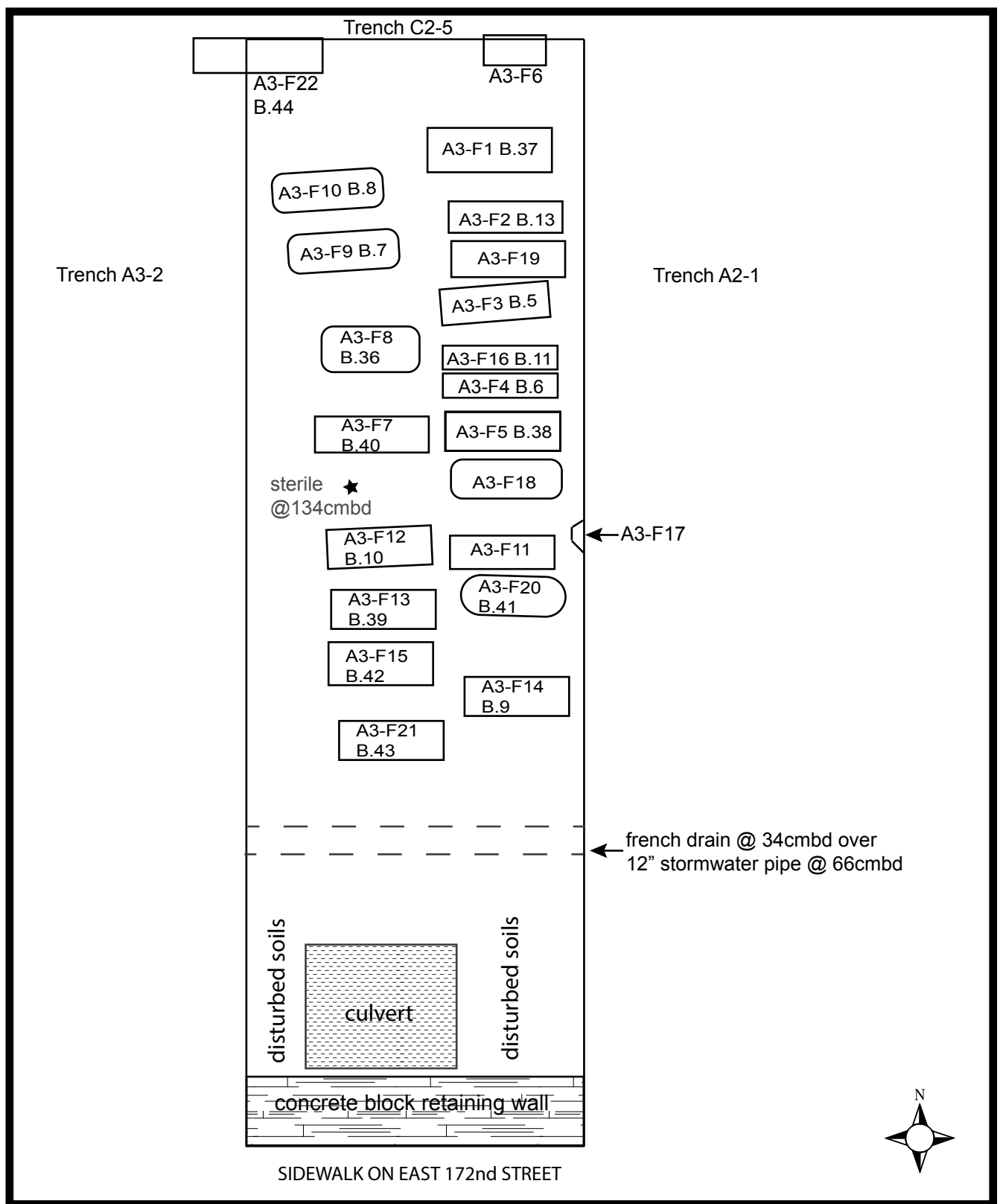


FIGURE 5.8: Plan of Trench A2-2. No Burials.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

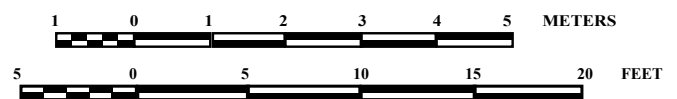


FIGURE 5.9: Plan of Trench A3-1. Burials 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44.

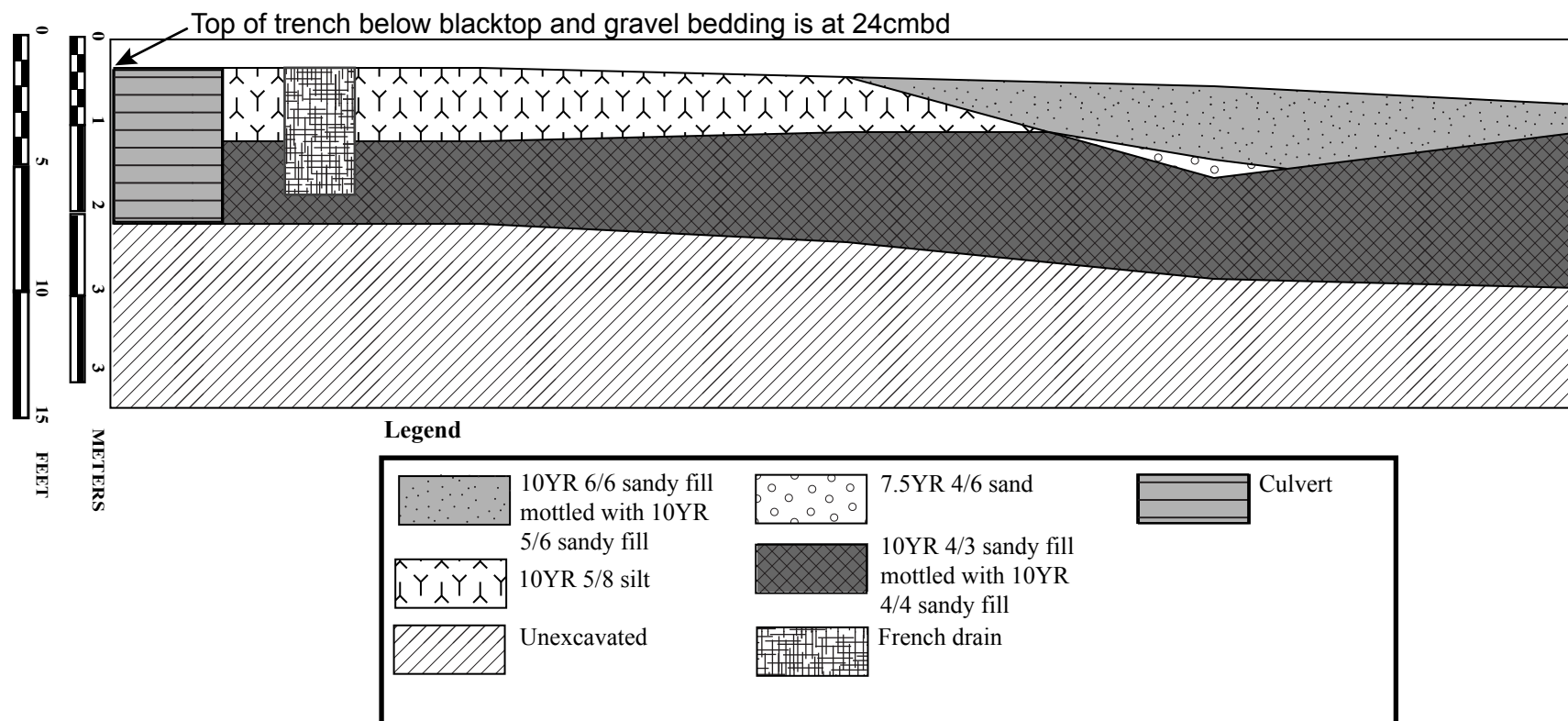
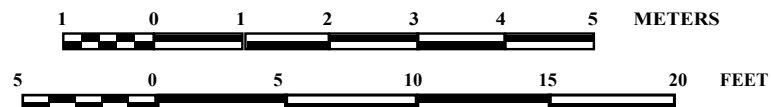
Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number





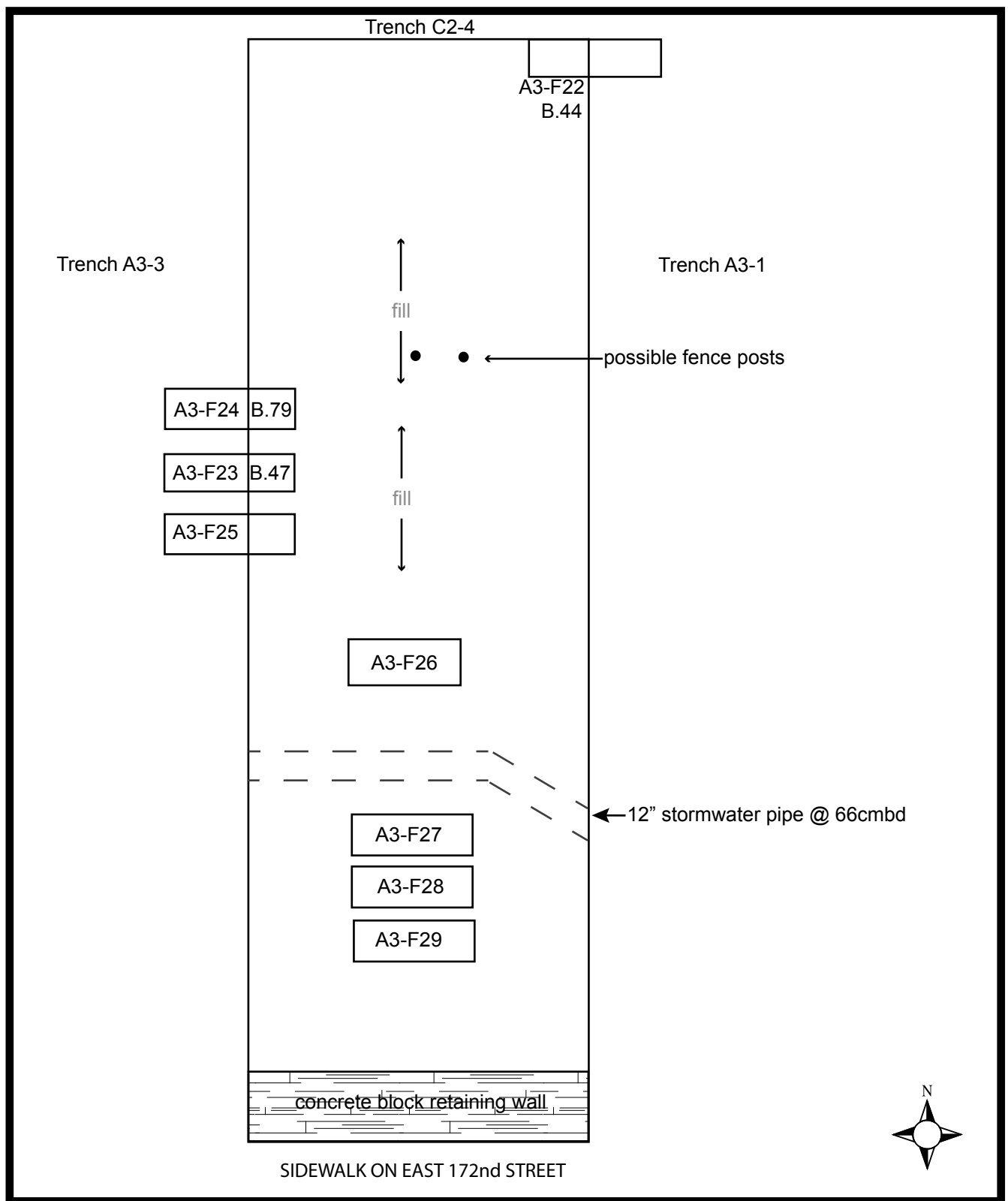
HORIZONTAL SCALE



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY



FIGURE 5.10: Profile of Trench A3-1 west wall, view west.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

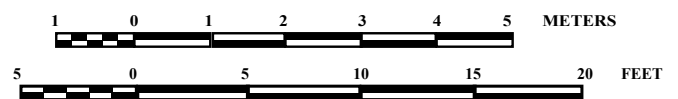


FIGURE 5.11: Plan of Trench A3-2. Burials 44, 47, and 79.

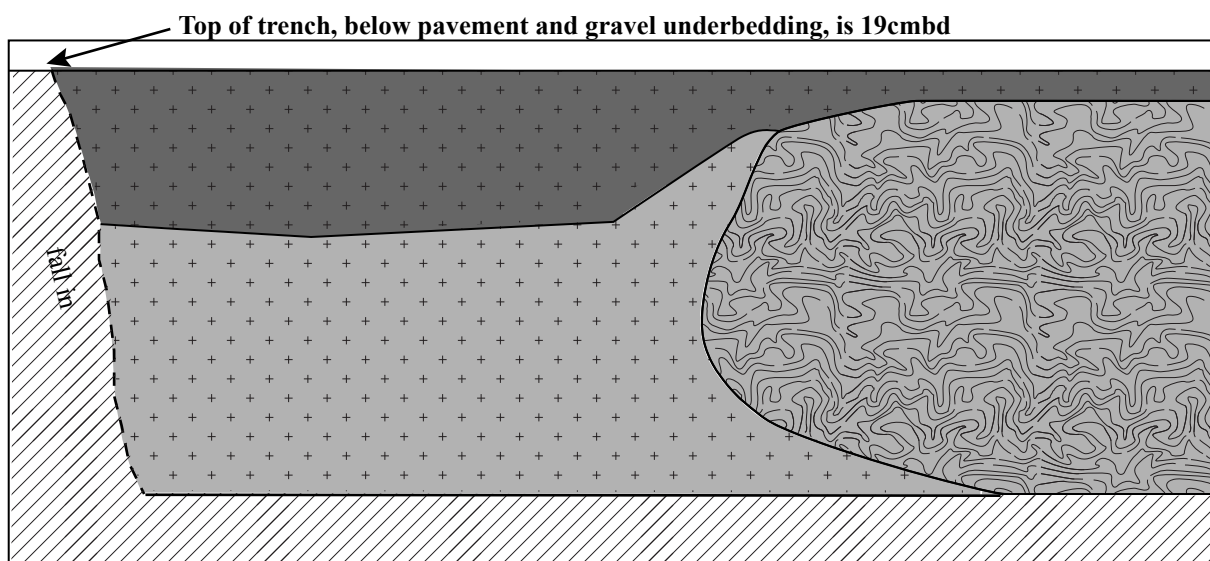
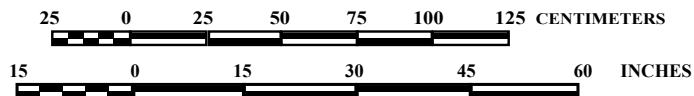
Legend

- - possible fence post
- A3-F# - feature number
- B.# - burial number

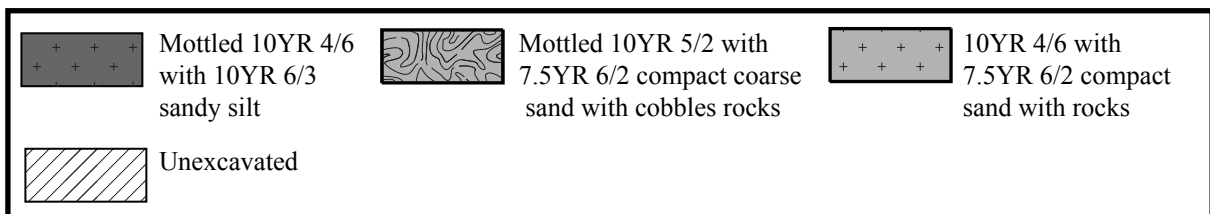




HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALE



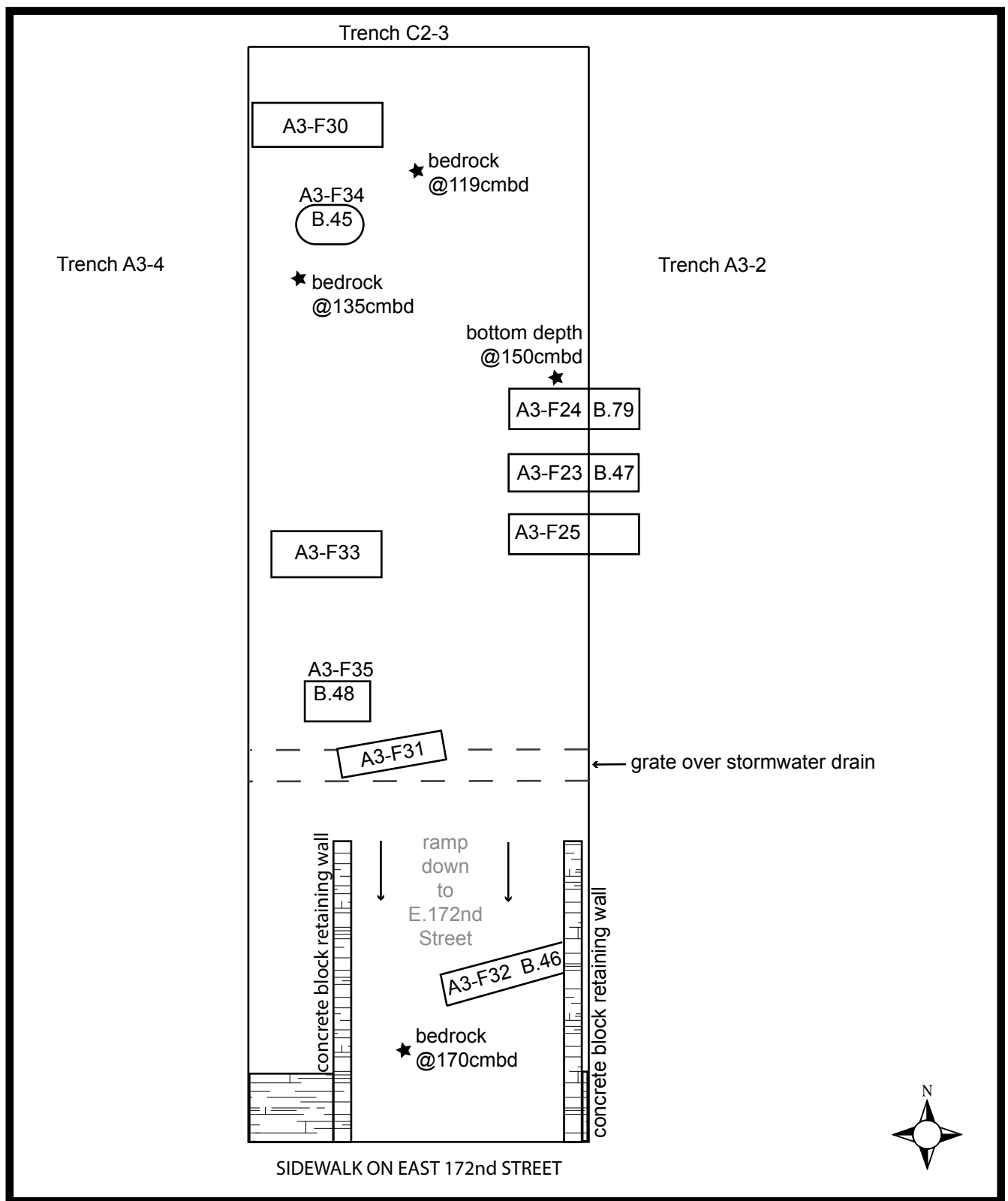
Legend



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.12: Profile of Trench A3-2 north wall, view north.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

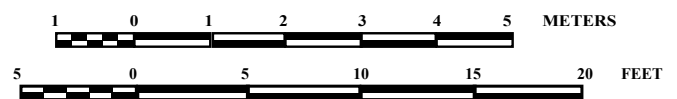
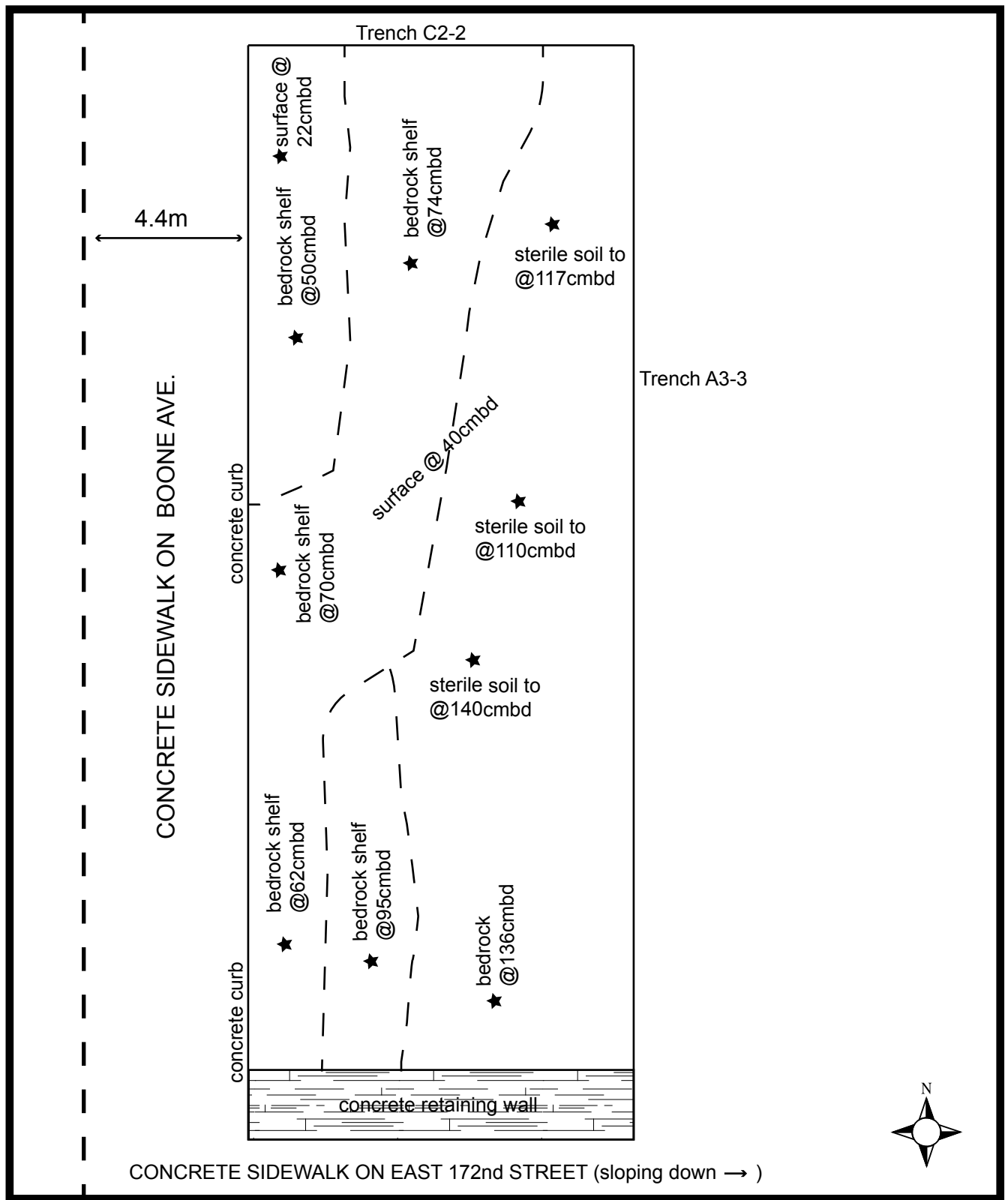


FIGURE 5.13: Plan of Trench A3-3.
 Burials 45, 46, 47, 48, and 79.

Legend

A3-F# - feature number
 B.# - burial number





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

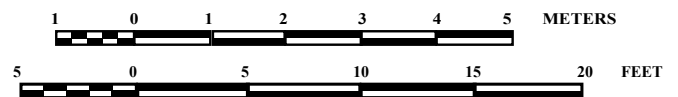
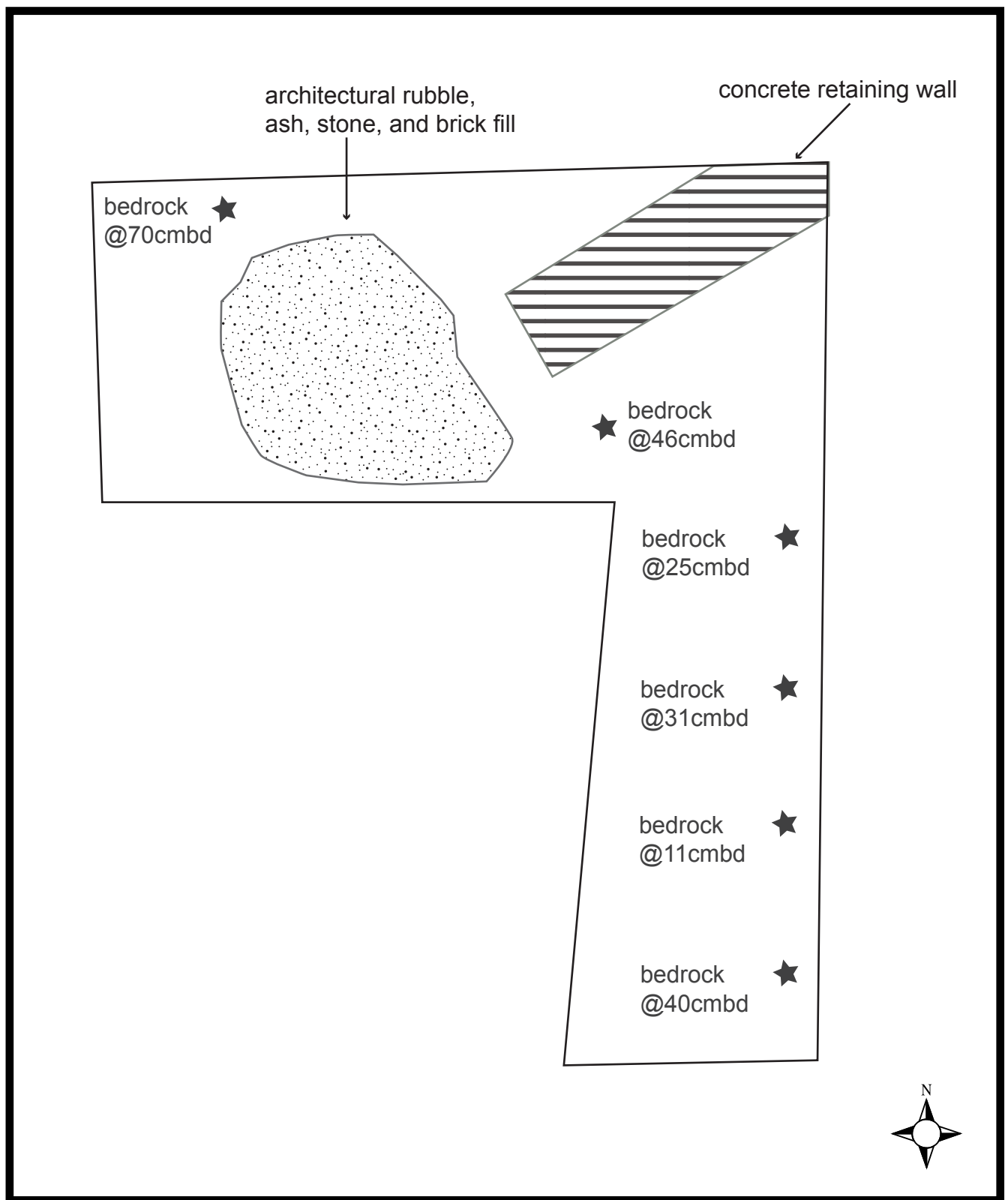


FIGURE 5.14: Plan of Trench A3-4. No Burials.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

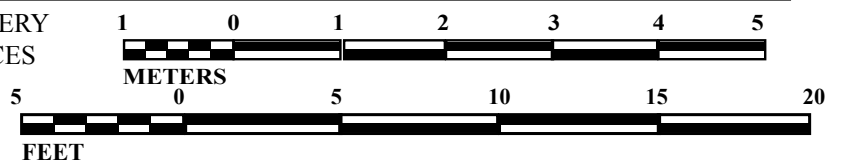
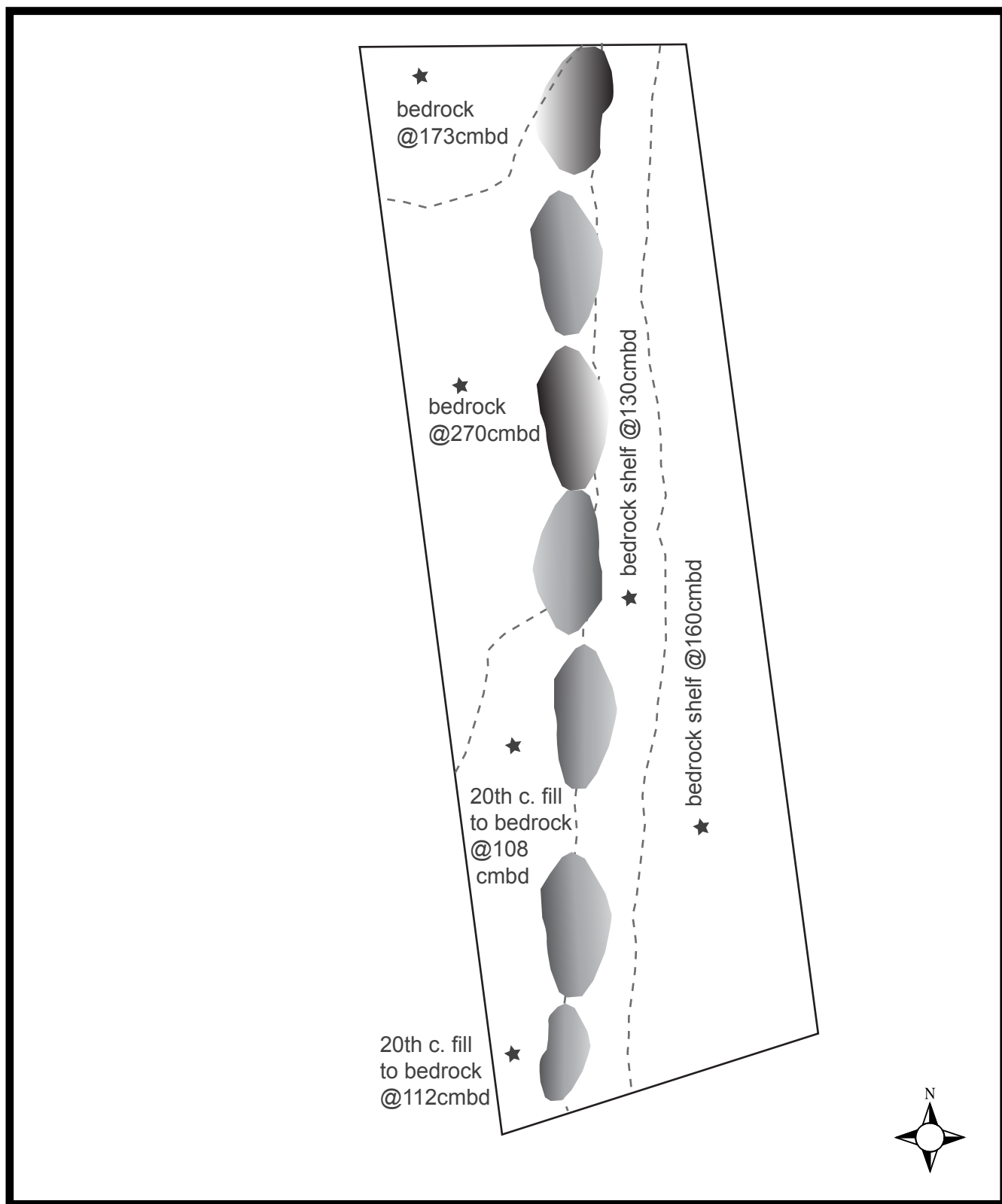
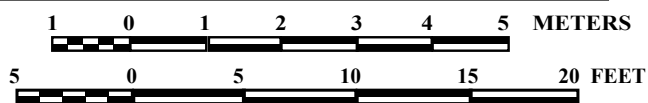


FIGURE 5.15: Plan of Trench B1-1. No Burials.





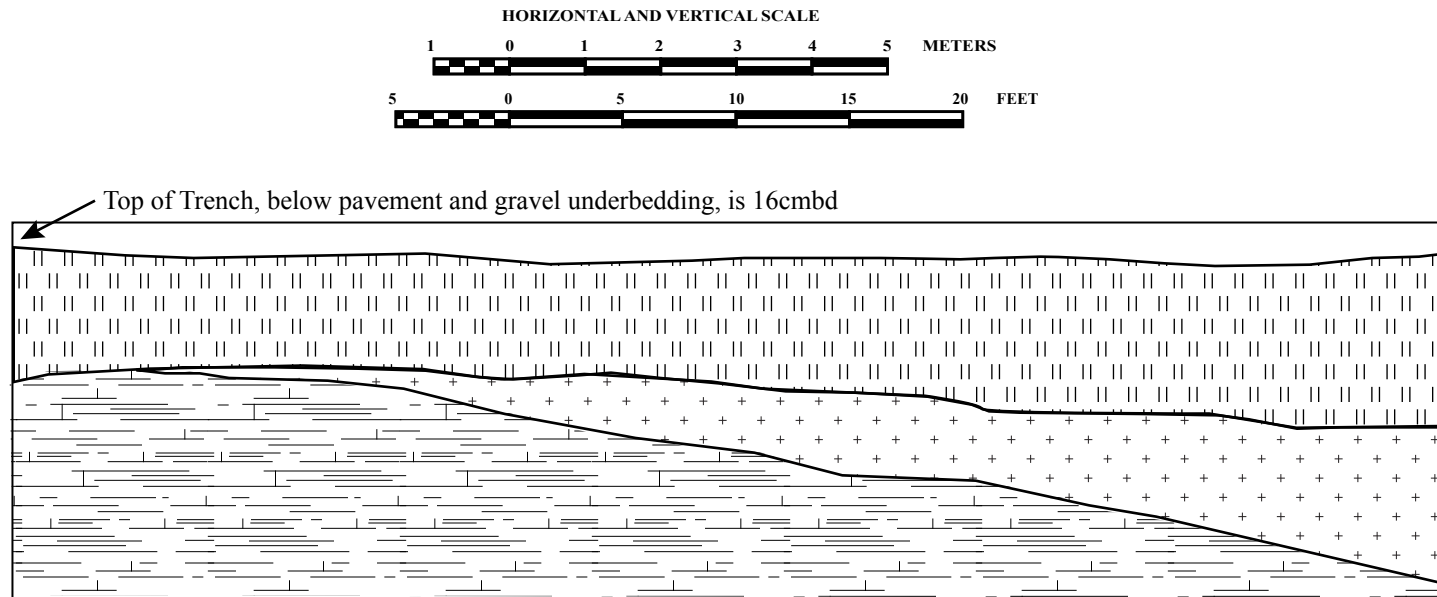
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY



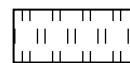
Legend



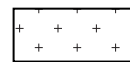
FIGURE 5.16: Plan of Trench B1-2. No Burials.



Legend



10YR 3/3 fill with
brick, concrete, rubble



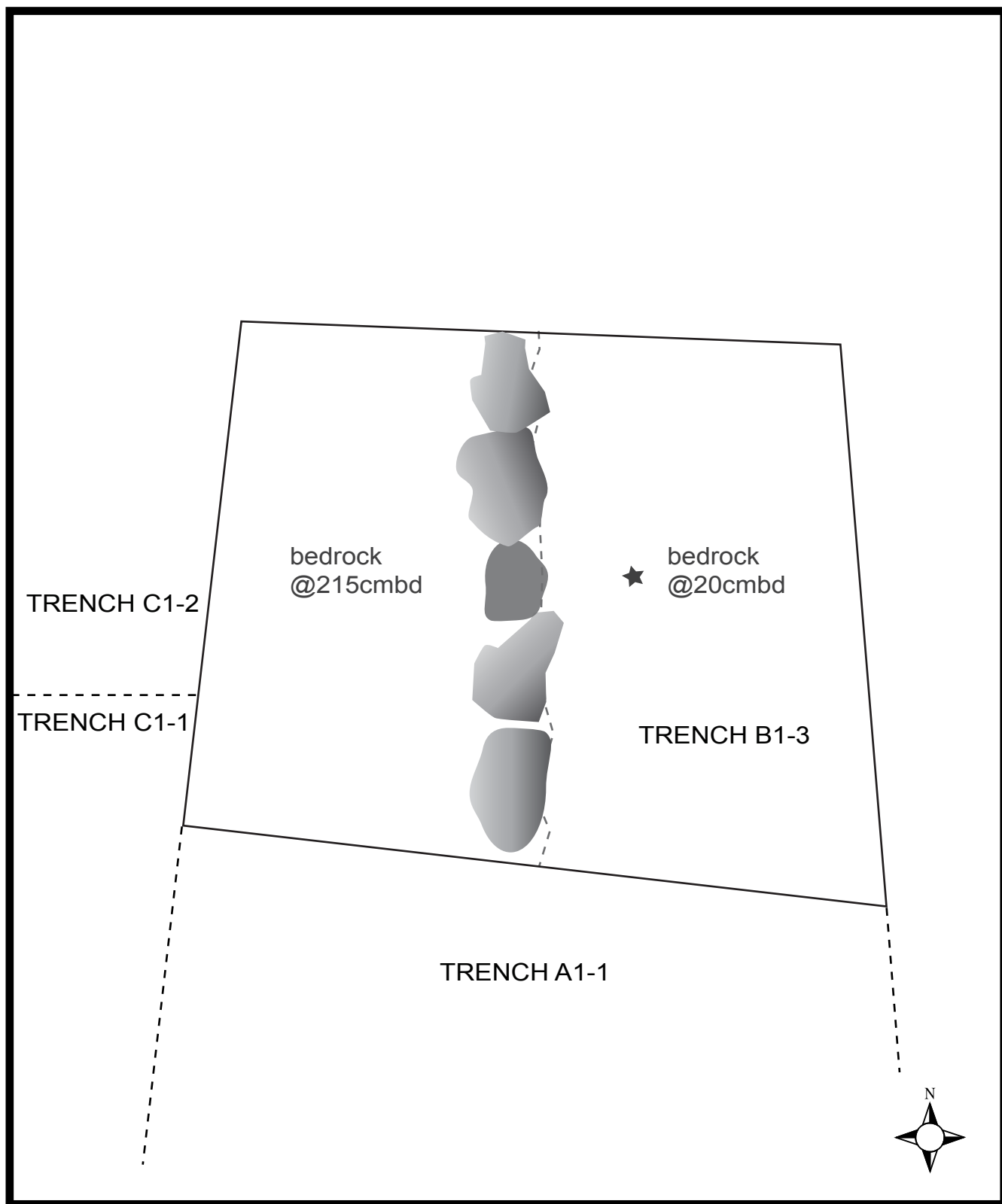
10YR 4/6 sterile sand
with cobbles and
degrading bedrock



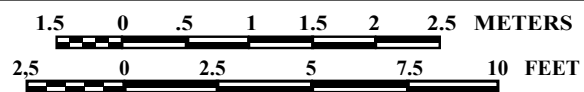
Bedrock

PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.17: Profile of Trench B1-2 west wall, view west.



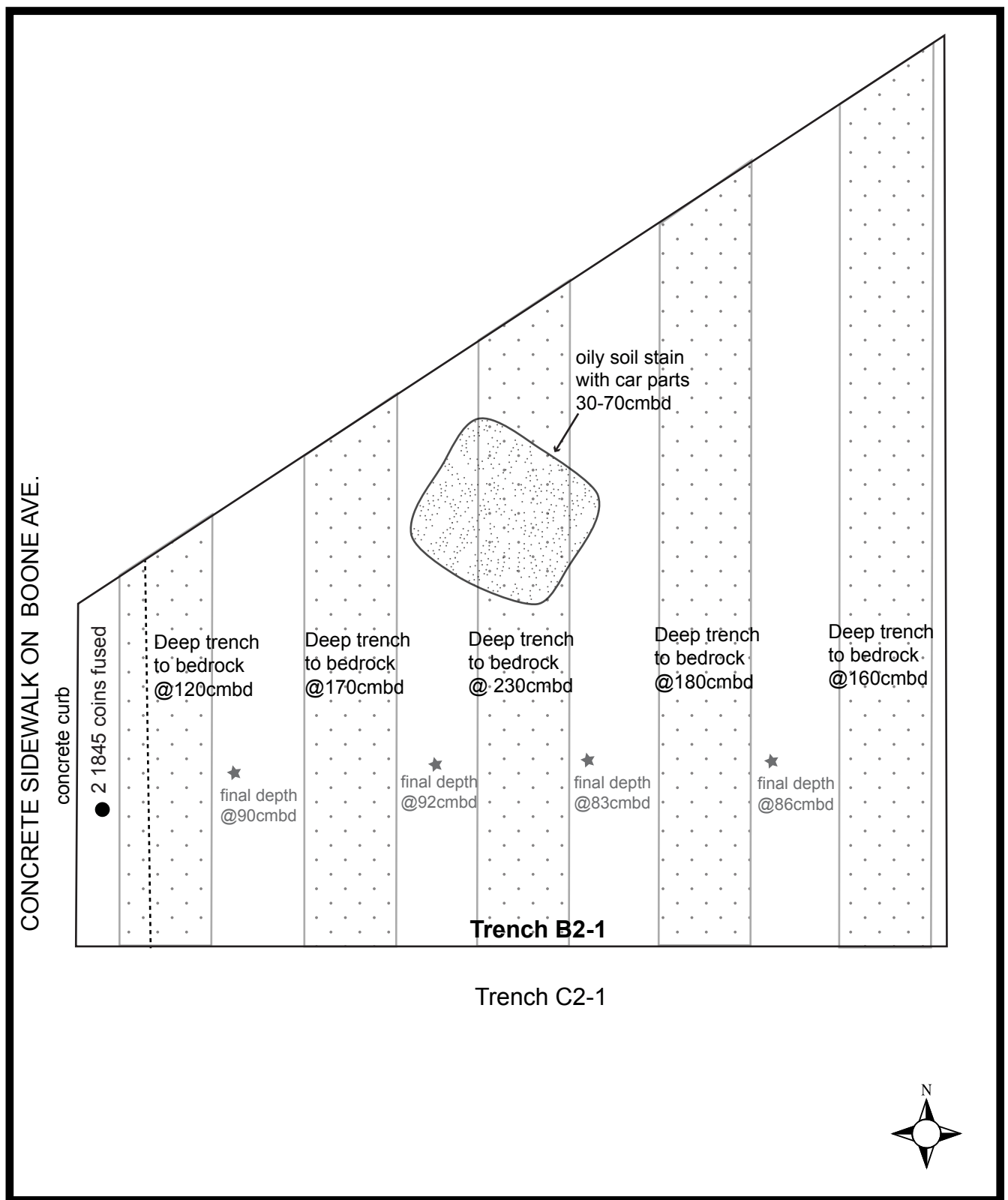
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY



Legend



FIGURE 5.18: Plan of Trench B1-3. No Burials.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

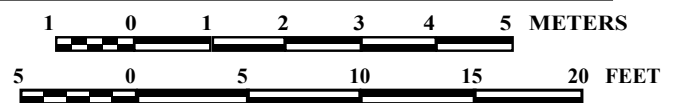
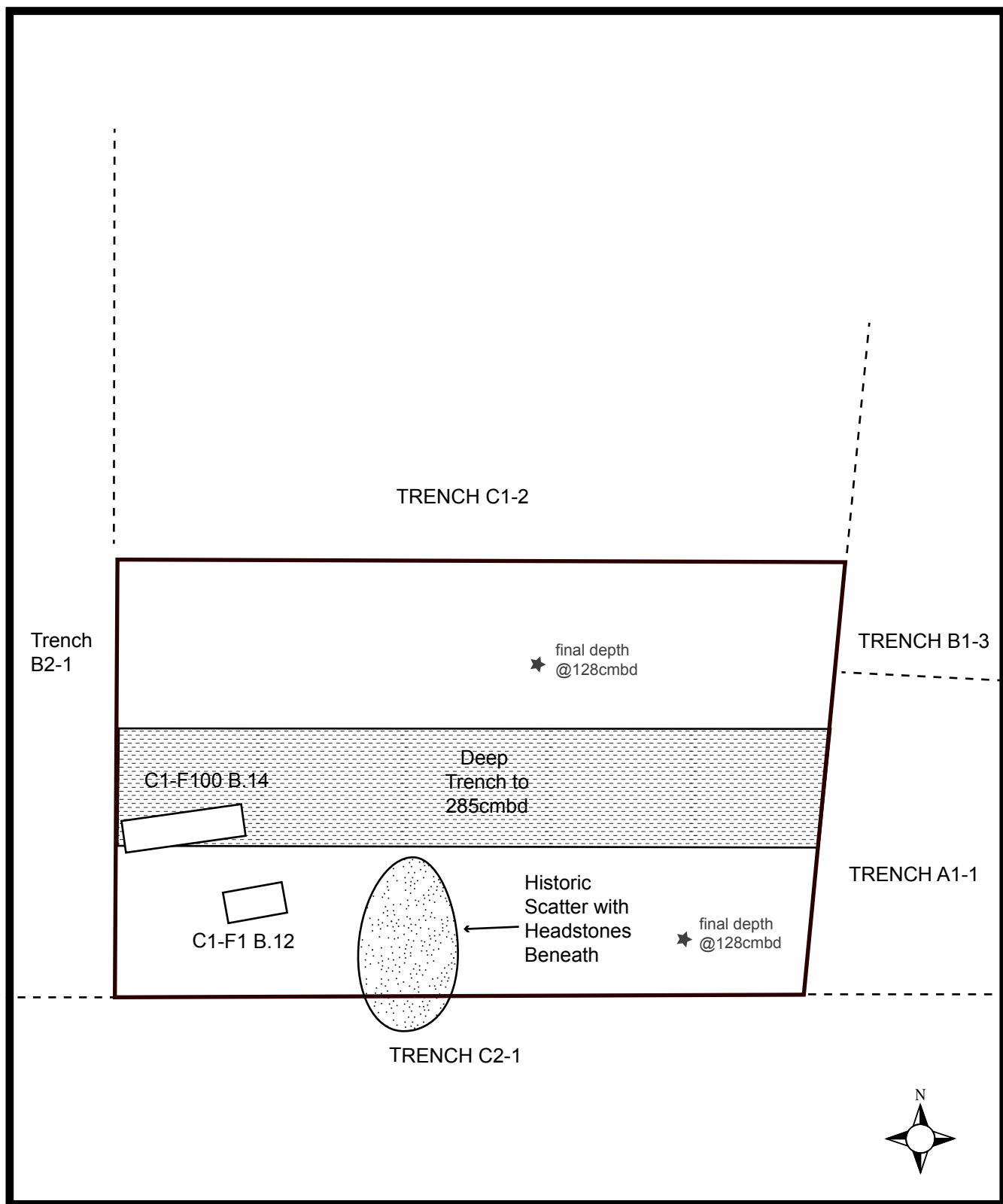
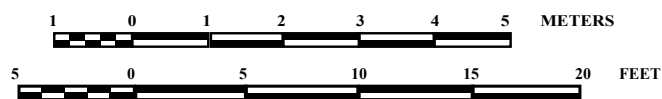


FIGURE 5.19: Plan of Trench B2-1. No Burials.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

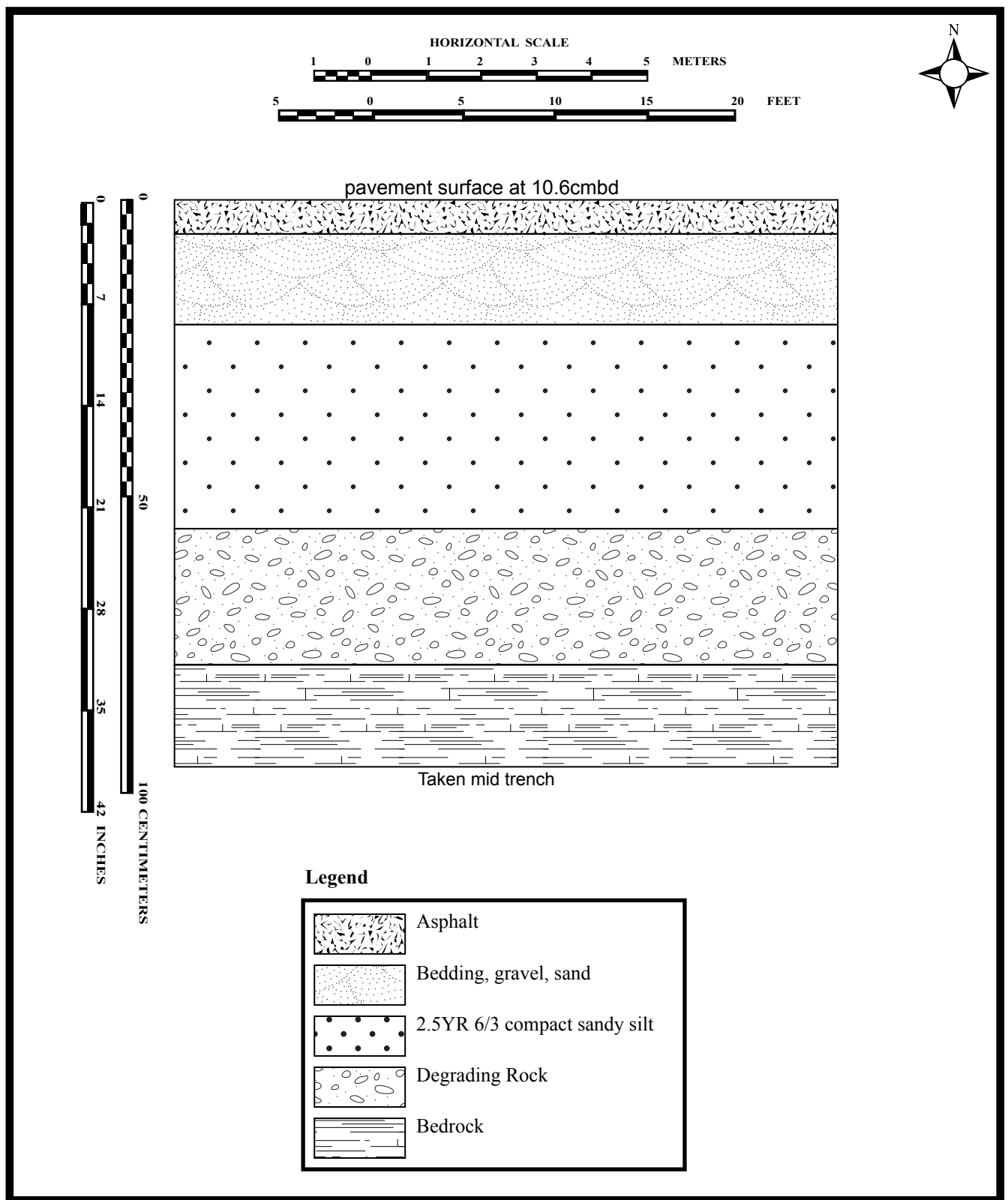


Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number



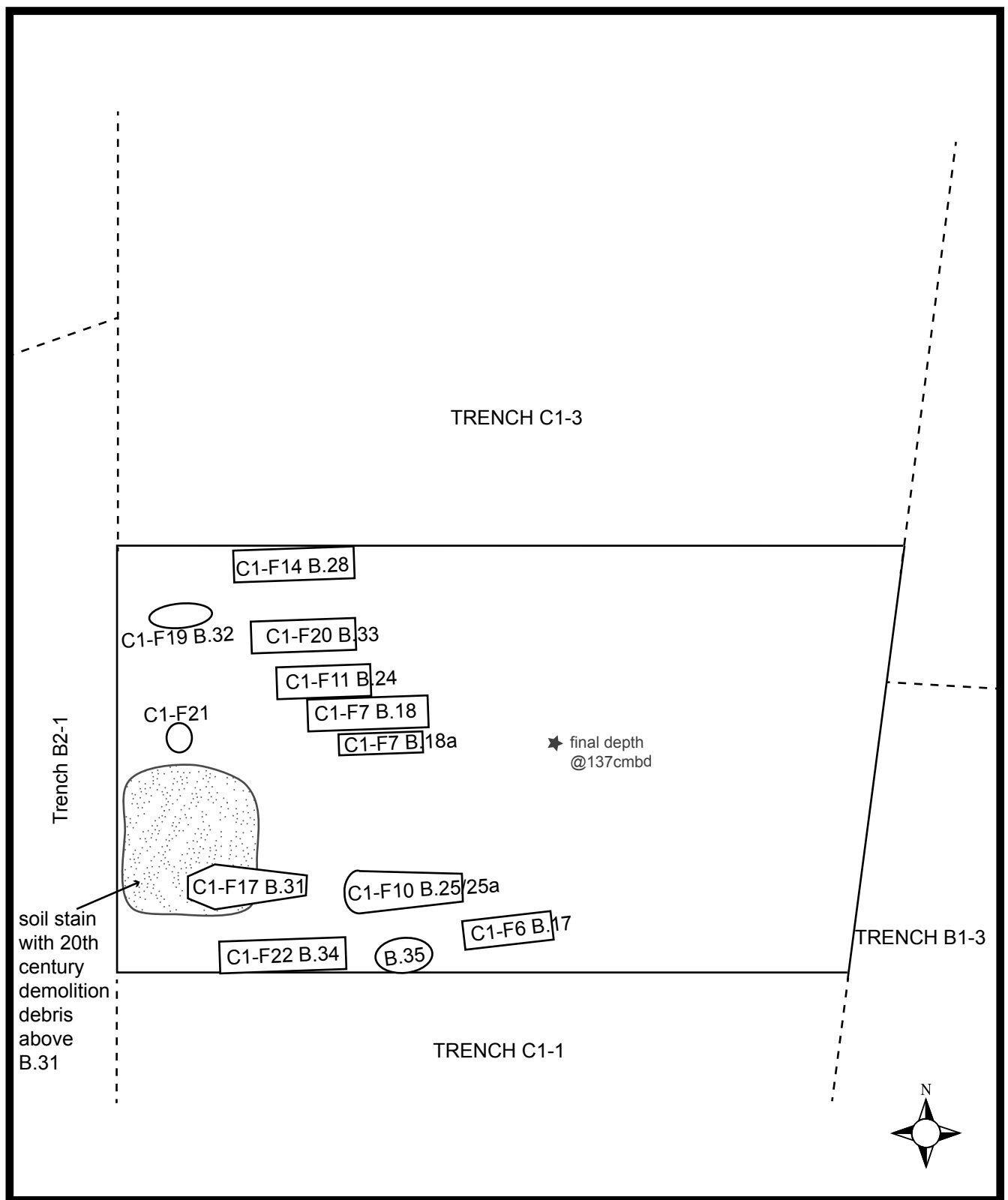
FIGURE 5.20: Plan of Trench C1-1. Burials 12 and 14.



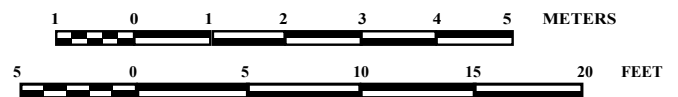
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.21: Profile of Trench C1-1 north wall, view north.





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

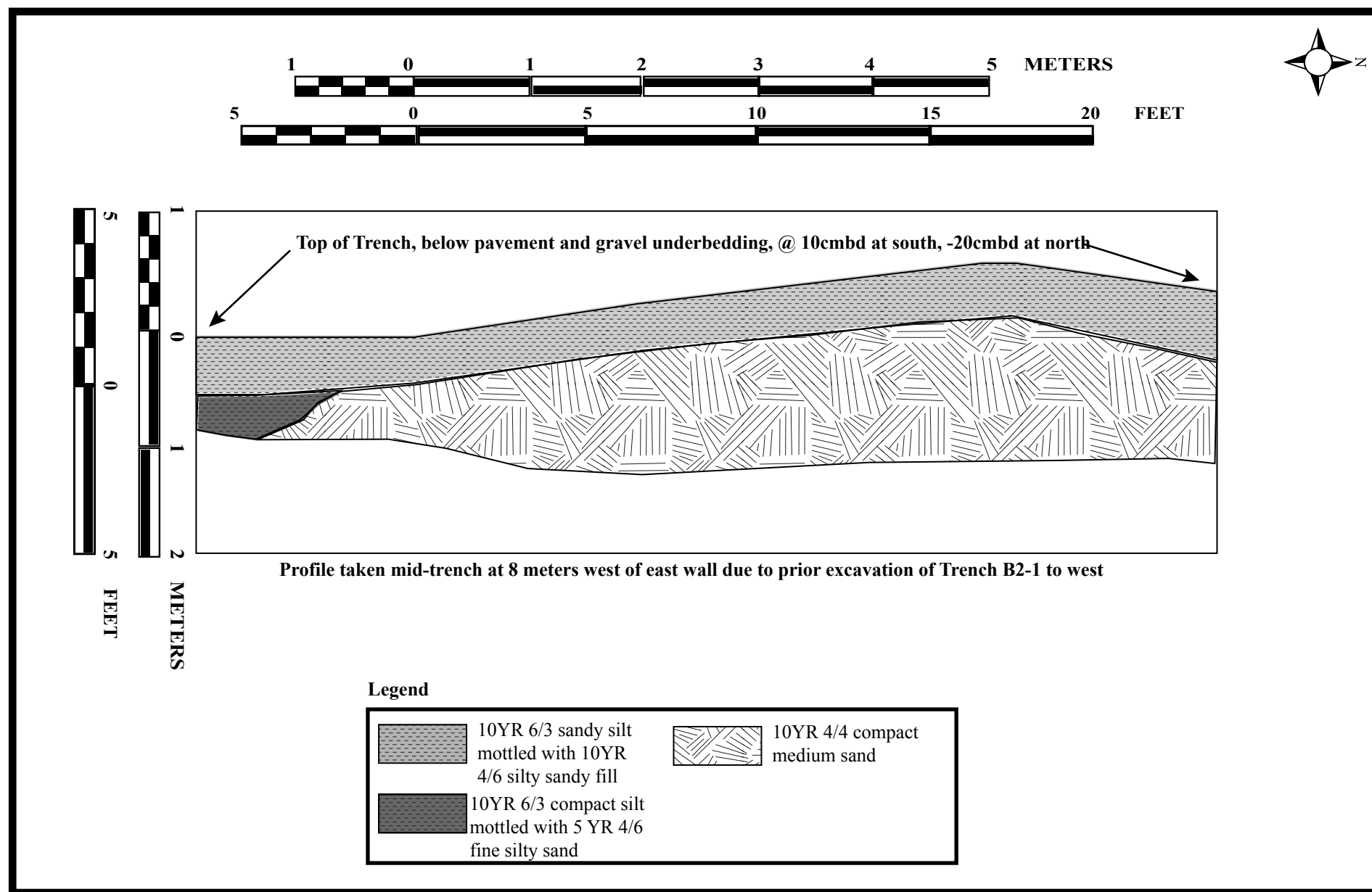


Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number



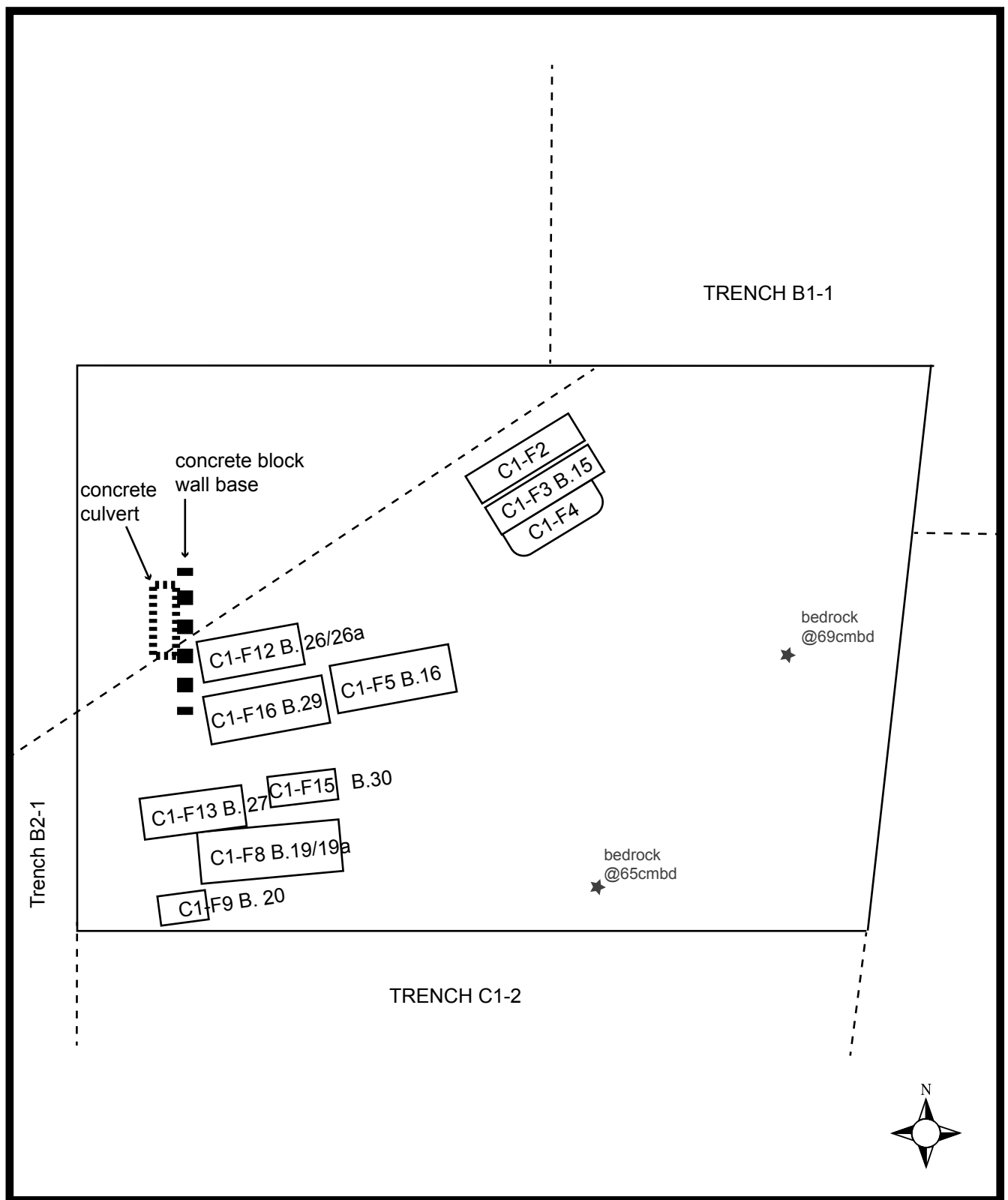
FIGURE 5.22: Plan of Trench C1-2. Burials 17, 18, 18a, 24, 25, 25a, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35.



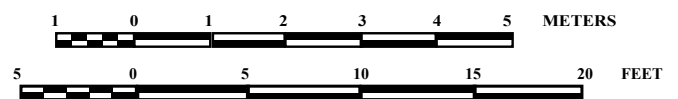
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY



FIGURE 5.23: Profile of Trench C1-2 west wall, view west.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

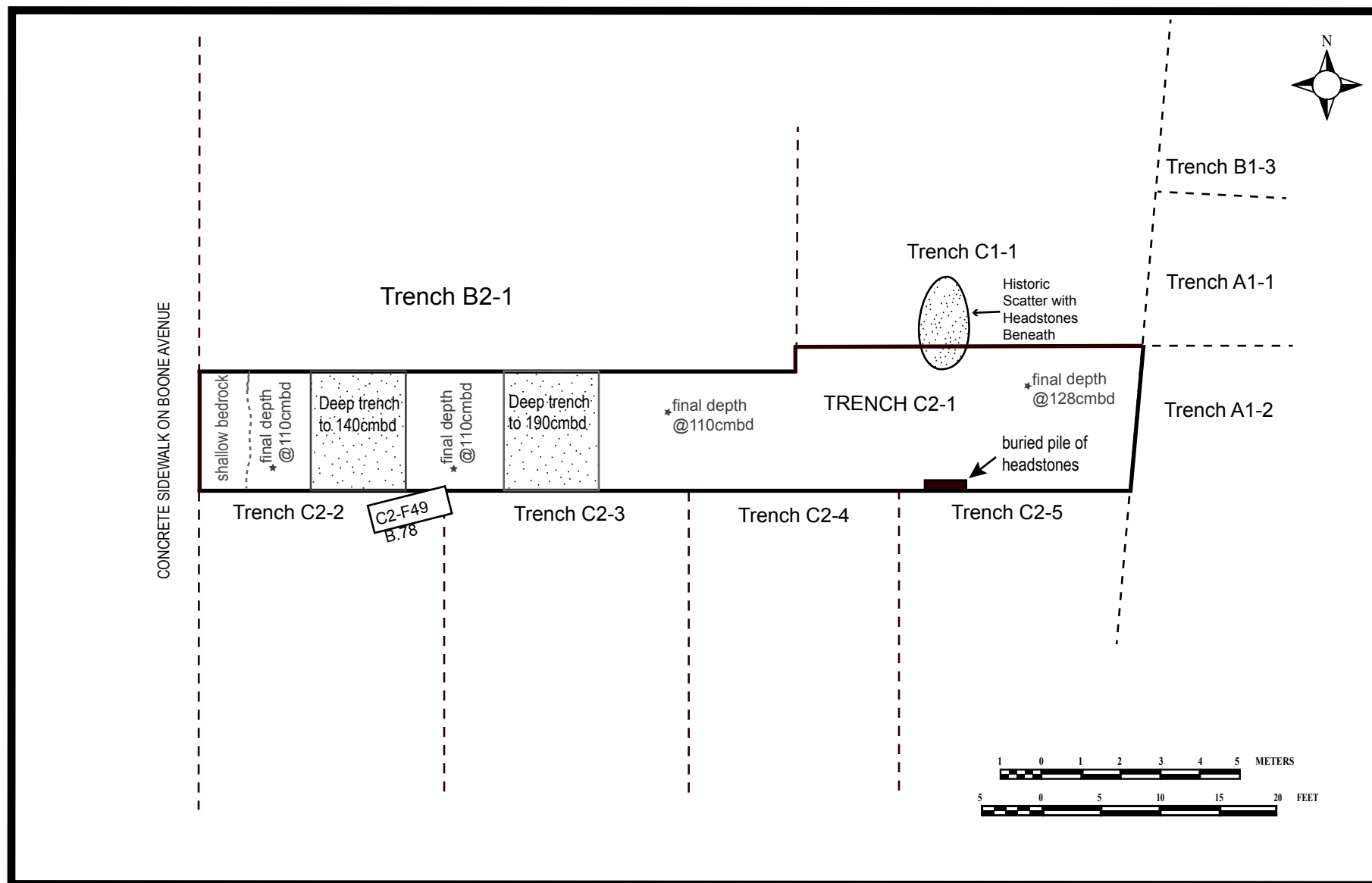


Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number



FIGURE 5.24: Plan of Trench C1-3. Burials 15, 16, 19, 19a, 20, 26, 26a, 27, 29 and 30.



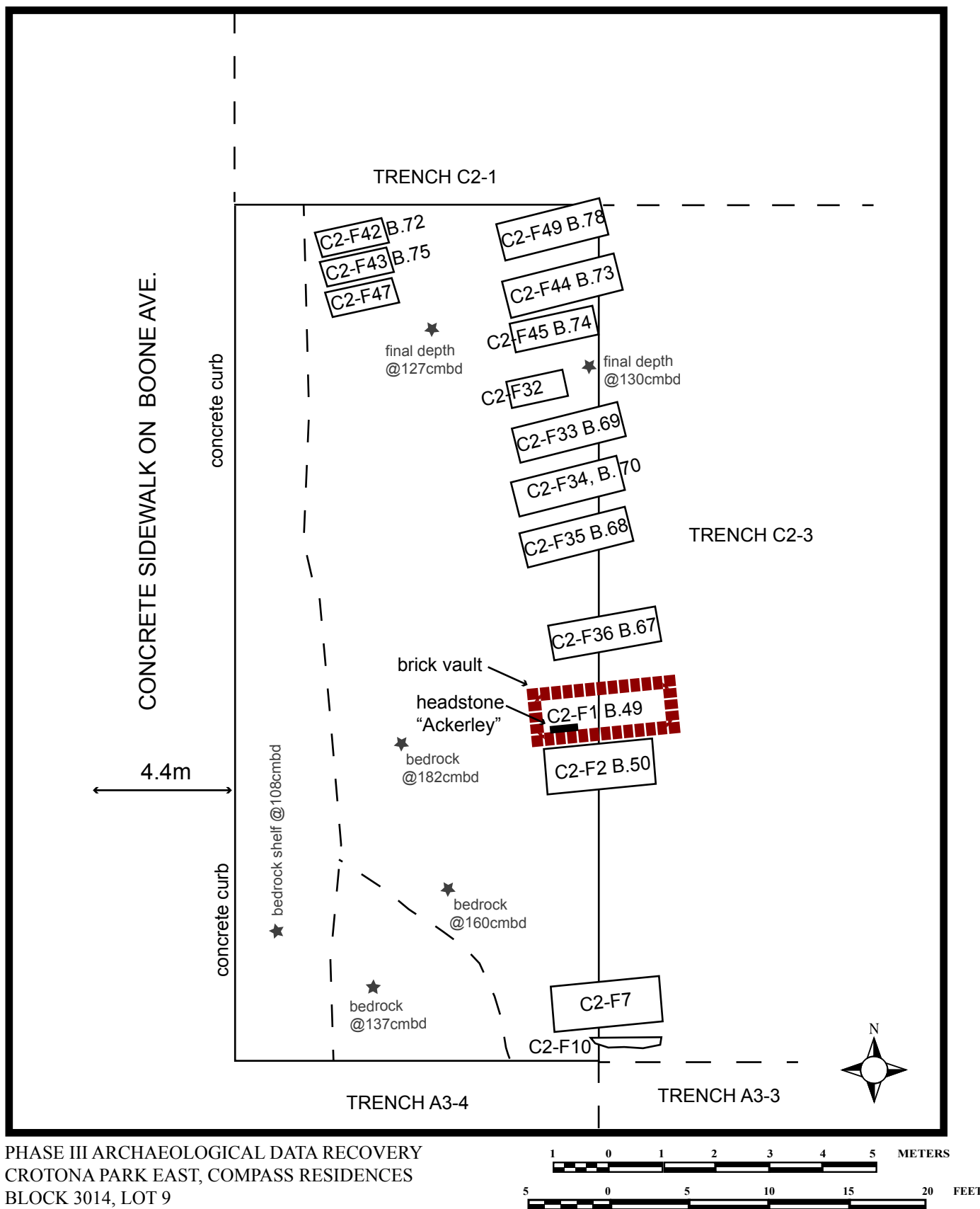
PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
 CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
 BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
 BRONX, NY

Legend

A3-F# - feature number
 B.# - burial number

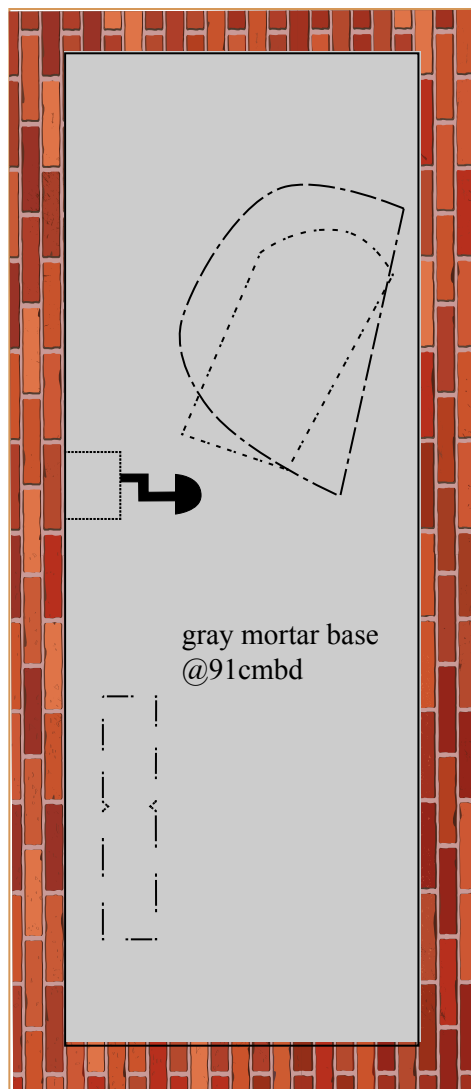
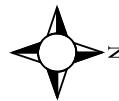


FIGURE 5.25: Plan of Trench C2-1. No Burials.

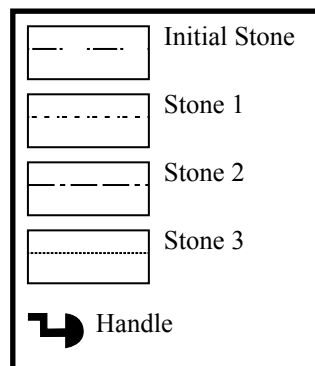


PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.26: Plan of Trench C2-2. Burials 49, 50, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, and 78.



Legend

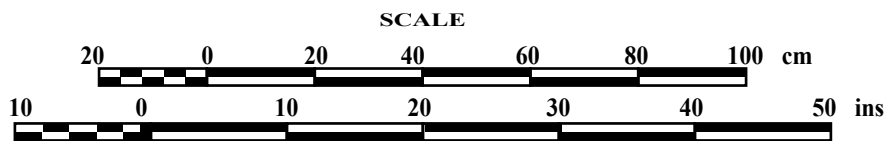


Stone 1: "Z. A"

Stone 2 (front): "JANE ACKERLY"
"DIED"
"APRIL"
"AΞ"

Stone 2 (reverse): "CAPT ZEPHANIAH ACKERLY"

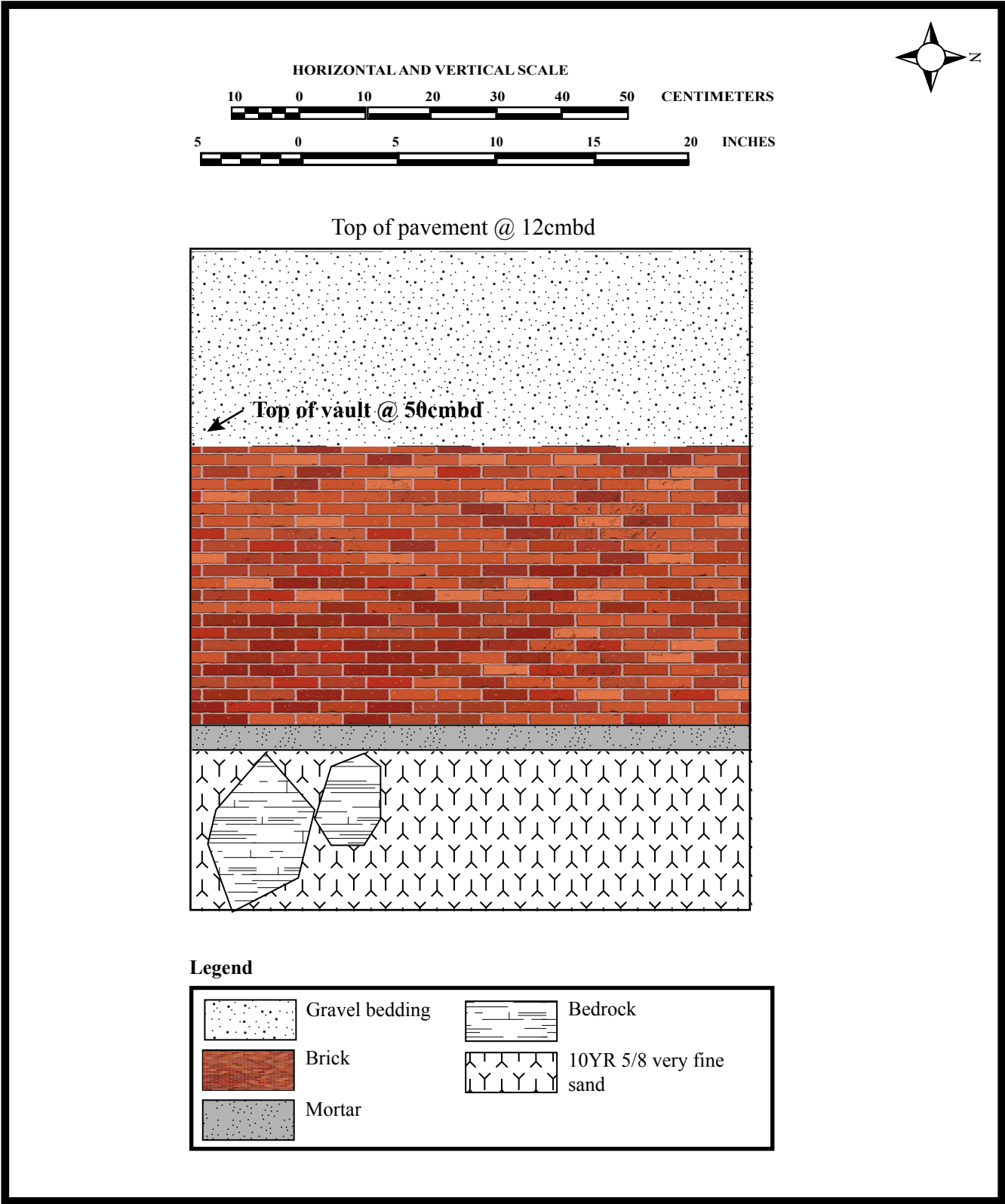
Stone 3: "CAP." Raised



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.27: Plan of Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 brick vault.

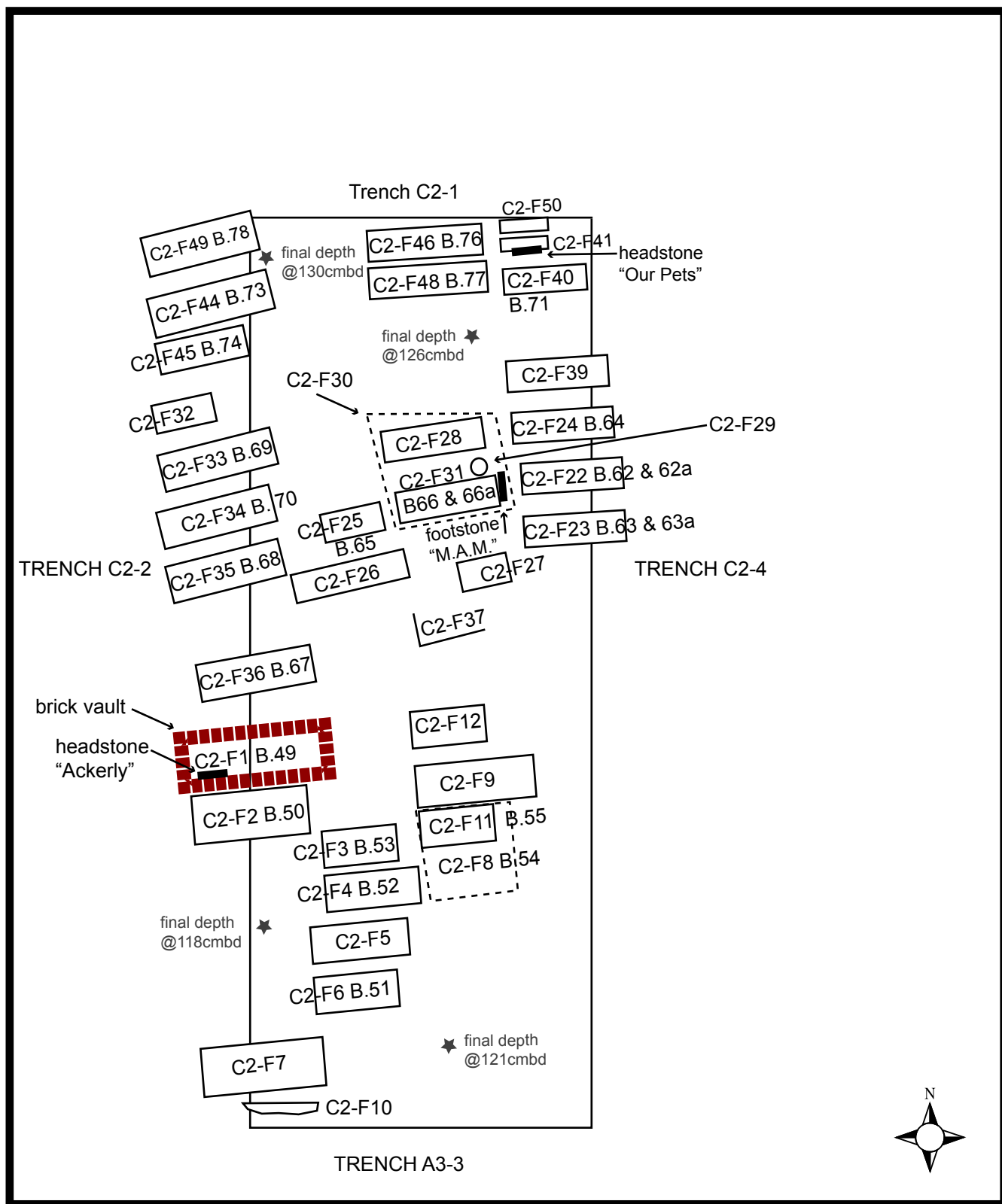




PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY



FIGURE 5.28: Profile of Feature C2-F1 west wall,
Burial 49 brick vault.



PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

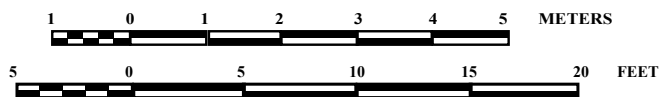
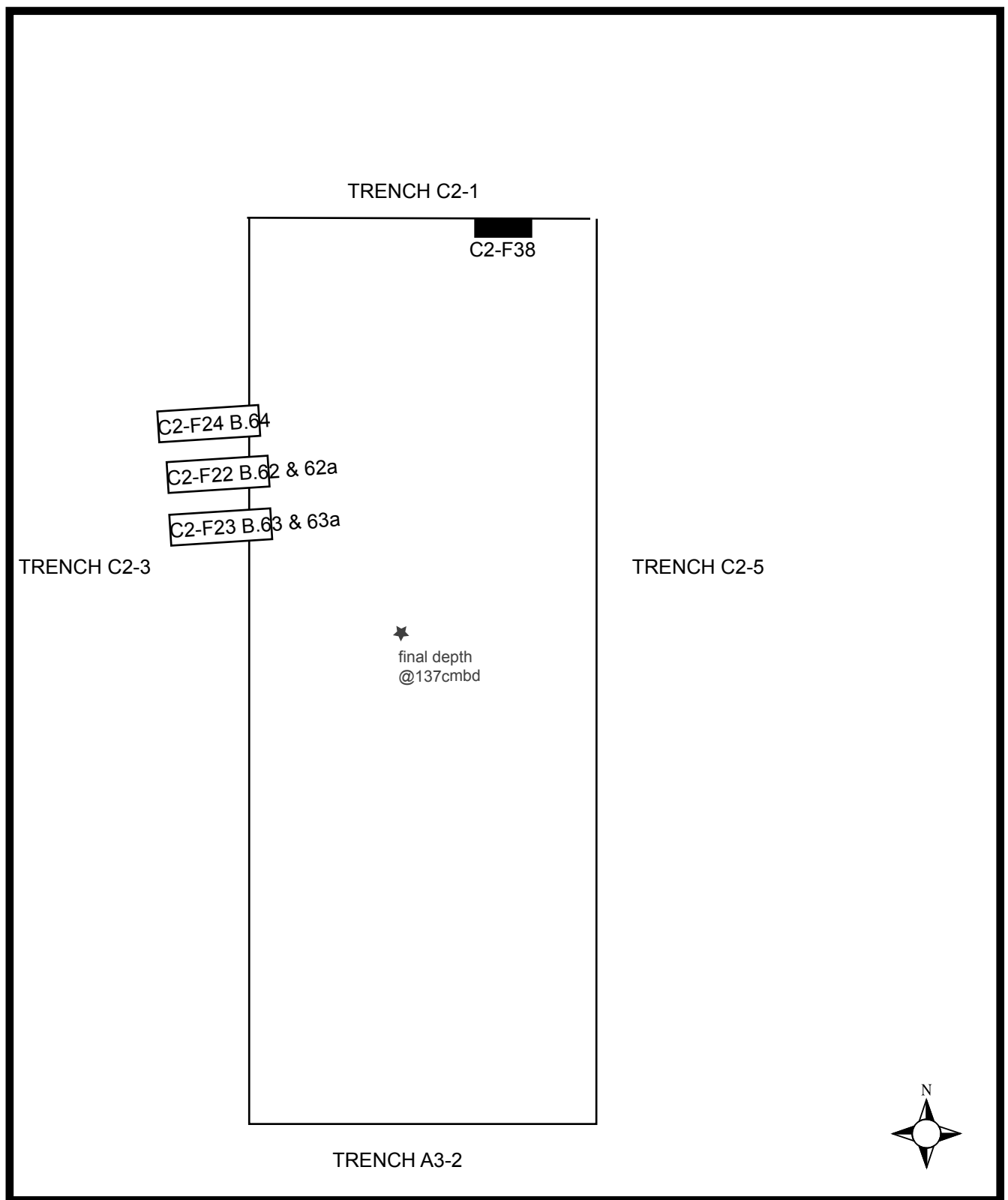


FIGURE 5.29: Plan of Trench C2-3. Burials solely in Trench C2-3 are Burials 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 62a, 63, 63a, 64, 65, 66, 66a, 71, 76 and 77.

Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

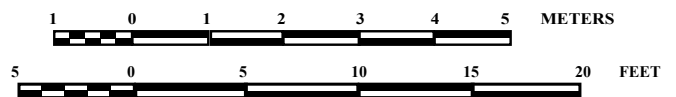
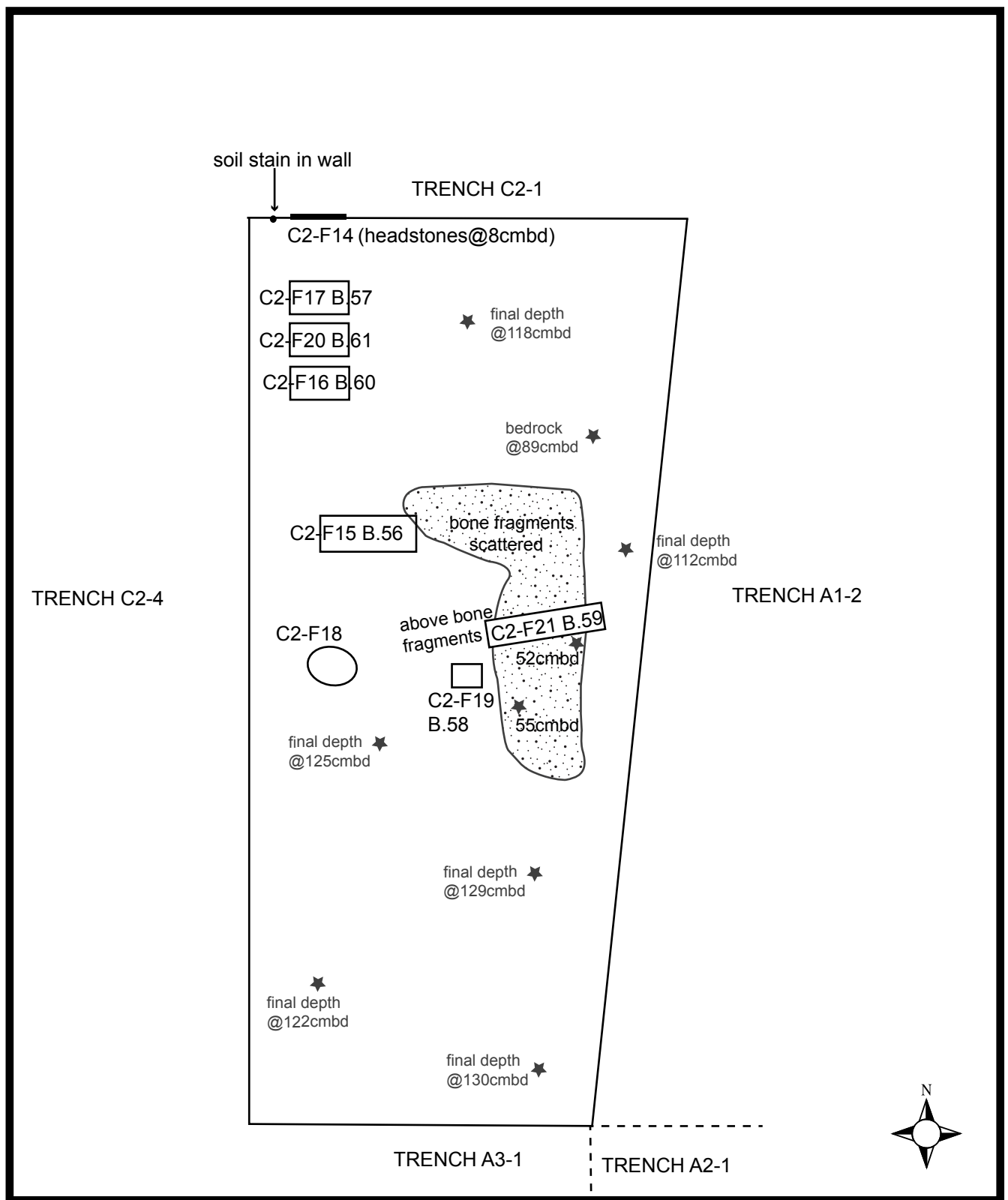


FIGURE 5.30 Plan of Trench C2-4. Burials 62, 62a, 63, 63a, and 64.

Legend

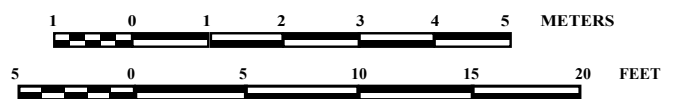
A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number





PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY
CROTONA PARK EAST, COMPASS RESIDENCES
BLOCK 3014, LOT 9
BRONX, NY

FIGURE 5.31: Plan of Trench C2-5. Burials 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61.



Legend

A3-F# - feature number
B.# - burial number







Photograph 1.1: Block 3014 Lot 9 from Boone Avenue and East 172nd Street, view to northeast.



Photograph 1.2: Southeastern-most end of Block 3014 showing bedrock outcrop and retaining wall on East 172nd Street, view to northeast.



Photograph 1.3: Billboard at southeast corner of Block 3014, with post and footings on bedrock, view to north.



Photograph 1.4: Southern end of Block 3014 showing sidewalk and retaining wall along East 172nd Street, view to northeast.



Photograph 1.5: South end of Block 3014 showing French drain parallel to East 172nd Street, view to south during site excavations.



Photograph 1.6: Southwest corner of Block 3014 showing concrete drive with retaining walls entering into site from East 172nd Street, view to north.



Photograph 1.7: Block 3014, Lot 9 in its entirety during excavations, view to north from building to south.



Photograph 2.1: HPI Archaeologist Schneiderman showing Bill, Mark and Roseann Madden the project site during excavations (8/12/15), view to southeast.



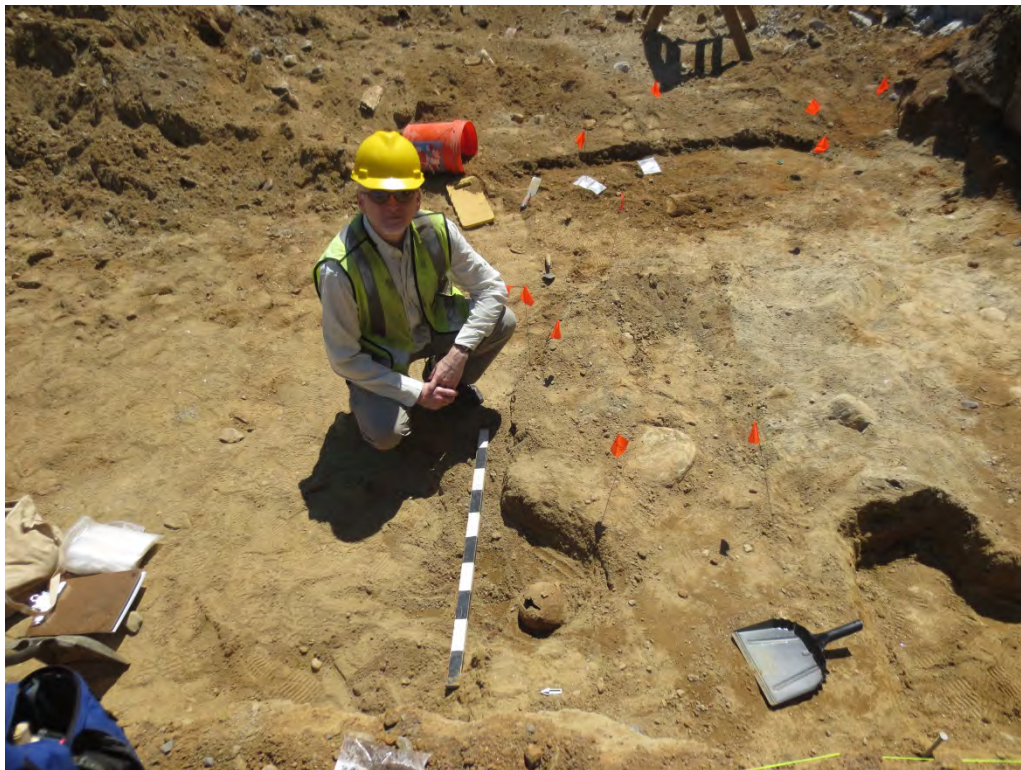
Photograph 2.2: HPI Archaeologist Schneiderman showing the Maddens ongoing excavations at the site (8/12/15), view to southeast.



Photograph 2.3: The Maddens in the on-site laboratory viewing human remains recovered from Block 3014, Lot 9.



Photograph 4.1: Feature A2-F2, designated as Burial 3, view to west.



Photograph 4.2: Physical Anthropologist, Vincent Stephan, PhD, on site recovering human burial in Feature A2-F2, view to east.



Photograph 4.3: Physical Anthropologist, D.C. Martin, PhD, on site recovering human remains in Feature A2-F2 for protection while waiting for the Department of Health Disinterment Permit.



Photograph 4.6: HPI crew excavations in progress, August, 2015, view to southeast.



Photograph 4.7: HPI crew excavations in progress September, 2015, view to northwest.



Photograph 4.8: HPI crew excavations in progress, September, 2015, view to south.



Photograph 4.9: On site laboratory where recovered osteological material and artifacts were stored and secured.



Photograph 5.1: Trench A1-1, view to west.



Photograph 5.2: Trench A1-1 east wall profile, view to east.



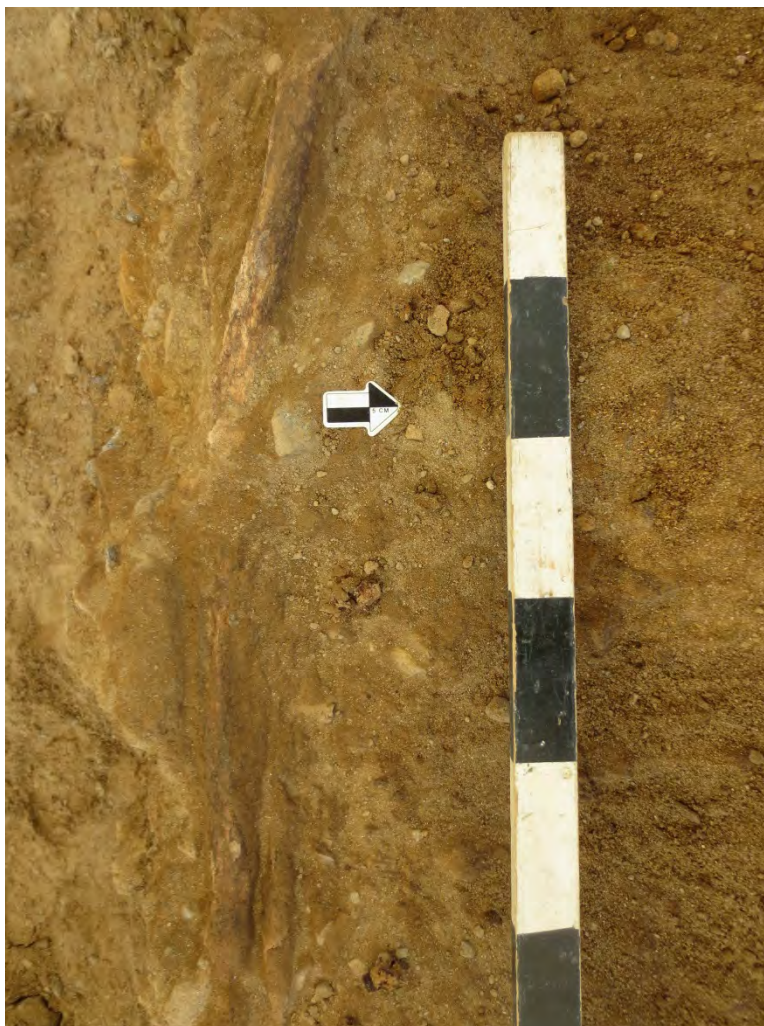
Photograph 5.3: Trench A1-2, view to west.



Trench 5.4: Trench A1-2 west wall profile, view to west.



Photograph 5.5: Feature A1-F1, Burial 21, view to west.



Photograph 5.6: Feature A1-F1, Burial 21, close up of bone bearing evidence of searing.



Photograph 5.7: Feature A1-F2, Burial 22, view to west.



Photograph 5.8: Feature A1-F2, Burial 22 close up showing degrading and disarticulated bones.



Photograph 5.9: Feature A1-F3, Burial 23 before excavation, view to west.



Photograph 5.10: Feature A1-F3, Burial 23 showing long bones, view to west.



Photograph 5.11: Trench A2-1, west wall profile, view to west.



Photograph 5.12: Feature A2-F1, Burial 3 at left before excavation, and Feature A2-F3, Burial 2, at right before excavations, view to east.



Photograph 5.13: Feature A2-F1, Burial 3 at right after excavation, view to west.



Photograph 5.14: Feature A2-F2, Burial 1 initial skull identification, view to west.



Photograph 5.15: Feature A2-F2, Burial 1 with coffin wood visible between femurs, and screw caps at 8cm intervals surrounding burial, view to west.



Photograph 5.16: Feature A2-F3, Burial 2 after excavation, view to west.



Photograph 5.17: Feature A2-F4, Burial 4 before excavation, view to west.



Photograph 5.18: Feature A2-F4, Burial 4 after excavation, view to east.



Photograph 5.19: Trench A2-2 concrete pad in south half of trench in the process of being removed, view to east.



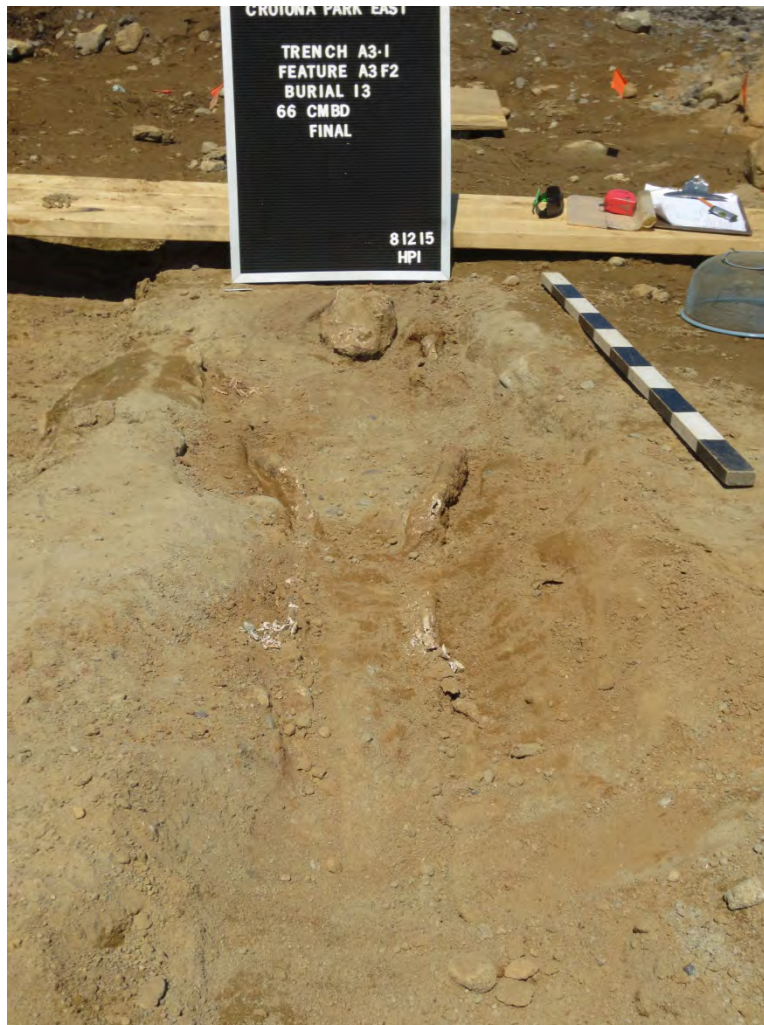
Photograph 5.20: Trench A3-1 after blacktop removal, with French drain in foreground, view to north.



Photograph 5.21: Trench A3-1, Features A3-F1, A3-F2, and A3-F3, view to east.



Photograph 5.22: Feature A3-F1, Burial 37, view to west.



Photograph 5.23: Feature A3-F2, Burial 13, view to west.



Photograph 5.24: Feature A3-F3, Burial 5 with cranium removed, view to west.



Photograph 5.25: Feature A3-F4, Burial 6, view to west.



Photograph 5.26: Feature A3-F5, Burial 38, view to west.



Photograph 5.27: Feature A3-F6, view to north.



Photograph 5.28: Feature A3-F7, Burial 40, view to west.



Photograph 5.29: Feature A3-F8, Burial 36, view to west.



Photograph 5.30: Feature A3-F9, Burial 7, view to west.



Photograph 5.31: Feature A3-F10, Burial 8, view to west
(Menu board erroneously labeled as A1-3).



Photograph 5.32: Feature A3-F11, view to east.



Photograph 5.33: Feature A3-F12, Burial 10, view to east.



Photograph 5.34: Feature A3-F13, Burial 39, view to west.



Photograph 5.35: Feature A3-F14, Burial 9, view to west.



Photograph 5.36: Feature A3-F15, Burial 42, view to west.



Photograph 5.37: Feature A3-F16, Burial 11, view to west.



Photograph 5.38: Feature A3-F20, Burial 41, view to west.



Photograph 5.39: Feature A3-F21, Burial 43, view to west.



Photograph 5.40: Feature A3-F21, Burial 43 close up of post-depositional disturbance, view to west.



Photograph 5.41: Feature A3-F22, Burial 44, view to west.



Photograph 5.42: Trench A3-2, west half of north wall profile, view to north.



Photograph 5.43: Feature A3-F23, Burial 47, view to west.



Photograph 5.44: Feature A3-F24, Burial 79, view to west.



Photograph 5.45: Feature A3-F25, view to west.



Photograph 5.46: Feature A3-F26, view to east.



Photograph 5.47: Feature A3-F27, view to west.



Photograph 5.48: Feature A3-F28, view to west.



Photograph 5.49: Feature A3-F29, view to west.



Photograph 5.50: Trench A3-3, north wall profile, view to north.



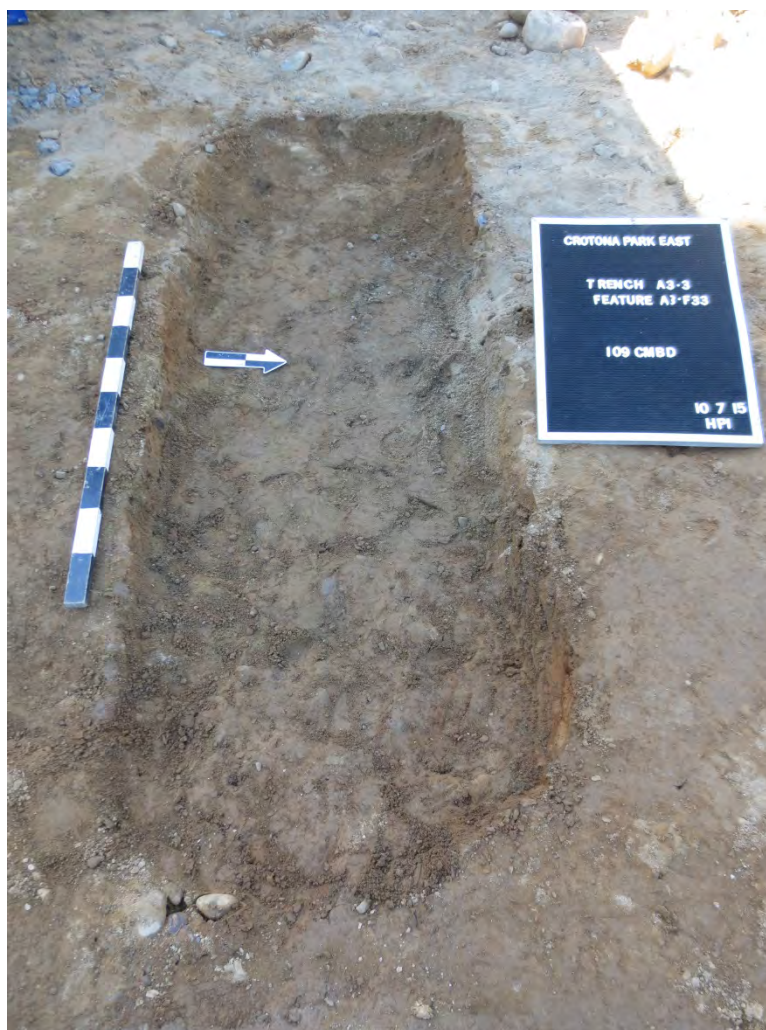
Photograph 5.51: Feature A3-F30, view to west.



Photograph 5.52: Feature A3-F31, view to west.



Photograph 5.53: Feature A3-F32, Burial 46, view to west.



Photograph 5.54: Feature A3-F33, view to west.



Photograph 5.55: Feature A3-F35, Burial 48, view to west.



Photograph 5.56: Trench A3-4, north wall profile, view to north.



Photograph 5.57: Trench B1-1, south wall profile, view to south.



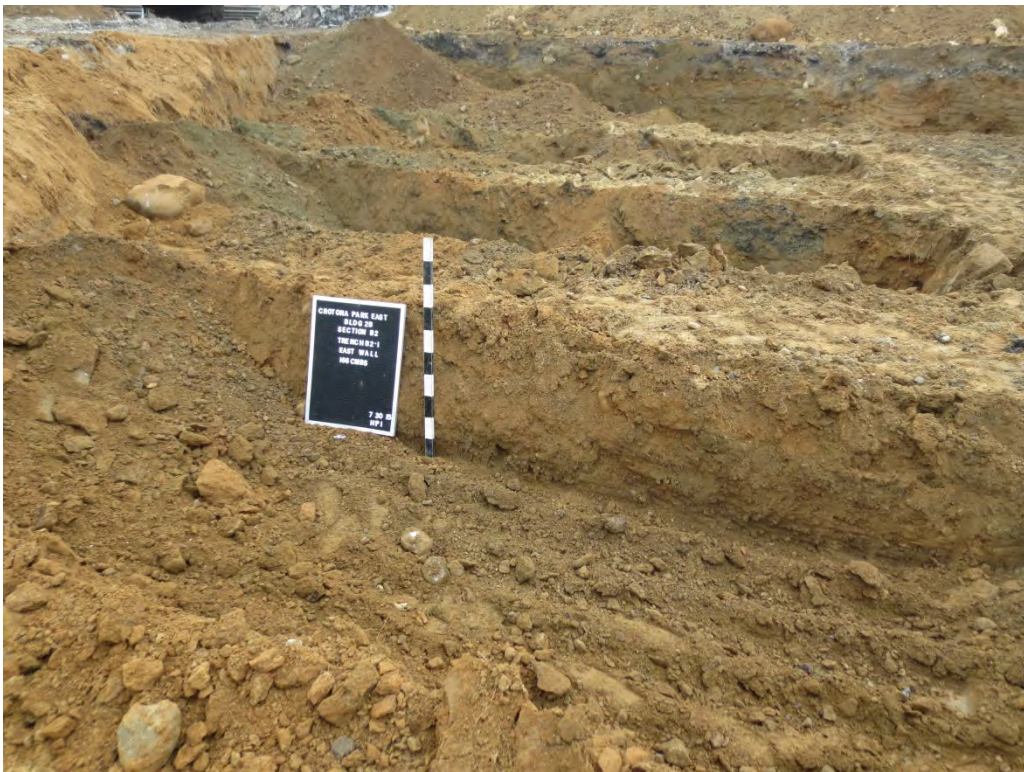
Photograph 5.58: Trench B1-2, view to north.



Photograph 5.59: Trench B1-3, view to north.



Photograph 5.60: Trench B2-1, soil stain, view to south.



Photograph 5.61: Trench B2-1, deep trenches, view to east.



Photograph 5.62: Trench C1-1, north wall profile, view to north.



Photograph 5.63: Trench C1-1, deep trench, view to north.



Photograph 5.64: Feature C1-F1, Burial 12, view to west.



Photograph 5.65: Feature C1-F100, Burial 14, view to east.



Photograph 5.66: Feature C1-F6, Burial 17, view to west.



Photograph 5.67: Feature C1-F7, Burials 18 and 18a, view to west.



Photograph 5.68: Feature C1-F10, Burial 25, view to west.



Photograph 5.69: Feature C1-F11, Burial 24, view to west.



Photograph 5.70: Feature C1-F14, Burial 28, view to west.



Photograph 5.71: Feature C1-F17, Burial 31, view to west.



Photograph 5.72: Feature C1-F19, Burial 32, view to west.



Photograph 5.73: Feature C1-F20, Burial 33 with dentures removed, view to west.



Photograph 5.74: Feature C1-F22, Burial 34, view to west.



Photograph 5.75: Feature C1-F3, Burial 15, view to east.



Photograph 5.75a: Trench C1-3, view to west.



Photograph 5.76: Feature C1-F5, Burial 16, view to west.



Photograph 5.77: Feature C1-F8, Burial 19a, view to west.



Photograph 5.78: Feature C1-F9, Burial 20, view to north.



Photograph 5.79: Feature C1-F2, Burial 26, view to west.



Photograph 5.80: Feature C1-F12, Burial 26a, view to west.



Photograph 5.81: Feature C1-F13, Burial 27, view to west.



Photograph 5.82: Feature C1-F15, Burial 30, view to west.



Photograph 5.83: Feature C1-F16, Burial 29, view west.



Photograph 5.84: East half of Trench C2-1, view to west.



Photograph 5.85: East half of Trench C2-1 with deep test trenches to bedrock, view to south.



Photograph 5.86: West half of Trench C2-1, view to southeast.



Photograph 5.86a: Trench C2-2, west wall profile, view to west.
Note: Pin flags in wall represent coffin hardware observed mixed in the soil matrix.



Photograph 5.87: Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 brick burial vault, view to west.



Photograph 5.88: Feature C2-F1, Burial 49 vault with mortar base, view to west.



Photograph 5.89: Feature C2-F2, Burial 50, view to west.



Photograph 5.90: Feature C2-F7, view to west.



Photograph 5.91: Feature C2-F33, Burial 69, view to west.



Photograph 5.92: Feature C2-F34, Burial 70, view to west.



Photograph 5.93: Feature C2-F35, Burial 68, view to west.



Photograph 5.94: Feature C2-F36, Burial 67, view to west.



Photograph 5.95: Feature C2-F42, Burial 72, view to west.



Photograph 5.96: Feature C2-F43, Burial 75, view to west.



Photograph 5.97: Feature C2-F44, Burial 73, view to west.



Photograph 5.98: Feature C2-F45, Burial 74, view to west.



Photograph 5.99: Feature C2-F49, Burial 78, view to west.



Photograph 5.100: Feature C2-F3, Burial 53, view to west.



Photograph 5.101: Feature C2-F4, Burial 52, view to west.



Photograph 5.102: Feature C2-F5, view to west.



Photograph 5.103: Feature C2-F6, Burial 51, view to west.



Photograph 5.104: Feature C2-F8, Burial 54, view to west.



Photograph 5.105: Feature C2-F9, view to west.



Photograph 5.106: Feature C2-F12, view to west.



Photograph 5.107: Feature C2-F22, Burials 62 and 62a, view to west.



Photograph 5.108: Feature C2-F23, Burials 63 and 63a, view to west.



Photograph 5.109: C2-F24, Burial 64, view to west.



Photograph 5.110: Feature C2-F25, Burial 65, view to west.



Photograph 5.111: Feature C2-F26, view to west.



Photograph 5.112: Feature C2-F29, view to west.



Photograph 5.113: Feature C2-F31, Burials 66 and 66a, view to west.



Photograph 5.114: Feature C2-F39, view to west.



Photograph 5.115: Feature C2-F40, Burial 71, view to west.



Photograph 5.116: Feature C2-F41, Broken headstone, "OUR PETS EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE"



Photograph 5.117: Feature C2-F41, Broken headstone, “OUR PETS EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE”



Photograph 5.118: Feature C2-F46, Burial 76, view to west.



Photograph 5.119: Feature C2-F48, Burial 77, view to west.



Photograph 5.120: Trench C2-4, North wall profile, view to north.



Photograph 5.121: Feature C2-F38, view to north.



Photograph 5.122: Trench C2-5, North wall profile, view to north.



Photograph 5.123: Feature C2-F14, view to south.



Photograph 5.124: Feature C2-F14, Headstone of William Henry Golden.

"In Memory of...Wm. Henry, Son of Isaiah John...Margaret Golden...who died Aug. 17, 1848...FE. 1 year 4 mo. & 29 Days. Sweet child! Thou'rt soon released from earth, It sorrows griefs and fears, Born to a clime of angel birth, Beyond this vale of tears."



Photograph 5.125: Feature C2-F15, Burial 56, view to west.



Photograph 5.126: Feature C2-F16, Burial 60 (right), Feature C2-F17, Burial 57 (left), Feature C2-F20, Burial 61 (center), view to east.



Photograph 5.127: Feature C2-F16, Burial 60, view to east.



Photograph 5.128: Feature C2-F17, Burial 57, view to east.



Photograph 5.129: Feature C2-F20, Burial 61, view to east.



Photograph 5.130: Feature C2-F19, Burial 58, view to west.



Photograph 5.131: Feature C2-F21, Burial 59, view to west.



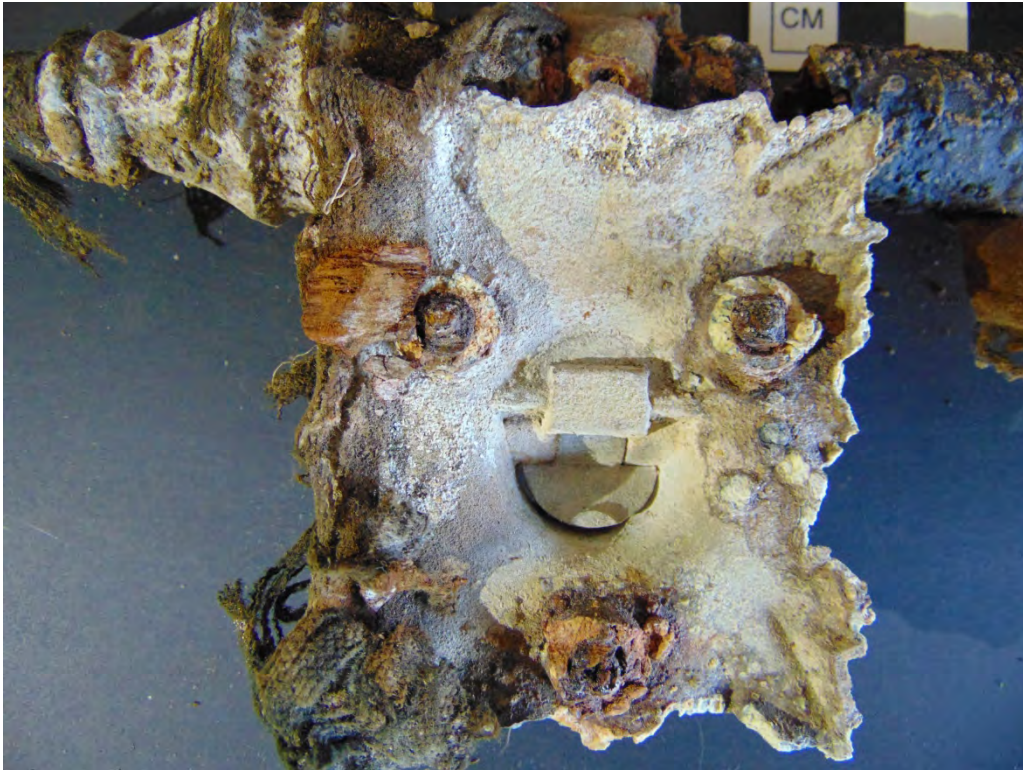
Photograph 9.1: Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F32 in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Remains of a tapered juvenile-sized wood coffin with traces of blue paint.



Photograph 9.2: Trench C1-1, Feature C1-100, Burial 14 (adult), located on the mapped border between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edward Cemetery. In situ degrading painted coffin wood.



Photograph 9.3: Feature C1-F8, Burial 19 (indeterminate adult) in Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Well preserved half-rounded white painted coffin trim.



Photograph 9.4: Trench C2-2, Feature C2-F2, Burial 50 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Close-up of coffin handle with fabric wrapped around it.



Photograph 9.5: Trench C2-2/3, Feature C2-F33 Burial 69 (probable male indeterminate adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Possible evidence of wooden vault outside, with inner wood coffin. Facing west. Arrow points to outer rectangular wood of possible vault.



Photograph 9.6: Trench A2-1 Feature A2-F2 Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Inner line of wood and screw caps is surrounded by a line of large cut nails pointing downward suggesting the possibility of an outer vault. Alternatively, the screw caps were used to attach an inner upholstery cover to the lid of the coffin, and the outer nails were used to attach the top of the coffin to the bottom. Note: Top arrow points to outer wood and nails; bottom arrow points to inner line of wood and screw caps. Coffin base or lid wood planks can be seen between femurs (upper legs).



Photograph 9.7: Trench C2-2/3 Feature C2-F18 Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Brick burial vault after completion of excavation. Eight courses of brick remain above the mortared base. Facing east.



Photograph 9.8a: Short bar handle recovered from Burial 12 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.8b: Short bar handle recovered from Burial 14 (indeterminate adult) on the mapped boundary between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.9a: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 18 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. Note the swing bail is corroded so that it erroneously appears to be “fixed” rather than “swing.”



Photograph 9.9b: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 25 (probable adult male) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.9c: Swing bail handle recovered from Feature C2-F10 (no burial) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.9d: Swing bail handle designed to look like a short bar handle. Recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.9e: Swing bail handle recovered from Burial 19A (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



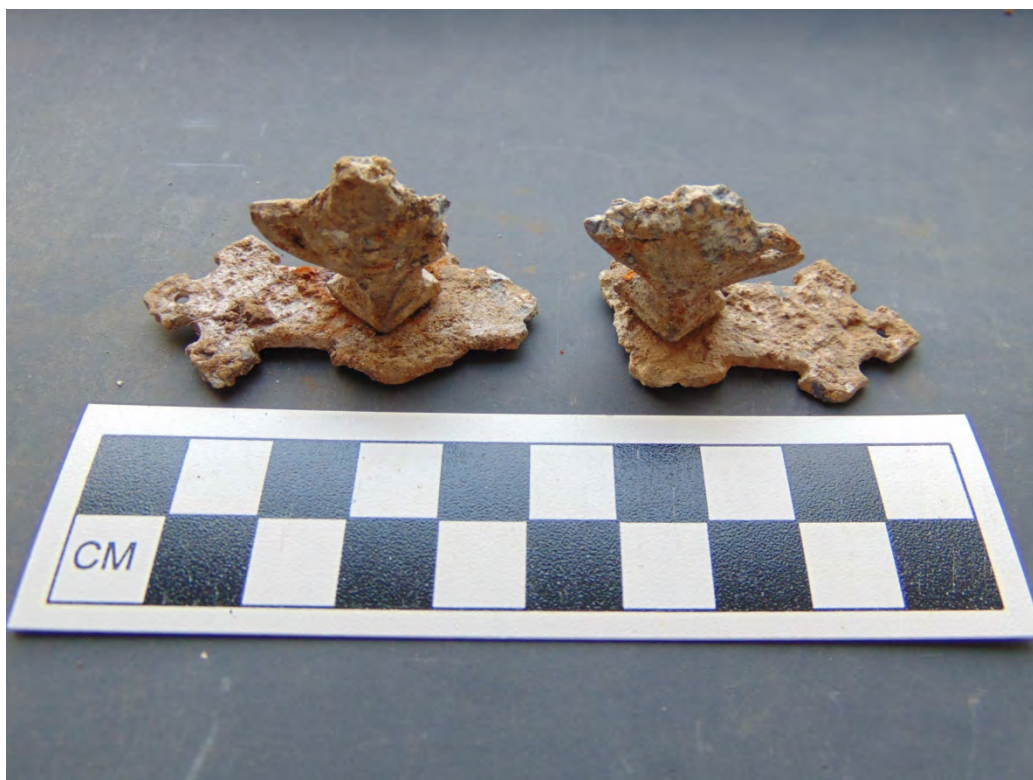
Photograph 9.10: Star shaped swing bail handle lugs recovered from Burial 19 (possible immature remains) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. The star shaped lugs are likely indicative of a child's burial.



Photograph 9.11a: Example of cylindrical thumb screws recovered from Burial 12 (adult probable female) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.11b: Cylindrical willow design thumb screws recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.11c: Flat thumb screws and screw plates, also recovered from Burial 47 (indeterminate) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.12a: Thumb screw plates recovered from Burial 14 (adult) from the mapped boundary between the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery and the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.12b: Thumb screws and thumb screw plates recovered from Burial 73 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. The same style plates were also found with Burial 19 (indeterminate), Burial 25 (probable male, indeterminate adult over 12), and Burial 27 (juvenile) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.13: White metal or brass scalloped coffin ornaments from Burial 73 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. Identical to Silver Plated Tack No. 13 offered by the James M. Shanahan Company in New York, 1869.



Photograph 9.14: Plain diamond screw caps with hinged tops recovered from Feature C2-F10 (no burial) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.15: Decorated ornamental tacks recovered from Burial 27 (juvenile > 10) from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. These ornamental tacks are designed to mimic the appearance of decorative diamond screw caps.



Photograph 9.16: Star shaped coffin tacks recovered from Burial 62a (juvenile) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.17: Decorative coffin screws with hatched rims found encompassing Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.18: Decorative coffin screws with hatched rims recovered from Burial 29 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. These are very similar to coffin screws patented by Nichols in 1859, and sold by the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company in 1865.



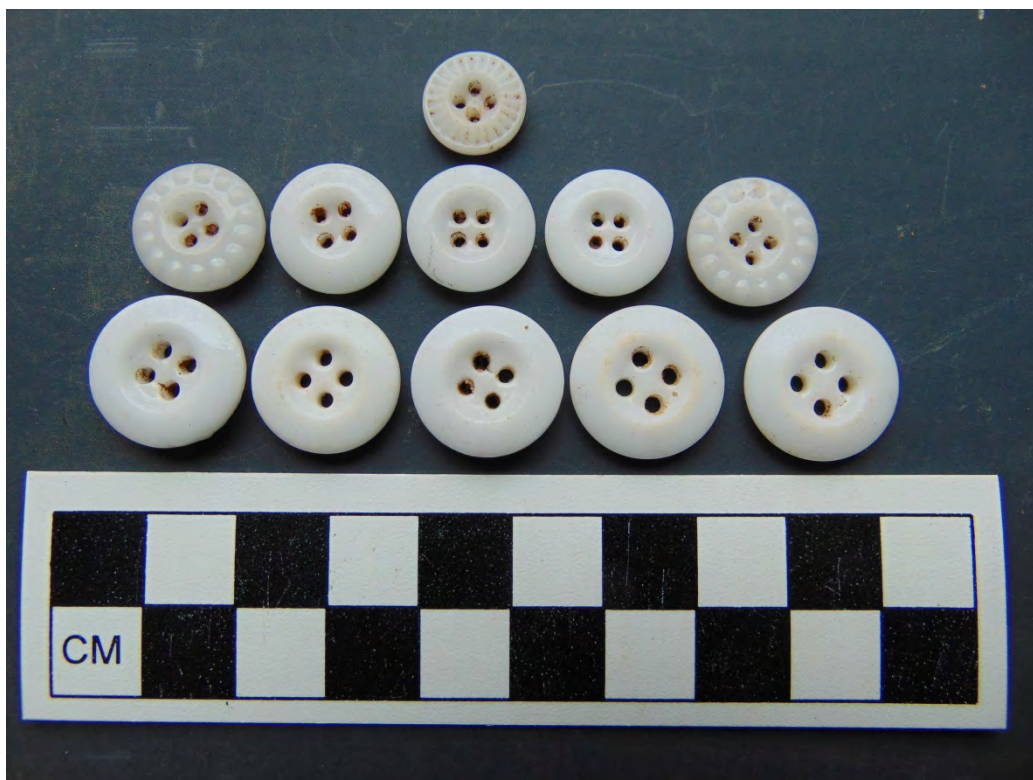
Photograph 9.19: Rectangular metal name or coffin plate found in association with Burial 1 (probable female adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery. The plate was found to be illegible, but was the most intact of any coffin plate encountered at the Crotona Park East Site.



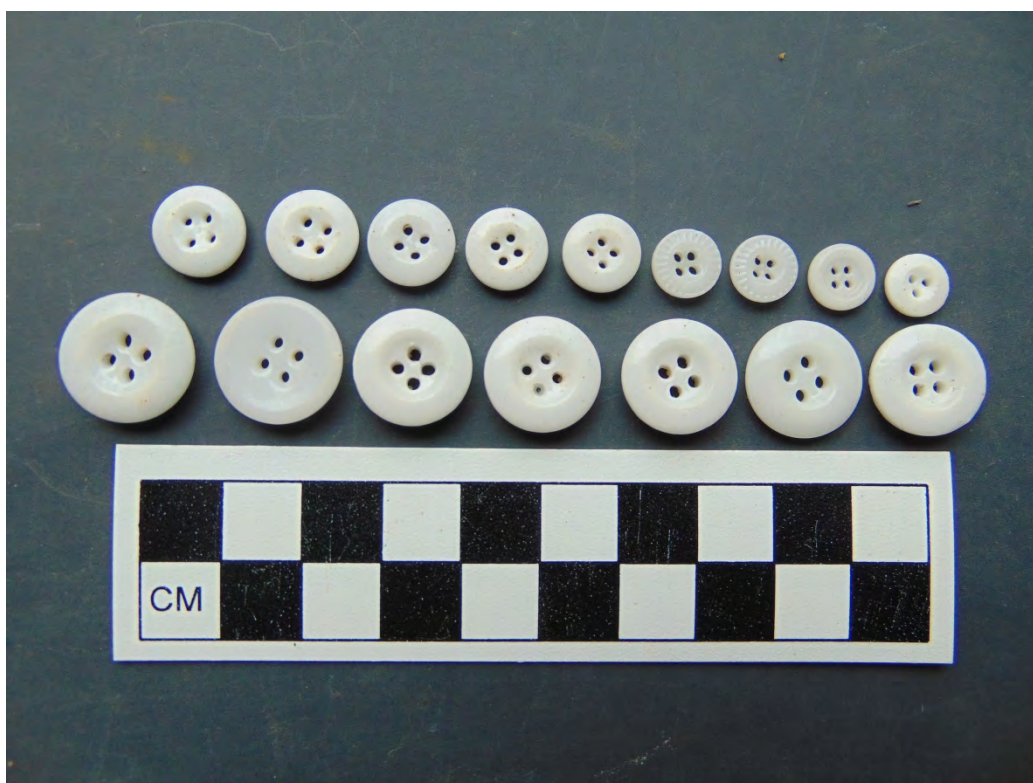
Photograph 9.20: A fragment of shoe leather recovered with Burial 18 (adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.21: Fragments of shoe leather recovered with Burial 59 (indeterminate) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.22: Prosser buttons recovered in Burial 71 (juvenile > 9.4) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.23: Prosser buttons recovered in Burial 72 (infant >5.5) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.24: Six hard rubber buttons with shanks and two Prosser buttons recovered from Burial 29 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.25: Five fabric covered metal buttons, one bone button (bottom right), and four Prosser buttons recovered with Burial 18 (probable male adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.26: Rigid-post floral decorated copper/brass shirt cuff fasteners, found at the wrists of Burial 17 (probable female adolescent/adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.27: Hair comb found surrounding the cranium of Burial 26 (juvenile >4) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.28: Brass broach fragment at left, with opening for jewel or button; possible broach backing pin at right. Both found with Burial 17 (probable female adolescent/adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.29: Alloy metal floral adornment found near the torso of Burial 17 (probable female adolescent/adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.30: Gold and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 33 (indeterminate adult) in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery.



Photograph 9.31: Gold and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 31 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



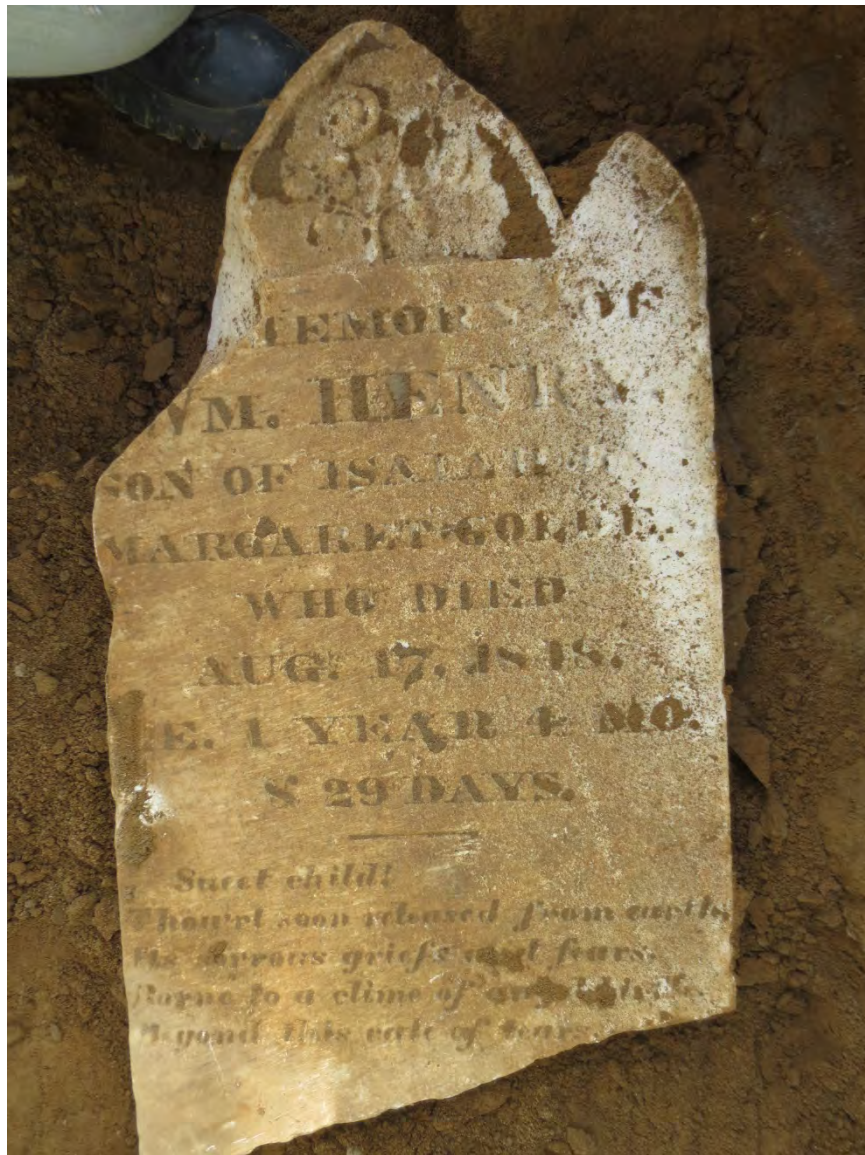
Photograph 9.32: Metal alloy and porcelain upper dental bridge recovered with Burial 74 (probable female adult) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.



Photograph 9.33: Broken headstone recovered in Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. "JANE ACKERLEY...DIED APRIL....FE"



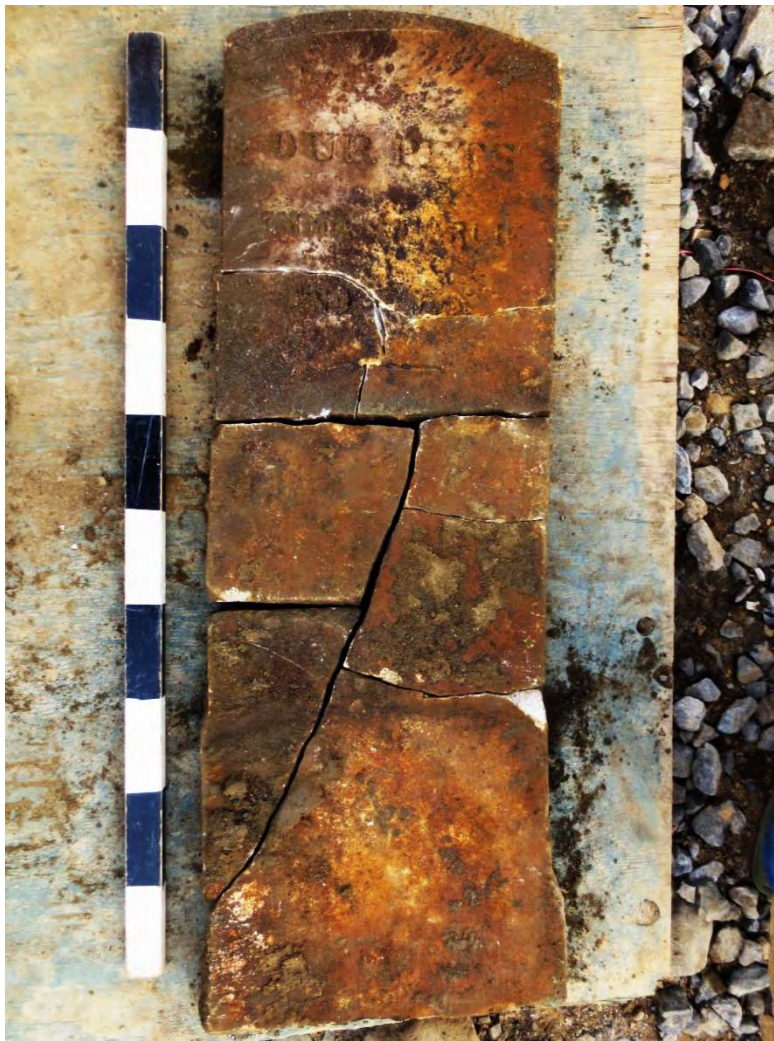
Photograph 9.34: Broken headstone recovered in Burial 49 (two indeterminate adults) in the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery. "CAP'T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY,...ned..."



Photograph 9.35: Broken headstone recovered in Feature C2-F14, Trench C2-5 in the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery, likely relocated from the Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.

“In Memory
of Wm. Henry
son of Isaiah and
Margaret Golden
who died
Aug. 17, 1848,
Age 1 Year 4 mo.
& 29 Days

Sweet child!
Thou’rt soon released from earth
— sorrows griefs and fears
Borne to a clime of angel wings
Beyond this vale [sic] of tears.”



Photograph 9:36a: Broken headstone from Trench C2-3 fill. "Our Pets Emma Charlie and Eddie."



Photograph 9:36b: Close up of broken headstone from Trench C2-3 fill.
"Our Pets Emma Charlie and Eddie."



Photograph 10.1: Archaeological monitoring of Tree Pit No. 7 in sidewalk adjacent to Boone Avenue. Facing south.



Photograph 10.2: Archaeological monitoring of Tree Pit No. 8 in sidewalk adjacent to Boone Avenue. Facing north.



Photograph 10.3: Archaeological monitoring of Tree Pit No. 3 in sidewalk adjacent to East 172nd Street. Facing west. Note: extensive quantities of degrading bedrock were encountered.

**APPENDIX 1.1: KNOWN NAMES OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF WEST FARMS
CEMETERY AND HEDGER-EDWARDS CEMETERY BURIALS AND REINTERMENTS**

Dutch Reformed Church Members listed in Consistory Records from 1839-1854 who died and *may* have been buried in the DRC cemetery (no known gravestone in cemetery unless noted)

Charles Adams, deceased October 24, 1847
Hannah Ann Archer, wife of Jacob Archer, deceased
Mary M. Butler, deceased October 6, 1852 (gravestone noted in 1909; see below)
Thomas Butler, deceased December 1845 (gravestone noted in 1909; see below)
Mary Coopers Junior, deceased July 28, 1852 (on a boat; not sure body recovered)
Sally Dennison, deceased July 28, 1852 (on a boat; not sure body recovered)
Sarah Golden, deceased, transferred (to another church)
Ann Henike (?), wife of ____, deceased
Susan Holmes, deceased
Benjamin Kelly, deceased July xx, 1847? (illegible)
Mrs. Hannah Kelly, deceased
Mary Leggett, deceased 1851
Marion Macgill, deceased December 27, 1843
Julia Anne Mapes, deceased June 7, 1840
Mary Mapes, wife of Leonard Mapes, deceased April 1850
Mary Morgan, wife of ____, deceased
Elizabeth Palmer, deceased August 1855
Charles Pearsall, deceased August 13, 1849
Eliza Pierce, deceased February 16, 1873 (appears she transferred to another church)
Deborah Poole, wife of Solomon Poole, deceased
Solomon Poole, deceased
Clarisa Pugsley, wife of Mr. Lloyd (Lloue? Slone?), deceased
Abijah Rogers, deceased March 16, 1848 (gravestone noted in 1909; see below)
Anne Rowland, deceased May 23, 1841
Maria Ryer, wife of Frederick Ryer, deceased
Catharine, wife of George St. John, deceased
Deborah St. John, deceased, transferred (to another church)
Mary St. John, deceased November 18, 1851
Phebe Seaman, wife of David Glover, deceased 1849
Mary Williams, wife of David Austin, deceased
George Wilson, deceased December 31, 1843

Hedger-Edwards Family Cemetery and Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery gravestones recorded in 1909 (in alphabetical order)

Caroline Austin (wife James Austin), d. March 25, 1858, 70-0-6
James Austin, d. March 17, 1852, 62-4-20
Livinus Austin, d. Feb. 3, 1866, 53-6-9
Mary W. Butler (wife of Thos. Butler) d. Oct. 6, 1852, 78-0-0
Thomas Butler, d. Dec. 14, 1845, 85-0-0
Anne Corsa, d. March 3, 1858, 65-3-16
William Corsa, d. Feb. 19, 1815, 39-1-18
Elizabeth Cortilyou (wife of James Cortilyou), d. Feb. 16, 1866, 74-1-20
Charlotte Sophia Desmond (wife Daniel Desmond), d. Oct. 21, 1864, 42-2-14
Daniel Desmond, d. April 23, 1868, 58-9-23
Daniel Edwards, d. March 14, 1848, 78-0-0
Thomas Edwards, d. Aug. 18, 1802, 40-0-0
Susan Fulton, d. Oct. 22, 1847, 1-4-6
George Gardner, b. June 21, 1833, d. Aug. 12, 1860
Mary E. Gardner (dau. George and Emma Gardner) b. Sept. 4, 1858, d. Jan. 19, 1860
Capt. David Hewit, d. Feb. 6, 1846, 46/48 (?)
Josephine Houston (dau. George and Jannet Houston) d. Aug. 4, 1848, 9-10-16
Cardinia Jennings (dau. Webb and Mary L. Jennings), d. July 24, 1859, 22-8-19
Mary L. Jennings (dau. Webb and Mary L. Jennings), d. Sept. 5, 1858, 24-0-9
Webb Jennings, d. Nov. 21, 1857, 70-9-12
Timothy C. Kelly, d. April 28, 1853, 62-0-0
William C. Kelly, d. June 9, 1857, 33-3-22
James Mapes, d. June 3, 1852, 39-7-29
Charles Everell Mitchell (son W.A. & Hester Ann Mitchell) d. Oct. 28, 1852, 2-0-9
Frances Adelaide Mitchell (dau. W.A. & Hester Ann Mitchell) d. Aug. 30, 1852, 1-1-0
___ Ray (wife of John Ray), d. March 6, 1853, 57-0-0
Abijah Rogers, d. April 5, 1847, 76-0-0
Susan Ward Seaman, wife of Ephraim Seaman, d. Oct. ___, 1884, 79-00
Hettie E. Ward (wife Thomas Ward), d. ___ 1869, 50-3-10
James E. Ward (son Thomas & Hetty Ward), d. Dec. 11, 1854, 0-5-10

Additional names on gravestones cited in 1911 *New York Times* article and not already listed

___ Jennings (several)
___ Kelly
Mary ___
Catherine Valentine, age 77
Austin (Valentine?), d. 1850

Woodlawn Cemetery Reinterments, 1894-1910 (in chronological order)

Name	Date reinterred	By William Butler?	Last “residence”
Francis H. Berry Arthur W. Berry	April 30, 1894	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Ann Sayers	May 10, 1894	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
William D. Renoud	April 31, 1894	Yes	West Farms, New York
James Lander Allen Husten Margaret Cameron Joseph Husten John M. Lander	May 30, 1895	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Silas B. Sherwood	August 27, 1895	Yes	West Farms, New York
Arthur Gowdy Sarah Gowdy	September 28, 1895	Yes	West Farms, New York
Harvey Scofield Caroline Scofield William Scofield	October 2, 1895 (in one box)	Yes	West Farms, New York
Carrie Scofield Kate Scofield Susan H. Scofield	October 2, 1895	Yes	West Farms, New York
Frank D. Botton John Denison	October 25, 1895	Yes	West Farms, New York
William O. Davis	December 17, 1895	Yes	West Farms, New York
Thomas P. Rowland Margaret I. Rowland George I. Rowland Sarah Rowland	February 15, 1896	Yes	West Farms, New York
Eliza Cortelyou Elizabeth Cortelyou	June 23, 1896	Yes	West Farms, New York
George Cooper Eugenia Cooper Frank G. Cooper James Cortelyou	June 23, 1896	Yes	Westchester, New York
Zephremia Ackerly Jane Ackerly Zephremia Ackerly Mary I. Ackerly Inft. of Jane Ackerly Inft. of William Ackerly Daughter of Jane Ackerly Adolphus Hamburger Ephraim Lounsbury	June 23, 1897	No	West Farms Cemetery
Philip H. Berrian Philip H. Berrian Martha E. Berrian	August 12, 1897	No	West Farms Cemetery

Name	Date reinterred	By William Butler?	Last “residence”
Maria Austin Peter H. Austin Eliza Austin William Austin David Austin	November 1, 1897	No	West Farms, New York
Ludwig Steinbuck Caroline Steinbuck	March 31, 1898	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Henrietta Fox	April 9, 1898	No	West Farms Cemetery
Emily J. Jennings	June 18, 1898	No	West Farms, New York
Edward Miller	November 2, 1898	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Herman Schwarz	February 2, 1899	No	West Farms, New York
Elizabeth Schulz	February 5, 1899	No	West Farms, New York
Mary M. Eckenfelder	April 11, 1899	Yes	West Farms, New York
Georgetta Austin Charles B. Austin	April 24, 1899	Yes	Reformed Cemetery, West Farms, New York
Corlena Roth	July 23, 1899	Yes	West Farms, New York
Amelia Peterson	November 14, 1899	No	West Farms, New York
Pierre Marie Gorju	December 28, 1899	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
James W. Walker	January 29, 1900	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Sarah A. Pierce Sarah H. Pierce Charles H. Pierce Sarah J. Pierce	April 25, 1900	Yes	West Farms, New York
Mary J. Sloane William Sloane Theodore Sloane James L. Darby	June 11, 1900	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
William J. Austin Charlotte Augusta Mapes Horacio W. St. John John Henry Mapes John Mapes	September 20, 1900	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Marian R. Buser	October 24, 1900	No	West Farms, New York
Ella Ryer George Ryer Jane Ryer	November 7, 1900	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
George I. Bartholomew	November 8, 1900	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Thomas J. Landsberg	January 29, 1901	No	West Farms, New York
George Raymond Ellen Raymond Mary Jane Seaman Elizabeth Valentine Charles Valentine John Ure Elizabeth Ure Mary Ellen Ure Andrew Ure	May 2, 1901	Yes	West Farms Cemetery

Name	Date reinterred	By William Butler?	Last “residence”
Mary Anderson Caroline Allen Jane Maloney Caroline Loring Catherine Galway Sarah Gardiner Ellen Grorty Elizabeth Smith Ann Watters Betsy Wolters Ann Brennan ___ Brennan	June 1, 1901	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Gertie Clark Daisy B. Clark Bessie Burras	June 4, 1901	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Henry Lloyd Elizabeth Lloyd	November 27, 1901	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Frederick Smith	March 11, 1902	No	West Farms, New York
Thomas Rae Scott	March 12, 1902	No	West Farms, New York
Henry Smith	March 16, 1902	No	West Farms, New York
Benjamin B. Valentine	November 12, 1904	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Catherine Henthorn	December 3, 1904	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
William Rowland John Cooper Rowland Catherine Rowland	February 2, 1905	Yes	West Farms, New York
William I. Eynon Flora Eynon	January 12, 1908	Yes	West Farms, New York
Ernst Von Eckartsberg	September 1, 1908	No	West Farms, New York
Eugenia A. Cuthell Sarah Ann Cuthell Sarah M. Cuthell John Cuthell	September 30, 1908	No	West Farms Cemetery
William F. Welton	October 13, 1908	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
Lucy M. Loweth Sarah A. Loweth	May 1, 1909	Yes	West Farms Cemetery
James C. Greyson Florence Van Orden William H. Greyson Marguerite Van Orden Ann Hammel	March 26, 1910	Yes	West Farms Cemetery

Appendix 1.2: Approved Archaeological Testing Protocol



Meenakshi Srinivasan
Chair

Amanda Sutphin
Director of Archaeology
asutphin@lpc.nyc.gov

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

212 669-7823 tel
212 669-7818 fax

June 29, 2015

Werner deFoe, R.A..
Borough Commissioner
Bronx Borough Office
Department of Buildings
1932 Arthur Ave, 5th Fl
Bronx, NY 10457

Re: Notice to Proceed for 1524 and 1544 Boone Avenue, Block 3014 Lots 9

Dear Borough Commissioner deFoe:

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, ("LPC"), issued a, "Notice to Proceed for Archaeological Testing," on February 23, 2015 for the above referenced lots, as set forth in the Restrictive Declaration, executed by AWF Sliver LLC/Allied West Farms (NY), LLC/ Allied West Farms (NY) II, LLC, Boone West Farms, LLC/ Sedgwick Materials Inc and recorded on December 5, 2011 with CRFN 2011000434594. This Notice stipulated that the applicant could not apply for foundation, alteration, building or other permits until the archaeological work was completed. The applicant has since noted that they cannot proceed with the archaeological testing until they install Support of Excavation along Boone Avenue and, furthermore, that they would like to be able to proceed with their construction work in the areas of the site once the archaeological work is completed to LPC's satisfaction as noted in the attached plan. The LPC has no objection to this proposal and is, therefore, issuing this "Notice to Proceed," which will allow the applicant to apply for any needed DOB permits.

THE LPC NOTES THAT IN THE EVENT THAT THE APPLICANT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH THE AGREEMENT NOTED ABOVE, THE LPC MAY REQUEST THE DOB TO ISSUE A STOP WORK ORDER.

If you have any questions, I may be reached at the number above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amanda Sutphin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. It is positioned to the left of a vertical line that extends downwards.

Amanda Sutphin

Cc: Tobias Oriwol, Compass Two A LLC and Compass Two B LLC
Patrick Blanchfield and Aaron Werner, HPD
Marguerite Baril, DOB
Mark Silberman, LPC



Meenakshi Srinivasan
Chair

1 Centre Street
9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

+1 212 669-7700 tel
+1 212 669- 7955 fax

February 23, 2015

Werner R. deFoe, R.A.
Borough Commissioner
Bronx Borough Office
Department of Buildings
1932 Arthur Ave, 5th Fl
Bronx, NY 10457

Re: Notice to Proceed with LPC-Approved Archaeological Testing for **Block 3014 Lots 9 and 15, and 3016 Lot 60**

Dear Borough Commissioner deFoe:

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, ("LPC"), has reviewed the, "Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning and Related Actions Archaeological Testing Protocol," for the above referenced lots prepared by Historical Perspectives Inc. and dated February 3, 2015. LPC concurs with the proposal and therefore is issuing this, "Notice to Proceed with LPC-Approved Archaeological Testing for **Block 3014 Lots 9 and 15, and 3016 Lot 60**," as set forth in the Restrictive Declaration, executed by AWF Sliver LLC/Allied West Farms (NY), LLC/ Allied West Farms (NY) II, LLC, Boone West Farms, LLC/ Sedgwick Materials Inc and recorded on December 5, 2011 with CRFN 2011000434594.

THE LPC NOTES THAT THIS NOTICE IS ONLY APPLICABLE TO B 3014 LOTS 9 AND 15 and BLOCK 3016 LOT 60 FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AND THAT NO APPLICATION FOR FOUNDATION, ALTERATION, BUILDING OR OTHER PERMIT WITH RESPECT TO BLOCK 3014 LOTS 9 AND 15 AND BLOCK 3016 LOT 60 SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO, OR ACCEPTED FROM, THE BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT UNTIL THE LPC HAS ISSUED, AS APPLICABLE, A NOTICE OF NO OBJECTION, NOTICE OF SATISFACTION, OR FINAL NOTICE OF SATISFACTION, AS SET FORTH IN THE RESTRICTIVE DECLARATION NOTED ABOVE.

If you have any questions, I may be reached at the number above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amanda Sutphin", followed by a vertical line.

Amanda Sutphin

Cc: Mark Silberman, LPC



Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

June 26, 2015

Mr. Tobias Oriwol
Monadnock Development LLC
155 3rd Street
Brooklyn, NY 12231

Re: HUD
Crotona Park East Rezoning
Borough of the Bronx, Bronx County
09PR05898

Dear Mr. Oriwol:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include other environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

SHPO has reviewed the 25 June 2015 memo from Historical Perspectives regarding notification of the police and city medical examiner upon the discovery of human remains. Based on this, SHPO concurs with the previously submitted 17 June 2015 archaeological testing protocol for this project. Please keep this office informed as the investigation progresses.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Perazio, Historic Preservation Program Analyst - Archaeology Unit
Phone: 518-268-2175
e-mail: philip.perazio@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • www.nysparks.com

HISTORICAL **PERSPECTIVES** INC.



Revised 6/17/15

CROTONA PARK EAST / WEST FARMS REZONING & RELATED ACTIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROTOCOL

REVISED for BLOCK 3014 / BUILDINGS 2A and 2B

INTRODUCTION

Industco Holdings LLC applied to the New York City Planning Commission (CPC) for a proposed rezoning of eleven (11) blocks in the Crotona Park East / West Farms neighborhoods of the Bronx, immediately west of the Bronx River (the Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning). The proposed total rezoning area is generally bounded by Freeman Street to the south, the mid-block between Longfellow and Boone Avenues to the west, Boston Road to the north and West Farms Road to the east. The proposed rezoning and related land use actions by the CPC would facilitate the construction of six (6) primarily residential buildings on Allied-controlled parcels in the rezoning area. Although the following protocol revisions have been undertaken specific to only one block of the total rezoning area (Block 3014), a general background on the total project parameters and archaeological progress to date are provided initially. Since the rezoning, Industco has admitted a new partner for the development of Block 3014. All Industco obligations tied to Block 3014 Lot 9, as cited in the original Protocol and subsequent iterations, are carried forward by Allied West Farms (NY) II LLC (Allied).

The New York 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) 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 concludes 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 scope of work (or testing protocol) is 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 by LPC concluded that portions of the rezoning area 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, the archaeological consultant, 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:

- 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,

- Block 3016, Lot 71,

was identified by LPC as potentially sensitive for 19th century cemetery and residential remains, and was added to the original APE. A supplemental ADS was completed by HPI to address this one lot. Figure 1 illustrates the locations of these lots.

On the basis of extensive documentary and related research, the ADS identified the lots in the table below as areas of archaeological potential within the APE that were recommended for archaeological field testing. HPI also prepared and submitted for LPC review a draft Testing Protocol describing the field testing methodology proposed to be used to determine whether archaeologically significant resources are present, intact and significant on those portions of the APE under Allied's control.

**Archaeologically Sensitive Lots Recommended for Archaeological Field Testing,
Crotona Park East / West Farms Rezoning APE**

MODERN BLOCK/LOT #	HISTORIC LOT # ¹	SENSITIVITY	DATE RANGE	LOCATION ON HISTORIC LOT
B 3016, L 60	60	Church: Possible Undocumented burial vaults; Shaft features	1847- ca.1896	Vaults – center of lot; Shafts – west end of lot.
	64	Parish House/School shaft features	1851-1893	West end of lot.
B 3015, L 87	87	Residential shaft features	c.1851-1893	Center of lot.
B 3014, L 9	1	Hedger-Edwards Cemetery DRC Cemetery ²	1769-? 1845-1891	East half of lot. West half of lot.
	8, 9	DRC Cemetery	1845-1891	Southeastern portion of each lot.

¹ To more precisely locate resources, modern block and lot numbers are broken down into historical block and lot numbers.

² First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) Cemetery.

MODERN BLOCK/LOT #	HISTORIC LOT # ¹	SENSITIVITY	DATE RANGE	LOCATION ON HISTORIC LOT
	42, 51	Residential shaft features	c.1850-1983	Western ¾ of each lot.
		Possible burials outside of mapped DRC Cemetery bounds	1845-1891	Western edge of each lot.
B 3014, L 15	25, 27	Residential shaft features	c.1845-1905	Western ¾ of each lot.
B 3013, L 35*	36	DRC Cemetery	1845-1891	Entire lot.
B 3009, L 38	43	Possible burials outside of mapped DRC Cemetery bounds	1845-1891	Southeastern edge of lot.
B 3009, L 44	44	DRC Cemetery	1845-1891	Eastern half of lot.

* Monitoring recommended at time of demolition only.

LPC provided comments on the ADS and 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 to identify descendant communities be undertaken prior to implementation of field testing. HPI has completed this additional research and incorporated the results into an amended ADS, dated May 5, 2010, as well as a final Testing Protocol. The above table reflects the refined delineation of the boundaries between the DRC Cemetery and Hedger-Edwards Cemetery discussed in the amended ADS.

The ADS and the draft 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. However, OPRHP did not concur that those areas designated as archaeologically sensitive for residential shaft features but which could not be tied to specific residents should not be tested. The OPRHP review letter stated that avoiding “consideration of those deposits associated with more transient populations serves to ignore that such populations existed and were an important part of the city’s history” (6/22/10). Further, the review suggested that testing at least one substantive transient-population residential lot could function as an adequate representative example.³

After a review of the residential lots researched in the IA process that are under Allied control, HPI identified Block 3014, Historic Lot 33 as an appropriate representative example of transient-occupation. In summary, Block 3014, Historic Lot 33 was passed from Daniel Edwards to Lott Hunt in 1848 and by 1857 Joseph Horridge had a house and shop on the lot just east of the APE. Horridge is listed as the owner of the house in 1868 but the dwelling appears to have been occupied by renters. By 1900, there were multiple families living in the house on the lot. The dwelling stood through at least 1951 but by 1972 the lot was vacant and has remained vacant. A substantive bedrock outcrop runs along the eastern edge of this lot, leaving the western portion of historic Lot 33 that falls within the APE as potentially sensitive for home lot shaft features.

Although the Phase IA study for the rezoning area did not consider the current project site as highly sensitive for Native American resources due to the extent of nineteenth and twentieth century disturbances, it is possible that below grade activities at 2A and/or 2B might encounter unanticipated

³ The OPRHP letter of 6/22/10 specifically recommended the selection of Block 3016, Lot 71 as a well-documented representative residential lot of the transient population. However, Industco does not own Lot 71 and cannot guarantee access for testing at any time in the future.

archaeological resources, e.g. Native American sites/artifacts/features. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) will be in effect during the archaeological fieldwork to guide actions in such an event. See the appended UDP.

FIELD TESTING TASKS

Allied controls those lots identified as potentially sensitive on Blocks 3013, 3014, and 3016 except for Block 3016, Lot 71. The original testing protocol (2010) and this revised protocol (2015 only address proposed impacts to the Allied-controlled lots, which constitute the APE. Although portions of Block 3009, 3015, and Lot 71 on 3016 are also potentially sensitive for burials and/or shaft features, testing is not recommended at this time since these parcels are not included in the current construction phase.

The purpose of the proposed rezoning is to facilitate the redevelopment of an underutilized manufacturing district with vibrant, new residential neighborhoods that will provide much needed housing, retail services, and open space for the Crotona Park East / West Farms neighborhoods. Redevelopment of Blocks 3013, 3014, and 3016, which form a substantial portion of the manufacturing district, is critical to the successful transition of these neighborhoods. Accordingly, these urban planning and economic imperatives render total site avoidance infeasible.

After reviewing the ADS, Allied significantly redesigned the proposed construction project to minimize disturbance to land areas previously mapped as cemeteries to the maximum extent possible. The following design changes were made in order to accomplish this objective:

- 1) Underground parking was relocated to other areas of the project sites in order to reduce subsurface disturbance;
- 2) Building cores were relocated in order to reduce subsurface disturbance;
- 3) One wing of the proposed buildings on Block 3014 was relocated to the north in order to reduce subsurface disturbance;
- 4) The entire building over the southern portion of Block 3014 was raised more than three feet above the elevation at the corner of Boone and 172nd Street in order to reduce subsurface disturbance;
- 5) Residential services, such as electric meter rooms, were relocated from below grade to grade level in order to reduce subsurface disturbance; and,
- 6) A central landscaped courtyard open to the street was designed to cover as much of the identified sensitive areas as possible.

As a result of this redesign, the amount of subsurface disturbance of potentially sensitive areas has been reduced dramatically.

A field testing protocol was established in 2010 to focus on Allied-controlled lots on Blocks 3013, 3014, and 3016 and the plans developed in concert with the Department of City Planning at that time. The protocol in 2010 was established prior to the completion of final designs for the proposed construction project on each block. HPI and Allied have consulted with LPC as design plans for sections of the total project have been finalized and the impact footprints of the proposed construction projects were refined. In 2014, archaeological investigations were initiated on Block 3013 by HPI in compliance with the approved protocol. A field report on the Block 3013 testing was filed with and approved by LPC (5/2/14).

PROPOSED ACTION, 2015: BUILDINGS 2A AND 2B

As of 2015, the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning and Related Actions approach is being revised as necessary for the next stage of development on Block 3014, which consists of tax lots 9, 45, and 15. As a function of the rezoning action, the tax lot lines will be reconfigured; lot 9 will cleave off the future lot 5 and lot 5 will then be merged with lot 45 (post finance closing). As proposed, lot 5 will support Building 2A (including a courtyard) and lot 9 will support Building 2B. See the attached Figures.

This revised protocol reflects the upcoming phased construction of two distinctly separate buildings: Building 2A (the approximate south half of Block 3014), and Building 2B (the approximate north half of Block 3014). The construction of Building 2A includes the installation of a utility trench across the courtyard that separates the west side of the two buildings. Buildings 2A and 2B are delineated on the attached construction plans, with distinct archaeological testing areas defined, too.

The Allied team engineers have stressed that due to the depth of the proposed construction excavations that will abut the Building 2B public sidewalk fronting Boone Avenue, the installation of soldier pile supports will be necessary prior to the equally de-stabilizing deep archaeological testing for human burials. A number of deeply excavated support rooms are necessary for this portion of the 2B basement level: a 150 sq. ft telephone room, a 140 sq ft storage room, a 462 sq ft gas/water meter room, and a 1,057 sq ft. detention tank. The current sidewalk grade is 36.4 ft; the proposed Top of Slab (TOS) will extend to a depth of 25 ft and decomposing rock has been identified at a depth of 29 ft. For comparative purposes, the sidewalk at the corner of Building 2A and Boone Avenue is at 33 ft. and the proposed TOS is 34 ft.

HPI recommends the introduction of soldier piles as a reasonable alternative for the resources and the archaeological process. If soldier piles are not installed along the exterior wall of 2B prior to the archaeological testing, site conditions will be unsafe to archaeologically test the full extent of the sensitive basement areas due to OSHA regulations. The archaeological team will either have to cant the sides of the exploratory trenches, which might endanger the integrity of possible burials, or employ shoring. Shoring is an OSHA alternative but that process obscures the soil colorations and subtleties being sought.

The implementation of the Building 2A program, relies, in part, on federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Project Based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program, thereby making the Project an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA"), 16 USC § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 ("Section 106"). The construction of Building 2B entails coordination through the NYS HFA and Housing Trust Fund Corporation. Due to federal involvement in 2A and the state involvement in the realization of 2B, the OPRHP will continue to review the archaeological progress. As two buildings, the city requires two DOB permits, both of which will be subject to the Restrictive Declaration (RD) on the property which falls under the jurisdiction of the LPC.

The revised protocol approach and tasks are presented in three sections; the first focuses on pre-testing consultations with descendant communities and detailed mapping of the APE; the second focuses on testing protocols for locations identified as potentially sensitive for human remains; the third focuses on testing protocols for locations identified as potentially sensitive for historic archaeological resources.

ESTABLISH CONSULTATIONS WITH POSSIBLE DESCENDANT COMMUNITIES, PRIOR TO TESTING

LPC and OPRHP concurred with the findings in the ADS regarding potential sensitivity and LPC requested consultations between the archaeological team and the relevant church communities and descendants of the Hedger-Edwards families before the initiation of field testing.

This task was completed and the results included in the 2014 archaeological field report on file with LPC. In summary, efforts were made to identify the descendent communities for the DRC and Hedger-Edwards Cemeteries. HPI published a public notice in the *Bronx Times* and 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. No additional descendants responded to either query.

When appropriate, HPI and the Allied team will consult with any identified contemporary local descendant community.

CONDUCT DETAILED MAPPING OF THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT ON BLOCKS 3013, 3014, AND 3016, PRIOR TO TESTING

Due to the possibility that human remains from the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and the DRC Cemetery might be extant within Block 3014 (as well as beneath adjoining sidewalks and street beds), this area is considered highly sensitive for human remains. As the development process moves forward, efforts to determine the location of any historic burials in relation to today's landscape and proposed construction areas will be undertaken by developing detailed maps that georeference historical maps of the project APE with existing utility maps and proposed development plans. The resulting combined maps will provide the archaeological field team with data that will assist with the placement of excavation trenches within the APE. The final detailed maps with proposed test trench locations will be forwarded to LPC for consultation prior to the commencement of archaeological field testing.

As noted in 2010, according to the proposed development scenario, which anticipates that construction will be phased over eight years or more, archaeological testing is staged to correlate with the construction phases. The detailed map correlations were not necessary for the Block 3013 investigations of 2014 but will be undertaken as a function of the upcoming Block 3014 field tasks.

TESTING FOR LOCATIONS SENSITIVE FOR HUMAN REMAINS

The ADS identified the following Allied-controlled sites as potentially sensitive for human remains:

Block 3013, Lot 35 (Historic Block 3014, Lot 1);
Block 3014, Lot 9 (Historic Lots 1, 8 and 9); and
Block 3016, Lot 60 (Historic Lot 60).

Because the potential for burials on Blocks 3013 and 3014, where cemeteries are known to have existed, varies considerably from the potential for burials on Block 3016, where a church once stood where there is minimal potential for burial vaults that may have been under the now-demolished sanctuary once

stood, the proposed protocol for each location differs slightly. Following the established protocol discussion, the approach for each of the three project blocks is presented separately.

- **BLOCK 3013, LOT 35: DRC CEMETERY LOCATION**

The former DRC Cemetery was located on the portion of modern Lot 31 on Block 3013 that fronts onto East 172nd Street. As noted above, this archaeological field task of the original protocol was completed in 2014 and a report filed with LPC. In summary, the fieldwork encountered no evidence of the historic 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. Soil strata 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.

No further consideration for archaeological resources within Block 3013 is warranted.

- **BLOCK 3014, LOT 9: HEDGER-EDWARDS CEMETERY/DRC CEMETERY LOCATION**

Lot 9 of Block 3014 (the site of the cemeteries, as mapped in 1921) is currently paved and used as an impound lot, and is elevated above 172nd Street. From Boone Avenue, the terrain slopes slightly uphill towards West Farms, despite the fact that 172nd Street is graded to slope in the opposite direction. This lot was reportedly unkempt and undeveloped from the early 20th century through the 1940s, and in 1949 it was paved over. The tax lot has continued its commercial use since that time, but was not developed with any structures that would have caused subsurface disturbance, with the exception of a large highway billboard foundation at the southern end of the lot. While it is likely that most of the original soils of former cemetery locations have been disturbed and/or removed, it is not absolutely clear that all of the former cemetery soils have been removed from Block 3014. The actual depth of potential burial shafts and interments is unknown and proposed archaeological investigations must assume maximum depths of impact.

For lots that were identified as potentially sensitive for the Hedger-Edwards Cemetery and DRC Cemetery, HPI recommended archaeological testing in the locations of proposed impacts. Although an APE is defined by the actual footprint of disturbance, in situations of potential burials, construction impacts are often interpreted as reaching just beyond the finished footprint. Accordingly, a slim linear buffer zone of “cleared” area, to run parallel to the foundation excavations, is a standard recommendation. This buffer zone outside the “Line of Building Above” is illustrated on the attached figures.

As noted above, mapping will be the initial pre-fieldwork task. The results of the mapping to compare former landmarks with today’s landscape will guide the refinement of the test trench locations.

Before any actual archaeological field investigations can begin at locations flagged as potentially sensitive for human remains, LPC and OPRHP require the developer and the archaeologists to prepare a formal Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The preparation of an MOA will be the second pre-fieldwork task for the Block 3014 work. The MOA will outline the rights and obligations of each party in regard to stopping the excavation, completing the fieldwork in a timely manner, making changes in

the construction work, maintaining workplace safety, and developing notification procedures.⁴

The MOA will include construction management specifications on visually and physically defining the limits of Buildings 2A and 2B, as well as the utility trench corridor, so that accidental intrusion from one area into another can be avoided. If managed properly, and if LPC concurs, once the the archaeological team has completed work on the Building 2B area and informed LPC of the results, construction contractors could commence activities on the separate 2B area while archaeological investigations move to the 2A area.

Proposed Archaeological Field Testing Plan

As stated in the ADS, historical cemeteries were located within portions of Block 3014, and there is the potential that not all of the burials have been officially disinterred. Even if there were full records of disinterment, there would still be the possibility that human remains had been left behind inadvertently. Therefore, the former cemetery locations are sensitive for both primary burials, which are burials that may have not experienced extensive disturbance since interment, and fragmentary remains, which include disarticulated bones and fragments of bones.

The three typical phases of archaeological field investigations include excavation to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources (Phase IB), leading to a more intensive examination to determine the integrity and significance (research potential) of the identified resources (Phase II), followed by large-scale data recovery, if indicated (Phase III) (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations [*Standards*] 1994). The locations of cemetery sites are extremely delicate, however, and often require a unique site-specific approach for the field investigation that collapses the phases noted above into a single comprehensive study. In the case of Block 3014, however, the possibility that human remains still exist within the project site makes it both time and cost effective to combine the three phases of archaeological research, which would obviate the need to bring heavy machinery on site repetitively and to prepare multiple reports for each individual phase. This combined approach requires effective communication between Allied, HPI, and the designated contact at LPC.

The attached Figure 2 is an overlay of the archaeologically sensitive areas and the current footing, foundation, and basement plans for Block 3014 to ensure that all sensitivity areas are identified in relation to the construction impact zones. The attached set of current building plans, provided by Monadnock illustrate in detail the archaeological testing approach. The construction sequence is currently defined as Building 2A and Building 2B, the approximate south and north halves of the block, respectively. The following discussions will follow this division into 2A and 2B. As illustrated on Figure 2 and the plans, a trench for utility installations has been tentatively scheduled to cross the future courtyard after the Building 2A and 2B foundations are completed. Testing for nineteenth century residential resources in both 2A and 2B is also identified on this overlay and the building plans.

The soil conditions for various components of the construction zone, which dictate sequencing and safety procedures, have been provided by the project team.

1. All footings, foundation walls, and piers will be cut into rock.

⁴ The LPC guidelines adopted in 2002 explicitly outline steps that must be undertaken when archaeological investigations involve the location of a potential burial site that may contain either primary burials or fragmentary remains.

2. The mechanical rooms and detention tank at the southeast corner of Block 3014, Building 2A, will sit on rock.
3. The detention tank at the northeast corner of Block 3014, Building 2A, will sit on rock.
4. Although the bedrock is highest in the southwest corner, the preparations will required the removal of approximately 3 – 5 feet of soil.
5. In order to pour concrete into rock, it will be necessary to remove slightly more than strictly the footprint of proposed concrete. For example, since the foundation walls and footings are so close to each other in the southwest corner, almost all of that dirt will be removed to rock. Testing will include these areas to be impacted between the footings and the foundation walls. The annotated plans include this narrow impact zone between the footings and foundation walls.
6. Due to the depth of excavation and soil conditions, soldier piles will be a necessary Support of Excavation (SOE) installation for approximately one-half of the Boone Avenue frontage, corresponding to Building 2B.

Subsurface Field Excavation: On-site Testing Sequence

The archaeological field director will notify LPC at the onset of field operations to provide the LPC archaeologist the opportunity to conduct a site visit. Testing would only be undertaken in the footprint of proposed subsurface disturbance and will be conducted using heavy machinery and hand-excavations under the direction of HPI's professional archaeologists. The sequencing of the testing will be dictated, in large part, by the field director who will adhere to OSHA regulations with regard to the excavation of trenches. Mechanical excavation will halt immediately if *in situ* burial shafts are encountered.

Installation of Soldier Piles: As explained in detail above, due to soil/rock conditions and the depth of proposed excavations, SOE soldier piles and sheeting will be driven along the southern edge of Building 2B, abutting the extant sidewalk. The proposed 2B foundation excavations (telephone and storage rooms, gas/water meter room, and detention tank) will go far enough below the sidewalk to require this support. This necessary driving of piles down to rock will occur prior to archaeological testing and does not allow for physical testing and/or visual monitoring. Once the soldier piles are installed, archaeological testing will proceed within the footprint of the overlap between the APE and the archaeologically sensitive areas in compliance with OSHA regulations. (Note: The remaining frontage on Boone, East 172nd, and West Farms will not entail foundations that reach substantially below the sidewalk and are designed to slope up to the sidewalk; no piles and sheeting required.)

Removal of Overburden: HPI will follow the division of the site into distinct Building 2A and Building 2B areas in order to maintain control of the substantial area to be tested and the amount of soil to be removed. As noted on the attached figures, construction fencing will separate the 2A and 2B areas. The Building 2B area represents the least square footage of the two divisions (Figure 2). The sensitive areas of Building 2B – for former cemetery burials and home lot features - will be tested first and completed. After the archaeological testing in 2B has been completed, the testing in the archaeologically sensitive areas in 2A – for former cemetery burials and home lot features - will be initiated.

The HPI archaeologists would begin this examination with the careful mechanical removal of the surface strata and any asphalt or overburden present, in order to determine if the subtle changes in soil that may indicate the presence of burial shafts.

For this process a flat-bladed backhoe or Gradall is recommended. The upper strata of obvious modern overburden will be mechanically removed in shallow increments, under the direction of the archaeologists. Once these levels have been removed, several test units will be excavated to help determine site stratigraphy. Based on the findings of these hand excavated units, a determination will be made about the appropriateness and depths for machine-aided excavation.

After the surface layers have been carefully removed, it may be possible to discern discrete burial shafts (usually by soil color) within the former cemetery grounds. If the outlines of burial shafts are discernible, the procedures outlined in the next section will be followed. Even if no outlines of burial shafts are discernible, additional gradual shaving and excavation to the level of the potential impact may be recommended since 20th century grading and/or other forms of land manipulation may have compromised the top layers of remaining burial shafts.

Once the Building 2B area is cleared after archaeological testing, and based on a signed MOA, the archaeological team and the construction contractors will work on Block 3014 simultaneously but in distinctly different sections of the project site. As detailed above, the proposed sequence of testing is (1) installation of soldier piles and sheeting in 2B; (2) testing 2B for cemetery resources and 19th century domestic yard features; (3) notify LPC of completion of 2B testing; (4) testing 2A for cemetery resources and 19th century domestic yard features; (5) notify LPC of completion of 2A testing; and, (6) monitor utility trench installations for cemetery resources.

Identification of Burial Shafts: In the event that the outline of a burial shaft is discerned, the proposed testing sequence will be adjusted. The identified location will be mapped and assigned a recovery number. The on-call forensic anthropologist would be called to the site.

Implementation of Notification Procedures

In the event that the outline of a burial shaft is discerned, or if disarticulated human remains are discovered, during the field investigation, the following notification procedures would be implemented.⁵

1. The field project archaeologist will record the specific location of the discovery within the project site, the nature of the discovery and the date of the discovery on the project plans. The field project archaeologist will contact the forensic anthropologist for an immediate inspection.
2. The archaeologist will then promptly notify Allied as the on-call forensic anthropologist completes the initial evaluation.
3. Upon completion of the evaluation by the forensic anthropologist, the archaeologist will immediately notify LPC regarding the preliminary significance of the find (e.g., human bone, articulated burial, disturbed context).
4. Consultation agreements with the descendant church and/or individuals will be followed.

Burial Shaft Investigation

Following notification of the presence of burial shafts, hand excavation (testing with shovels, trowels and brushes) would proceed slowly to prevent inadvertent damage should any articulated human

⁵ On archaeological sites where the recovery of human remains triggers the implementation of an Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP), both the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) must be notified. However, in cases where known historical burials may be present, such as those associated with the former cemeteries within Blocks 3013 and 3014, these agencies do not need to be immediately notified.

remains be present. As the hand excavation proceeds, frequent visual inspections would reveal if a coffin lid, often collapsed, or sideboards were present within the burial trench.

If these careful archaeological excavations extend as deep as the proposed disturbance – plus a buffer of one additional foot - without any human remains being found, then consultations will be undertaken among HPI, Allied, and LPC to determine whether any further action will be required. Such action may include installation of a physical barrier and/or a span over the shaft to avoid disturbance and/or compaction to deeper levels, followed by the continuation of project construction. If required by LPC and/or OPRHP, further subsurface investigations would continue.

Cemetery Subsurface Investigation

Hand excavation would continue to proceed slowly to prevent inadvertent damage should any articulated human remains be present. As the hand excavation proceeds, frequent visual inspections would reveal if a wooden coffin lid, often collapsed, or sideboards were present within the burial trench. If coffin materials or skeletal materials are detected, the archaeologists would carefully remove any remaining soil with trowels, wooden picks, and brushes to prevent any damage to human remains and burial artifacts.

Once exposed, the archaeologists and forensic anthropologist will work closely to follow standard bioarchaeological practices to excavate and document the skeletal material on a burial form. The form will note location, orientation and position of body if it is articulated, associated artifacts, including coffin materials and hardware, and will include drawings, maps, and photographs. Once a recovery is assigned a unique identification number and is recorded, it will be removed from the excavation unit to an on-site laboratory for a preliminary osteological examination by the forensic anthropologist. Each burial and any recovered artifacts will be associated with the original assigned recovery number in order to maintain context. Soils from around the burial will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh. The skeletal elements will be appropriately packed for removal to the off-site laboratory. The archival packing boxes will be sealed and the exterior marked with the burial/recovery identification number for transport to the off-site laboratory under the direction of the forensic anthropologist.

The Project Field Director, working closely with the forensic anthropologist, will be the point of contact with the designated contacts from Allied, LPC, and OPRHP to inform them if articulated human remains are uncovered and confirm the appropriate course of action in each instance.

The need to modify or deviate from the proposed excavation protocol will be determined by the Project Field Director as the field investigation progresses and site conditions warrant. In the event that such changes are required, the Project Field Director will immediately notify Allied and the designated contact at LPC to discuss the rationale for the modification to the protocol.

If the proposed construction impacts must be altered or expanded significantly, the HPI archaeologist(s) and the HPI office must receive confirmed notification of this action by at least three full business days in order to contact LPC for concurrence on an amended protocol.

Possible impacts to mid-block archaeologically sensitive areas during the post construction activities on Block 3014 appear limited, at this time, to one utility trench installation. Testing results from the initial archaeological trenching will be a guide on the integrity of the subsurface soils and the final designs for the courtyard will also be a factor in determining whether monitoring beyond the one utility trench will

be indicated. Further courtyard testing and/or monitoring is not assumed in this protocol.

Testing at Project-Related Off-Site Impact Locations

If off-site impacts, i.e., outside of the city tax lot boundaries, cannot feasibly be avoided, HPI will assess the locations by determining if modern disturbance and/or utilities are present. Of particular concern are associated development installations that may be necessary within the adjacent sidewalk and street beds (e.g., the installation of utilities). For this type of disturbance, the archaeologists would monitor excavations at the time of construction. If human remains are encountered, then the same procedures described above would be followed. As with the field investigation conducted within the APE, the developer and designated contact at LPC and OPRHP will be apprised of the off-site excavations and any potential burials that are discovered. If mapping and testing reveal that disturbance can be sufficiently documented, no further archaeological consideration would be warranted.

Professional Handling of Historical Burials (Human Remains)

Following the initial identification in the field by the forensic anthropologist (sex, age at death, and obvious pathology), any recoveries will be removed to an off-site laboratory where the on-site field examination will be confirmed and additional data gathered before re-interment.

Standard laboratory procedures will be followed, beginning with an inventory of all of the recovered bones and bone fragments from each assigned recovery. It might be found that more than one individual is present in each burial. Further, the inventory will provide data on the amount of material present for re-interment. Associated with the inventory, the laboratory study will provide details on the cemetery demographics (e.g., age, sex, biological ancestry), epidemiological data (traumatic, degenerative, mechanical, and disease-related reactions to environmental stresses), and osteometry (measuring and quantifying the form of the human body and examining nutrition and health status). Individual characteristics of each burial will also be noted (e.g., stature, injury, medical intervention). The recording of the above data is standard in bioarchaeology and will follow the procedures outlined by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994) and University of Tennessee Forensic Data Bank (Moore-Jansen et al. 1994).

If incomplete or disturbed burials are recovered, the same laboratory procedures will be followed where possible. Although the analysis of partial remains will be limited, the data collected will add to the overall information about the cemetery population. No destructive laboratory techniques will be conducted on the remains.

Laboratory analysis will also be conducted on any artifacts and coffin remains that are recovered during the field investigation. Artifacts will be cleaned, cataloged, and studied by the HPI archaeologists. The coffin remains might also be sent to an outside laboratory for further analysis (e.g. species determination). Once the analysis is complete the materials will be boxed in appropriate containers.

Coffin name plates, if recovered as in the 1911 accidental intrusion into the DRC cemetery, might provide individual identities. The identified Hedger-Edwards descendent, Mark Madden, will be included in the various phases of the investigation if articulated remains are recovered as per the established consultation agreements.

Reburial

Once the laboratory analysis of the burials is complete, the recovered remains will be placed in appropriate containers for temporary storage (respectful curation) until such time as they can be transported for re-interment off site. The re-interment process will be outlined in the consultation agreement with members of the descendent families, if identified.

- **BLOCK 3016, LOT 60: GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

The site of the Grace Episcopal Church, which stood on Block 3016, Lot 60, from ca. 1847 through the end of the 19th century, will not be disturbed during this construction phase. When project activities are proposed for Block 3016, Lot 60 the original protocol will again be revised to address this location.

MONITORING OF UTILITY INSTALLATION TRENCH

The Building 2A construction will incorporate a utility installation that extends beyond the footprint of both 2A and 2B. The trench installation that will traverse the middle of the courtyard, which is an area sensitive for a former burial ground, is an approximately 6 ft. deep by 12 ft. wide trench for utilities. (See Figure 2 and the attached construction plans with testing areas.) However, due to observance of OSHA regulations, the sides will be canted and the actual open width at the base of the trench will be limited to approximately 3 ft. As currently planned, this utility trench will be excavated after the foundations for Buildings 2A and 2B are completed but the precise placement of this trench within the proposed courtyard may shift. The archaeological team will monitor the excavation of this utility trench in order to ensure coverage of the actual footprint.

TESTING FOR LOCATIONS SENSITIVE FOR HISTORIC, NON-BURIAL 19th CENTURY DOMESTIC RESOURCES

Through the ADS research, and a request by OPRHP, the following blocks and lots have been identified as potentially sensitive for non-burial resources:

Block 3014, Historic Lots 25, 27, 33, 42 and 51; and
Block 3016, Historic Lots 60, 64, and 71⁶.

HPI recommended archaeological testing for lots identified as potentially sensitive for non-burial resources where proposed development would cause subsurface disturbance deeper than the extant modern overburden. At this time, the testing on Block 3014 will proceed in two phases, corresponding to Building 2A and 2B, to determine presence/absence of 19th century domestic remains. The locations of test trenches in the rear of the historic homelots will be determined by the archaeological field director based on the location of proposed disturbance and current field conditions. Generally, the testing will consist of backhoe trenching to identify the locations of any potential shaft features (e.g., privies and wells). (See Figure 2 and the attached construction plans with testing areas.)

The initial test trench in the Building 2B area will examine 19th century residential resource sensitivity as per the original sensitivity assessment.

⁶ As noted earlier, the current construction phase is limited to Block 3014. Concerns for Block 3016 will be approached when construction is proposed for that block.

Due to the proximity of the sensitivity for 19th century domestic resources in the Building 2A area of Block 3014, the testing for human remains in the Building 2A area, as described above, will include a thorough examination of all resource types at one time.

Residential Shaft Resources (ca. 1850-1893)

If undisturbed deposits of cultural material from the historic-period settlement still exist within the proposed footprint of development on the historic lots identified as potentially sensitive for this resource type, they may have the potential to provide meaningful information regarding the historical use of the site and the lives of the people who lived there. When recovered from their original context and in association with a specific historical occupation, historical deposits can provide a wealth of information about consumption patterns, consumer choice, economic status and other important issues.

Typically, the back lots of dwellings have the potential to contain a myriad of buried cultural resources, particularly shaft features (wells, cisterns, privies) used by the residents prior to the advent of public utilities. These resources are easily identified and often the receptacle of household refuse, especially when they were no longer needed. The shafts were usually filled and capped providing stratified deposits within the feature. Because of the unique depth of these resources, the lowest levels are rarely disturbed even if the feature becomes truncated by subsequent historical activity. The deepest layers often act as a time capsule, preserving historical artifacts within the enclosed environment.

Portions of Block 3014 are potentially sensitive for cisterns and shaft features (privies and wells) dating to the period of residential occupation, ca. 1850 to 1893. (Refer to the ADS Figures 12 and 15, attached.) Once public utility lines were installed in residential neighborhoods, many of these abandoned domestic shaft features were filled with household refuse. As such, both the recovered artifacts from features, and the features themselves that are documented within the former home lots, could provide a valuable overview of the changing demographics of the neighborhood during much of the 19th century.

Field Testing: Residential Resources

The field investigation will be restricted to the finalized construction APE, including any temporary, subsurface service locations. The testing will include the excavation of several large test trenches in the areas of proposed disturbance (Figure 2), first in 2B and, then, in 2A. Visual and physical barriers, per the MOA, will be employed to separate 2A and 2B testing areas, as necessary.

The archaeological field director will monitor the removal of overburden to ensure that only extraneous materials are removed by the backhoe. Once the overburden is mechanically removed, the archaeologist will direct the machine operator to remove soils in thin layers in order to expose any historical features that are still present. Any features discovered will be sufficiently sampled so as to indicate if further testing or recovery is necessary.

Should any discrete shaft features be encountered, the excavation and evaluation of such features is a relatively standard and confined process. Consultation with LPC may be indicated during the testing phase if unexpected and/or multiple intact archaeological features are encountered. This additional LPC consultation, if indicated, will address amended excavation plans, allowing the field investigation to continue without delay.

It is possible that the locations identified as potentially sensitive for 19th century shaft resources on Block 3014 will bear evidence of shallow bedrock in some locations. If the natural contours of the bedrock prohibit mechanical excavations, the archaeological field director will shift the test trenches eastward, as feasible. Subsurface field conditions will ultimately dictate the size and location of the trenches.

In order to maximize the understanding of any recovered shaft features, the interior/exterior on one side would likely be exposed in order to examine the stratigraphy within the feature. This method is designed to allow for the potential recovery of information, such as date of construction, the date the feature was discontinued or filled, and to collect a sample of the variety of materials within the feature. The precise nature of these tasks is dependent upon the exact nature of the shaft feature encountered.

Building 2A will experience considerable testing in the field approach to determine presence/ absence of human remains. In fact, the sensitive location for shaft features in the 2A area of Block 3014 abuts the mapped limits of the 19th century cemetery. It is assumed that it will be possible to test for the rear yard shaft features in this location at the same time that the archaeologists are examining the outside limits of the proposed foundation walls. Therefore, testing on domestic sphere sites will be completed simultaneously in the 2A area.

Professional standards for excavation, screening, recording of features and stratigraphy, labeling, mapping, photographing, and cataloging will be applied.

Lab Analysis and Collection Management

Archaeologists will clean, stabilize, and inventory cultural material removed from the field in an on-site, temporary lab facility. Laboratory processing will involve artifact dating based on comparative literature and collections. Specialized lab analyses (e.g., flotation, soil analysis, faunal analysis) are not routinely included in this level of study. An artifact catalog, recording the depth and location of each recovered artifact, will be created.

It is anticipated that the research conducted for the ADS (census data, directories, atlases, tax assessments, etc.) will be sufficient to address any site-specific lab analysis issues raised by the archaeological field testing of *in situ* shaft features. However, additional primary documentation may be necessary in order to associate recovered deposits with inhabitants and their residential activities and to interpret the findings.

HPI archaeologist(s) will identify and arrange an appropriate long-term repository for any artifact collection that is recovered during the field investigation. Repository arrangements will be made after consultation with Lloyd Ultan, Bronx Borough Historian, and The Bronx County Historical Society. It is understood that many repositories now require a small endowment with each accessioned collection.

Public Relations

As outlined above, due to the sensitivity of the public to the possible disturbance of human remains, HPI will consult with the identified descendant prior to the initiation of any field testing. Once the

archaeologists are on site, a designated member of the Allied team, working closely with the HPI field director, will be the point of contact with the general public.⁷

HPI will also conduct educational and sensitivity awareness training for the on-site construction management prior to the initiation of field testing.

Site Security and Facilities

A corollary to the public relations policy is the need for site security and clear identification of the two separate sectors of Block 3014 from the onset of field testing, the APE and non-APE areas. The portion of the Block that will be redeveloped as part of the design plan must be protected during the proposed field investigation. Opaque fencing, to limit public visibility, is recommended if sensitive material is identified. Since archaeological sites routinely attract vandals and relic hunters, a night security guard is recommended if indicated.

Plans for temporary trench covers/tents will be initiated to protect any possible recovered feature(s) from exposure to the sun and/or inclement weather. These shelters will hopefully also preclude the possibility of rainwater filling the open trenches. HPI archaeologists and consulting specialists will require on site parking for equipment vans.

Facilities for an on-site laboratory must be in place prior to the field testing; a secure construction trailer (10 ft x 30 ft, minimum) with electricity would be adequate. This lab space will be necessary so that appropriate conservation measures can be initiated if indicated. A water supply on site would also be required. Unless specified differently by LPC, the archaeologists will not wet clean, but dry brush any recovered skeletal material prior to removing this material to the off-site laboratory for analysis.

Health and Safety Plan

Archaeologists and other members of HPI's team involved in subsurface investigations will comply with the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) established by the construction manager (or general contractor) for the site. The HASP will comply fully with all applicable OSHA regulations.

The construction manager will be responsible for providing the archaeologists with a safe excavation site. The construction manager will install sheeting in accordance with OSHA standards, as necessary, and will maintain any necessary shoring, sheeting, plating and fencing. If shoring or sheeting is required, it will be installed in a manner that allows the archaeologist(s) an opportunity to inspect the open excavation and that avoids damage to potential human remains.

Project Archaeologists

The on-site Project Field Director will be Sara F. Mascia, Ph.D. Dr. Mascia is a professional archaeologist who meets the standards of the New York Archaeological Council and is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. She has extensive expertise in identifying historical shaft features and, more specifically, grave shafts and has completed OSHA HAZMAT training. Further, the entire archaeological team has extensive expertise in working in diverse urban environments with the assistance of heavy machinery. Dr. Mascia's *curriculum vitae* is attached.

⁷ It is anticipated that LPC and OPRHP will participate in any necessary public outreach process before and during testing.

The HPI project team will also include an on-call forensic anthropologist. The on-call Forensic Anthropologist is Vincent H. Stefan, Ph.D., DABFA (Herbert H. Lehman College – CUNY).

TECHNICAL REPORT

An “end of fieldwork” memorandum on the field investigation will be prepared by HPI and submitted to the project team upon completion of the test trenches. A full and complete technical report, which will incorporate all the appropriate maps, illustrations, photographs, and lab analyses, will also be prepared in accordance with current city standards. The full report will be forwarded to LPC and OPRHP.

CROTONA PARK EAST / WEST FARMS REZONING & RELATED ACTIONS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROTOCOL
REVISED for BLOCK 3014 / BUILDINGS 2A and 2B

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN:
CULTURAL RESOURCES

Prepared by:
Historical Perspectives Inc.
P. O. Box 529
Westport, Connecticut 06881

2015

I. INTRODUCTION

Allied West Farms (NY) II LLC (Allied) has established the following procedures to be used in the event that previously unreported and unanticipated archaeological resources are found during construction of Building 2A and Building 2B, Block 3014, in the Bronx, New York.

II. GOALS OF UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN

- To establish the commitment of the project team to the appropriate action in the event of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources.
- To create an understanding of the procedures for cultural resource identification and processing so that project construction schedules are not adversely impacted.
- To develop within the on-site construction employees and supervisors a sense of stewardship for and participation in the potential recovery and understanding of cultural resources related to the Native American occupation, early colonial history and urban development of Crotona Park East.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN

This document outlines the procedure for managing unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources during construction. These procedures are in accordance with the current *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC).

Environmental Inspector

Allied's Construction management will appoint an Environmental Inspector to serve as a member of the supervisory team and that he/she will also undertake responsibility, in coordination with a professional archaeologist who meets the standards of the New York Archaeological Council and the National Park Service 36 CFR 61, for implementation of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan for Cultural Resources. The Environmental Inspector will obtain, review, and file on site the cultural resource assessment conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) on the project site. The Environmental Inspector may initiate implementation of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan by sponsoring an awareness session with the on-site construction management personnel.

Cultural resource discoveries that require reporting and notification to the Environmental Inspector include any recognizable, potentially significant concentrations of artifacts or evidence of human occupation in areas which were not exempted because of prior disturbance by the archaeological assessment. Due to the nineteenth history of Block 3014, human remains are anticipated and the testing protocol and treatment procedures for such sensitive remains are included in the body of the testing protocol.

Notification Procedures

The following notification procedures will always be adhered to if unanticipated potential discovery of artifacts or historic property remains occurs during construction.

1. The Contractor must stop work immediately in the area of the find to protect the integrity of the find. The Contractor will not restart work in the area of the find until the on-site Environmental Inspector has granted clearance.
2. The Contractor will immediately notify, the designated on-site Environmental Inspector of the find.

Contact, Environmental Inspector: To be determined
Telephone:
Fax:
Address:

3. The Environmental Inspector will immediately notify the Project Manager of the find. The notification will include the specific location of the discovery within the disturbed area of the project site and the nature of the discovery. The Environmental Inspector will identify the location and date of the discovery on the project plans.

Contact, Project Manager: Tobias Oriwol
Telephone: 718-875-8160
Address: Monadnock Development, LLC, 155 3rd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11231
Email: toriwol@monadnockdevelopment.com

4. The Project Manager will promptly notify the on-call Cultural Resources Manager, see below, who will coordinate an on-site archaeological consultation to evaluate the find. The notification will include: town, county, and state; project name and street address; municipal block and lot identification; specific location of discovery within the disturbed area of the project site; the nature of the discovery.

Contact, Cultural Resources Manager: Cece Saunders
Telephone: 203-226-7654
Address: Historical Perspectives, Inc., P. O. Box 529, Westport, CT 06881
Email: cece@historicalperspectives.org

5. The Cultural Resources Manager will immediately notify the Project Manager by telephone regarding the preliminary significance of the find.

Tasks: Discovery of potentially significant cultural materials on private land.

1. The Project Manager will promptly notify the Environmental Inspector to flag or fence off the site. [Any discovery made on a weekend will be protected until all appropriate parties are notified of the discovery.]
2. The Project Manager will direct the Cultural Resources Manager/archaeologist to begin a more detailed assessment of the find's significance and the potential effect of construction.
3. The Project Manager will promptly notify the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation/State Historic Preservation Officer (OPRHP) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) of the find.

Contact, OPRHP: Philip Perazio, Archaeologist
NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau
Telephone: 518.237.8643
Address: P. O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189
Delaware Ave., Cohoes, NY 12047 (for FedEx)
E-mail: philip.perazio@parks.ny.gov

Contact, LPC: Amanda Sutphin, City Archaeologist
Telephone: 212-669-7823
Address: One Centre Street, 9th Flr No., New York, NY 10007
E-mail: asutphin@lpc.nyc.gov

4. The Owner and/or the Archaeologist will notify other parties, as directed by the OPRHP and the LPC, or as indicated by city/state law.
5. The notification to OPRHP and LPC will either (a) explain why the Cultural Resources Manager believes the resource not to be significant and request approval for construction to proceed or (b) describe a scope of work for evaluating the significance of the resource and evaluating project effects on it. In the latter case, the notification to OPRHP and LPC will include a request for authorization to implement the scope of work. All work to evaluate significance will be confined to the Project's area of effect.

6. If the find is determined to be significant, and continuing construction may damage more of the site, then the Project Manager will request recommendations from the OPRHP, LPC, and other parties regarding appropriate measures for site treatment. These measures may include:
 - i) Formal archaeological evaluation of the site;
 - ii) Visits to the site by the OPRHP, LPC, and other parties;
 - iii) Preparation of a mitigation plan by Allied for approval by the OPRHP and LPC;
 - iv) Implementation of the mitigation plan; and
 - v) Approval to resume construction following completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.
7. If the find is determined to be isolated or completely disturbed by construction activities, then the Project Manager will consult with the OPRHP, LPC, and other parties, and will request approval to resume construction.
8. The Project Manager will notify the on-site Environmental Inspector who will grant clearance to the Contractor to start work.



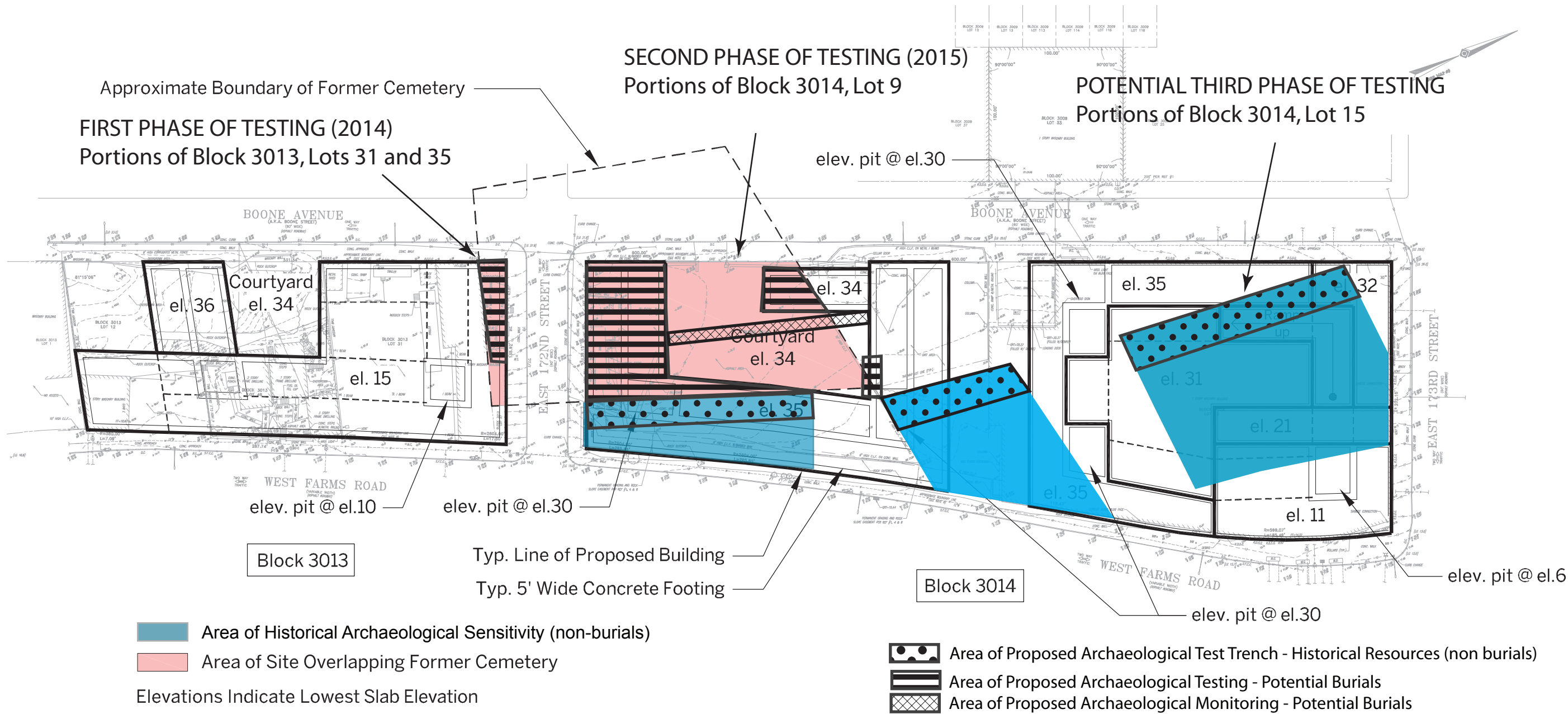
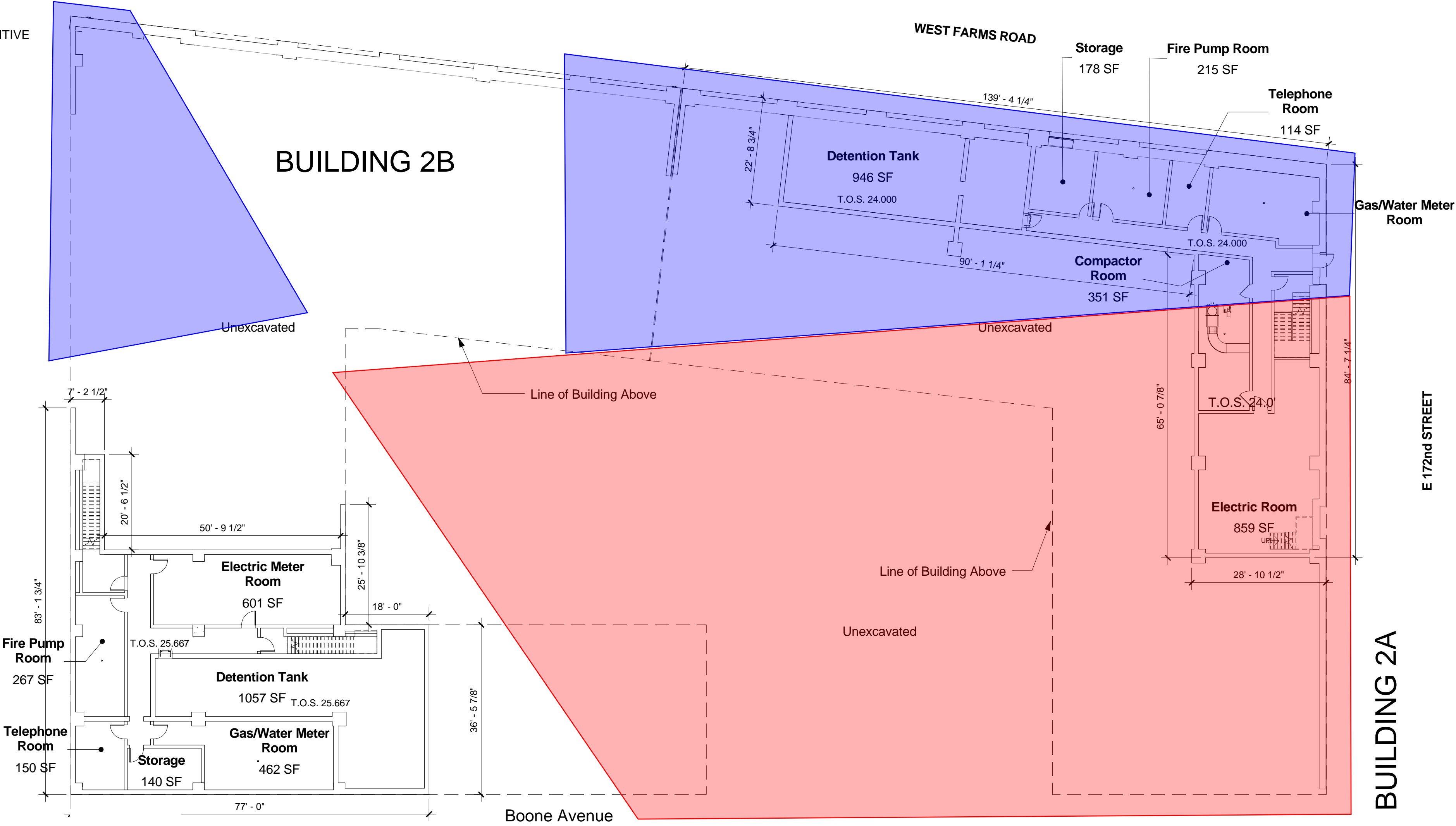


FIGURE 2: Proposed Archaeological Testing, Block 3014.

COMPASS RESIDENCES II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

BLOCK 3014
ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE
AREAS

- Former Cemetery
- Historical Sensitivity



COMPASS RESIDENCES II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

BLOCK 3014
EXCAVATION EXTENT



Building 2A Excavation



Building 2B Excavation

BUILDING 2B

BUILDING 2A

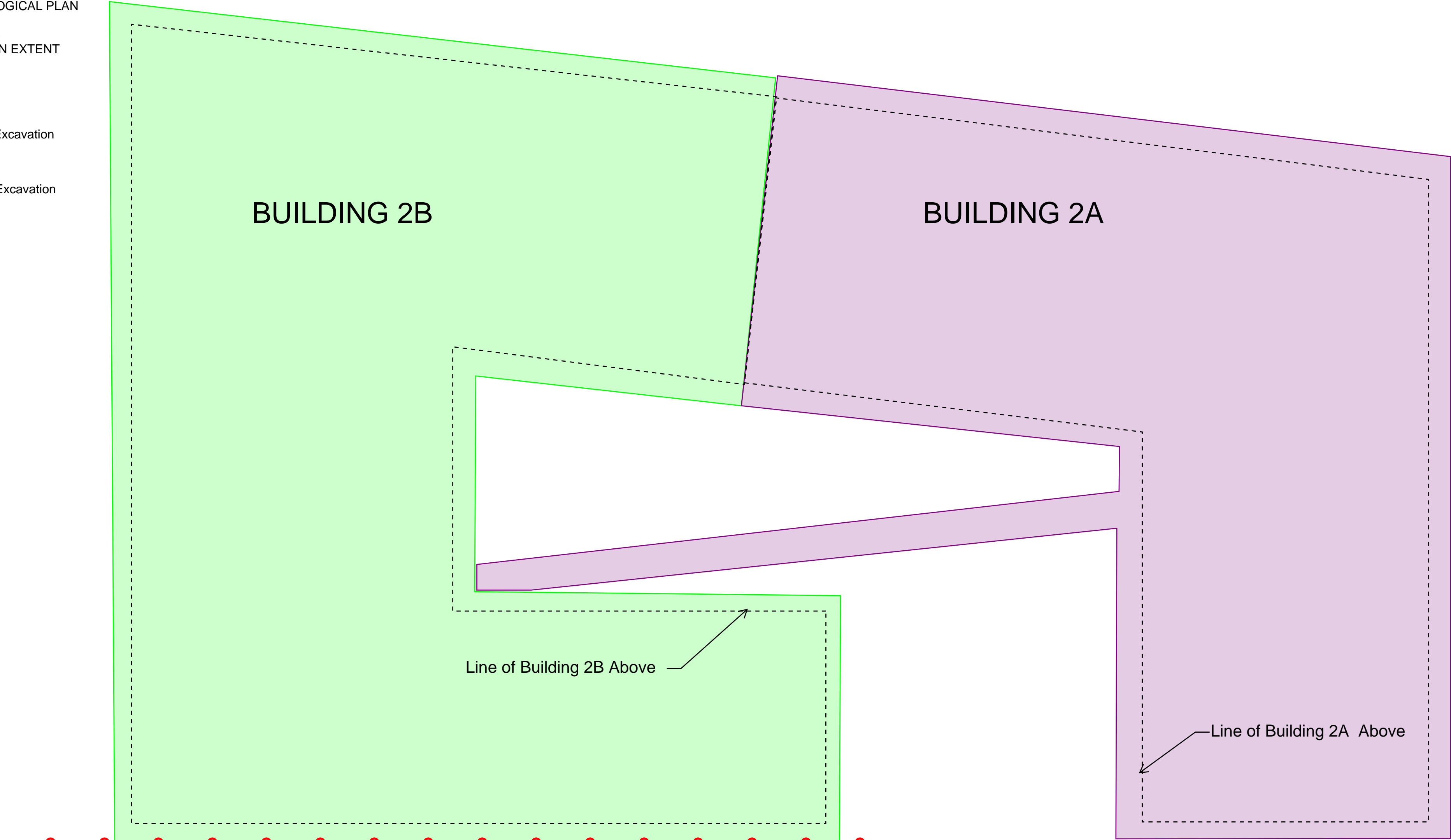
Line of Building 2B Above

Line of Building 2A Above

E 172nd Street

Support of Excavation

Boone Avenue



COMPASS RESIDENCES II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

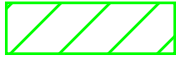
BLOCK 3014
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TESTING AREAS



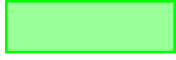
2A Testing



2A Excavation Extent



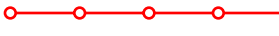
2B Testing



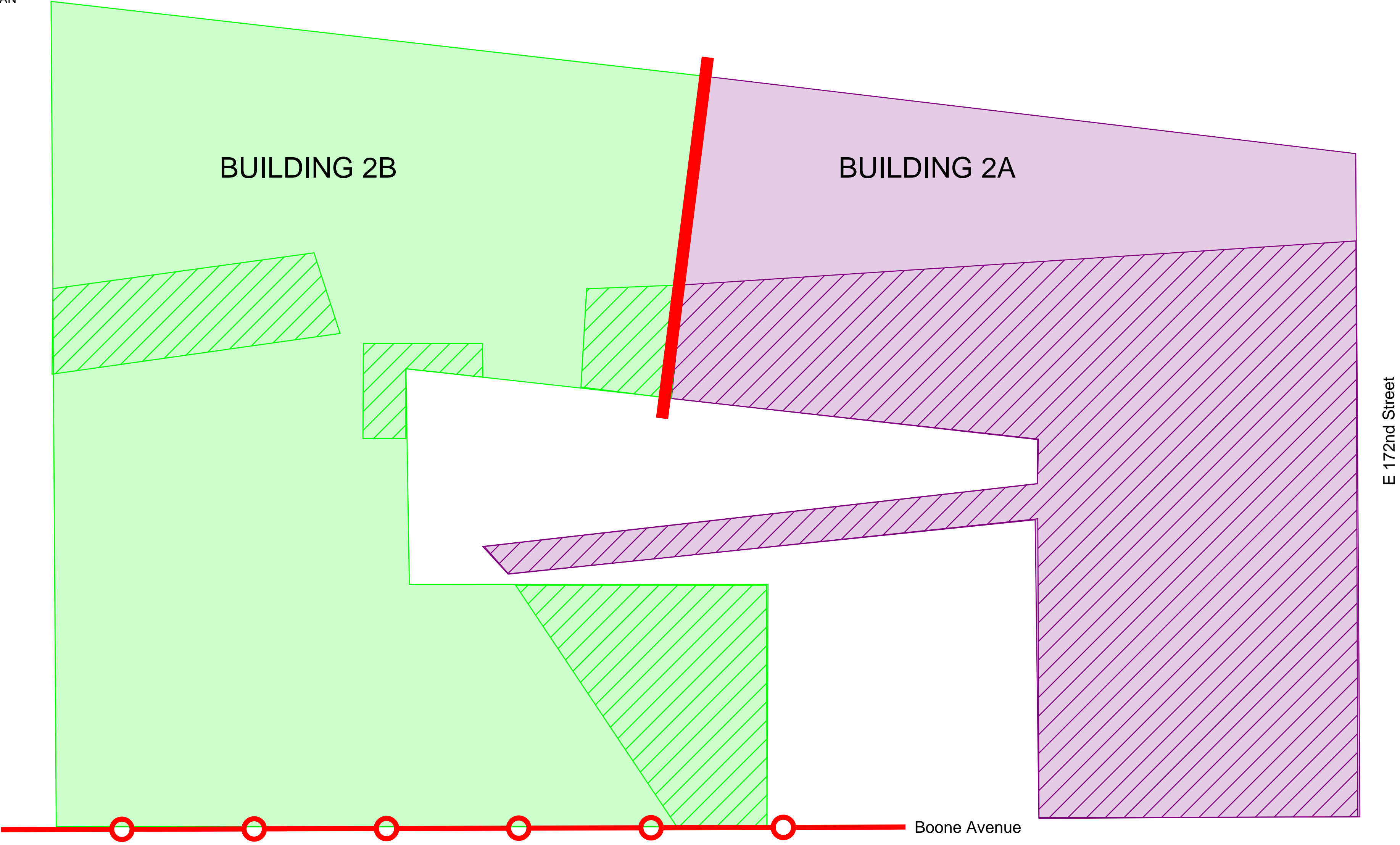
2B Excavation Extent



Fencing



Support of Excavation
(Not to scale)

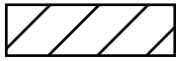


E 172nd Street

Boone Avenue

COMPASS RESIDENCES II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

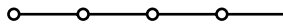
BLOCK 3014
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TESTING AREAS



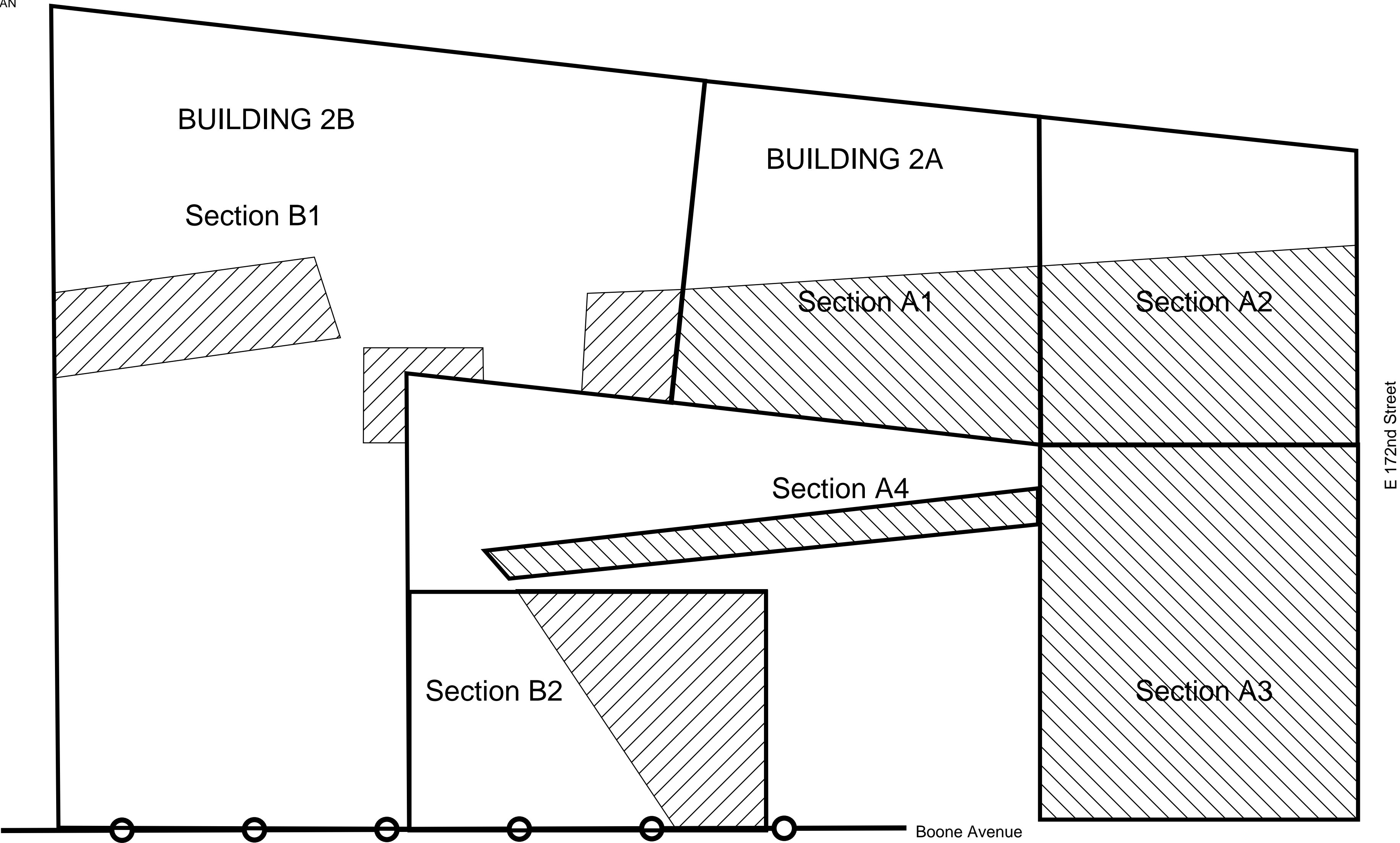
Testing



Sections to be cleared
by LPC



Support of Excavation
(Not to scale)



Appendix 1.3: Programmatic Agreement

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
REGARDING THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING LOCATED
AT 1524 BOONE AVENUE, BRONX COUNTY**

THIS PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT entered into on **June 5th, 2015** (“PA”), among the **NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (“SHPO”), the CITY OF NEW YORK**, acting by and through its **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (“HPD”)** and **COMPASS TWO A LLC (“COMPASS TWO A”)**.

WHEREAS, Compass Two A plans to redevelop the property located at 1524 Boone Avenue, Bronx, NY, also known as Block 3014, future Lots 5 and 45 (currently lots 9 and 45) which, when redeveloped, will consist of a 12-story building referred to as “Compass Residences Building 2A” containing approximately 128 affordable residential units (“Project”); and

WHEREAS, HPD will partially fund construction of the Project through project based vouchers made available from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (“HUD”) Project Based Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program and allocated by HPD, thereby making the Project an undertaking subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (“NHPA”), 16 USC § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (“Section 106”); and

WHEREAS, HPD will be the lead review agency for the Project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) since the proposed undertaking would, in part, be funded with federal funds. HPD will also serve as Responsible Entity (“RE”) for the NEPA review pursuant to 24 CFR Part 58; and

WHEREAS, the New York City Department of City Planning (“DCP”) was the lead agency responsible for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (“EIS”) under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (“SEQRA”) and City Environmental Quality Review (“CEQR”) for the Crotona Park East/West Farms Rezoning (CEQR No. 10DCP017X), an area-wide rezoning action that included the Project, and DCP published a Final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”) which received a Notice of Completion on August 26, 2011; and

WHEREAS, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), acting as the State Historic Preservation Officer (“SHPO”), and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (“LPC”) were consulted in connection with the FEIS; and

WHEREAS, the FEIS involved the preparation of a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study (“ADS”) for the entire rezoning area by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (dated 2009) which identified two former nineteenth century cemeteries on the Project block (First Protestant Dutch Reformed Church cemetery and the Hedger-Edwards family plot) in one area that is potentially sensitive for human remains, and these resources are identified in Figure F-2 of the FEIS, “Crotona Park East Proposed Rezoning Site, Approximate Locations of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity,” annexed hereto as Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, the FEIS identified significant adverse impacts related to historic and cultural resources; and

WHEREAS as part of the FEIS Compass Two A entered into a Restrictive Declaration (RD), that binds all heirs and assigns, that requires archaeological mitigation work on the Compass Two A-owned properties prior to and during construction, including, without limitation, field testing plans and mitigation plans with respect to potentially archaeologically sensitive areas, and requires LPC sign-off at each phase of the work; and

WHEREAS, HPD was identified as an Involved Agency for the preparation of the FEIS, and adopted a Statement of Findings on December 4, 2013; and

WHEREAS, HPD has consulted with SHPO regarding the Project under Section 106; and

WHEREAS, SHPO has indicated that the construction of the Project would constitute an Adverse Effect under Section 106; and

WHEREAS, HPD and SHPO has determined that it is appropriate to enter into this Programmatic Agreement, pursuant to Section 800.14(b) of the regulations implementing Section 106, which will govern the implementation of the Project, and entering into this Agreement will satisfy HPD's obligations to comply with Section 106; and

WHEREAS, HPD, SHPO and Compass Two A have also invited the New York State Housing Finance Agency and New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation, and the New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC) to participate in the consultation and to concur with this Programmatic Agreement; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Section 106 Regulations, HPD, in consultation with SHPO and LPC, identified the Project's areas of potential effect ("APEs") for archaeological resources; and

WHEREAS, Compass Two A, in consultation with SHPO and LPC, has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify the descendant community of the two former 19th century cemeteries, to advise them that the Project could have an Adverse Effect thereon; and

WHEREAS, it is possible that HPD, in consultation with SHPO and LPC, may identify previously unidentified archaeological site types, including Native American sites, that may be affected by the Project or determined to be APEs; and

WHEREAS, this Programmatic Agreement sets forth measures that will be implemented for all archaeologically sensitive areas within the Project's current or future APEs;

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), HPD has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP") of its Adverse Effect determination providing the specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1)(iii).

NOW, THEREFORE, HPD, SHPO, and Compass Two A agree that the following steps will be undertaken in connection with the Project and that HPD will include entering into this Programmatic Agreement as a condition of any funding issued for the Project.

STIPULATIONS

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A. Tasks for Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

1. Pre-Testing Preparation and Outreach
 - a. Compass Two A shall:
 - (i) Establish consultations with the contemporary local community as well as possible descendant communities; and
 - (ii) Conduct detailed mapping of the area of potential effect with overlays of the final design plans.
 - b. Prior to commencing any field testing, Compass Two A shall submit a Field Testing Protocol ("Protocol") outlining the proposed methodology SHPO's concurrence that the field evaluation and testing program will be conducted at a level sufficient to determine if the potential resource meets the Historic Properties criteria. SHPO's review and comment on such submissions shall be governed by the process set forth in II.B-E hereto.
2. Field Testing
 - a. Field testing to identify the presence or absence of archaeological resources will proceed according to this Protocol. In areas identified as potentially sensitive for human remains, testing will proceed with a physical anthropologist/forensic archaeologist on site, as provided by Compass Two A so that any human remains that may be uncovered are properly identified and treated.
 - b. For all field tested sites, Compass Two A shall provide a report to SHPO in which the Historic Properties criteria have been applied to determine that:
 - (i) The site does not meet the Historic Properties criteria; in which case no further action is required; or
 - (ii) The site does meet the Historic Properties criteria, in which case the site will be treated in accordance with I.2.a below.
 - c. SHPO's review and comment on such reports shall be governed by the process set forth in II.B-E.
3. Mitigation, Data Recovery and Curation
 - a. For those sites identified as meeting the Historic Properties criteria where Compass Two A determines, jointly with SHPO, that avoidance is not practicable, Compass Two A shall, in consultation with SHPO develop and implement a Data Recovery Plan that is consistent with the United States Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation* and ACHP's *Treatment of Archeological Properties*.

- (i) Compass Two A shall ensure that the plan will be designed to recover data sufficient to address significant research issues and test assumptions and thus substantially preserve the archaeological value of Section 106 protected sites; address unanticipated resources or site conditions (see II.C. below); include a process for consultation with SHPO; and establish a schedule of proposed data recovery efforts, including a possible monitoring program during construction.
 - (ii) SHPO's review and comment on such plans shall be governed by the process set forth in II.B-E.
- b. In advance of any mitigation or data recovery efforts undertaken as part of II.3.a and b. above, Compass Two A shall, in consultation with SHPO, develop in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79, an Analysis and Curation of Material and Records Plan for any archaeological excavations. SHPO's review and comment on such plans shall be governed by the process set forth in II.B-E. Compass Two A shall be responsible for the implementation of such plan.

B. Identification of Additional Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Assessment of Potential Project Effects

1. For any new project elements that would involve subsurface construction and for which the effects of such construction have not yet been analyzed as part of the EIS process, potential effects on archaeologically sensitive areas within the APEs (as adjusted in light of such new Project elements) will be assessed following the consultation requirements set forth in the Section 106 Regulations.
2. Compass Two A shall to consult with SHPO in identifying archaeologically sensitive areas not previously identified and to assess potential project effects not previously assessed.
3. If any archaeologically sensitive areas are identified as a result of the research conducted as described in I.B.1 and I.B.2, HPD shall require Compass Two A to adhere to the steps described in I.A.2 in conducting its activities within such areas.

C. Unanticipated Discovery Plan

1. Compass Two A shall, in consultation with SHPO develop an Unanticipated Discovery Plan that will be followed in the event that any unanticipated archaeological and/or human remains are encountered during construction of the Project.
2. SHPO's review and comment on such plans shall be governed by the process set forth in II.A-E.
3. Compass Two A and SHPO acknowledge that extraordinary costs would be incurred if construction were to be halted or delayed once underway. Accordingly, the parties shall make every effort to implement the approved Unanticipated Discovery Plan expeditiously in circumstances requiring its use.

D. Construction and Archaeology Phasing Plan

Compass Two A shall take all practical steps to initiate and complete archaeological field analysis and data recovery (depending on site access and

testing feasibility) prior to construction activities in the vicinity of affected resources. HPD shall require Compass Two A, in consultation with LPC and SHPO, to develop a plan to appropriately phase the archaeological field analysis and data recovery with construction activities. SHPO's review and comment on such plans shall be governed by the process set forth in II.B-E.

E. Professional Standards

Compass Two A shall ensure that all archaeological research, testing, and analysis conducted pursuant to this Programmatic Agreement are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting at a minimum the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Compass Two A shall ensure that all final archaeological reports are consistent with the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and to the Department of the Interior's *Format Standards for Final Reports of Data Recovery Program*.

II. DOCUMENT REVIEW

- A.** Unless otherwise stated within this Programmatic Agreement, SHPO shall provide comments regarding any plans submitted pursuant to I.A., I.B., I.C., and I.D. within 30 calendar days of its receipt of such plans.
- B.** If SHPO does not submit comments in writing to Compass Two A within 30 calendar days of receipt of any such submissions, SHPO shall be deemed to have consented to the proposed plans.
- C.** If SHPO objects within 30 calendar days of its receipt of any submissions, then Compass Two A and SHPO shall consult expeditiously in an effort to resolve the objection.
- D.** If Compass Two A cannot resolve SHPO's objection and if further consultation with SHPO is deemed unproductive by either party, then the parties shall adhere to the dispute resolution procedures detailed under V. below.
- E.** Compass Two A and SHPO acknowledge that the timeframes set forth in II.B-D. above are the maximum time periods allowable under normal circumstances. In exigent circumstances (such as where construction activities have been suspended pending resolution of the matter) all parties agree to make every effort to expedite their respective document review and dispute resolution obligations. In particular, SHPO shall endeavor to provide comments on any submission made to resolve a SHPO objection under such circumstances within 24 hours after SHPO's receipt thereof.

III. REPORTING AND OVERSIGHT

- A.** Final Reports. Compass Two A shall ensure that all final archaeological resources reports resulting from this Programmatic Agreement shall be provided to SHPO and HPD.
- B.** Annual Reports. Commencing one year from the date this Programmatic Agreement is fully executed and every year thereafter until the Project is completed or terminated in accordance with the terms of this Agreement annual reports will be submitted by Compass Two A to HPD

and SHPO , providing information concerning the implementation of this Agreement and the effect of the Project on Historic Properties.

- C. Annual Review of Programmatic Agreement. The signatories to this Programmatic Agreement, or their successors, will review the implementation of this Programmatic Agreement and determine whether revisions are needed at the time the annual reports are submitted.
- D. Revisions to the Programmatic Agreement. After review of the annual reports, if SHPO or Compass Two A (or their successors in interest) all agree that revisions to this Programmatic Agreement are necessary, such revisions will be considered and implemented pursuant to a consultative process involving all the parties to this Programmatic Agreement.

IV. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. In the event SHPO objects to any plan proposed or report submitted pursuant to this Programmatic Agreement, Compass Two A shall meet with SHPO to resolve such objection within 30 calendar days of its receipt of such plan or report.
- B. Following such further consultation, SHPO shall determine as promptly as possible whether such objection has been satisfactorily resolved. If SHPO determines that the objection has not been satisfactorily resolved, within 15 calendar days of its determination in this regard SHPO shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including Compass Two A's proposed resolution of the dispute, to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP").
- C. Except in exigent circumstances as provided in IV.E., below, when there is a dispute ACHP will provide Compass Two A with recommendations or comments in accordance with its policies and procedures. Compass Two A will take such recommendations or comments into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.
- D. Except in exigent circumstances as provided in IV.E, below, in the event ACHP fails to respond to SHPO's request for recommendations or comments within 30 calendar days of receiving all pertinent documents, SHPO may resolve the dispute.
- E. In the case of disputes arising under exigent circumstances, (such as where construction activities have been suspended pending resolution of the matter) all parties shall endeavor to resolve any dispute within seven calendar days.

V. OTHER

- A. SHPO agrees that this Programmatic Agreement satisfies HPD's obligations under Section 106 with respect to this Project.
- B. HPD and SHPO may monitor activities carried out pursuant to this Programmatic Agreement, and will review such activities if so requested. Compass Two A will cooperate with HPD and SHPO in carrying out monitoring and reviewing responsibilities.
- C. This Agreement may be amended only if in writing and if such amendment is signed by all parties hereto.
- D. For purposes of notices and consulting pursuant to this Agreement, the following addresses and contact information should be used for the following agencies:

HPD: Susan Kensky, Assistant Commissioner – HPD Multifamily New Construction Programs
100 Gold Street, Rm 9M-4
New York, NY 10038
212-863-6482 / kenskys@hpd.nyc.gov

SHPO: Philip Perazio, Archaeologist, NYS OPRHP, Field Services Bureau
518.237.8643 / philip.perazio@parks.ny.gov
P. O. Box 189, Waterford, NY 12188-0189
Delaware Ave., Cohoes, NY 12047 (for delivery)

Compass Two A LLC: Tobias Oriwol, Project Developer
718-576-3662 / toriwol@monadnockdevelopment.com
Compass Two A LLC, c/o Monadnock Development LLC
155 3rd Street, Brooklyn, NY 11231

- E.** This agreement shall terminate upon completion of construction or at such time as HPD notifies the other parties in writing that the Project has been terminated.

CITY OF NEW YORK - DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

By: Susan Kensky
Name SUSAN KENSKY
Title ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

Date: 6/4/15

EXECUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT EVIDENCES THAT HPD HAS SATISFIED ITS SECTION 106 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ALL INDIVIDUAL UNDERTAKINGS OF THE PROJECT.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Ruth L. Pierpont Date: 6/5/15
Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

COMPASS TWO A LLC

By: Compass Two A Managing Member LLC, its managing member

By: Compass Two A Managers LLC, its managing member

By: Allied West Farms (NY) II LLC, its sole member

By: Occidental Acres II LLC, its managing member

By: 

Date: 6/5/15

Name: Nicholas Lembo

Title: Manager

CONCURRING PARTY:

New York State Housing Finance Agency

By:  **Date:** 6/4/15

Name Bret Garwood

Title SLP

CONCURRING PARTY:

New York State Housing Trust Fund Corporation

By:  Date: 6/4/15

Name Bret Garwood

Title SLP

CONCURRING PARTY:

New York City Housing Development Corporation

By: ARRR Date: 6/4/15

Name: Anthony R. Richardson

Title: Senior Vice-President

Appendix 2.1: Public Notice for Descendants in the *Bronx Times* and on
Ancestry.com

HPI made efforts 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 East 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.

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

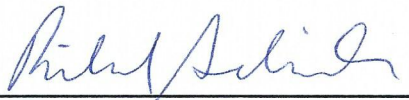
State of New York
County of Bronx, ss.:

Amanda Tarley, of Bronx, New York,
being duly sworn, that she is the authorized
designee of the Publisher of
Bronx Times Reporter
newspaper printed, published, and circulated in
Bronx, Bronx County, New York and that the
notice, of which the annexed is a true copy, has been
published in said newspaper 1 week(s).

TO WIT: February 15, 2013

Signed By 
AUTHORIZED DESIGNEE OF LAURA GUERRIERO
PUBLISHER OF BRONX TIMES REPORTER

Sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 2013



RICHARD SCHNEIDER
NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEW YORK
KINGS COUNTY
LIC. #01SC6272132
COMM. EXP. 11/13/2016

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.

Appendix 4.1: Sample of Weekly Log submitted to Monodnock Construction

HISTORICAL **PERSPECTIVES** INC.



8/7/15

CROTONA PARK EAST / WEST FARMS REZONING & RELATED ACTIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING: BLOCK 3014, BUILDING 2A, 2B, AND COURTYARD

WEEKLY STATUS REPORT

Status Update, Week of 8/3/15 – 8/7/15

- Actions cleared through LPC/SHPO
All Archaeological Testing in Building 2B completed and cleared for construction by LPC notice to DOB (7/29/15 and 8/3/15).
Courtyard testing proposed and approved by LPC (8/6/15).
- Total Number of Burial Shafts Identified to Date
21
- Total Number of Burial Shafts with Intact or Partial Remains Identified
12
- Total Number of Burial Shafts Excavated to Date
8
- Number, Name, and Date of Visitors to the Site
0
- Notations/Remarks

Monadnock's site managers have been terrific; leaks in trailer repaired and equipment shed provided.

Appendix 4.2: Disinterment Permit Issued 7/29/15

THE CITY OF NEW YORK - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
OFFICE OF VITAL RECORDS

000035

DISINTERMENT PERMIT

72215

Disinterment No.

Date
(Month/Day/Year-YYYY)

An application having been filed with this Department as required by the Health Code, permission is hereby given

to Herbert T. McCall Funeral Home 984 Prospect Ave. Bronx, NY 10459
(Funeral Director's Name/Supt. of Cemetery) (Funeral Establishment/Cemetery)

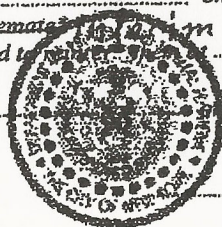
to disinter the remains of Crotina Park East the Bronx (Block 3014) Archaeological Human Remains
(Name of Deceased)

who died at Bronx, New York on Undetermined
(Month/Day/Year-YYYY)

now buried in Bronx, New York Cemetery and to cremate Lehman College Cemetery*
(Borough, or City and State) (Month/Day/Year-YYYY) (Crematory*)

Bronx, New York
(Borough, or City and State)

June 2, 2015
(Month/Day/Year-YYYY)
City Registrar



This permit must be handed to the Keeper of the Cemetery or
Crematory by the Funeral Director in charge of the funeral.

* Cross out one.

City Registrar

Per

K. G. G. G. G.

FEATURE A1-F1**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBR**Date Started:** 8/25/15**Date Completed:** 8/25/15**Section:** A1**Trench:** A1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 21**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 114cm**Width:** 29cm (bisected)**Top Depth:** 47cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine silty sand, dark brown (10YR 3/3) decomposing biotite to north, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) compact sand to west, bedrock to east**Closing Depth:** 51cmbd (center), 49cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature was impacted and truncated historically. Bones have evidence of prior sheering.

FEATURE A1-F2**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DBO, FS, DR**Date Started:** 8/25/15**Date Completed:** 8/25/15**Section:** A1**Trench:** A1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 22**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 80cm**Width:** 33cm**Top Depth:** 36cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) compact sand to north and west, dark brown (10YR 3/3) decomposing biotite to south, bedrock to east**Closing Depth:** 51cmbd (center), 48cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature was truncated historically and possibly during testing, however the backhoe soil was troweled with no additional remains found.

South boundary has an extensive quantity of degrading biotite.

FEATURE A1-F3

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBO, JB, KVJ, DLB

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 8/28/15

Section: A1

Trench: A1-2

Burial Association: Burial 23

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 160cm

Width: 60cm

Top Depth: 42cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty loam

Closing Depth: 51cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, wood, nails

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: On trench plan

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Possible truncation historically

Bones in poor condition, several long bones found.

8/26/15: Possible base of headstone and footstone. Nails, cloth and remains exposed.

8/28/15: KVJ & DLB continued to expose portion of left and right arm and femora. Determined headstone and footstone were not present. Arm and leg bones covered with traces of coffin wood.

FEATURE A2-F1**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DCM**Date Started:** 7/20/15**Date Completed:** 7/31/15**Section:** A2**Trench:** A2-1**Burial Association:** Burial 3**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 154cm**Width:** 43cm**Top Depth:** 112cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Gray (10YR 6/1) compact coarse silty sand with pebbles around Feature, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand inside Feature**Closing Depth:** 147cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** Yes**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Plan drawing made. Photographed. Uninterrupted adult teeth indicative of a child approximately 2-4 years of age in west end of feature beneath rock (top of rock at 106cmbd).

7/31/15: Continued excavation. Only coffin nails and teeth found. Screened most through 1/8" mesh. After five passes with no teeth, switched to 1/4" mesh. Photographed.

FEATURE A2-F2**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM**Date Started:** 7/21/15**Date Completed:** 8/3/15**Section:** A2**Trench:** A2-1**Burial Association:** Burial 1**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 110cmbd**Level 1**

Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand outside coffin outline, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand and dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sand inside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 142cmbd (head), 139cmbd (center), 136cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, wood, nails, screws, buttons, screw caps

Cross-Section Profile: No

Planview: No

Drawings: See Feature Form

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Decaying wood lines on north, south and east borders.

Partial line of possible coffin hardware on south side. Line was 30cm east to west on the south side of Feature and between 15-105cm east of the west end of Feature.

Burial located directly on top of degrading bedrock.

Coffin outline located 18cm south and 7cm west of cranium. Femora approximately 32cm in length, right tibia approximately 22cm in length, left tibia approximately 24cm in length.

Solid wood plank from coffin located between legs. Screw caps around body at 8cm intervals. Coffin nails at 55cm intervals.

Four buttons located in chest area.

7/21/15: Plan drawing made. Photographed. Test excavations in western end of Feature revealed a cranium of a young adult, possibly female. Vincent Stefan arrived at site to confirm articulated skeleton in situ. DCM repacked cranium, awaiting permit.

8/3/15: Permit received; began excavations. Remains removed.

FEATURE A2-F3

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, SM

Date Started: 7/20/15

Date Completed: 7/31/15

Section: A2

Trench: A2-1

Burial Association: Burial 2

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 172cm

Width: 47cm

Top Depth: 104cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand inside coffin outline, light olive brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty sand outside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 140cmbd on bedrock

Cultural Material: Teeth, nails, possible nameplate

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

7/20/15: Uninterrupted adult teeth indicative of a child approximately 2-4 years of age exposed in west end.

Reburied teeth in bag, awaiting permit.

7/31/15: Removed slumped soil, continued excavation. Exposed coffin nails, possible slate pencil and several more teeth. Removed remains. Screened with 1/4" mesh with a third going into 1/8" mesh. Large stone on top of Feature located in southwestern section. No material beneath or around large stone.

FEATURE A2-F4**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DCM**Date Started:** 7/24/15**Date Completed:** 7/31/15**Section:** A2**Trench:** A2-1**Burial Association:** Burial 4**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 216cm**Width:** 67cm**Top Depth:** 121cmbd**Level 1 (western third)****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 167cmbd**Cultural Material:** Coffin nails, bone**Level 2 (middle third)****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 168cmbd**Cultural Material:** Coffin nail, eye clasp hook, window glass, roots, possible wood/bone, teeth**Level 3 (eastern third)****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 168cmbd**Cultural Material:** n/a**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** Yes**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Window glass located at 149cmbd, 64cm east of bedrock at west end of Feature.

Pocket of roots and either wood or bone collected at 169cmbd.

7/27/15: Complete test excavation in west end. Exposed child's collapsing cranium and coffin nails. Disarticulated cranial bones bagged and reburied, awaiting permit.

7/29/15: Permit received, removed cranium from western third of Feature.

7/30/15: Teeth, coffin nail and eye clasp hook exposed at 121cmbd in middle third of Feature.

7/31/15: Coffin nails exposed at east end along perimeter. Removed mud and silt. Washed overnight and screened carefully.

FEATURE A3-F1**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, SM, JB**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/18/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 37**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 200cm**Width:** 70cm**Top Depth:** 55cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 76cmbd (head), 75cmbd (center), 73cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, fabric/leather**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/16/15: Remains exposed.

9/17/15: Continued excavation. Fabric/leather located around cranium.

9/18/15: Photographed. Remains removed. Bagged "mystery" pink granite with green side.

FEATURE A3-F2**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DCM, JB, SM, DLB**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 8/12/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 13**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 46cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 67cmbd (head), 67cmbd (center), 60cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Planview:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

8/10/15: Bone encountered. Excavated around edges and exposed coffin wood. Long section of possible coffin wood along north wall.

8/12/15: KJV, DCM & JB exposed more cranium and long bones. Photographed and remains removed.

FEATURE A3-F3**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, JB, SM, DCM**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 8/11/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 5**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 70cm**Top Depth:** 45cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 70cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan, plan of top of shaft**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Juvenile right femur (missing top and bottom), partial pelvis exposed-halted excavation.

7/28/15: Photographed after initial exposure.

8/6/15: DCM & DBO continued excavation.

8/10/16: FS, DLB, RT & KVT removed rest of the remains.

8/11/15: Screened remainder of soil in Feature.

FEATURE A3-F4**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, SM, JB, FS, DB**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 8/6/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 6**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:****Length:** 205cm**Width:** 100cm**Top Depth:** 47cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 55cmbd (center), 56cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

7/28/15: Identified.

8/5/15: Began excavations.

8/6/15: All screened through 1/4" mesh.

FEATURE A3-F5

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, JB, SM, FS, JSM, BW, DBO

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/19/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Burial Association: Burial 38

Shape: Semi-rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 210cm

Width: 75cm

Top Depth: 49cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt

Closing Depth: 72cmbd (head), 80cmbd (center), 82cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, nails, textile, shroud pins

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: On trench plan

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

9/17/15: BW & DBO established new top depth of 49cmbd. Pin exposed at 64.5cmbd and oriented north to south and photographed.

9/19/15: Determined burial contained cranium fragments only. Second pin exposed at 63cmbd and oriented east to west and photographed. Remains removed. Nails surrounding cranium fragment and close up of pin photographed and bagged.

FEATURE A3-F6**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DCM, SM, JB, DJB**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 8/5/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 128cm**Width:** 28cm**Top Depth:** See notes**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 44cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** Yes**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Top depth at north: 24cmbd, top depth at south: 55cmbd.

7/28/15: Originally in north wall of trench-profile completed.

8/4/15: Scraped and began excavation.

8/5/15: Continued excavation. Large piece of wooden coffin bottom observed in profile. Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F7**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, FS, SM, JB, RT, JSM**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/21/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 40**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 195cm**Width:** 55cm**Top Depth:** 41cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 79cmbd (head), 81cmbd (center), 81cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, fabric remnants**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/19/15: Started shovel shaving and exposed femur.

9/21/15: Continued excavation. Only occipital bone and femora left. Teeth found, but were too degraded to accurately determine age, but could be an adult. Photographed. Remains removed.

FEATURE A3-F8**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, DCM, JB, RT, JD, JSM**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/18/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 36**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 150cm**Width:** 73cm**Top Depth:** 46cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 92cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, fabric remnants**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Fragmentary burial.

FEATURE A3-F9**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, JB, RT, SM**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/17/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 7**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 162cm**Width:** 56cm**Top Depth:** 43cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 71cmbd (head), 70cmbd (center), 69cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/15/15: Remains exposed.

9/16/15: Bones in poor condition. Some disarticulated. In situ bones were in slightly better condition.

FEATURE A3-F10**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, RT, JB, DCM**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/17/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 8**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 215cm**Width:** 70cm**Top Depth:** 51cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 83cmbd (head), 81cmbd (center), 79cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, nameplate traces, possible leather handle fragment**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Evidence of coffin lid-collected

9/16/15: Exposed remains. Began excavation.

9/17/15: Completed excavation. Scraped down beneath.

FEATURE A3-F11**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, DCM, JB, RT**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 7/28/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** See notes**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 46cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 70cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** See Feature Form**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Excavated in sections. West end of Feature is much wider (82cm x 67cm) than East end of Feature (40cm x 67cm).

Base of burial shaft located on top of hard soil above bedrock.

West end of Feature is much wider, may have occurred when burial was previously disinterred.

FEATURE A3-F12

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, SM, DCM, DLB

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 8/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Burial Association: Burial 10

Shape: Trapezoidal

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 220cm

Width: 95cm

Top Depth: 56cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 106cmbd (head), 107cmbd (center), 110cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, possible wood, nails, tacks

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Sifted soil in proximity to cranium through 1/8" mesh.

Sifted soil above remains through 1/4" mesh.

Matrix around lower body sampled (3:1, 1/4":1/8").

8/4/15: Outline at west end of shaft. Evenly spaced coffin nails suggest hexagonal coffin. cranium & long bone shaft encountered.

8/5/15: Continued shovel shaving east of exposed cranium & long bones to bring shaft to same depth.

8/7/15: Remains removed. Shaft scraped down to compact gray soil. Appears to be a burial shaft intrusion on south wall.

Western wall not scraped to compact gray soil.

FEATURE A3-F13**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, JB, RT, DCM, BW**Date Started:** 7/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/21/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 39**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 60cm**Top Depth:** 74cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 102cmbd (head), 114cmbd (center), 108cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, hair**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/18/15: Returned to Feature. Shovel shaved. Exposed cranial remains.

9/19/15: DCM & BW continued excavation of cranium. Photographed. Remains removed.

9/21/15: Final scrape. Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F14**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, JB, DB**Date Started:** 7/29/15**Date Completed:** 8/4/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 9**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 194cm**Width:** 68cm**Top Depth:** 36cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 91cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Remains located on western side of Feature.

FEATURE A3-F15**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, JB, DB, BW, SM, NK**Date Started:** 7/29/15**Date Completed:** 9/22/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 42**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 56cm**Top Depth:** 68cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 129cmbd (head), 130cmbd (center), 131cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails, black matter**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/21/15: Deep burial. SM, DCM & NK exposed cranial material.

9/22/15: BW & DCM continued excavation. Fragmentary cranium and femora exposed. Sample taken of black matter from the abdominal area. No other remains present. Photographed. Removed remains and cleared Feature.

FEATURE A3-F16**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, DB**Date Started:** 8/6/15**Date Completed:** 8/7/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 11**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 165cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 67cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 76cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Isolated cranium in western portion of shaft.

8/7/15: Remains removed.

FEATURE A3-F17**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** PJB**Date Started:** 8/4/15**Date Completed:** 8/4/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Triangular**Type:** Soil Stain?**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 37cm**Width:** 39cm**Top Depth:** 52cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 86cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** See Feature Form**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Not a burial shaft; wrong shape and no human remains**Notes:**

Possible truncated or redeposited; previously disturbed.

FEATURE A3-F18**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** JWR, NK**Date Started:** 9/17/15**Date Completed:** 9/17/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 68cm**Top Depth:** 45cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 70cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Probable burial but no coffin wood found, soil matrix similar to other burials.

Only coffins nails were recovered, not found to be in any distinct pattern.

FEATURE A3-F19**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO, JD**Date Started:** 9/18/15**Date Completed:** 9/18/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 200cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 75cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 83cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails, shroud pin**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains.**Notes:**

Feature is located 3.55m south and 3.8m east of northwest corner of Trench A3-1.

Feature was truncated, soil matrix similar to other burials.

Coffin nails not found to be any distinct pattern.

FEATURE A3-F20**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** RT, NK, JWB**Date Started:** 9/21/15**Date Completed:** 9/22/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 41**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 200cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 61cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 95cmbd (head), 93cmbd (center), 95cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, hair, shroud pin**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/21/15: Identified. Shovel shaved to determine if Feature contained a burial. Exposed one third of each femur, cranium fragments and teeth.

9/22/15: Only femora, cranium fragments and teeth present. cranium had some hair attached. Shroud pin found in cranium. Photographed. Remains removed.

FEATURE A3-F21**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DB, JD**Date Started:** 9/22/15**Date Completed:** 9/23/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1**Burial Association:** Burial 43**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 250cm**Width:** 43cm**Top Depth:** 119cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt**Closing Depth:** 138cmbd (head), 138cmbd (center), 135cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, glass**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Burial 40cm away from Feature A3-F15. Depth consistent with burials near French drain.

9/22/15: Prior soil core sample taken from the tibia and fibula section. Both impacted.

Photographed. Black, charcoal-like (10YR 2/1) soil stain near knee area. Mottled throughout the thorax region. Only femora, tibia, fibula, cranium fragments and teeth remain.

9/23/15: Photographed. Removed.

FEATURE A3-F22**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DBR, JON, DCM, RT**Date Started:** 9/23/15**Date Completed:** 9/24/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-1/2**Burial Association:** Burial 44**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 176cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 71cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 86cmbd (head), 89cmbd (center), 87cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

9/21/15: Identified. Needed backhoe to excavate more to expose the upper half of the body.

9/23/15: Determined coffin outline.

9/24/15: Remains exposed. Cranium with teeth, right humerus fragments, femora, tibiae and fibulae present.

Photographed. Remains removed.

FEATURE A3-F23

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB, SV, DCM, SM, BW

Date Started: 9/23/15

Date Completed: 10/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-2/3

Burial Association: Burial 47

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 130cm

Width: 66cm

Top Depth: See notes

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 118cmbd (head), 119cmbd (center), 122cmbd (feet) in Trench A3-3

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, handles, nameplate dust, black cloth, button

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Top Depth: 120cmbd in Trench A3-2, 107cmbd in Trench A3-3.

Most of Feature located in Trench A3-3. The east end of Feature appears to extend into Trench A3-2. There is a large pocket of material that appears modern (bottle glass, blacktop, thick flat aqua glass), that could be disturbance from a light fixture for the parking lot located in the east end of the feature.

Located eastern end of wood coffin in Trench A3-3.

10/5/15: DCM & SM exposed colored wood. Photographed.

10/6/15: BW & DCM continued excavation. Found black cloth over right breast, button and nameplate dust. Bagged separately. Photographed.

10/7/15: SV & DCM completed excavation. Remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F24**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, CWW**Date Started:** 10/8/15**Date Completed:** 10/8/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 79**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 177cm**Width:** 60cm**Top Depth:** 122cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 127cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, hardware, 20th century material, miscellaneous small bone fragments.**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Decomposing in situ handle, 19cm in length, found at south wall, west end. Collected.

Not in situ handle with hardware found in the center of shaft at east end.

Some historical material (glass, whiteware, brick spalls) in shaft. Likely fell in when body was historically exhumed.

FEATURE A3-F25**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DLB, SV**Date Started:** 9/23/15**Date Completed:** 10/1/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2/3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 212cm**Width:** 70cm**Top Depth:** 126cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 133cmbd at midpoint**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

10/1/15: Backhoe uncovered east end of Feature. Shovel shaved and troweled to expose empty coffin bottom at 125cmbd. Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F26**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** JM, BW**Date Started:** 9/25/15**Date Completed:** 9/25/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 162cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 129.5cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse silty sand**Closing Depth:** 134cmbd**Cultural Material:** Coffin nails, screw caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Very shallow Feature.

Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F27**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, CWW**Date Started:** 9/25/15**Date Completed:** 9/25/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Irregular/hexagonal**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 238cm**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 102cmbd at center**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) coarse sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 120-128cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, ceramic, whiteware transfer print**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Width at head: 40cm, width at shoulders: 57cm, width at feet: 22cm

Irregular shape on north side closest to gray water pipe.

Became more hexagonal in shape when excavated further.

FEATURE A3-F28**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, CWW**Date Started:** 9/25/15**Date Completed:** 9/25/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 215cm**Width:** 66cm**Top Depth:** 107cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 127cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails, caps, button**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** On trench plan**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Coffin nails appear to be wrought. Very large and located near top at west end.

Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F29**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** BW, JM**Date Started:** 9/25/15**Date Completed:** 9/25/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 183cm**Width:** 49cm**Top Depth:** 106cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 106cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails, metal fragments**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Pocket of red (2.5YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt located at northwest corner at base of Feature.

Collected coffin nails (some wrought) and metal fragments. Fragments were located east of Feature.

FEATURE A3-F30**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, RT**Date Started:** 9/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/29/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 65cm**Top Depth:** 98cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 108cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Coffin wood; Length: 96cm, Width: 50cm

9/28/15: Backhoe trenching exposed wood line. Determined to be side of coffin.

9/29/15: Continued to shovel shave and trowel to expose coffin side. Exposed coffin outline. Photographed. Samples collected.

FEATURE A3-F31**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBR, BW, SM**Date Started:** 9/29/15**Date Completed:** 10/6/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 199cm**Width:** 61cm**Top Depth:** 109cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 129cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, copper/brass hardware, glass**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Wooden coffin base in places, soil stain throughout Feature.

Coffin nails and brass/copper hardware located along the edge of stain. Nails grouped on top of coffin. Soil stain extended west into unexcavated section of Trench A3-3. Halted excavation due to logistics of clearing. Continued and removed feature.

FEATURE A3-F32**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBR, BW**Date Started:** 9/29/15**Date Completed:** 10/1/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** Burial 46**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 230cm**Width:** 68cm**Top Depth:** 138cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 150cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, nameplate**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature is located 16.4m south and 3.3m east of the northwest corner of Trench A3-3.

9/29/15: Identified.

10/1/15: Was covered in mud from the rain. Remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE A3-F33**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, CWW, SM, DLB**Date Started:** 10/1/15**Date Completed:** 10/7/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 213cm**Width:** 77cm**Top Depth:** 94cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 109cmbd**Cultural Material:** Nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Feature is located 8.55m south and .45/.60m east of Trench A3-3.

10/1/15: Identified. Covered with tarp pending rain.

10/7/15: Troweled down to coffin stain. Stain 95cm x 55cm.

FEATURE A3-F34**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, DCM, RT**Date Started:** 9/28/15**Date Completed:** 9/28/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** Burial 45**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** No shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** possibly 100cm**Width:** possibly 60cm**Top Depth:** 100cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 113cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial, no discernable shaft**Notes:**

Not found in situ. Extremely shallow....and disturbed
cranium, femur, tibia fragments and smaller miscellaneous bone present.

FEATURE A3-F35**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DBR, SM**Date Started:** 10/6/15**Date Completed:** 10/7/15**Section:** A3**Trench:** A3-3**Burial Association:** Burial 48**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 120cm**Width:** 70cm**Top Depth:** 100cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 125cmbd**Cultural Material:** Teeth, nails, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Exposed coffin edge at 109cmbd.
Very small coffin (22 x 67/86cm), possible youth.
One deciduous milk tooth present. No other remains.
10/7/15: Photographed.

FEATURE C1-F1**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, DOBO**Date Started:** 8/7/15**Date Completed:** 8/10/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-1**Burial Association:** Burial 12**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 105cm**Width:** 60cm**Top Depth:** 96cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Black (10YR 2/1) mixed with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 103cmbd (blacktop surface)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails, glass fragments**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Glass fragments around Feature above bedrock; could just be debris - does not appear to be viewing pane.

8/10/15: Removed right femur, partial os coxa & random long bone fragments.

FEATURE C1-F2**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO, Doug B**Date Started:** 8/10/15**Date Completed:** 8/13/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Oblong**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 61cm**Top Depth:** 2cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam with brown (10YR 5/3) fine silt**Closing Depth:** 12cmbd**Cultural Material:** None**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Disturbed, mottled soil**Notes:**

8/13/15: FS & Doug B. hand scraped and screened. No cultural material, no distinct soil stain after 2cmbd. Bottom of shaft of previously exhumed burial.

FEATURE C1-F3**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO**Date Started:** 8/10/15**Date Completed:** 8/13/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** Burial 15**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 180cm**Width:** 75cm**Top Depth:** 2cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam**Closing Depth:** 16cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, possible handles, possible metal nameplate, possible shroud pin, cloth**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** See attached**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Shaft predominantly empty, appears to have been disinterred.

Very mottled soil beneath Feature and immediately to south.

8/12/15: JB & FS bisected and excavated western half down to subsoil at 12cmbd +/- . Only coffin nails found.

8/13/15: FS & DBO continued excavation. Encountered material, bone, possible painted wood and dark soil stain in center/eastern part of Feature.

FEATURE C1-F4**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO, DB**Date Started:** 8/10/15**Date Completed:** 8/13/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Semi-circular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 139cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 4cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty loam, brown (10YR 5/3) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt**Closing Depth:** 23cmbd**Cultural Material:** None**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Mottled, possible 20th century intrusion**Notes:**

8/13/15: FS & DB hand scraped and screened. Appears to be a 20th century intrusion. Some coal fragments and very mottled. Scraped to subsoil, very irregular pockets of soil. Not historic. A lot of decaying bedrock present.

FEATURE C1-F5**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DLB, DCM, DBO, KVJ**Date Started:** 8/10/15**Date Completed:** 8/19/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** Burial 16**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 214cm**Width:** 80cm**Top Depth:** 6cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy loam**Closing Depth:** 20cmbd (head), 18cmbd (center), 15cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, white wood, nails, buttons, fabric**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

8/13/15: Began excavation. Dark outline of possible coffin lined with nails. Femur, mandible with teeth and upper shoulder/arm exposed. Shaft along western wall needs further excavation to determine edge.

8/14/15: DBO & DCM continued excavation.

8/17/15: Continued excavation with Rosie & Doug. Button found on top of pelvic region. Button was relatively longer than others found, possible pants button. Photos taken of cranium and possible nameplate.

8/18/15: Photographed.

8/19/15: DCM & KVJ removed remains. Possible pathology.

FEATURE C1-F6**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DCM, DOBO**Date Started:** 8/14/15**Date Completed:** 8/18/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 17**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 170cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 28cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 30cmbd (head), 36cmbd (center), 25cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, glass coffin top, nails, buttons, fabric remnants, bullet, cufflinks**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Encountered when hit with backhoe.

No initial discernable soil stain.

8/17/15: Ribs visible through plate glass on chest. cranium disturbed. Bullet found during screening soil from upper body.

8/18/15: Remains removed. Feature screened.

FEATURE C1-F7**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, JB, KVJ, DCM**Date Started:** 8/17/15**Date Completed:** 8/26/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 18 & 18A**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** See notes**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 0cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very compact silty sand**Closing Depth:** 31cmbd (center), 24cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, handles, buttons, possible buckle, shoe remnants, button caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Burial 18; Length: 203cm, Width: 49cm

Burial 18A; Length: 103cm, Width: 33cm

Soil above and around burial very difficult to trowel out.

No discernable outline of burial trench other than coffin handles.

Encountered remains when backhoe revealed pieces of cranium and one coffin handle.

8/18/15: Coffin handles 50cm apart in profile of south "wall" where backhoe removed soil. Two long bones are eroding out and are located south of a line of coffin hardware and button caps. They are angled from the northeast corner to the southwest where a south handle lies. These bones may not be part of Burial 18, designated as Burial 18A.

8/19/15-8/21/15: Photographed and continued excavation.

8/22/15: FS, DCM & KV removed hardware & right humerus from Burial 18 and tibiae & fibulae from Burial 18.

8/24/15: RT & DCM completed removal of Burial 18. Found white button in neck area. Possible infection on left & right temporals and ante-mortem tooth loss. Older adult, probable male based on suture obliteration and right sciatic notch. Possible remains of shoes bagged.

8/25/15: All remains removed. Measured and placed four nails with flagging around burial.

8/26/15: Completed excavation and cleared out Feature.

FEATURE C1-F8

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY
Excavators: FS, DBO, KVJ, DB, DCM, JG, BW, SM
Date Started: 8/17/15 **Date Completed:** 8/26/15

Section: Courtyard	Trench: C1-3	Burial Association: Burial 19 & 19A
Shape: Very disturbed	Type: Shaft	Orientation: East to West
Length: 123cm	Width: 39cm	Top Depth: 30cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt
Closing Depth: 50cmbd
Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, handles, black/red silk, star (?)
Cross-Section Profile: No
Plan view: No
Drawings: No
Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Shaft is located 8.85m south and 2.5m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.
8/20/15: Burial identified at end of day. Photographed cranium. Teeth removed. Ribs located to the east and may indicate a separate burial. All bones and hardware bagged as one. Width from wood to wood at leg area is 35cm. cranium located approximately 92cm from east end of shaft. During clearing, an "air pocket" opened and exposed the cranium's interior. cranium designated as Burial 19A.
8/25/15: KVJ & DB removed Burial 19 and took depth before exposing Burial 19A. Burial 19 completed.
8/28/15: DCM & JG began excavation of Burial 19A. Removed cranium, left arm, right radius/ulna and left tibia/fibula. Found black/red silk fabric in breast region under/around the mandible.
8/29/15: DCM & JG continued excavation. Exposed fragment of one lumbar vertebrae and spinous process possibly bent to left side. TRA/BEH.
8/31/15: JG, BW & SM continued excavation. Cleaned up loose soil and screened. Removed ribs and vertebrae almost intact. Completed removing remains of Burial 19A. Cleaned the sides of Feature to remove fragments of coffin wood and hardware. Hardware had hand with fingers pointing up. Feature fill soil was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt. Final depth of 50cmbd

FEATURE C1-F9**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, KV**Date Started:** 8/22/15**Date Completed:** 8/24/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** Burial 20**Shape:** Semi-rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** Indeterminable**Length:** 45cm**Width:** 38cm**Top Depth:** 17cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 40cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, screw caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** See attached**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature located 9.2m south and 1.7m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

8/20/15: Identified when backhoe revealed coffin hardware and cranial bone. Continued excavation by hand to define boundaries. Soil matrix very disturbed historically when parking lot was created. Child's cranium identified surrounded by nails and screw caps.

8/24/15: Still searching for remains in the rest of the burial. Prior to today, artifacts not in situ from Burials 19 & 20 were bagged together, then separated as possible. Remains and artifacts removed.

FEATURE C1-F10

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KVJ, FS, DBO, DCM, BW, SM

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 9/3/15

Section: Courtyard

Trench: C1-2

Burial Association: Burials 25 & 25A

Shape: Tapered

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 192cm

Width: See notes

Top Depth: 0cmbd

Level 1 (Burial 25)

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 24cmbd (head), 28cmbd (center), 18cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, hardware, milk glass buttons, miscellaneous hardwood copper, possible pewter nipple, black cloth

Level 2 (Burial 25A)

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 79cmbd (head), 80cmbd (center), 81cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, nails

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: See attached

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Width: 62cm, 49cm at east end.

Feature is located 15.8m south and 3.47m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

8/26/15: Identified bone and coffin wood. Covered.

8/28/15: FS, DBO, SM cleared further. Mottled bones in poor condition, coffin walls, hardware and black cloth found.

8/29/15: Remains continued to be exposed. Lower body is disturbed; north side pushed south breaking up left leg and pelvis. Exposed sides of coffin, wood in good condition. Found a possible hardwood and possible pewter nipple. Used datum that was 80cm above surface. Head of body about 34cm away from head of coffin, body possibly shifted 34cm to east. Remains removed. Another cranium exposed at 24cmbd.

9/1/15: DCM & BW found cranium, long bones and teeth from a youth approximately 4 years of age and a cranium from a juvenile approximately 12-15 years of age.

FEATURE C1-F11

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KVI, FS, DLB, DJB, JB

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 9/1/15

Section: Courtyard

Trench: C1-2

Burial Association: Burial 24

Shape: Roughly rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 155cm (truncated)

Width: 55cm

Top Depth: 28cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt inside coffin outline, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) outside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 35cmbd (head), 35cmbd (center), 35cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, handle fragments, nameplate

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: See attached

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

West end of Burial is located 11.7m south and 2.98m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

Truncation to upper body.

cranium possibly found during monitoring, should be Burial 18A?

8/26/15: Right tibia, fibula portion & femur found by backhoe. Left to clean.

8/28/15: Cleaned off top. Jumble of artifacts and bone found, need to excavate further. Not a defined burial. Possible nameplate. Same color metal as other plates, teeth, mottled bone, two vertebra fragments found under nameplate.

9/1/15: Only vertebrae, long bones, some ribs and pelvis remain.

FEATURE C1-F12

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JG, DCM

Date Started: 9/1/15

Date Completed: 9/4/15

Section: Courtyard

Trench: C1-3

Burial Association: Burial 26 & 26A

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 65cm

Width: 40cm

Top Depth: 25cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 34cmbd (head), 32cmbd (center), 31cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, bolt caps, nameplate, button, comb (?)

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Feature is located 6.2m south and 2.53m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

9/2/15: DCM continued excavation. Photographed. Dental remains of a youth approximately 3-5 years of age based on unerrupted permanent dentition. Extracted cranium, few long bones and a large button in pelvis area.

9/3/15: JG & DCM removed the rest of the burial in one piece.

FEATURE C1-F13**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO, DLB**Date Started:** 9/3/15**Date Completed:** 9/4/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** Burial 27**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 145cm**Width:** 47cm**Top Depth:** 35cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 61cmbd (head), 59cmbd (center)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, milk glass buttons, glass**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Coffin remains identified. Appears to be 27cm wide at west end, but then extends 35cm east and starts to disappear as if truncated or disturbed.

9/4/15: Remains exposed. Appears that post burial disturbance has pushed south side of body into the north. Some bone is sheared. Right side of body is in a jumble on the left. Upper teeth have been pushed through into the cranium. Good set of lower teeth with intact mandible. Five milk glass buttons located in ribcage area. Remains removed.

FEATURE C1-F14**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, RT**Date Started:** 9/3/15**Date Completed:** 9/4/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 28**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 230cm**Width:** 90cm**Top Depth:** 25cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 63cmbd (head), 67cmbd (center), 61cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Burial is located 9.8m south and 2.10m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

9/3/15: Began excavations. Some cranium located out of in situ.

9/4/15: Completed excavation.

FEATURE C1-F15

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, RT, SM

Date Started: 9/8/15

Date Completed: 9/11/15

Section: Courtyard

Trench: C1-3

Burial Association: Burial 30

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 86cm

Width: 35cm

Top Depth: 31cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam

Closing Depth: 40cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, handles

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Possibility that this is a relocated section of Burial 27.

Located south of Burial 29 and north of Burial 28.

Midpoint of east end of Feature is located 8m south and 4.3m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

9/8/15: Nails and wood collected. No bone as of yet.

9/11/15: One tooth found in middle at 32cmbd. Remainder of coffin wood and ornaments removed. No other remains found. Completed excavation.

FEATURE C1-F16**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** RT, FS, SM**Date Started:** 9/8/15**Date Completed:** 9/9/15**Section:** C1**Trench:** C1-3**Burial Association:** Burial 29**Shape:** Tapered**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 191cm**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 31cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 40cmbd (head), 39cmbd (center), 38cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, screw caps, buttons, fabric, porcelain, hard rubber (?)**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Width of Burial is 46cm on west end, 45cm on east end and 60cm in center.

Burial is angled slightly.

Identified soil stain and cranium bones initially.

Further cleared off to reveal shaft outline on most sides with coffin wood, hardware and remains present.

No distinct western end of shaft visible so cranium plus 5cm was used to estimate boundary.

Burial located on top of compact sand and rocks.

FEATURE C1-F17**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, DBO**Date Started:** 9/11/15**Date Completed:** 9/14/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 31**Shape:** Hexagonal**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 182cm**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 42cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand**Closing Depth:** 58cmbd (head), 53cmbd (center), 52cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, star nail caps, buttons, kaolin pipe fragments**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Width of Burial is 28cm on west end, 22cm on east end and 46cm in center.

Feature is located 15.7m south and 1.10m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

Identified coffin wood, hardware, bone and kaolin pipe fragments.

9/12/15: Continued to expose burial and began removal of remains.

9/14/15: Continued removal of remains. Interior coffin wood has yellow parallelograms against a red/cream painted background. All remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C1-F18**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** RT, JB**Date Started:** 9/11/15**Date Completed:** 9/11/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** n/a**Type:** Fill**Orientation:** n/a**Length:** n/a**Width:** n/a**Top Depth:** n/a**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand fill**Closing Depth:** n/a**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, cylinder**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Fill, no human remains**Notes:**

Found coffin wood remnants and nails.

Determined fill was disturbed.

FEATURE C1-F19**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, DLB, EW**Date Started:** 9/11/15**Date Completed:** 9/14/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 32**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 100cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 31cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 42cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, screws and heads**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature is located 10.7m south and 69cm east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

9/11/15: Identified. DCM & excavator investigated and found cranium.

9/14/15: Continued excavation. Photographed. No clear shaft found. No traces of coffin wood. cranium, mandible and teeth indicate a young child and were very fragile - removed encased in soil.

FEATURE C1-F20**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, DBR, BW**Date Started:** 9/14/15**Date Completed:** 9/16/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 33**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 188cm**Width:** 62cm**Top Depth:** 56cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand inside coffin outline, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) compact coarse silty sand outside coffin outline**Closing Depth:** 69cmbd (head), 70cmbd (center), 66cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, screw covers, nameplate, hair, dental bridge**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** See attached**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Located east of Burial 32, north of Burial 24 and south of Burial 28.

Deep burial. Identified cranium initially. Gold upper dentures exposed and removed.

9/15/15: Continued excavation. Hair remnants found and bagged separately.

9/16/15: Removed remains and oval printed nameplate. No sex established, but age determined to be a mature to older adult based on sutures. Completed excavation.

FEATURE C1-F21**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** JB, RT**Date Started:** 9/15/15**Date Completed:** 9/15/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Amorphous**Type:** Isolated find**Orientation:** n/a**Length:** 6cm**Width:** 4cm**Top Depth:** 45cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand beneath**Closing Depth:** 48cmbd**Cultural Material:** Decomposing coffin plate or name plate**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Isolated find**Notes:**

Coffin plate is located 13.2m south and .85m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

FEATURE C1-F22**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DBO, JD**Date Started:** 9/15/15**Date Completed:** 9/15/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-2**Burial Association:** Burial 34**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 190cm**Width:** 39cm**Top Depth:** 50cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 59cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, bolt caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Burial 34 is located 16.6m south and 15m east of the northwest corner of Trench C1-3.

Grave and bones in very poor condition.

Almost no bone found except for a 19cm of left femur and fragments of left tibia and fibula.

Possible damage from historically grading the site.

FEATURE C1-F100**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, DBO, DLB**Date Started:** 8/10/15**Date Completed:** 8/13/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C1-1**Burial Association:** Burial 14**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 205cm**Width:** 60cm**Top Depth:** 98cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Black (10YR 2/1) mixed with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 127cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, ornate handles, brackets**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

8/10/15: Discovered shaft during trenching. Noticed metal coffin handles and troweled down to find shaft and remains.

8/13/15: Head to east. Remains removed.

FEATURE C2-F1**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** JB, SM, DCM, JN, BW**Date Started:** 10/7/15**Date Completed:** 10/13/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-2**Burial Association:** Burial 49**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Vault**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 204cm**Width:** 86cm**Top Depth:** 50cmbd (brick vault)**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 86cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, shoe heel, curved glass, headstones**Level 2****Soil Color/Matrix:** Black (10YR 2/1) silt**Closing Depth:** 91cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, buttons, headstones**Level 3****Soil Color/Matrix:** Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt with weak and crumbling mortar**Closing Depth:** 92-94cmbd**Cultural Material:** Mortar, decomposing rock, pebble and brick fragments

FEATURE C2-F1 (continued)

Level 4

Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) very fine sand

Closing Depth: 111cmbd

Cultural Material: n/a

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: See Feature Form

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial vault, brick and mortar lined with mortar floor

Notes:

10/8/15: DCM & JN shovel shaved and exposed a shoe heel (possibly rubber), curved glass (not collected) and bone. Removed bone.

10/10/15: DCM & JN removed headstones. Stone 1 (46cm x 26cm) headstone/footstone located at 80cmbd. Stone 1 located on top of Stone 2 at 88cmbd. Stone 3 is arched in shape and located at 44cmbd on

the south end. All stone numbers do not include initial stone in the southwest corner.

10/12/15: BW, JN & DCM exposed a left patella, digital phalanges, pedal phalanx. All bone located in an area approximately 95cm east of the west wall and 20cm north of the south wall. Soil composition changed to a dark silt at 86cmbd. This layer (Level 2) continued to 91cmbd when a layer of mortar was discovered (Level 3).

Coffin nails, wood, buttons (possibly jet), incisors and phalanges were exposed in Level 2. A circular protrusion, possibly an imprint from a bucket, as well as other protrusions were present in the mortar of Level 3. Mortar photographed at 91cmbd. Two right scaphoid bones of different sizes were found, likely indicating the burial of two different individuals. Initial stone inscription reads as:

"Know him but to Love Him
--- --- him but to praise"

10/13/15: Thin layer of weak mortar at bottom of vault (Level 3). Broke through and removed western third of mortar with very sandy subsoil, decomposing rock, pebble and brick fragments. Excavated into Level 4, which was sterile beneath vault.

FEATURE C2-F2

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: BW, JSM, JWB, AN

Date Started: 10/7/15

Date Completed: 10/16/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Burial Association: Burial 50

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 185cm

Width: 67cm

Top Depth: 47cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand inside coffin outline, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand outside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 107cmbd (head), 108cmbd (center), 99cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, wood, nails, handles, screw caps, glass, 2 types of fabric, pipe stem, grommets

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: See Feature Form

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

10/7/15: Took down soil around broken glass plate. Glass extended north into balk between Features C2-F2 and C2-F1. Pipe stem and coffin hardware found west of shaft. Removed coffin handles in fill.

10/8/15: Exposed textile overlaying the glass. Found line of textile west of glass traversing north into balk.

Located western perimeter of shaft. Line of wood coffin fragments with textile running into east wall.

Took down half of balk between Features and exposed two slot-headed nail caps at 95cmbd. Nail caps associated with line of textile running east to west 9cm above glass. Further clearing showed textile curving southwest and connecting with line of textile at 104cmbd. Photographed initial southern half of Feature at 104cmbd and halves showing the relationship of textile. Curious that the textile overlays the glass and is infilled with soil. Possible long bone or rib, 19cm in length, in very poor condition at 104cmbd. Bone, 9.7cm in length, in very poor condition found adjacent and beneath the possible rib/long bone at 103.5cmbd. Removed bones. Textile thrown back in on top of broken coffin parts including glass (?).

10/9/15: Excavated eastern third. Exposed coffin fragments, nails and screw caps at 84cmbd. Textile

appeared at 95cmbd as found in northern balk between Features C2-F1 and C2-F2. Textile appears to be coffin liner and is in association with coffin wood and nails. Defined coffin outline along north and south perimeters. Exposed diamond shaped nail covers. Concentration of sheet glass oriented vertically in eastern end of shaft. Iron alloy circular grommets appear to have been anchoring liner to wood.

10/12/15: Two different types of cloth. One appears to be brown, possible coffin liner, and is stuck to coffin

wood and handles. Black cloth, possible clothing, is bunched in places in the center. Lots of glass at all angles indicating that it was dumped back in after a removal. Glass from east and west halves collected in separate bags. AN removed coffin handles located at the foot of coffin in east end.

10/14/15: Removed edges of coffin, all glass, textile and nails on west side. Remains of north wall still need to be collected.

FEATURE C2-F3

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, FS, JSM, CWW

Date Started: 10/9/15

Date Completed: 10/15/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: Burial 53

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 98cm

Width: 46cm

Top Depth: 44cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside coffin outline, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam outside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 55cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, button

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: See Feature Form

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

10/9/15: Possible burial for infant/child.

10/14/15: Adult teeth recovered at east end of Feature, designated Burial 53. Infant/child teeth and cranium found, designated Burial 53A. Photographed. Began removing remains. Final examination determined the teeth were from a child.

10/15/15: Determined Burials 53 & 53A are the same person, designated as just Burial 53. Photographed prior to removal. cranium removed with soil for protection. Prosser button recovered in 1/8" mesh screen. Majority of coffin wood, including embedded nails, collected from east end.

FEATURE C2-F4**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, FS, JSM, JN, RT, DBR**Date Started:** 10/9/15**Date Completed:** 10/14/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** Burial 52**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 113cm**Width:** 40cm**Top Depth:** 44cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside coffin, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) outside**Closing Depth:** 64cmbd (head), 68cmbd (center), 65cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, wood, nails, bolts, nameplate**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

10/12/15: RT began excavations. Shaved surface, could not distinguish any Feature boundaries near east end. Small area of darker soil.

10/13/15: FS & DBR located boundaries. Scraped down to find infant sized coffin. Photographed at depth of top of wood (47cmbd). Exposed very decomposed cranium.

10/14/15: Excavated down to bedrock. Remains removed from western end of coffin. Multiple large nails found at east and west ends of coffin. Nameplate removed in multiple pieces. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F5**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DCM, FS, JSM**Date Started:** 10/9/15**Date Completed:** 10/12/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 125cm**Width:** See notes**Top Depth:** 62cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside coffin outline, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) outside coffin outline**Closing Depth:** 82cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** On trench plan**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Width: 45cm (west), 35cm (east).

10/12/15: Scraped down with trowel to find an empty shaft. Exposed coffin bottom, hexagonally shaped. Photographed. Samples collected.

FEATURE C2-F6

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, FS, JSM, RT, AN

Date Started: 10/9/15

Date Completed: 10/12/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: Burial 51

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Possible shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 105cm

Width: See notes

Top Depth: 59cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 88cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails, caps

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: On trench plan

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Possible burial shaft

Notes:

Width: 48cm in west end, 40cm in east end.

Minimal disarticulated bone present, mostly empty coffin. Coffin fragments removed.

Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F7

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, SM, BW, FS, RT

Date Started: 10/12/15

Date Completed: 10/13/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 206cm

Width: 65cm

Top Depth: 83cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 120cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails, hardware, ceramic

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

10/12/15: Shovel shaved to determine boundaries.

10/13/15: FS & RT exposed coffin outline, troweled and screened interior. Exposed bottom of rectangular coffin. Top of coffin wood at 115cmbd. Samples removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F8**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DLB**Date Started:** 10/14/15**Date Completed:** 10/15/15**Section:** Courtyard**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** Burial 54**Shape:** Rectangular/square**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 103cm**Width:** 109cm**Top Depth:** 66cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 74cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Large, squarish burial shaft.

No defined coffin outline. Hardware, nails, bone and teeth present.

Excavated down to cranium and subsoil. With no coffin outlines, rest of burial probably dug through.

Shaft appears to be deeper on north side, or could be another shaft.

Teeth found away from cranium to the northeast in possible second shaft.

10/15/15: Photographed. Remains removed. Investigated north end to determine possible second shaft. Northern side determined to be Feature C2-F11.

FEATURE C2-F9**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** JN**Date Started:** 10/14/15**Date Completed:** 10/16/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 192cm**Width:** 50cm**Top Depth:** 68cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 106cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, button, pipe bowl fragments**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

10/15/15: Determined boundaries, shovel shaved and troweled to investigate possible burial.

10/16/15: Continued excavation. Found bottom of rectangular coffin at 104cmbd. Samples taken. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F10**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DBR, SM**Date Started:** 10/14/15**Date Completed:** 10/14/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 121cm**Width:** 20cm**Top Depth:** 113cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mottled silty sand**Closing Depth:** 120cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, hardware, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** On trench plan**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Noted during machine excavation and stopped to record Feature.

Possible northern edge of an east to west shaft at edge of trench.

Found two coffin handles, wood remnants, coffin nails and lots of caps pushed into a pile.

FEATURE C2-F11**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** AN, FS**Date Started:** 10/15/15**Date Completed:** 10/15/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** Burial 55**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 104cm**Width:** 33cm**Top Depth:** 65cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand inside coffin, pale brown (10YR 6/3) coarse silty sand outside coffin**Closing Depth:** 74cmbd**Cultural Material:** Teeth, wood, nails, screw caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature located .13m south of west wall and .93m north of the south corner of Feature C2-F8.

Determined coffin outline from screw caps and wood stain. Tapered coffin, slightly wider at west end. Originally found teeth when excavating Feature C2-F8, but noted a distinct boundary line at north of Feature. Followed and revealed a separate burial shaft. Relabeled tooth bag as Feature C2-F11, Burial 55. Began excavation. Infant sized coffin, 73cm x 24cm. Only teeth recovered. No in situ burial.

FEATURE C2-F12

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, AN

Date Started: 10/16/15

Date Completed: 10/16/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 128cm

Width: 51cm

Top Depth: 61cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 70cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

10/16/15: Outlined soil stain. Shovel shaved and troweled to determine boundaries. Found bottom of coffin at 65cmbd. Samples taken. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F13

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS, BW

Date Started: 10/20/15

Date Completed: 10/21/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Gravestone

Orientation: East to West

Length: 57cmbd

Width: 27cmbd

Top Depth: 19cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 32cmbd

Cultural Material: Nails, headstone, glass, brick

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Gravestone

Notes:

Broken gravestone.

FEATURE C2-F14

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, RT

Date Started: 10/20/15

Date Completed: 10/20/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-F5

Burial Association: None

Shape: Irregular

Type: Gravestones

Orientation: East to West

Length: See notes

Width: n/a (in wall profile)

Top Depth: 8cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside Feature, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand
outside Feature

Closing Depth: 78cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails, headstones

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Gravestones pushed together

Notes:

Length: 103cm east to west in wall. Three headstones, located in north wall. Not in situ.

FEATURE C2-F15

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, RT, BW, KS, JSM, JN, DCM

Date Started: 10/20/15

Date Completed: 10/22/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Burial Association: Burial 56

Shape: Irregular

Type: Scattered

Orientation: Semi East to West

Length: 151cm

Width: 78cm

Top Depth: 22cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam

Closing Depth: 26cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, nails, hardware, bottle glass, marble

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: No shaft, cluster of bones and artifacts

Notes:

Feature found when backhoe exposed bone.

No discernable boundaries, no coffin

Bone mixed with bottle glass, nails and some coffin hardware.

10/22/15: KS & DCM began excavations. Completed excavation. Remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F16

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, SV, KS, DLB

Date Started: 10/21/15

Date Completed: 10/30/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Burial Association: Burial 60

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 96cm

Width: 40cm

Top Depth: 24cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) very compact sandy silt

Closing Depth: 72cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, screw caps

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

10/21/15: Began excavations. Thin line of coffin wood and nails on south and west side. Possible multiple child sized burials on large rectangular shaft.

10/22/15: Stacked coffins. Top of first coffin at 33cmbd at western wall. Bottom of first coffin and top of second coffin at 62cmbd.

10/24/15: Continued excavation. Took out eastern wall, exposed femurs abutting eastern end of coffin. No cranium as of yet. Bottom of coffin revealed with traces of varnish.

10/26/15: Photographed. Exposed bone at 64cmbd.

10/7/15: Photographed. Barriers between Feature were removed. Photograph of cranium at "Level 2" taken when removed from northeast corner and cleaned. Removed possible left tibia. Revealed left os coxa (consistent with a female), three long bones, another possible os coxa in southeast corner, possible second cranium fragments, possible sacrum and more long bones (possible arm bones).

10/29/15: Removed right tibia, possible left fibula, possible humerus, cranium fragments, possible right os coxa, one mandible with 1st adult molar, possible radius in situ and more long and short bones.

10/30/15: Rest of remains removed. cranium fragments found with unerrupted possible upper molar. Molar appears to be permanent but fragmentary. If tooth is a permanent upper molar, the child is approximately 1- 4 years of age.

FEATURE C2-F17**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SV, KS, JSM, JN, RT, BW**Date Started:** 10/20/15**Date Completed:** 11/7/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-5**Burial Association:** Burial 57**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 98cm**Width:** 39cm**Top Depth:** 24cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellow brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 73cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, handles, nameplates, possible coins, button, headstones**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** See Feature Form**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

10/22/15: One of three roughly child-sized burials in large rectangular burial shaft.

10/23/15: Burial is very fragmented and of an adult or multiple adults.

10/24/15: Continued to expose bones. Made rough sketch to show fragmentary and complete bones mixed.

10/26/15: Photographed. Bones exposed at 60cmbd.

10/27/15: Determined Burials 57, 60 and 61 were all in same long rectangular shaft, but each was an individual box of burial remains. Photographed. Began to remove remains. Fragments of multiple individuals bagged as #1, #2...

10/28/15: Removed long bones around craniums. Expanded north wall in order to remove some long bones.

10/30/15: Continued to remove long bones in order to expose more area around four crania. North wall was taken back further. Removed coffin nails and caps on two corners.

10/31/15: Continued to expose and remove remains. Exposed possible coin between bone fragments.

Photographed. Left in situ.

11/2/15: Continued to expose and remove remains. Took down south wall to access remains from the side and not from above. Found second possible coin and a four holed button. Bagged both "coins" and button under personal. Exposed a nameplate on south wall.

11/3/15: Photographed to show progress. One cranium removed, four visible ones left. Bone mass taken off femora.

Removed more long bones. Second nameplate identified, fragments sampled.

11/4/15: Photographed. Removed two craniums. Exposed child's cranium (#6) between two adult craniums toward Southeast section. Removed mostly pelvises and long bones. Left three unfinished bags with remains in burial until more bones removed.

FEATURE C2-F17 (continued)

11/5/15: Photographed. Continued to remove more long bones. Exposed another cranium mid-shaft. Coffin hardware bagged. White metal fragments found and deemed to be remnants of nameplates and hardware. Left partially removed remain bags in burial.

11/6/15: BW & KS continued excavation. Photographed at 63cmbd. Removed five long bones, one bag cranial fragments and one bag ribs along north side. Exposed bisected femoral head. Three unmarked artifact bags left in burial by their corresponding bones per RT. Three visible craniums remain, added to "misc. bone" bag due to extreme fragmentation. All remaining bone bags put in new box. Unit was dry when uncovered.

11/7/15: Photographed. Continued to expose and remove bone. Coffin handle found at mid-north section of burial. One cranium partially removed, most in in box. Cranial fragment bag left on top of corresponding cranium to be finished. Whole handle left in situ to be removed after cranium then femur. Pelvis and more long bones located under chin of cranium to be removed. Bags to corresponding unfinished bones left in situ.

11/9/15: No opening depth. Photographed. Large cranial bone of infant cranium (#6) and teeth in south east corner bagged. Fragments of cranium (#8) in southwest corner bagged. Metal nameplate and handle further exposed. Coffin nail in situ located outside of cranium by west wall. Partially removed occipital bone of cranium (#7) from northeast corner. Removed one right tibia and radii. Pelvis fragments from center of unit bagged. Removed cranial fragments (#7) and two associated adult teeth located in a northeast to southeast area, halfway between corner and east wall. Lone bone fragment in northwest corner bagged. Two miscellaneous teeth and bone bagged after screening. One tooth and handle bagged and previously bagged right ulna left in burial.

11/11/15: BG & JN continued excavation. Photographed. Renumbered crania with craniums #1-4 already removed. cranium #5 located in center third of burial, cranium #6 belongs to an infant/child, cranium #7 located in northeast corner, cranium #8 located in southwest corner, cranium #9 located in center east. Additional miscellaneous bone, parts of cranium #7 and all of cranium #5 removed.

11/13/15: JSM & BW continued to remove remains. Completed removing craniums #5 and #7, more pelvis fragments.

11/16/15: JN & BW fully removed femora at northern and northeastern edges of Trench. Removed several radii and ulnae. Mandible found under femur at northwest edge, partially excavated. Portion of a scapula and clavicle were fused to mandible. Large amount of decomposing wood was nearly adhered to bone. Portions of vertebrae found at northern edge. Remains from Boone Avenue DRC Cemetery reburied in dynamite box, buried ca 1911.

FEATURE C2-F18**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, RT**Date Started:** 10/21/15**Date Completed:** 10/22/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-5**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** Scattered**Orientation:** N/A**Length:** n/a**Width:** n/a**Top Depth:** 25cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 55cmbd**Cultural Material:** None**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Non cultural soil stain...possibly formerly tree roots.**Notes:**

Indistinguishable boundaries; excavated down and determined not to be cultural. Continued beneath into brown sand.
Determined not a cultural feature.

FEATURE C2-F19**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, RT, KS, DCM**Date Started:** 10/22/15**Date Completed:** 10/23/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-5**Burial Association:** Burial 58**Shape:** Indistinguishable**Type:** Scattered**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** n/a**Width:** n/a**Top Depth:** 23cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 25cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, nails, hair, metal ring, glass, plastic**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** No shaft, some in situ**Notes:**

Bone scattered in eastern end of trench with possible cranium in situ.
Shovel shaved and troweled after backhoe exposed bone fragments.
Found remainder of cranium and additional bone fragments in situ. Only bone found in situ.
Found associated plastic, glass, nails and metal ring (possibly jewelry-bagged separately).
Hair found attached to cranium.
10/23/15: Remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F20

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JN, JSM, RT

Date Started: 10/23/15

Date Completed: 10/29/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Burial Association: Burial 61

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 100cm

Width: 43cm

Top Depth: 24cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 76cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, wood, nails, handles,

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Cut cow bone found in southwest corner of Feature, coffin wood present in northwest corner.

Possible multiple child sized burials in large rectangular shaft. Reinterred in dynamite box.

10/24/15: Continued to excavate bones. Exposed metal remnants and more bones jumbled together towards northeast section. Found a clover leaf-like hinge, left in situ.

10/26/15: Photographed bone at 63cmbd.

10/27/15: Photographed. Continued to excavate bones. Exposed cranium, probable humerus or femur, hardware handles and additional coffin nails. Copious amounts of coffin hardware were uncovered beneath cranium in northeast corner. cranium interlocked with remaining bones, left in situ.

10/29/15: Continued to excavate bones. Multiple long bone fragments recovered in addition to some animal one, a radius, a tibia and a nearly intact left femur. Several nails and small pieces of hardware were exposed. The majority of cranium remains in Feature, a small segment was removed and placed in box.

FEATURE C2-F21

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DCM, JB

Date Started: 10/22/15

Date Completed: 10/23/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Burial Association: Burial 59

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 166cm

Width: See notes

Top Depth: 15cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) compact silty sand

Closing Depth: 23cmbd (center), 24cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, nails, leather/material, glass, battery core, plastic

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Width: 40cm west end, 30cm east end.

Coffin nails located along west and south perimeter. Wood line on south perimeter. North quarter truncated by backhoe. May be associated with cranium in Burial 58 to the southwest. Left femur, tibia, fibula and right tibia present.

10/23/15: Exposed right femur, tibia and partial pelvis. No upper body. Remains removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F22

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB, BG

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Burial Association: Burials 62 & 62A

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: See notes

Width: 45cm

Top Depth: 78cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 91cmbd (head), 90cmbd (center), 84cmbd (feet) of Burial 62

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, white metal handles, buttons

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Length: 60cm in Trench C2-3, 80cm in Trench C2-4.

Burial 62A discovered in Burial 62.

Remains of Burial 62A are most likely those of a child approximately 3-5 years of age. Only teeth and partial cranium found.

10/31/15: Remains of a young adult (approximately 13-18 years of age) were found based on multiple long bones. Coffin handles, nails and other hardware were removed.

11/2/15: Child's cranium was resting on pelvis of Burial 62, removed. Remains in Burial 62 are small in size, possibly female. Hexagonal coffin with nameplate over pelvis. Three porcelain buttons located directly A2454

adjacent to the north of the right tibia and femur. Hands on right pelvis, possibly clasped. Removed tibiae, femora, pelvis, ulnae, radii, humeri and right phalanges.

11/3/15: Rest of remains removed.

FEATURE C2-F23

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB, BG

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3, C2-4

Burial Association: Burials 63 & 63A

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: See notes

Width: 45cm

Top Depth: 53cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 86cmbd (head), 92cmbd (center), 90cmbd (feet) of Burial 63A

Cultural Material: Bone, wood, teeth, nails, bolt caps, bolts, possible shroud pin, button, dentures

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Length: 104cm in Trench C2-3, 40cm in Trench C2-4.

10/29/15: FS & BG opened. Removed mud on top in Trenches C2-3 and C2-4. Shovel shaved Trench C2-3 down to find bounds and coffin wood. Exposed cranium, possibly female or young adult. Exposed right humerus and possible clavicle. Bolt caps and coffin nails placed sporadically around Trench. Located a distinct coffin line on north side.

10/30/15: May contain two distinct burials. Possible second cranium located in front and below upper cranium.

Photographed. Two sets of bolt caps located in walls at higher elevations but match others. Long bone of larger size and girth coming up beneath smaller upper body with cranium. Hexagonal coffin lines, designated as Burial 63A.

10/31/15: Completed removing remains of Burial 63. Brought all levels down to Burial 63A. Photographed.

Upper dentures discovered in situ. Burial 63A ready for extraction.

11/2/15: Ante mortem tooth loss, left third molar, right molar, right third molar. Removed cranium. cranium in good condition and can be reconstructed. Right clavicle has abnormal shape at lateral end. Probable behavioral, no trauma callus. Very robust muscle/ligaments attachments of left forearm. Extra left forearm collected, most likely part of Burial 62. One white button exposed between femoral heads. Left humerus, few left ribs, pelvis and femora need to be extracted.

11/3/15: Completed removing remains of Burial 63A. Bone spur on left femoral head. Degraded left os coxa indicates a probable female.

FEATURE C2-F24

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB, BG

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/6/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3, C2-4

Burial Association: Burial 64

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: See notes

Width: 63cm

Top Depth: 53cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact sandy silt

Closing Depth: 62cmbd (head), 73cmbd (center), 68cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, white metal handle, nameplate, buttons

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Length: 125cm in Trench C2-3, 50cm in Trench C2-4.

Decorated chrome handle found. Unlike any others recovered to date.

10/29/15: FS & BG continued to scrape off mud to discern bounds.

11/4/15: Exposed sternum, humeri, femora and right tibia. Right femur and tibia located in northern wall. Nameplate present on pelvis. Hands placed on pelvis.

11/5/15: Recovered one button near right wrist, one button between left radius and ulna and two more buttons from between the maxilla and mandible.

11/16/15: Removed left tibia and fibula, femora, scapula, vertebrae, humeri. Coffin hardware and wood also removed.

FEATURE C2-F25**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** DLB, JN**Date Started:** 11/4/15**Date Completed:** 11/4/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** Burial 65**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 113cm**Width:** 40cm**Top Depth:** 60cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 73cmbd (head), 72cmbd (center), 72cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, nail caps, nameplate, possible shroud pin**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Coffin contains two possible individuals, both children (1 approximately 3-4 years of age, 1 approximately 5-6 years of age).

Photographed full Feature with nameplate, cranium and teeth.

Disintegrating femora found at east end of coffin.

FEATURE C2-F26**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** AN, JWB**Date Started:** 11/2/15**Date Completed:** 11/2/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 214cm**Width:** 45cm**Top Depth:** 71cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) slightly sandy silty loam**Closing Depth:** 101cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails, hardware, buttons**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** Yes**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Previously exhumed burial.

Length of Feature suggests two possible burials.

FEATURE C2-F27

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, BRG

Date Started: 11/3/15

Date Completed: 11/4/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 100cm

Width: 62cm

Top Depth: 60cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 73cmbd

Cultural Material: Glass, corroded iron

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Defined boundaries, troweled down.

FEATURE C2-F28

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, BRG, SV

Date Started: 11/3/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular/irregular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 115cm

Width: 151cm

Top Depth: 65cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 88cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood fragments, nails, hardware

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Large Feature with multiple possible burials. Burials were possibly exhumed together creating the dark stain.

Features inside main Feature are rectangular in shape.

Focused excavation on northern half.

FEATURE C2-F29

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SV, BG, JB

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/5/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 160cm

Width: 65cm

Top Depth: 63cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand inside coffin outline, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty sand outside coffin outline

Closing Depth: 78cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood fragments, nails, hardware

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Small, very shallow coffin stain at 73cmbd, 17cm x 55cm in length. Feature extended after shovel shaving. Features C2-F28 and C2-F29 possibly contain more than one shaft. Cluster of wood and hardware in center. Coffin wood outline appears hexagonal.

FEATURE C2-F30

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JN, BG, AN, JB

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/5/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 200cm

Width: 160cm

Top Depth: 43cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 111cmbd

Cultural Material: Nails, hardware

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Feature consists of a large square soil stain with coffin nails and hardware throughout. Within it are Features C2-F28, C2-F29 and C2-F31 which contains Burials 66 & 66A. Excavating each of these features individually.

FEATURE C2-F31

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JN, AN, BG, CWW, SM, DCM, DB, FS, SV

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/14/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: Burials 66 & 66A

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 184cm

Width: 50cm

Top Depth: 49cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 97cmbd (head), 103cmbd (center), 105cmbd (feet) of Burial 66A

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, painted wood, nails, nail caps, bolt caps, nameplate, buttons

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Cranial fragments located at west end, long bones located towards center.

FEATURE C2-F32

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, AN, CWW

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/18/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 130.5cm

Width: 42.5cm

Top Depth: 56cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 77cmbd

Cultural Material: Painted wood, deteriorated nails, nameplate

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

11/5/15: Parallel to Features C2-F33, C2-F34, C2-F35, C2-F36.

11/16/15: Wood fragments collected from top of Feature. Shovel shaved around Feature then troweled down to identify a small coffin outline at 59cmbd. Photographed. Began removing coffin fill, excavated down to soil change (likely sub soil). Flat nail located in center of west end, likely indicates base of coffin. Nails at north and south corners at west end were so deteriorated that they could not be collected.

11/18/15: SM continued to expose coffin walls. Photographed. Nameplate remnants located and removed in pieces at 67cmbd. AN continued to expose coffin bottom in eastern half. Coffin base at mid-body as well as a portion of the sidewall were painted blue. Photographed as blue faded quickly. Coffin wood was very thick. Clayey gray and yellowish brown mottled soil beneath coffin.

FEATURE C2-F33
Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, JB, CWW, BW, AN, DLB, BRG, JN, SV**Date Started:** 11/5/15**Date Completed:** 11/24/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 69**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 204.5cm**Width:** 59cm**Top Depth:** 69cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 99cmbd (head), 98cmbd (center), 99cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, nameplate, 19th century ceramic sherd, buttons**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

11/5/15: 2nd in a row of Features in Trench C2-2. Parallel to Features C2-F34, C2-F35, C2-F36. Eastern 40cm is actually part of Trench C2-3.

11/20/15: FS & BW scraped down to open, AN screened. cranium exposed in western end, designated Burial 69. Wooden coffin remains located southwest of cranium. Two dozen plus metal coffin caps recovered, each approximately 12-15cm apart. Wooden coffin walls on north side. 19th century ceramic sherd in upper strata. 10cm coffin wood fragment with large knot bagged. Coffin stain discovered in east end, position of metal caps confirms.

11/23/15: DLB & BW excavated into coffin. Exposed tibiae, fibulae, femur, right arm, partial left humerus, right pelvis and nameplate.

11/24/15: BRG, JN & SV completed excavation. Remaining cranium, humerus, radius, ulna and scapula were removed. Several large, hard pieces of wood were discovered towards the bottom of the shaft. Four small, white buttons were found between the cranium and disintegrated ribs. Photographed. Final depths taken.

FEATURE C2-F34
Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, JB, CWW, DCM, KS**Date Started:** 11/5/15**Date Completed:** 11/24/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 70**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 173cm**Width:** 58cm**Top Depth:** 69cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 101cmbd (head), 97cmbd (center), 93cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, caps, white metal**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

11/5/15: Least defined Feature in a row of Features. Parallel to Features C2-F33, C2-F35, C2-F36, C2-F32.

11/20/15: DCM & KS opened Feature. Some lines found on north and south sides of Feature, still need to locate east and west lines. Found nails, caps and coffin wood.

11/24/15: DCM & KS exposed crania, right pelvis, femora, tibia, humerus, right ulna and radius. Left ulna and radius are missing.

FEATURE C2-F35
Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, JB, CWW, BG, DLB**Date Started:** 11/5/15**Date Completed:** 11/23/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 68**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 182cm**Width:** 63cm**Top Depth:** 69cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 110cmbd**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** See Feature Form**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Length: 110cm in Trench C2-2, 72cm in Trench C2-3.

11/5/15: 4th in a row of Features in Trench C2-2. Parallel to C2-F33, C2-F34, C2-F36, C2-F32.

11/20/15: CWW & BG began excavations. Bone present, labelled as Burial 68. Inner coffin lines present, drawing completed. Wood present outside coffin lines around edges of grave shaft. Coffin outline tapers at 72cmbd in center.

11/23/15: DLB scraped walls to remove remainder of wood from shaft lining.

FEATURE C2-F36

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB, CWW

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/20/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Burial Association: Burial 67

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 188.5cm

Width: 59cm

Top Depth: 79cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam

Closing Depth: 107cmbd (head), 105cmbd (center), 108cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, nail caps, handles, nameplate, black cloth

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

Length: 96.5cm in Trench C2-2, 92cm in Trench C2-3.

11/5/15: 5th in a row of Features in Trench C2-2. Located just north of Trench C2-1. Parallel to Features C2-F33, C2-F34, C2-F35, C2-F32.

11/13/15: Large amounts of eroded wood and hardware uncovered during troweling. Outer stain line indicates grave shaft, inner wood lines indicate a tapered coffin. Cranial bone exposed at west end of Feature.

11/16/15: DLB & DCM continued excavation. Exposed cranium, upper and lower jaw containing first molar, left humerus, femora and tibiae. Nameplate, handles and coffin wood also exposed.

11/17/15: DCM & BG finished exposing remains. Photographed.

11/18/15: DCM & BG removed cranium, right forearm, legs, right pelvis, right ribs and scapula.

11/19/15: DCM removed humeri, left arm, left ribs. Uncovered black cloth, possibly silk, under right humerus.

11/20/15: DCM & KS removed remaining bone and artifacts. Photographed. Final depths taken.

FEATURE C2-F37**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, DLB, JWB**Date Started:** 11/20/15**Date Completed:** 11/23/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular/square**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 167cm**Width:** 72cm**Top Depth:** 93cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand**Closing Depth:** 100cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, nails**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Roughly square. May be associated with Burial 66 or Feature C2-F27?

11/23/15: DLB & JWB defined edges of rectangular coffin stain. Bottom of coffin stain visible. Excavated through coffin bottom to compact soil.

FEATURE C2-F38**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** SM, JB**Date Started:** 10/27/15**Date Completed:** 11/23/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-4**Burial Association:** None**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 187cm**Width:** Bisected by backhoe**Top Depth:** 52cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand inside coffin outline, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt outside coffin outline**Closing Depth:** 74cmbd**Cultural Material:** Wood, hardware**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** On trench plan (Trench C2-4, north wall)**Photos:** No**Feature Description:** Burial shaft, no human remains**Notes:**

Coffin length: 160cm.

Coffin wood located at the north wall. Remainder of coffin is no longer present.

FEATURE C2-F39

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, DLB, SV, BW

Date Started: 11/24/15

Date Completed: 11/30/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 205cm

Width: 65cm

Top Depth: 59cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 81cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails, diamond shaped brass/copper hardware, button, ceramic

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Very thin gray soil on top of Feature.

Photographed.

11/25/15: DLB & SV excavated 10-30cm into dark rectangular shaped soil stain. No clear evidence of a burial. Soil is mottled yellow brown to dark brown. Needs further excavation to determine if a burial or not.

11/30/15: DLB & BW continued excavation. Exposed coffin wood, nails and hardware at 72cmbd. Hardware was very fragile and deteriorated upon removal. Removed wood fragments.

FEATURE C2-F40

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, DCM, KS, JN

Date Started: 11/24/15

Date Completed: 12/1/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: Burial 71

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 160cm

Width: 42cm

Top Depth: 40cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark gray (10YR 4/1) very compact gravelly sandy silt

Closing Depth: 55cmbd (head), 55cmbd (center), 57cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, nameplate, copper, metal, buttons

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

11/24/15: Troweled down, exposed part of a cranium. Designated Burial 71. DCM to expose.

11/30/15: DCM, KS & JN exposed rest of remains. Dental remains indicated a child (approximately 10 years of age).

Photographed. Removed femora, tibiae, humeri and nameplate. Partial pelvis, ribs and cranium still to be removed.

12/1/15: DCM & KS removed rest of remains. cranium and mandible need cleaning. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F41

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB

Date Started: 11/24/15

Date Completed: 12/1/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 77cm

Width: 39cm

Top Depth: 55cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand

Closing Depth: 67cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nail, headstone

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Possible truncated burial shaft.

Coffin remnants found below headstone that says "Our Pets."

12/1/15: Continued scraping. One coffin nails discovered in a fill shaft with sand and stone down the center of Feature. The rest was a compact gray and tan clay.

FEATURE C2-F42

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, BW, DLB, FS

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/1/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Burial Association: Burial 72

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 109cm

Width: 36cm

Top Depth: 54cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Closing Depth: 74cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, bolt caps, bolt plates, tacks, nameplates, buttons, buckle

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

11/30/15: DLB & BW began excavations. Uncovered wood outline and hardware for a very small coffin.

12/1/15: FS & BW confirmed infant burial. Photographed. Oval nameplate (13cm x 8.5cm) slanted from

63cmbd to 65cmbd, north to south. Removed nameplate and continued to expose burial. Second oval nameplate (13cm x 8.5cm) slanted from 67cmbd to 71cmbd, north to south located beneath first nameplate.

FEATURE C2-F43

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, JN, SV, BW

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Burial Association: Burial 75

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 105cm

Width: 45cm

Top Depth: 51cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 90cmbd

Cultural Material: Bones, teeth, wood, nails, caps, tiny nails, misc. metal, buttons

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

12/1/15: JN & SV defined Feature and began excavations. Nothing found except a small portion of wood on northern wall. Dug 20cm down before being rained out.

12/3/15: JN & BW exposed teeth and cranial fragments. Designated Burial 75. No other bone found. Nails, hardware and ten buttons of varying sizes found. Feature may extend further eastward, but the excavation was completed.

Photographed. Depths taken.

FEATURE C2-F44

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, KS, DCM

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/7/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Burial Association: Burial 73

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 221cm

Width: 54cm

Top Depth: 52cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 103cmbd (head), 108cmbd (center), 109cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, hinges

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

12/1/15: KS & DCM exposed cranial bone.

12/2/15: KS & DCM exposed more cranium, femora, tibiae and tarsals.

12/3/15: KS & DCM exposed remaining skeleton and began removal. Photographed. Ear infection present on right temporal bone.

12/4/15: KS & DCM removed legs, cranium, clavicles and left humerus. Left temporal bone in better condition than right. Right trauma/infection on orbit, temporal ante-mortem tooth loss of several teeth.

12/7/15: KS & DCM removed all remaining bone. Sex determined to be female, approximately 40-50 years of age based on auricular surface of right pelvis and cranium. Photographed. Kept wood samples and scraped down walls.

FEATURE C2-F45

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, BG, RT

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/4/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Burial Association: Burial 74

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 130cm

Width: 54cm

Top Depth: 50cmbd

Level 1

Closing Depth: 96cmbd (head), 105cmbd (center), 110cmbd (feet)

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, nameplate, buttons, dentures

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

12/1/15: BG & RT exposed cranial bone.

12/2/15: Continued to expose cranium and long bones before being rained out.

12/3/15: Continued to expose bones. Nameplate found. Arms crossed over stomach. Adult dentures located next to lower jaw containing molars. Photographed. Depths taken. Left femur and humerus extended into wall. Removed right femur, tibia, fibula and cranium. Two buttons found near right arm.

12/4/15: Remains removed. More buttons exposed next to right humerus. Tiny nail caps bagged and combined with regular sized caps. Photographed. Depths taken.

FEATURE C2-F46

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, BW, FS, JN

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/8/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: Burial 76

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 210cm

Width: 56cm

Top Depth: 50cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Closing Depth: 89cmbd

Cultural Material: Bone, teeth, wood, nails, bolt caps, handles, ceramics, glass, flower pot, flake

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft

Notes:

12/3/15: BW & FS began excavation. Started test trench across west end to determine if Feature was a burial. Encountered half a flower pot, bottle glass, brick fragment and exposed bolt cap and coffin wood. North side hard to discern.

12/4/15: SM & FS determined coffin outline. Exposed wood, nails and teeth. Designated Burial 76. Expanded Feature to expose entire coffin outline. Right ulna found on south wall towards center of coffin. Two animal bones (possibly pig radius and humerus) located in southeastern wall. Six coffin handles, multiple nails, hardware, broken glass, ceramics and flower pot removed. Photographed.

FEATURE C2-F47

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, CWW, JN, SM

Date Started: 12/3/15

Date Completed: 12/4/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 112cm

Width: 51cm

Top Depth: 54cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt inside Feature, mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay outside Feature

Closing Depth: 104cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, large and small nails, handles, buttons, nameplate

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: No

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

FS & CWW began excavation. Found a 99cm x 37cm coffin outline at 82cmbd. Nails in situ around edges. Excavated a further 10cm down from outline and discovered four child sized coffin handles on the north and south walls, coffin nails and three buttons. Rectangular nameplate found near center of Feature but left exposed in situ.

12/4/15: FS & SM removed nameplate at 99cmbd. Cleaned down to sterile subsoil. Coffin appeared to be rectangular or a rectangular wooden vault with a wood coffin inside, but no real supporting evidence.

FEATURE C2-F48**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** CWW, SM**Date Started:** 12/7/15**Date Completed:** 12/8/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-3**Burial Association:** Burial 77**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 199cm**Width:** 61cm**Top Depth:** 55cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 80cmbd (head), 91cmbd (center), 84cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, screw caps, nameplate, wooden button**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Middle aged male with signs of anemia on cranium.

12/7/15: Shovel shaved, identified outline of shaft. Collected wood and one nail from surface of Feature. Mapped.

Remains exposed. Designated Burial 77. Clay soils to south and slightly above, may indicate a protected burial.

Nameplate exposed. Photographed. Exposed cranium, humeri, right pelvis. Partially exposed scapulae and left radius which was most likely next to and underneath nameplate.

12/8/15: Remains removed. Wooden button found at left wrist. Photographed. Removed all artifacts.

FEATURE C2-F49**Project Name:** Crotona Park East, Bronx NY**Excavators:** FS, BW, DCM, DLB, JN**Date Started:** 12/8/15**Date Completed:** 12/9/15**Section:** C2**Trench:** C2-2/3**Burial Association:** Burial 78**Shape:** Rectangular**Type:** Shaft**Orientation:** East to West**Length:** 170cm**Width:** 68cm**Top Depth:** 86cmbd**Level 1****Soil Color/Matrix:** Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt**Closing Depth:** 99cmbd (head), 102cmbd (center), 102cmbd (feet)**Cultural Material:** Bone, teeth, wood, nails, caps, nameplate**Cross-Section Profile:** No**Plan view:** No**Drawings:** No**Photos:** Yes**Feature Description:** Burial shaft**Notes:**

Feature located directly north of Feature C2-F44.

12/9/15: DCM, DLB & JN exposed cranium on western end (profile of that end excavated) then continued to excavate down to coffin wood outline. Nameplate located at 96cmbd, documented and removed. Exposed cranium, humeri, radii, femora and tibiae. Remains removed and walls scraped down.

FEATURE C2-F50

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, BW

Date Started: 12/8/15

Date Completed: 12/8/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Burial Association: None

Shape: Rectangular

Type: Shaft

Orientation: East to West

Length: 43cm

Width: 43cm

Top Depth: 42cmbd

Level 1

Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact sandy silt

Closing Depth: 46cmbd

Cultural Material: Wood, nails, bolt cap, button

Cross-Section Profile: No

Plan view: No

Drawings: No

Photos: Yes

Feature Description: Burial shaft, no human remains

Notes:

Feature located .9m immediately north of Feature C2-F41.

Wood and coffin nails found when backhoeing eastern end of Trench.

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
1	A2-1	A2-F2	67	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
1	A2-1	A2-F2	4	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm, 1 with dotted rim
1	A2-1	A2-F2	1	personal	glass	clear		coffin finial	complete	27mm
1	A2-1	A2-F2	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
1	A2-1	A2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
1	A2-1	A2-F2	19	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	80mm
1	A2-1	A2-F2	22	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	60mm
1	A2-1	A2-F2	80	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
1	A2-1	A2-F2	78	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, hatched rim, 18mm
1	A2-1	A2-F2	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw with cap	complete	slotted, hatched rim, 18mm
2	A2-1	A2-F3	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	69mm by 61mm, illegible
2	A2-1	A2-F3	7	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	70mm
2	A2-1	A2-F3	20	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
2	A2-1	A2-F3	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
3	A2-1	A2-F1	6	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	40mm
3	A2-1	A2-F1	9	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	60mm
3	A2-1	A2-F1	21	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
3	A2-1	A2-F1	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	complete	33mm
4	A2-1	A2-F4	4	architectural	glass	tinted	flat	window	fragment	
4	A2-1	A2-F4	4	personal	metal	brass		safety pin	fragment	
4	A2-1	A2-F4	1	personal	glass	colorless	machine made	glass	fragment	vase neck with etched tulips
4	A2-1	A2-F4	2	personal	glass	colorless	lamp	glass	fragment	
4	A2-1	A2-F4	80	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
5	A3-1	A3-F3	44	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
5	A3-1	A3-F3	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	complete	45mm
6	A3-1	A3-F4	2	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	64mm
6	A3-1	A3-F4	18	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
7	A3-1	A3-F9	21	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
8	A3-1	A3-F10	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
8	A3-1	A3-F10	7	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
8	A3-1	A3-F10	40	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
9	A3-1	A3-F14	34	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
10	A3-1	A3-F12	38	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin brad	complete	20mm
10	A3-1	A3-F12	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	60mm
10	A3-1	A3-F12	14	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	85mm
10	A3-1	A3-F12	120	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
10	A3-1	A3-F12	6	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	complete	45mm
11	A3-1	A3-F16	1	food related	glass	green	machine mold	bottle	fragment	
11	A3-1	A3-F16	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	undecorated, molded rim
11	A3-1	A3-F16	12	personal	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
12	C1-1	C1-F17	2	personal	metal	iron		coffin brad	complete	10mm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
12	C1-1	C1-F17	7	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	5 right, 2 left lugs with brackets and tips. Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
12	C1-1	C1-F17	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin corner decorations	fragment	with wood attached
12	C1-1	C1-F17	6	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
12	C1-1	C1-F17	3	hardware	metal	silver plated white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	Stolts, Russell & Co., ca. 1880 No. 6 thumb screw, 36mm wide, 36mm tall, broken screws
12	C1-1	C1-F17	18	hardware	metal	white metal		unidentified	fragment	
12	C1-1	C1-F17	9	personal	glass	colorless	flat	coffin viewing pane	fragment	2 fragment with paint attached
12	C1-1	C1-F17	9	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
12	C1-1	C1-F17	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	loose knit brown threaded possible cloth, small fragment
12	C1-1	C1-F17	11	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle grip	fragment	Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
12	C1-1	C1-F17	8	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle lug	fragment	Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
12	C1-1	C1-F17	20	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
13	A3-1	A3-F2	30	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
13	A3-1	A3-F2	31	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
14	C1-1	C1-F100	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	
14	C1-1	C1-F100	8	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	11.5cm by 1.7cm, decorative tapered cylindrical bar handle tips, silvered, with floral and basket weave decoration. 5 with partial or complete bracket (arm)

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
14	C1-1	C1-F100	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	3cm by 2.2cm, shell or frond motif
14	C1-1	fill	1	hardware	metal	iron with white metal		door handle	complete	near burial 14; possibly not
14	C1-1	C1-F100	47	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with paint or varnish
14	C1-1	C1-F100	30	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, black
14	C1-1	C1-F100	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	with shank
14	C1-1	C1-F100	17	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle grip	fragment	undecorated bar
14	C1-1	C1-F100	6	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle lug	fragment	8.1cm by 6.2cm by 2.5cm high rectangular white metal silvered lugs with geometric decoration, mold #257. 3 screws. 2 with brackets with floral motif
14	C1-1	C1-F100	13	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
14	C1-1	C1-F100	17	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
14	C1-1	C1-F100	61	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
14	C1-1	C1-F100	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	2cm wide by 7cm long, three-hole decorative plate, floral motif with rope trim, print on reverse "Smith's Patent...NE 3 No.48"
15	C1-3	C1-F3	2	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	1	food related	ceramic	porcelaneous	whiteware	bowl	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	2	food related	ceramic	porcelaneous	whiteware	bowl	fragment	blue tinted
15	C1-3	C1-F3	1	food related	glass	dark green	machine made	vessel	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	8	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with ivory paint
15	C1-3	C1-F3	28	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, brown
15	C1-3	C1-F3	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	1	unaffiliated	other	anthracite		coal	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
15	C1-3	C1-F3	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	22	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	4	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	87mm
15	C1-3	C1-F3	71	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
15	C1-3	C1-F3	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	
16	C1-3	C1-F5	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	plate	fragment	lead glazed one side

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
16	C1-3	C1-F5	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	possible name plate - illegible
16	C1-3	C1-F5	79	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
16	C1-3	C1-F5	65	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, black
16	C1-3	C1-F5	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons, 1 14mm, 2 10mm with shank, 19mm
16	C1-3	C1-F5	11	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	
16	C1-3	C1-F5	2	hardware	metal			coffin hardware	fragment	
16	C1-3	C1-F5	45	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
16	C1-3	C1-F5	14	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	14mm, dotted with piecrust rim
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	glazing one side
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	soft paste	vessel	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	food related	glass	green	machine made	vessel	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	8	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	complete	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	9	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle grip	fragment	small fragments
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	58	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	4	hardware	metal	iron	wire	coffin nail	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	7	hardware	metal	iron		sheet metal	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	2	hardware	metal			wire	fragment	heavy duty, one with a twist
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed two-hole Prosser Button, 17cm
17	C1-2	C1-F6	5	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
17	C1-2	C1-F6	145	personal	glass	light green tinted	flat	coffin viewing pane	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	5	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
17	C1-2	C1-F6	2	personal	metal	copper/brass		cuff fastener	complete	filigreed; found at wrists
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		shirt stud	complete	11mm, concentric circles
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	metal	brass		fastener	fragment	hook shaped
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	metal	brass		brooch	fragment	with large hole for decorative stone or button (missing)
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	metal	brass		pin	fragment	fragment, possible pin for fastening brooch
17	C1-2	C1-F6	1	personal	metal	metal alloy		other	fragment	18mm wide, traces of shank on one side, molded decorative flower petals on opposite side. Button or decorative adornment.
17	C1-2	C1-F6	3	personal	clothing	metal		button	fragment	11mm, metal plating wrapped at edge, eroding

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	hardware	metal	lead		coffin closure	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	3	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	complete grips, two with left lugs, one with right lug and bracket attached. Grips are floral with oval at center. Lugs are roughly triangular with scalloped edge, 65mm wide by 50mm tall.
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	two-hole fish eye Prosser button, 12mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	2	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	complete grips, each with two lugs and brackets attached. Grips are floral with oval at center. Lugs are roughly triangular with scalloped edge, 65mm wide by 50mm tall.
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	personal	metal	iron		belt buckle	complete	38mm by 20mm wide
18	C1-2	C1-F7	14	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	31	personal	organic and extile	leather and cloth		shoe	fragment	shoe leather with tightly woven fabric backing and small tack holes, brown
18	C1-2	C1-F7	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 2 11mm, 1 9mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	personal	clothing	bone		button	fragment	four-hole, 16mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	5	personal	clothing	metal		button	complete	cloth covered, shanked, 13mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	12	personal	clothing	metal		button	complete	metal buttons, no shanks, 19mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	6	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	fragment	Lugs are roughly triangular with scalloped edge, 63mm wide by 50mm tall
18	C1-2	C1-F7	34	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	52	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	80mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	39	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	tops
18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	hardware	metal	wire	wire	nail	complete	40mm
18	C1-2	C1-F7	22	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tufting tack	fragment	
18	C1-2	C1-F7	49	personal	metal	wood with white metal		coffin wood with plating and tufting tack	fragment	22mm, plating coming off, some with tacks
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	automobile	glass	clear	machine made	tail light	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	glass	clear	machine made	bottle	fragment	neck
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	glass	clear	machine made	bottle	fragment	raised design, "A"
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	glass	green tinted	machine made	bottle	fragment	rim
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	organic	shell		hard shell	fragment	
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	red glazed both sides
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	food related	glass	opaque green	machine made	bottle	fragment	flat
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	4	unaffiliated	glass	clear	machine made	bottle	fragment	5mm thick
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	unaffiliated	industrial	cotton	corded	fabric	fragment	two strand corded
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	1	unaffiliated	glass	green		unidentified	fragment	flat glass
over 18	C1-2	C1-F7	3	unaffiliated	glass	clear	machine made	vessel	fragment	3mm thick
19	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	complete grip only from a child's star shaped coffin handle
19	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	partial grip with complete lug and bracket
19	C1-3	C1-F8	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	grip from a child's star handle
19	C1-3	C1-F8	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	partial grip with bracket only
19	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	grip fragments with one lug and bracket
19	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle lug	fragment	partial lug
19	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw and thumb screw plate	fragment	screw similar to Stoltz, Russell & Co. No. 3. Screw plates are three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with three lilies in center
19	C1-3	C1-F8	166	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with traces of white paint and tacks
19	C1-3	C1-F8	37	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	13mm wide, half round coffin trim
19	C1-3	C1-F8	2	personal	textile			fabric	fragment	brown loose weave
19	C1-3	C1-F8	7	personal	organic	leather		leather	fragment	
19	C1-3	C1-F8	1	personal	metal	white metal and iron		pin	fragment	shroud pin, slightly curved
19	C1-3	C1-F8	35	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
19	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	small
19	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	
19	C1-3	C1-F8	16	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	unidentified design

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	both with two lugs attached, 20cm wide. Lugs with 2 screws and hand pointing upward; floral decorated silvered grip with clasped hands
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	one with right lug attached. Lugs with 2 screws and hand pointing upward; floral decorated silvered grip with clasped hands
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	fragment	Lugs with 2 screws and hand pointing upward.
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	plate	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug screw	fragment	Lug screws
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal, organic	brass, wood		coffin wood with attached trim and screw plate	fragment	screw plate is three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with a three lilies in center
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	completely fragmented
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	41	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with white or light mustard colored paint
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	250	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	2 pieces of coffin lid with paint
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	25	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	half round coffin trim, some with white paint and finishing nail. 1.1cm wide, 4cm height
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood with attached trim	fragment	18.5cm, trim painted white
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal, organic	brass, wood		coffin wood with nail	fragment	45 degree angled casket corner with trim
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	21	hardware	metal, organic	brass, wood		coffin wood with nail	fragment	finishing nail in wood
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	7	personal	organic	silk		scarf	fragment	black, possible scarf or collar
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	1	unaffiliated	other	anthracite		coal	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	1	hardware	metal	lead coated iron		coffin hardware	fragment	possible handle??
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	16	hardware	metal	iron/white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	38	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	4	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	No. 3 screw with plate, Stolts, Russell & Co., New York. Screw is 3cm above partial screw plate. Plate is square with inverted hearts on either side, three lilies in center. 4cm long by 2cm wide.
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	9	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	No. 3 screw, Stolts, Russell & Co., New York.
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	42	hardware	metal	brass		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	screw plates are three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with a three lilies in center
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	iron		coffin tack	fragment	
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin trim	fragment	12mm wide, half rounded, curved
19a	C1-3	C1-F8	5	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	with caps
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	complete	in wood fragment
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	30	hardware	metal	iron/white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	6	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	two with white paint
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	1	unaffiliated	other			slag	fragment	
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	110	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	5	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw		
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	50	hardware	metal	iron/brass		coffin tack	fragment	
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	pressed decoration - possibly floral
19/20	C1-3	C1-F8/9	17	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
20	C1-3	C1-F9	16	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
20	C1-3	C1-F9	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	16mm, slotted, missing screw
20	C1-3	C1-F9	14	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	18mm, slotted cap, hatching on rim, missing screw
20	C1-3	C1-F9	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	round, 16mm, missing tack
21	A1-2	A1-F1	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
21	A1-2	A1-F1	15	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
22	A1-2	A1-F2	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
23	A1-2	A1-F3	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
23	A1-2	A1-F3	11	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
24	C1-2	C1-F11	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
24	C1-2	C1-F11	3	personal	clothing	alloy		button	fragment	disc with traces of fabric cover, no eye

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
24	C1-2	C1-F11	2	personal	clothing	alloy		button	fragment	fragments of two buttons
24	C1-2	C1-F11	62	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with traces of paint
24	C1-2	C1-F11	10	personal	textile			fabric	fragment	brown, tight weave, felt?
24	C1-2	C1-F11	40	personal	textile			fabric	fragment	loose weave threads, black
24	C1-2	C1-F11	10	personal	other			paint	fragment	traces on dirt and coffin wood
24	C1-2	C1-F11	3	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	85 mm
24	C1-2	C1-F11	56	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
24	C1-2	C1-F11	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	
24	C1-2	C1-F11	5	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
25	C1-2	C1-F10	2	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	fragment	
25	C1-2	C1-F10	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	2 vine decorated lugs with 2 screws each, bail handle is undecorated and silvered. Russell and Erwin 1865.
25	C1-2	C1-F10	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	3 with right lugs and brackets, 2 with left lugs and brackets; bail handle is undecorated and silvered; vine decorated lugs
25	C1-2	C1-F10	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	vine decorated lugs with brackets and two screws each, 2 with fragment of bail handle
25	C1-2	C1-F10	12	hardware	metal	brass		coffin hardware	fragment	stamped with minor decoration
25	C1-2	C1-F10	20	hardware	metal	iron, white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
25	C1-2	C1-F10	51	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
25	C1-2	C1-F10	8	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	Plates are square with inverted hearts on either side, three lilies in center. 4cm by 2cm
25	C1-2	C1-F10	10	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	1 almost complete, silvered, 2 with plates attached. Plates are square with inverted hearts on either side, three lilies in center, 4cm by 2cm
25	C1-2	C1-F10	23	hardware	metal	white plated		coffin wood trim	fragment	13mm wide, half round coffin trim
25	C1-2	C1-F10	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with paint or varnish
25	C1-2	C1-F10	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	complete	13mm wide, half round coffin trim
25	C1-2	C1-F10	10	personal	textile	fabric		silk	fragment	black collar
25	C1-2	C1-F10	1	personal	ceramic			unidentified	complete	12mm tall by 12mm wide at base.
25	C1-2	C1-F10	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	4 hole Prosser button, 11mm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
25	C1-2	C1-F10	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	4 hole Prosser button, 22mm
25	C1-2	C1-F10	4	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	4 hole Prosser button, 9mm
25	C1-2	C1-F10	37	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
25	C1-2	C1-F10	20	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	corroded
25a	C1-2	C1-F10	8	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
25a	C1-2	C1-F10	250	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with paint or varnish
25a	C1-2	C1-F10	24	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	12mm wide, half rounded
25a	C1-2	C1-F10	70	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
26	C1-3	C1-F12	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
26	C1-3	C1-F12	39	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
26	C1-3	C1-F12	4	personal	clothing	rubber		hair comb	fragment	"R.C. Co G'YEARS Pt May 6 '51", 2.5cm wide by 3.5cm, 6cm, 3cm, 4.25cm
26	C1-3	C1-F12	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
26	C1-3	C1-F12	19	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	some with attached wood
26	C1-3	C1-F12	14	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	diamond
26	C1-3	C1-F12	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	
26	C1-3	C1-F12	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	smaller, heads only
26	C1-3	C1-F12	21	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	25	hardware	metal	brass		coffin hardware	fragment	
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	18	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	13	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	2	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, 18mm
26a	C1-3	C1-F12	8	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	
27	C1-3	C1-13	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	
27	C1-3	C1-13	5	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons; 1 15mm, 1 13mm, 1 12mm with interlocking circle rim, 2 11mm
27	C1-3	C1-13	39	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
27	C1-3	C1-13	7	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
27	C1-2	C1-F10	1	hardware	metal	lead, silver plated		coffin screw	fragment	Similar to Stolts, Russell & Co. No. 11
27	C1-3	C1-13	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted with hatching on rim, 18mm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
27	C1-2	C1-F10	1	hardware	metal	lead, silver plated		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	Plate is square with inverted hearts on either side, three lilies in center. 4cm long by 2cm wide.
27	C1-3	C1-13	105	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	diamond tack caps, 3 almost complete, 45mm by 25mm. Similar to Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. 1865
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	1	food related	glass	brown	machine made	bottle	fragment	
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	55	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
28	C1-2/3	C1-14	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, 18mm
29	C1-3	C1-F16	20	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
29	C1-3	C1-F16	37	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, brown, possibly coffin liner or clothing
29	C1-3	C1-F16	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	four-hole Processor button 11mm
29	C1-3	C1-F16	8	personal	clothing	metal and fabric		button	fragment	metal buttons, almost complete; traces of fabric covering. 2cm
29	C1-3	C1-F16	6	personal	clothing	rubber		button	complete	domed with brass shank, "N. R. Co. P=T" on back, 1855-1870 12mm
29	C1-3	C1-F16	101	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
29	C1-3	C1-F16	68	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	7 with intact shaft; slotted head,
30	C1-3	C1-F15	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	with right lug attached, 20cm wide. Lug with 2 screws and hand pointing upward; floral decorated silvered grip with clasped hands
30	C1-3	C1-F15	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug		with 2 screws and hand pointing upward.
30	C1-3	C1-F15	13	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
30	C1-3	C1-F15	39	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with white paint
30	C1-3	C1-F15	9	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	12mm wide, painted white, half rounded
30	C1-3	C1-F15	36	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
30	C1-3	C1-F15	2	hardware	metal	iron/white metal		coffin screw	fragment	No. 3 screw, Stolts, Russell & Co., New York.
30	C1-3	C1-F15	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	corroded

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
30	C1-3	C1-F15	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	
30	C1-3	C1-F15	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	cap
31	C1-2	C1-F17	2	personal	metal	iron		coffin brad	complete	10mm
31	C1-2	C1-F17	7	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	5 right, 2 left lugs with brackets and tips. Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
31	C1-2	C1-F17	11	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
31	C1-2	C1-F17	8	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle lug	fragment	Lugs roughly rectangular with scalloped edges, dots and piecrust edges, floral motif. Stippled and floral brackets, handle tips with hatching, leaves and vines.
31	C1-2	C1-F17	6	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
31	C1-2	C1-F17	18	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
31	C1-2	C1-F17	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	fragment	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons, 19mm, 1 11mm, 1 10mm
31	C1-2	C1-F17	3	hardware	metal	iron with white metal		coffin corner decorations	fragment	with wood attached
31	C1-2	C1-F17	3	hardware	metal	silver plated white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	Stolts, Russell & Co., ca. 1880 No. 6 thumb screw, 36mm wide, 36mm tall, broken screws
31	C1-2	C1-F17	48	hardware	metal	white metal		sheet metal	fragment	29mm by 27mm
31	C1-2	C1-F17	9	personal	glass	colorless	flat	coffin viewing pane	fragment	2 fragment with paint attached
31	C1-2	C1-F17	9	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
31	C1-2	C1-F17	51	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	18 with paint or varnish, some with brads
31	C1-2	C1-F17	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	loose knit brown threaded possible cloth, small fragment
31	C1-2	C1-F17	2	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
31	C1-2	C1-F17	48	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
31	C1-2	C1-F17	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	diamond screw caps with screw
31	C1-2	C1-F17	29	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	diamond tack caps
31	C1-2	C1-F17	6	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
32	C1-2	C1-19	14	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
32	C1-2	C1-19	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted head, 18mm, one with screw attached
33	C1-2	C1-20	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	coffin hardware with wood and three nail protruding, 95mm by 45mm
33	C1-2	C1-20	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
33	C1-2	C1-20	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons, 11mm
33	C1-2	C1-20	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	1 of 2 name plates
33	C1-2	C1-20	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	2 of 2 name plates
33	C1-2	C1-20	10	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
33	C1-2	C1-20	14	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
33	C1-2	C1-20	1	personal	metal/ ceramic	gold/porcelain		dental bridge	fragment	gold backing and two porcelain upper teeth with porcelain painted gums
33	C1-2	C1-20	95	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
33	C1-2	C1-20	25	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	19 with screws attached, caps are hatched, 19mm
34	C1-2	C1-22	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	complete	
34	C1-2	C1-22	72	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	2 with brass attached
34	C1-2	C1-22	16	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
34	C1-2	C1-22	2	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
35	C1-2	Fill	29	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
35	C1-2	Fill	1	unaffiliated				slag	fragment	
36	A3-1	A3-F8	12	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
36	A3-1	A3-F8	63	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
37	A3-1	A3-F1	2	unaffiliated	organic	wood		wood	fragment	
37	A3-1	A3-F1	55	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
37	A3-1	A3-F1	5	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	thick shaft
38	A3-1	A3-F5	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
38	A3-1	A3-F5	3	personal	metal	copper alloy		pin	fragment	shroud pin, broken into three pieces
38	A3-1	A3-F5	46	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
39	A3-1	A3-F13	55	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
40	A3-1	A3-F7	49	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
40	A3-1	A3-F7	4	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	thick shaft
41	A3-1	A3-F20	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
41	A3-1	A3-F20	1	personal	metal	copper alloy		pin	fragment	shroud pin
41	A3-1	A3-F20	56	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
42	A3-1	A3-F15	52	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
43	A3-1	A3-F21	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
43	A3-1	A3-F21	35	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
44	A3-1/2	A3-F22	8	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
44	A3-1/2	A3-F22	63	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
45	A3-3	A3-F34	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
46	A3-3	A3-F32	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
46	A3-3	A3-F32	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
46	A3-3	A3-F32	7	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
46	A3-3	A3-F32	24	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	brackets, diamond and dot pattern
47	A3-3	A3-F23	8	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	4 with lug attached, with hatching
47	A3-3	A3-F23	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle lug	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	15	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	1	personal	clothing	brass		button	fragment	round, missing shank, traces of design, possibly fabric covered, 18mm
47	A3-3	A3-F23	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	Similar to Stoltz, Russell & Co. No. 36 Screw, 1880
47	A3-3	A3-F23	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	50	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	4	personal	textile	fabric		cotton	fragment	tight woven, black, clothing
47	A3-3	A3-F23	19	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	61	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
47	A3-3	A3-F23	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	
48	A3-3	A3-F35	20	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
48	A3-3	A3-F35	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	complete	hatched edge, 15mm
48	A3-3	A3-F35	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	steep edge with stem, 12mm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	Bail handle with flat lug, grip and bracket, no decoration, scalloped lug. Lug is 6cm cm by 6cm, grip is 11cm by 6cm.
49	C2-2	C2-F1	50	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	architectural	ceramic	porcelain		bathroom tile	fragment	1.8cm by 1.8cm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	architectural	clay	brick		brick	complete	20cm by 9cm by 6cm (one of bricks from lined vault)
49	C2-2	C2-F1	4	architectural	other	mortar		mortar	fragment	1 corner piece. Samples.
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	yellowware	plate	fragment	2.5cm by 1.5cm, base
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff bodied	vessel	fragment	2.5cm by 2.5cm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	15	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	1 with two tan lines
49	C2-2	C2-F1	6	hardware	metal, organic	iron, wood	cut	coffin wood with nail	fragment	
49	C2-2	C2-F1	2	personal	clothing	fabric		button hole surround	complete	
49	C2-2	C2-F1	65	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	2 with varnish, 1 with right angle
49	C2-2	C2-F1	31	personal	metal, organic	white metal, wood		coffin wood with coffin tacks	fragment	diamond tack caps
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		footstone	fragment	44.7 by 26cm by 5.5cm. Rectangle, with rounded top. "Z. A."
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	14.5cm by 7.2cm by 12.5cm. Raised letters "F" "F. U."
49	C2-2	C2-F1	3	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	21.5 by 19.5cm by 5.4cm; 22cm by 18.5cm by 5.5cm; 15.5cm by 11cm by 5.5cm; possibly refit
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	37.5cm by 55.4cm by 7.2cm. Two sides of engraving, rounded top. Front - "CAP'T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY,...ned..." Back - JANE ACKERLEY...DIED April...FE"
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	56cm by 76.5cm by 7.4cm (broken into two pieces) "None knew him but to love him. None named but to praise."
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	33cm by 17.8cm by 7.5cm. Engraving two sides. Front "...DAYS" Back "...much w__ed pa___. She ^s gone to her et.... And numbered with...."
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	24.5 by 24cm by 7.3cm. Engraving two sides. Front "...the dead" Back "AGED...&..."

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
49	C2-2	C2-F1	2	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	less than 60cm long
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	metal	copper		jump hoop	complete	5mm, chain
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	2cm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	clothing	rubber	machine made	shoe heel	complete	men's shoe 8.5m by 8cm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, beaded edge, 10mm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 15mm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	5	personal	clothing	rubber		button	complete	Black shank button, 1.8cm, "N.R. Co. Goodyear's P=T 1851", possibly women's mourning buttons
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	personal	clothing	wood		button	fragment	9mm, brown, center hole, possible cufflink backing
49	C2-2	C2-F1	16	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	62-82cm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	150	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	corroded
49	C2-2	C2-F1	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	complete	diamond, 4cm by 2.1 cm
49	C2-2	C2-F1	125	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	diamond, 4cm by 2.1 cm
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	4	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	1 with brown fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	right side intact lug with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and brown fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	right side intact lug with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and brown fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration. With attached iron plated grip fragment

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	left side intact lug with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration.
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	left and right side intact lugs with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration. With iron plated grip fragment. From left center side of coffin.
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	left and right side intact lugs with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration.
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	left side intact lug with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and brown fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration.

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	right side intact lug with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and brown fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration. With attached iron plated grip fragment
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	14	hardware	metal	white metal/iron	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	iron plated grip** fragments
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	49	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	found with intact handle
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle		left and right side intact lugs with vine/floral decoration, three screws, and traces of wood and brown fabric attached to back; bracket (arm) with vine/floral decoration; and ornate grip tip with basket weave and vine/floral decoration. With iron plated grip fragment. From right side of coffin.
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	with black fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	41	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	corroded, 3 with black fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	59	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	hardware	metal, organic	iron, fabric		coffin hardware with fabric attached	fragment	elongated decorative metal fragment with black fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	architectural	glass	clear	flat	window glass	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	food related	glass	brown	machine made	flask	fragment	base, embossed "51.. N U.S.A."
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	blue transferprint
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	blue and white transferprint
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream colored	vessel	spall	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	2	food related	glass	olive green	machine made	vessel	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	undecorated
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	with traces of possible osteological material

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	220	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	corroded, some with wood attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	4	hardware	metal, organic	iron, fabric	cut	coffin nail	fragment	corroded with brown fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	27	hardware	metal, organic	iron, fabric	cut	coffin nail	fragment	corroded with fragments of black fabric attached
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	rectangular flat possible screw plate
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	2	hardware	metal	iron		fastener	fragment	possible glass viewing plate fasteners with collars; fabric and wood attached.
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal, organic	iron, fabric		hinge with fabric attached	fragment	black fabric
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	7	personal	metal, organic	brass, fabric		round collar with fabric attached	fragment	possible glass viewing pane attachments with fragments of black fabric
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	79	personal	glass	colorless	flat	coffin viewing pane	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	7	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	74-95cmbd
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	38	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	metal, organic	wood, brass		coffin wood with brass attached	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	5	personal	organic	wood, cloth		coffin wood with fabric attached	fragment	black fabric
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	5	personal	metal, organic	wood, iron		coffin wood with iron attached	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, black
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, brown
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	corner fragment, 15mm by 11mm by 10mm
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe bowl	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	unaffiliated	other	anthracite		coal	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	Recessed four-hole Processor buttons
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	head
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	heavy concretions, attached unidentified iron fragment, brown and black fabric fragments attached

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	5	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	diamond, 1 almost complete
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	complete	slotted, 2cm
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	almost complete head
50	C2-2/3	C2-F2	9	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	
51	C2-3	C2-F6	2	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	complete	
51	C2-3	C2-F6	16	hardware	metal	brass		unidentified	fragment	
51	C2-3	C2-F6	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with fabric and clasp
51	C2-3	C2-F6	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
51	C2-3	C2-F6	6	personal	textile	cloth	reddish brown	fabric	fragment	coffin liner, 3 attached to circular wood fragments with hole in center for attachment (grommet?)
51	C2-3	C2-F6	6	personal	metal	brass		fastener	fragment	coffin liner fasteners attached to fabric, two have heavy corded material or thread
51	C2-3	C2-F6	28	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
51	C2-3	C2-F6	9	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	19	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	6	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	75	hardware	metal	brass		coffin hardware	fragment	decorative
52	C2-3	C2-F4	34	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	completely fragmented
52	C2-3	C2-F4	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	32	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	
52	C2-3	C2-F4	23	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	heads, some with shaft fragments
53	C2-3	C2-F3	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	a few with white paint
53	C2-3	C2-F3	2	personal	organic	wood		wood	fragment	with coffin screws
53	C2-3	C2-F3	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
53	C2-3	C2-F3	20	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
53	C2-3	C2-F3	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	
53	C2-3	C2-F3	9	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	heads, some with shaft fragments
54	C2-3	C2-F8	25	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
54	C2-3	C2-F8	42	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
54	C2-3	C2-F8	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
54	C2-3	C2-F8	12	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	
55	C2-3	C2-F11	7	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
55	C2-3	C2-F11	6	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
55	C2-3	C2-F11	9	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
55	C2-3	C2-F11	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	slotted head
55	C2-3	C2-F11	18	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	1cm diameter

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
55	C2-3	C2-F11	1	hardware	metal	lead		coffin tack cap	complete	
56	C2-5	C2-F15	13	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
56	C2-5	C2-F15	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	embossed "DUCTS"
56	C2-5	C2-F15	1	food related	glass	tinted	machine made	bottle	fragment	tinted jar rim with screw threads
56	C2-5	C2-F15	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
56	C2-5	C2-F15	25	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
56	C2-5	C2-F15	5	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
56	C2-5	C2-F15	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	22mm by 12mm by 23mm
56	C2-5	C2-F15	1	personal	stone	marble		marble	complete	white marble
56	C2-5	C2-F15	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	complete	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin brad	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	3	hardware	metal	iron coated with white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	undecorated handles, 1 with attached lug. 9.3cm inside grip, 11.3cm outside.
57	C2-5	C2-F17	2	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	bracket, undecorated
57	C2-5	C2-F17	4	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	fragment	undecorated
57	C2-5	C2-F17	6	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	300	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	216	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button 12mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button 11mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	4	personal	glass	tinted	flat	coffin viewing pane	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	24	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with paint or varnish
57	C2-5	C2-F17	200	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
57	C2-5	C2-F17	2	personal		copper		disks	complete	corroded, 28mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	1	unaffiliated	organic	wood		dynamite box wood	fragment	with wire nail
57	C2-5	C2-F17	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	with slot and no raised rim, 21mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	with slot and hatched rim, 18mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	7	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	with slot and vertical lines on rim, 15mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	11	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	with slot and no raised rim, 8mm, some with screws attached

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
57	C2-5	C2-F17	11	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	with slot and degraded rims, 15mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	with slot and hatching on cap brim, 20mm
57	C2-5	C2-F17	6	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	diamond
58	C2-5	C2-F19	1	hardware	metal	brass		coffin hardware	fragment	11mm, one side flat, one side textured
58	C2-5	C2-F19	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
58	C2-5	C2-F19	10	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
58	C2-5	C2-F19	4	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
58	C2-5	C2-F19	5	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	20th c
58	C2-5	C2-F19	1	hardware	metal	brass		chain link	complete	13mm long chain link with two small brass anchors at either end
58	C2-5	C2-F19	1	unaffiliated	ammunition	lead		bullet case	fragment	flattened
58	C2-5	C2-F19	1	unaffiliated	other	anthracite		coal	fragment	
58	C2-5	C2-F19	1	unaffiliated	ceramic	porcelain	soft paste	unidentified	fragment	possible insulator
59	C2-5	C2-F21	11	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	23	personal	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	4	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	1	food related	glass	amber	machine made	bottle	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	1	food related	glass	brown	machine made	bottle	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	10	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	1	food related	glass	colorless	pressed	vessel	fragment	pressed on one side
59	C2-5	C2-F21	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
59	C2-5	C2-F21	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight woven fabric with white paint/glue on backing
59	C2-5	C2-F21	14	personal	organic	leather		shoe	fragment	possible shoe leather
59	C2-5	C2-F21	1	unaffiliated	other	carbon		battery core	fragment	
60	C2-5	C2-F16	9	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
60	C2-5	C2-F16	1	architectural	glass	tinted	flat	window	fragment	
60	C2-5	C2-F16	69	unaffiliated	organic	wood		wood	fragment	likely dynamite box ca. 1911
60	C2-5	C2-F16	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	hatched, 16mm
60	C2-5	C2-F16	111	hardware	metal	wire	wire	nail	fragment	likely dynamite box ca. 1911
61	C2-5	C2-F20	1	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	undecorated, likely repacked in box ca.1911
61	C2-5	C2-F20	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle	fragment	part of bracket
61	C2-5	C2-F20	5	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	3 with partial cross shaped brackets with hatching and floral motif and partial lugs with heart in center, likely repacked in box ca.1911

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
61	C2-5	C2-F20	100	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	small fragments, likely repacked in box ca. 1911
61	C2-5	C2-F20	11	hardware	metal	iron with white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	fragment	cross shaped lugs with hatching and floral motif, likely repacked in box ca. 1911
61	C2-5	C2-F20	38	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
61	C2-5	C2-F20	1	architectural	glass	tinted	flat	window	fragment	
61	C2-5	C2-F20	8	food related	organic	bone	mammal	food bone	fragment	large mammal cut long bone
61	C2-5	C2-F20	10	food related	organic	bone	mammal	food bone	fragment	medium mammal long bone
61	C2-5	C2-F20	2	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	head
61	C2-5	C2-F20	100	unaffiliated	organic	wood		wood	fragment	likely dynamite box ca. 1911
61	C2-5	C2-F20	3	hardware	metal	copper		coffin screw cap	fragment	diamond
61	C2-5	C2-F20	8	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	3 with tacks attached
61	C2-5	C2-F20	128	hardware	metal	wire	wire	nail	fragment	likely dynamite box ca. 1911
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	6	hardware	metal	iron coated with white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	with partially intact lugs attached, grim inside 9.5cm, outside 11.5cm, lugs
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	107	hardware	metal	iron coated with white metal		coffin handle	fragment	small fragments broken off main handles
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	175	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 16mm
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with brick red paint
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	one piece with white paint
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	missing screw, hatching on rim, 16mm
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	missing screw, slotted, hatched rim, 21mm
62	C2-3/4	C2-F22	140	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	diamond tack caps, some still silvered
62a	C2-3/4	C2-F22	33	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	star shaped, 20mm at points, bubble top, likely child's
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	sheet metal
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	40	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	4	personal	metal	white metal		pin	fragment	white metal coated iron, found near cranium; possible hair pin
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 15mm, found near pelvis
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	complete	slotted head, screw attached
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	15	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted head
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	slotted head, tack attached

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	smaller, heads only
63	C2-2/3	C2-F23	15	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	slotted head
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	18	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed 4 hole Prosser button, 15mm, found near pelvis
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	1	personal	metal/ ceramic	gold/porcelain		dental bridge	complete	gold backing and six porcelain upper teeth with porcelain painted gums
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted head
63a	C2-2/3	C2-F23	9	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	large slotted head
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	3	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	silvered metal; concretions on lug and bracket. Oval brackets, hatched rim with three outer edges (top, bottom, side) decorated.
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	6	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	silvered partial lugs with grips, 3 left, 3 right. Oval brackets, hatched rim with three outer edges (top, bottom, side) decorated.
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	6	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	20	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	61	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	1	architectural	ceramic	porcelain		bathroom tile	fragment	gray, small bathroom style
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	5	architectural	glass	colorless		window	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with brass diamond shaped caps attached
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	3	unaffiliated				slag	fragment	
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		wire	fragment	5cm
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	5	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	missing screw
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	228	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	diamond shaped, 46 with partial stems and partial caps
64	C2-3/4	C2-F24	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	missing tacks
65	C2-3	C2-F25	45	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
65	C2-3	C2-F25	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
65	C2-3	C2-F25	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
65	C2-3	C2-F25	3	personal	metal	brass		pin	fragment	possible shroud pin

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
65	C2-3	C2-F25	25	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	some with partial tack attached
66	C2-3	C2-F31	29	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
66	C2-3	C2-F31	117	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
66	C2-3	C2-F31	54	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw	fragment	
66	C2-3	C2-F31	4	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 2 11mm, 2 10mm
66	C2-3	C2-F31	3	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with traces of ivory paint
66	C2-3	C2-F31	18	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
66	C2-3	C2-F31	8	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	smaller heads
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	20	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	complete	
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	4	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	65	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	13mm
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted with hatching on rim, 18mm
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	18	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted with hatching on rim, 18mm, with screws attached
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed 4 hole Prosser type button
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	45	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
66a	C2-3	C2-F31	1	personal	clothing	wood		button	complete	18mm, attached to coffin wood
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	Silvered bracket and lug. Lug has recessed oval panel with stippling, bracket has two draped curtains with center tassels
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	Silvered undecorated handles, each with two lugs and brackets. Lug has recessed oval panel with stippling, bracket has two draped curtain with center tassels
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	Silvered handles with fragments of brackets and lugs. Lug has recessed oval panel with stippling, bracket has two draped curtains with center tassels

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	154	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	Silvered bracket and lug. Lug has recessed oval panel with stippling, bracket has two draped curtains with center tassels
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug screw	fragment	screw heads from lugs
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	16	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	86	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	700	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	medium and small fragments, some with ivory paint
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	tight weave, plain woven fabric, black
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	4	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	complete	diamond shaped, 48mm
67	C2-2/3	C2-F36	12	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	diamond shaped
68	C2-3	C2-F35	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
68	C2-3	C2-F35	27	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
68	C2-3	C2-F35	7	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 1 14mm, 3 12mm, 3 9mm
68	C2-3	C2-F35	18	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
68	C2-3	C2-F35	35	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	1 with coffin wood, several with tacks
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	9	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	132	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	9	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	hatched with slot, matches tack caps
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	architectural	glass	tinted	flat	window	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream colored	vessel	spall	hand painted brown lines
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze, engine turned
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream colored	vessel	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	36	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	unaffiliated	metal	brass		ring	complete	3cm
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	unaffiliated				slag	fragment	
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	1	personal	ceramic	ceramic		button	complete	2 hole 11mm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
69	C2-2/3	C2-F33	77	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	hatched with slot, matches screw caps
70	C2-2	C2-F34	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	small fragments
70	C2-2	C2-F34	36	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
70	C2-2	C2-F34	78	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
70	C2-2	C2-F34	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	Cap with slot, matches coffin tack caps
70	C2-2	C2-F34	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream colored	vessel	fragment	hand painted brown lines
70	C2-2	C2-F34	19	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
70	C2-2	C2-F34	38	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	cap with slot, matches coffin screw caps
71	C2-3	C2-F40	40	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
71	C2-3	C2-F40	11	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons, 5 17mm, 3 14mm, 2 14mm with dotted rim, 1 12mm with fluted rim
71	C2-3	C2-F40	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
71	C2-3	C2-F40	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
71	C2-3	C2-F40	18	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
71	C2-3	C2-F40	8	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	found immediately on top of name plate
72	C2-2	C2-F42	85	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser type button with rim, 8mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed three-hole Prosser type button with dotted rim, 8mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	basin four-hole Prosser button, 16mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	2	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button with fluted rim, 8mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	11	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 2 11mm, 3 10m, 4 15mm, 1 15mm, 1 16mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	personal	clothing	brass		buckle	fragment	9mm by 7mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	oval nameplate, illegible
72	C2-2	C2-F42	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	oval nameplate, illegible, found beneath first
72	C2-2	C2-F42	80	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
72	C2-2	C2-F42	75	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	precontact	stone	chert	dark gray	flake	tertiary reduction	12mm by 7mm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
72	C2-2	C2-F42	1	precontact	stone	chert	dark gray	flake	secondary reduction	26mm by 13mm
72	C2-2	C2-F42	18	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
72	C2-2	C2-F42	67	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tack	fragment	
73	C2-2	C2-F44	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	complete grips, each with one lug and bracket attached. Lugs are plain with scalloped edge, 65mm wide by 50mm tall.
73	C2-2	C2-F44	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	partial grips, each with one lug and bracket attached. Lugs are plain with scalloped edge, 63mm wide by 50mm tall
73	C2-2	C2-F44	17	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	small fragments
73	C2-2	C2-F44	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle grip	fragment	partial grips
73	C2-2	C2-F44	5	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	fragment	Lugs are plain with scalloped edge, 63mm wide by 50mm tall
73	C2-2	C2-F44	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug screw	fragment	two screw heads
73	C2-2	C2-F44	7	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
73	C2-2	C2-F44	8	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
73	C2-2	C2-F44	55	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
73	C2-2	C2-F44	4	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	complete	screw plates are three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with a three lilies in center
73	C2-2	C2-F44	7	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw plate	fragment	screw plates are three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with a three lilies in center
73	C2-2	C2-F44	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
73	C2-2	C2-F44	19	hardware	metal	brass		coffin corner decorations	fragment	decorative, scalloped, all from one corner piece
73	C2-2	C2-F44	3	hardware	metal	brass		coffin corner decorations	complete	scalloped
73	C2-2	C2-F44	9	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	similar to Stolts, Russell & Co. No. 3
73	C2-2	C2-F44	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw and thumb screw plate	fragment	similar to Stolts, Russell & Co. No. 3. Screw plates are three part; center square, two outer inverted hearts on either side, with a three lilies in center

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
73	C2-2	C2-F44	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
73	C2-2	C2-F44	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with paint or varnish
73	C2-2	C2-F44	31	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood trim	fragment	various lengths, half round trim, 12 mm width, with brass brads, painted white
73	C2-2	C2-F44	1	personal	textile	cloth		fabric	fragment	open weave, plain woven fabric, brown
74	C2-2	C2-F45	97	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
74	C2-2	C2-F45	10	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser buttons, 1 18mm, 5 13mm with fluted rims, 1 11mm, 3 10mm
74	C2-2	C2-F45	1	food related	glass	green		bottle	fragment	small
74	C2-2	C2-F45	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
74	C2-2	C2-F45	104	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
74	C2-2	C2-F45	1	personal	metal/ ceramic	alloy/porcelain		dental bridge	complete	metal alloy backing and five porcelain upper teeth with porcelain painted gums
74	C2-2	C2-F45	36	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	some with tacks
74	C2-2	C2-F45	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	like lead head tack
75	C2-2	C2-F43	7	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	
75	C2-2	C2-F43	10	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
75	C2-2	C2-F43	48	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
75	C2-2	C2-F43	10	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	four-hole Prosser button, 1 16mm, 5 13mm piecrust rim, 3 10mm,
75	C2-2	C2-F43	1	personal	ceramic	ceramic		button	complete	10mm basin
75	C2-2	C2-F43	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
75	C2-2	C2-F43	8	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	complete	with two lugs and brackets attached. Lugs are roughly triangular with scalloped edge, 65mm tall by 50mm wide, width of grip is 105 mm
76	C2-3	C2-F46	9	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle	fragment	some with partial lugs and brackets attached
76	C2-3	C2-F46	20	hardware	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	50	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	2	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	70 mm, 75 mm
76	C2-3	C2-F46	118	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	23	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	2	architectural	glass	tinted	flat	window	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
76	C2-3	C2-F46	9	food related	glass	light green	machine made	bottle	fragment	soda bottle, embossed "YOR" "LE NOT SOL" on side and ".H.S." on base
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	food related	organic	bone	mammal	food bone	fragment	medium mammal humerus
76	C2-3	C2-F46	4	food related	organic	bone	mammal	food bone	fragment	medium mammal radius
76	C2-3	C2-F46	11	food related	organic	bone	mammal	food bone	fragment	large mammal cut rib
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	clear glaze on one side
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	undecorated
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	traces of blue transferprint decoration
76	C2-3	C2-F46	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with traces of metal
76	C2-3	C2-F46	1	precontact	stone	chert		flake	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	14	unaffiliated	ceramic	earthenware	redware	flower pot	fragment	
76	C2-3	C2-F46	8	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	2	unaffiliated	metal	iron		coffin hardware	fragment	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	12	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	63	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	with a trace of the brass diamond screw cap
77	C2-3	C2-F48	90	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	45	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack	fragment	diamond, 2 almost complete, 45mm by 22mm
77	C2-3	C2-F48	5	personal	clothing	wood		button	fragment	completely fragmented
77	C2-3	C2-F48	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	with traces of clear glaze on one side
77	C2-3	C2-F48	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
77	C2-3	C2-F48	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	completely fragmented
77	C2-3	C2-F48	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with almost complete diamond shaped brass screw cap
77	C2-3	C2-F48	3	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with traces of diamond shaped brass screw cap
77	C2-3	C2-F48	83	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with paint or varnish
77	C2-3	C2-F48	100	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
78	C2-2	C2-F49	36	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
78	C2-2	C2-F49	7	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, 18mm-20mm, with screw fragment attached
78	C2-2	C2-F49	12	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, 18mm-20mm
78	C2-2	C2-F49	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	completely fragmented
78	C2-2	C2-F49	14	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	3	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	complete	corroded
79	A3-3	A3-F24	6	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	1 partial tip; 1 partial tip end; 4 partial bar cylinders
79	A3-3	A3-F24	11	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle	fragment	corroded

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
79	A3-3	A3-F24	100	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle lug	fragment	1 partial; 2 partial with brackets
79	A3-3	A3-F24	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	2	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	32	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	1	food related	glass	aqua	machine made	bottle	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	2	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	one thick and one thin; curvature
79	A3-3	A3-F24	12	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
79	A3-3	A3-F24	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	12cm by 3.5cm wide
Total from Burials:			17006							
FEATURES AND TRENCHES										
Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	A1-2	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	18cm by 10.5cm by 2cm
	A1-2	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	13.5cm by 7cm by 2cm, triangular shape
	A2-1	surface	4	hardware	metal	iron		nail	fragment	
	A2-1	trench fill 109 cmbd	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	no screw attached, 21mm, slotted, hatching on rim
	A2-1	trench fill 112 cmbd	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A2-1	trench fill 119 cmbd	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	no screw attached, 21mm, slotted, hatching on rim
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	ironstone	vessel	fragment	
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	yellowware	vessel	fragment	
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	2	food related	glass	amber	machine made	bottle	fragment	
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	2	food related	glass	light green tint	machine made	bottle	fragment	
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	12	hardware	metal	iron	wire	nail	fragment	
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	3	hardware	metal	iron	wire	nail	complete	70mm, 80mm, 90mm
	A2-1	French Drain Fill	1	unaffiliated	ceramic	stoneware		sewer pipe	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F6	17	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	A3-1	A3-F6	2	hardware	metal	iron		screw	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F6	25	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F11	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
	A3-1	A3-F17	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	complete	62mm
	A3-1	A3-F17	8	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F18	30	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F18	11	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F18	7	unaffiliated	metal	iron	flat	sheet metal	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F19	10	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-1	A3-F19	1	personal	metal	brass		pin	fragment	possible shroud pin
	A3-2	A3-F26	28	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F26	11	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, hatched rim, 18mm, 1 with screw attached
	A3-2	A3-F27	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	with black transferprint
	A3-2	A3-F27	75	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F27	2	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F27	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	1 with nail fragment
	A3-2	A3-F28	98	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F28	8	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F28	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted, 18mm
	A3-2	A3-F28	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
	A3-2	A3-F29	38	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	small fragments
	A3-2	A3-F29	123	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F29	20	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-2	A3-F29	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	four-hole depressed Prosser button, 11mm
	A3-2	A3-F29	28	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	A3-2	fill	1	unaffiliated	organic	wood		post?	fragment	found south of post line - 90-120 cmbd
	A3-2/3	A3-F25	10	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	
	A3-2/3	A3-F25	62	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-2/3	A3-F25	4	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-2/3	A3-F25	6	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	very small
	A3-3	A3-F30	11	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	8mm
	A3-3	A3-F30	30	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F30	12	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F30	55	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	several with white paint
	A3-3	A3-F31	1	architectural	glass	colorless	machine made	window glass	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	vessel	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	2	personal	glass	colorless	machine made	coffin viewing pane	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	complete	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	A3-3	A3-F31	75	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	48	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	75	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F31	3	personal	organic/metal	iron/wood		coffin wood with nail	fragment	
	A3-3	A3-F33	71	hardware	metal			coffin nail	fragment	
	A3-3	fill @ S end of trench	1	personal	ceramic	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	35mm by 7mm
	B2-1	trench fill 75 cmbs	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
	B2-1	trench fill 75 cmbs	2	personal	metal	copper		coin	complete	1844 United States One Cent, 28mm
	B2-1	east half	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	38cm by 29.5cm by 10.6cm. Incised border on one side.
	B2-1	east half	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	39cm by 19.5cm by 5.7cm. Five sided, approximately triangular top
	B2-1	east half	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	33.5cm by 13.7cm by 5.7. Rhombus shaped
	C1-1	SE quad of trench	2	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	17cm by 11.5cm wide by 12.5cm. Mirrored scroll detail possibly of a corner, engraved clamshell design below scroll
	C1-1	SE quad	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	22.5 by 22cm 12.5cm "...and tho....how with him...now. Sweet tear a ...ppy as the early dawn....dead"
	C1-1	SE quad	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	7cm by 5cm by 12cm
	C1-2	C1-F18	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C1-2	C1-F18	56	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	one with diamond coffin tack cap
	C1-2	C1-F18	1	unaffiliated	other	carbon		battery core	fragment	
	C1-2	C1-F21	1	personal	metal	white metal		name plate	fragment	
	C1-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	88mm
	C1-2	trench fill	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted head, 18mm, one with screw attached
	C1-2	trench fill	5	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C1-2	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	8.5cm by 6.2cm by 6.5cm
	C1-2	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	4.6cm by 4.5cm by 3cm
	C1-3	C1-F2	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff	vessel	fragment	possible kitchen bowl with brown glaze
	C1-3	C1-F2	1	food related	glass	green tinted	machine made	jug	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C1-3	C1-F2	1	hardware	metal	brass and white metal	short bar	coffin handle grip	fragment	plain bar, with one arm and one tip missing
	C1-3	C1-F2	1	hardware	metal	iron		spike	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	7	hardware	metal	iron		coffin nail	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	3	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle lug	fragment	scallop around bracket, floral design around edge
	C1-3	C1-F2	2	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle tip	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle arm	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	10	hardware	metal	white metal		unidentified	fragment	
	C1-3	C1-F2	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	small four-hole, 10mm
	C1-3	C1-F8 & F9	4	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	14cm by 9cm by 5cm; 5cm by 2.8cm by 2cm; 4cm by 2.6cm by 2cm; 4.2cm by 2cm by 2cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	28cm by 11.5cm by 12cm " _865...MO'S...YS....he(r?)...(a ?)" rounded triangular shape, engraved sides
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	11.8cm by 15cm by 12cm Circular clock-like motif, floral/vine motif within circular area.
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	24cm by 8.5cm by 7cm Raised letters "CAP"
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	7.8cm by 8.5cm by 12.5cm. "AN"
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	6cm by 5.5cm by 13.5 "WIL...CFN?"
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	9cm by 6.5cm by 4.8cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	16.3cm by 15cm by 2cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	4.6 by 4.2 by 1cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	6.8cm by 5.5cm by 1.5
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	4cm by 2.5cm by 8mm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	24.5cm by 10.1cm by 2.3cm

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	11.5cm by 9.8cm by 2.3cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	16cm by 10.1cm by 2.3cm
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		footstone	fragment	40cm by 25.4cm by 2.3cm Rectangular with rounded top "L.D." toward top of stone. Appears to be complete.
	C2-1	East end trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	25cm by 25.5cm by 6cm.
	C2-2	trench fill	1	food related	glass	celadon green		vessel	fragment	north half of trench
	C2-2	trench fill	1	food related	glass	green		bottle	fragment	north half of trench
	C2-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	west wall 3
	C2-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	west wall 5
	C2-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	west wall 6
	C2-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	west wall 3
	C2-2	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	west wall 7
	C2-2	trench fill	1	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	west wall 1
	C2-2	trench fill	5	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	west wall 2
	C2-2	trench fill	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	west wall 4
	C2-2	trench fill	3	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	north half of trench
	C2-2	C2-F32	60	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F32	15	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F32	14	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	slotted with hatching on rim, 16mm
	C2-2	C2-F32	100	personal	metal	white metal		name plate	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F32	138	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	some with moss green paint
	C2-2	C2-F47	106	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F47	3	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F47	6	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw plate	fragment	Similar in design to No. 7 Screw Plate - Stolts, Russel & Co., 1880, 1 with No. 28 Thumb Screw attached (Grecian urn)
	C2-2	C2-F47	5	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin thumb screw	fragment	Similar in design to No. 28 Screw, Stolts, Russel & Co., 1880. 25mm tall by 25mm wide
	C2-2	C2-F47	12	hardware	metal	white metal		unidentified	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-2	C2-F47	5	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle lug	fragment	diamond shaped lugs with two screws and brackets, minimal vine decoration, each 55mm tall by 3.9mm wide. Possibly embossed "86"
	C2-2	C2-F47	4	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle grip	fragment	2 with one lug attached. Hollow bar handle with decorated tip, 65mm interior width, 130mm tip to tip
	C2-2	C2-F47	4	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	four-hole basin shaped
	C2-2	C2-F47	100+	personal	metal	white metal		coffin plate	fragment	
	C2-2	C2-F47	51	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-2/3	C2-F35	75	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-2/3	C2-F35	2	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-2/3	C2-F35	2	personal	organic	wood		shoring	fragment	wood shoring in shaft, one large piece
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	spall
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	175	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	2	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin handle lug	fragment	square shaped with bracket; bracket has anchor motif
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	2	hardware	metal	white metal	short bar	coffin handle grip	fragment	with tips that have geometric designs
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	102	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin hardware	fragment	
	C2-2/3	C2-F7	21	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	thick
	C2-3	trench fill	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	black transferprint rim
	C2-3	trench fill	10	hardware	metal	iron		sheet metal	fragment	north half of trench, found with footstone
	C2-3	trench fill	1	personal	stone	flint	dark gray	gun flint	complete	
	C2-3	trench fill, N half	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	68.8cm by 14.7cm by 4cm. Oblong shaped, slightly rounded top. "M.A.M." at the top.
	C2-3	C2-F5	8	hardware	metal	brass		coffin screw cap	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F5	40	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F5	16	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F9	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F9	9	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	6.50cm length
	C2-3	C2-F9	39	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F9	25	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F9	26	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	1.6cm diameter, some with partial shafts
	C2-3	C2-F9	3	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	1.4 diameter
	C2-3	C2-F9	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	complete	1.6cm diameter

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-3	C2-F9	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 12mm
	C2-3	C2-F9	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe bowl	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F9	2	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	large
	C2-3	C2-F10	3	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle lug	complete	matching coffin handle lugs, circular, ornate design. 4.5cm length, 5.5cm width, 2cm height.
	C2-3	C2-F10	2	hardware	metal	white metal	bail	coffin handle grip	complete	matching coffin handle grips, ornate vegetal design with oval center, 13.5cm long, 6cm wide, 1.7cm height. Similar to Russell & Erwin 1865 No. 1140
	C2-3	C2-F10	2	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	complete	8.5cm and 7cm long
	C2-3	C2-F10	6	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F10	13	hardware	metal	white metal	fancy	coffin tack	complete	2cm diameter
	C2-3	C2-F10	2	hardware	metal, organic	iron, wood	cut	coffin nail with wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F10	7	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F12	39	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F12	6	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F26	79	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F26	63	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	diamond, 2 with wood attached
	C2-3	C2-F26	3	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 2 11mm, 1 16mm
	C2-3	C2-F26	30	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	1	food related	glass	colorless		vessel	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	1	food related	glass	tinted		vessel	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	1	food related	organic	shell		shell	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	2	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	3	hardware	metal	white metal		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	9	unaffiliated	metal	iron		sheet metal	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F27	1	unaffiliated				slag	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	blue hand painted
	C2-3	C2-F28	2	food related	glass	colorless		bottle	fragment	rim
	C2-3	C2-F28	9	hardware	metal	copper		coffin tack	fragment	diamond, mostly tack fragments
	C2-3	C2-F28	42	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	hardware	metal	iron		wire	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	28	hardware	metal	iron		sheet metal	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin brad	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	50	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	2	unaffiliated	metal	copper		battery core	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	37	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F28	1	unaffiliated	metal	copper		battery top	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F29	4	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F29	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F30	17	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F37	9	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F37	10	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F39	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	no glaze
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	clear glaze
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze, two sides
	C2-3	C2-F39	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	traces of slip
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	jackfield type	vessel	fragment	black glaze
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff body	vessel	fragment	yellow glaze (late 18th c. ?)
	C2-3	C2-F39	6	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream colored	vessel	spall	
	C2-3	C2-F39	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	1 with traces of handpainted blue
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	Rhenish	vessel	fragment	brown salt glazed exterior
	C2-3	C2-F39	45	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tufting tacks	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F39	77	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F39	2	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F39	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	depressed four-hole Prosser button, 11mm
	C2-3	C2-F39	2	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F39	3	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	with brass tacks
	C2-3	C2-F39	40	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
	C2-3	C2-F41	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	12	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	1	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	8	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack cap	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	1	personal	clay	kaolin		pipe bowl	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F41	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	42cm by 35cm by 5cm. Broken into three pieces "OUR PETS. EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE."
	C2-3	C2-F50	86	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-3	C2-F50	23	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin screw cap	fragment	some with partial screws attached, 18mm, slotted
	C2-3	C2-F50	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	small, two-hole, 8mm
	C2-3	C2-F50	50	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-4	C2-F38	44	hardware	metal	brass		coffin tack cap	fragment	diamond, 14 with tacks attached
	C2-4	C2-F38	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-4	C2-F38	22	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	2	architectural	metal		wire	nail	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	2	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	vessel	fragment	refit
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	vessel	fragment	curved
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	1	food related	glass	dark green	machine made	bottle	fragment	base embossed with OSS
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	2	food related	glass	dark green	machine made	bottle	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	4	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	12cm by 8cm by 5.5cm; 12cm by 9.5cm by 5.5cm; 10cm by 6cm by 5.5cm; 7.5cm by 6.5cm by 5.5cm
	C2-5	C2-F13, N half	19	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	4.5-13cm length by 2.5-8cm wide by 4-6.3cm thick
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	hardware	metal	brass		screw cap	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F14	5	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	hardware	metal	iron		coffin screw	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F14	8	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	personal	metal	white metal	flat	unidentified	fragment	5.3cm by 3.3cm, possible name plate?
	C2-5	C2-F14	4	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	38cm by 27cm by 3.2cm
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	personal	stone	marble		headstone	fragment	6.3cm by 36cm by 5cm "In Memory of...Wm. Henry, Son of Isaiah and...Margaret Golden...who died Aug. 17, 1848...FE. 1 year 4 mo. & 29 Days. Sweet child! Thou'rt soon released from earth, It sorrows griefs and fears, Born to a clime of angle birth, Beyond this vale of tears."
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	27cm by 33.5cm by 6cm
	C2-5	C2-F14	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	18mm by 22mm by 19mm
	C2-5	C2-F14	34	unaffiliated	organic	wood			fragment	burnt wood
	C2-5	trench fill	1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
	C2-5	trench fill	7	hardware	metal	iron	cut	coffin nail	fragment	

Burial	Trench	Feature	Qty	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
	C2-5	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	possible handle fragment
	C2-5	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	white metal		coffin tack	fragment	almost complete
	C2-5	trench fill	1	hardware	metal	white metal		unidentified	fragment	round folded metal half circle, possible decoration or jewelry
	C2-5	trench fill	1	personal	clothing	ceramic		button	complete	four-hole Prosser button, 12mm
	C2-5	trench fill	5	personal	organic	wood		coffin wood	fragment	
	C2-5	trench fill	14	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	degrading
	C2-5	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	30.7cm by 11cm by 5.2cm
	C2-5	trench fill	1	personal	stone	marble		gravestone	fragment	44.5cm by 39cm by 6cm rectangular
Total from Fill/Features:			3360							
TOTAL COUNT:			20366							

BURIAL 1

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM

Date Started: 7/21/15

Date Completed: 8/3/15

Section: A2

Trench: A2-1

Feature #: A2-F2

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 180cm

Width: 50cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Dark soil outline in some locations (Black 10YR 2/1), wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw/bolt caps in situ (concentrated around lower half of body)

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (fragmented skull)

Upper Body: Yes

Lower Body: Yes (tibiae, femur)

Bone Condition: Fragmented

Top Elevation

Head: 123.5cmbd

Center: 110cmbd

Feet: 110cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 142cmbd

Center: 139cmbd

Feet: 136cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Young adult (possible female)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 3 immediately to south

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Grading for parking lot (?), no evidence of disinterment attempt.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: See

BURIAL 2

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, SM

Date Started: 7/20/15

Date Completed: 7/31/15

Section: A2

Trench: A2-1

Feature #: A2-F3

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 142cm

Width: 46cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Likely rectangular shape

Coffin Hardware: Nails, possible nameplate

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 104cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 140cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (approximately 2-4 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 1 & 4

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, slate pencil

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Pre-excavation plan only

BURIAL 3

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DB, SM

Date Started: 7/20/15

Date Completed: 7/31/15

Section: A2

Trench: A2-1

Feature #: A2-F1

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 67cm

Width: 59cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 112cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 147cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (approximately 2-4 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 1

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Very long, possible burial and disinterment trenches.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Feature shaft on plan

BURIAL 4

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM

Date Started: 7/24/15

Date Completed: 7/31/15

Section: A2

Trench: A2-1

Feature #: A2-F4

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 216cm

Width: 67cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (collapsed skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Brittle

Top Elevation

Head: 155cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 167cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (approximately 5-8 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 2

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, eye clasp hook, glass

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Plan

BURIAL 5

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KOJ, DLB, DCM, FS, RT

Date Started: 7/28/15 **Date Completed:** 8/11/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F3

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 180cm

Width: 70cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (previously removed)

Upper Body: Yes (vertebrae)

Lower Body: Yes (femur, tibia, fibula)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 71cmbd

Feet: 66cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 71cmbd

Center: 70cmbd

Feet: 67cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 13

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 6

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DB

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 8/6/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F4

Shaft Present: No

Length: 170cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, partial right forearm)

Lower Body: Yes (femur, tibia, patellae)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 53cmbd

Center: 55cmbd

Feet: 56cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 55cmbd

Feet: 56cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Slightly crossed

Burial Age: Possible adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 11 & 38

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Grading evident; sheared off tops of left humerus and tibia.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 7

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, TD, BW

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/17/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F9

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 162cm

Width: 56cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (possible lower mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (thorax)

Lower Body: Yes (long bones)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 58cmbd

Center: 58cmbd

Feet: 43cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 71cmbd

Center: 70cmbd

Feet: 69cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 8

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

No skull.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 8

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: TD, JD, JWB

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/17/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F10

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 215cm

Width: 70cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rough rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, possible leather handle fragment (very deteriorated)

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (fragmented)

Upper Body: Yes (fragmented)

Lower Body: Yes (fragmented)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 70cmbd

Center: 73cmbd

Feet: 75cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 83cmbd

Center: 81cmbd

Feet: 79cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Over hips

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 7

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, thin traces of nameplate, possible leather handle

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 9

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, JB, DB

Date Started: 7/29/15

Date Completed: 8/4/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F14

Shaft Present: No

Length: 195cm

Width: 51cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 91cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (over 8 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): West of Burial 1 at higher elevation

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possible disinterment (only human remains recovered in western 50cm).

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 10

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBR

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 8/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F12

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 220cm

Width: 95cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Possible

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape or tapered, possible wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, tacks

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (collapsed/partially intact skull)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri)

Lower Body: Yes (leg bones)

Bone Condition: Good to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 100cmbd

Center: 102cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 106cmbd

Center: 107cmbd

Feet: 110cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): West of Feature 11, north of Feature 13

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possibly graded.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 11

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DBO

Date Started: 8/6/15

Date Completed: 8/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F16

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 165cm

Width: 45cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 67cmbd

Center: 71cmbd

Feet: 70cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 76cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Directly north of Burial 6

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Isolated skull.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 12

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DBO

Date Started: 8/7/15

Date Completed: 8/10/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-1

Feature #: C1-F1

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 105cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Black (10YR 2/1) with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, possible glass

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 96cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 103cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 14 to northwest

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, glass fragments

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 13

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 8/12/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F2

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 163cm

Width: 51cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Possible

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Large section of possible coffin wood along north wall of shaft

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri)

Lower Body: Yes (femur, tibia)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 46cmbd

Center: 52cmbd

Feet: 54cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 67cmbd

Center: 67cmbd

Feet: 60cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Adult (over 20-25 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 19 & 37

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 14

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DJB, DLB

Date Started: 8/10/15 **Date Completed:** 8/13/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-1

Feature #: C1-F100

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 205cm

Width: 63cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Black (10YR 2/1) with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Painted top

Coffin Hardware: Nails, ornate handles, brackets

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae, left tarsal)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 122cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 127cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: East to West

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 12 to southeast

Clothing or Shroud Present: Cloth, button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Partial disinterment.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

Note: Head to east

BURIAL 15

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBO

Date Started: 8/10/15

Date Completed: 8/13/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F3

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 180cm

Width: 65cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty loam

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Possible small wood fragments

Coffin Hardware: Nails, possible handles, possible metal plate

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (fragmented long bone)

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 2cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 16cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): None nearby

Clothing or Shroud Present: Yes

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, possible shroud pin, cloth, wood fragments

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Disinterred. Most of shaft only contained nails. Very shallow upper part of shaft indistinguishable from soil stain around it.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 16

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DLB, RT

Date Started: 8/10/15

Date Completed: 8/19/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F5

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 182cm

Width: 56cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Tapered shape with possible rounded top

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible with teeth)

Upper Body: Yes (humerus, upper shoulder)

Lower Body: Yes (femur)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 8cmbd

Center: 18cmbd

Feet: 15cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 20cmbd

Center: 18cmbd

Feet: 15cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Straight

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Southwest of Burial 15

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, fabric

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, possible name plate, white wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Postmortem trauma (crushed).

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 17

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KV, DBO

Date Started: 8/14/15

Date Completed: 8/18/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F6

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 170cm

Width: 50cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Glass top

Coffin Hardware: Nails, glass

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, autopsy evidence)

Upper Body: Yes

Lower Body: Yes (all present except right tibia/fibula)

Bone Condition: Good

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 28cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 30cm

Center: 36cm

Feet: 25cm

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Folded

Burial Age: Adult (possibly 18-22 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Southeast of Burial 18

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, fabric remnants

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, bullet, cufflinks

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Cranium and right tibia hit by backhoe and dislodged.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 18

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, KVJ

Date Started: 8/17/15

Date Completed: 8/26/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F7

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: Yes (right humerus)

Lower Body: Yes (long bones (may belong to Burial 18A), tibiae, fibulae, pelvis)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 3cmbd

Center: 9cmbd

Feet: 11cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 24cmbd

Center: 24cmbd

Feet: 25cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Possible adult male

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Above Burial 18A, south of Burial 24

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, possible buckle, shoe remnants

Associated Artifacts: Handles

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Compressed northward.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 18A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, KVJ

Date Started: 8/17/15

Date Completed: 8/26/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F7

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: n/a

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (long bone fragments)

Lower Body: Yes

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 10cmbd

Feet: 0cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 31cmbd

Feet: 24cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Below Burial 18, south of Burial 24

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: No

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Compressed and incomplete. Burial 18A pushed north into Burial 18, truncated and very fragile.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 19

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, RT

Date Started: 8/20/15

Date Completed: 8/31/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F8

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 123cm

Width: 39cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Degrading remnants, hard to find boundaries

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handles, painted wood, star (?)

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (ribs, long bones)

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 17cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 30cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Above Burial 19A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Black/red silk

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, painted wood, star (?)

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Parking lot grading.

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 19A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KVJ, DB, DCM

Date Started: 8/20/15

Date Completed: 8/31/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F8

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 198cm

Width: 58cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Semi-hexagonal shape, painted wood

Coffin Hardware: Handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (left arm, right radius/ulna, left tibia/fibula, ribs, vertebrae)

Lower Body: Yes (lumbar vertebrae fragment, spinous process)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 36cmbd

Center: 41cmbd

Feet: 30cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 46cmbd

Center: 45cmbd

Feet: 40cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Bent over hips

Burial Age: Adult (possible male, approximately 25-34 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Below Burial 19

Clothing or Shroud Present: Silk fabric

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, comb (?)

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 20

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, KVJ

Date Started: 8/22/15

Date Completed: 8/24/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F9

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (cranial bone)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 17cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 40cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: Indeterminable

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burials 19/19A

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, screw caps

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Truncated historically when coffin was intact. Cranial area was later shifted/separated from remainder of coffin.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 21

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBR

Date Started: 8/25/15

Date Completed: 8/25/15

Section: A1

Trench: A1-2

Feature #: A1-F1

Shaft Present: No

Length: 114cm

Width: 29cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: n/a

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (distal tibia, fibula)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 47cmbd

Feet: 47cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 51cmbd

Feet: 49cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 22 immediately to north

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Femoral head gone. Pelvis flattened historically. Upper body removed historically (1950s?).

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 22

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DBO

Date Started: 8/25/15

Date Completed: 8/25/15

Section: A1

Trench: A1-2

Feature #: A1-F2

Shaft Present: Yes, partial **Length:** 80cm **Width:** 33cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: n/a

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes, disarticulated

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (tibia fragments, ankle)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 36cmbd

Feet: 36cmbd (distal tibia)

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 51cmbd

Feet: 48cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 21 immediately to south

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Truncated.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 23

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, JB

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 8/28/15

Section: A1

Trench: A1-2

Feature #: A1-F3

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 160cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty loam

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Possible truncation

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (possible humerus)

Lower Body: Yes (possible femur)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 42cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 51cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): n/a

Clothing or Shroud Present:

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, one piece coffin wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possible truncation/bisection.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 24

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB, DJB, KVT, JB

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 9/1/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F11

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 155cm

Width: 55cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Truncation to mid thorax, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handle fragments

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: Yes (ribs, vertebrae)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, pelvis)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 32cmbd

Center: 32cmbd

Feet: 28cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 35cmbd

Center: 35cmbd

Feet: 35cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burial 18 and Burial 33

Clothing or Shroud Present: Possible cloth or leather, possible buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Disturbed, truncated at upper body.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 25

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, SM, FS

Date Started: 8/26/15

Date Completed: 9/1/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F10

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 192cm

Width: 54cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, copper, caps, possible pewter nipple

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (vertebrae, scapula, right hand fragments, radius, ulna)

Lower Body: Yes (long bones, femur fragments)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 7cmbd

Center: 7cmbd

Feet: 0cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 24cmbd

Center: 28cmbd

Feet: 18cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Right arm at side

Burial Age: Child (approximately 4 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Above Burial 25A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Milk glass buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, misc. hardwood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possibly graded.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 25A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DJB, DC, JB

Date Started: 8/28/15

Date Completed: 9/3/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F10

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 183cm

Width: 62cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (vault, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (forearms, partial humerus, ribs)

Lower Body: Yes (pelvis, long bones)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 58cmbd

Center: 68cmbd

Feet: 78cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 79cmbd

Center: 80cmbd

Feet: 81cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Juvenile (approximately 12-15 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Below Burial 25

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 26

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JG, DCM

Date Started: 9/1/15

Date Completed: 9/3/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F12

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 72cm

Width: 25cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand inside coffin, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand outside coffin

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Fragmentary

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (arm bones)

Lower Body: Yes (long bones)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 26cmbd

Center: 25cmbd

Feet: 26cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 34cmbd

Center: 32cmbd

Feet: 31cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Child (approximately 3-5 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burials 19/19A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, nameplate, comb (?)

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 26A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, RT

Date Started: 9/1/15

Date Completed: 9/4/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F12

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Some wood fragments

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Possible (2 long bones in cluster with coffin hardware & wood)

Lower Body: Possible (see above)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 28cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: n/a

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately east of Burial 20

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Disturbed/not in situ. Long bone on top looks sheared.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 27

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DLB

Date Started: 9/3/15

Date Completed: 9/4/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F13

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 145cm

Width: 47cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes

Lower Body: Yes

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 35cmbd

Center: 44cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 61cmbd

Center: 59cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: At sides

Burial Age: Young adult (approximately 15-18 years of age (?))

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately north and west of Burials 19/19A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Milk glass button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, glass, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Sheared. Post burial disturbance pushed remains to north.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 28

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, DJB, JB

Date Started: 9/3/15

Date Completed: 9/4/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2, C1-3

Feature #: C1-F14

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 225cm

Width: 90cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (ulna, radius, partial humerus)

Lower Body: Yes (femur, tibiae, fibula)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 46cmbd

Center: 47cmbd

Feet: 49cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 63cmbd

Center: 67cmbd

Feet: 61cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed at pelvis

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Adjacent and south of Burials 19/19A

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 29

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DM, SM, FS, RT

Date Started: 9/8/15

Date Completed: 9/9/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F16

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 191cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Possible hexagonal shape, painted wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (mandible, skull)

Upper Body: Yes (fragments)

Lower Body: Yes (leg bones)

Bone Condition: Good to fair

Top Elevation

Head: 31cmbd

Center: 35cmbd

Feet: 35cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 40cmbd

Center: 39cmbd

Feet: 38cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Left arm on hip

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 26

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, fabric

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, porcelain, metal, hard rubber (?)

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Cranium broken, no right arm.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 30

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, JB

Date Started: 9/8/15

Date Completed: 9/11/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-3

Feature #: C1-F15

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 86cm

Width: 35cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Painted wood (cream)

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burials 19/19A, east of Burial 27

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, painted wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possibly truncated section. Historically disarticulated.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 31

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, DM

Date Started: 9/11/15

Date Completed: 9/14/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F17

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 200cm

Width: 48cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, star nail caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes

Upper Body: Yes (right only, left humerus fragment)

Lower Body: Yes (feet)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 48cmbd

Center: 43cmbd

Feet: 48cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 58cmbd

Center: 53cmbd

Feet: 52cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 35, west of Burials 25/25A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 32

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB, BW

Date Started: 9/11/15

Date Completed: 9/14/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F19

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 100cm

Width: 45cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screws and heads

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments, mandible)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 31cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 42cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South and west of Burial 28

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Cranium was crushed and appears to have been dragged.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 33

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DBR, TT, BW

Date Started: 9/14/15

Date Completed: 9/16/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F20

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 188cm

Width: 62cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Possible hexagonal shape

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw covers

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (teeth with gold bridge)

Upper Body: Yes (partial humeri)

Lower Body: Yes (partial femora, tibiae, fibulae)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 56cmbd

Center: 34cmbd

Feet: 58cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 69cmbd

Center: 70cmbd

Feet: 66cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): East of Burial 32

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, hair, nameplate, dental bridge

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Fragmentary remains.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: Yes

BURIAL 34

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBO, JD

Date Started: 9/15/15

Date Completed: 9/15/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: C1-F22

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 190cm

Width: 35cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (left tibia/fibula/femur)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 50cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 59cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 31

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Disturbed historically, not intact.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 35

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DBO, JD

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/18/15

Section: C1

Trench: C1-2

Feature #: Not in situ

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: n/a

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: None

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (long bones: identified in back dirt pile, no evidence of shaft feature)

Lower Body: Yes (see above)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 104cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: n/a

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burials 25/25A

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Found near concrete (possible light post base).

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 36

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, JSM, JD

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/18/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F8

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 150cm

Width: 73cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (fragmentary)

Upper Body: Yes (right humerus fragments, left radius/ulna fragments)

Lower Body: Yes (right femur/tibia/fibula fragments, right ilium)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 78cmbd

Center: 87cmbd

Feet: 89cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 87cmbd

Center: 89cmbd

Feet: 92cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 8

Clothing or Shroud Present: Fabric remnants on hip

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 37

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB, FS, DBO, DCM, CWW

Date Started: 7/28/15 **Date Completed:** 9/18/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F1

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 200cm

Width: 70cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (fragmented)

Upper Body: Yes (humerus, ulna, radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, right tibia, fibulae)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 64cmbd

Center: 74cmbd

Feet: 72cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 76cmbd

Center: 75cmbd

Feet: 73cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Right arm on pelvis

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): East of Burial 8

Clothing or Shroud Present: Possible leather

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 38

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DM, RT

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/19/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F5

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 210cm

Width: 75cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (fragmented skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 64cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 72cmbd

Center: 80cmbd

Feet: 82cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately south of Burial 6

Clothing or Shroud Present: Textile

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, shroud pins

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 39

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, BW

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/21/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F13

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 180cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 94cmbd

Center: 113cmbd

Feet: 108cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 102cmbd

Center: 114cmbd

Feet: 108cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 10 & 42

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, hair

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 40

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, RT

Date Started: 7/28/15

Date Completed: 9/21/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F7

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 180cm

Width: 57cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (occipital bone, possible mandible)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 74cmbd

Center: 79cmbd

Feet: 81cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 79cmbd

Center: 81cmbd

Feet: 81cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 10 & 36

Clothing or Shroud Present: Fabric fragments

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 41

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, NK, JB

Date Started: 9/21/15

Date Completed: 9/22/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F20

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 216cm

Width: 54cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull cap)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (1/3 of femora)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 83cmbd

Center: 93cmbd

Feet: 92cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 95cmbd

Center: 93cmbd

Feet: 92cmbd (femur at 95cmbd)

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately west of Burial 39

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, shroud pin, hair

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 42

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, DCM, NK

Date Started: 7/29/15

Date Completed: 9/22/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F15

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 189cm

Width: 62cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, black remnants from abdominal area

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (vault fragments)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora shafts)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 118cmbd

Center: 128cmbd

Feet: 129cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 129cmbd

Center: 130cmbd

Feet: 131cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 39

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, black matter

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 43

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB

Date Started: 9/22/15

Date Completed: 9/23/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1

Feature #: A3-F21

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 250cm

Width: 43cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt with Black (10YR 2/1) mix

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Black (10YR 2/1) mottled throughout, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, glass

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (mandible fragments, vault)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibia, fibula)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 119cmbd

Center: 140cmbd

Feet: 132cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 138cmbd

Center: 138cmbd

Feet: 135cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): 40cm apart from Burial 42

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood samples, glass

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Core sample taken at the distal end of the tibia/fibula.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 44

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, RT

Date Started: 9/23/15

Date Completed: 9/24/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-1/2

Feature #: A3-F22

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 176cm

Width: 45cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Narrow rectangular shape

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (right humerus fragments)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae, fibulae)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 75cmbd

Center: 87cmbd

Feet: 85cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 86cmbd

Center: 89cmbd

Feet: 87cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Young adult (possible teenager)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 8

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 45

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, DCM, RT

Date Started: 9/28/15

Date Completed: 9/28/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-3

Feature #: A3-F34

Shaft Present: No

Length: 100cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femur & tibia fragments, misc. fragments)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 113cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: n/a

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North 1/4 of Trench A3-3, no nearby burials

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Indeterminate

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 46

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, DB, BW

Date Started: 9/29/15

Date Completed: 10/1/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-3

Feature #: A3-F32

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 230cm

Width: 68cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (ulna, radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femur)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 138cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 150cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): No burials immediately nearby

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 47

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: BW, DCM, SM

Date Started: 9/23/15

Date Completed: 10/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-3

Feature #: A3-F23

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 150cm

Width: 68cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, colored wood (cream, yellow, blue)

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (collapsed)

Upper Body: Yes (humerus fragments, rib fragments, right radius/ulna splinters)

Lower Body: Yes (femora fragments)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 108cmbd

Center: 111cmbd

Feet: 122cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 118cmbd

Center: 119cmbd

Feet: 122cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): No burial in immediate vicinity

Clothing or Shroud Present: Black cloth (possibly silk)

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, colored wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Sheared above knee.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 48

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB

Date Started: 10/6/15

Date Completed: 10/7/15

Section: A3

Trench: A3-3

Feature #: A3-F35

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 120cm

Width: 70cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Very small (approximately 86cm x 67cm), hexagonal

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 109cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 125cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Possible infant or child

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately south of Feature 31, Feature 33 to north

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possible removal.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 49

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, BW, JN

Date Started: 10/7/15

Date Completed: 10/13/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Feature #: C2-F1

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 204cm

Width: 86cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Brick vault, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (zygomatic arch)

Upper Body: Yes (carpal bones, phalanges)

Lower Body: Yes (phalanx, left patella)

Bone Condition: Excellent

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 58

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, shoe heel

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, bricks, ceramic headstones

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 50

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SM, JB, JM, DCM, BW

Date Started: 10/7/15 **Date Completed:** 10/16/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Feature #: C2-F2

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 185cm

Width: 70cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact silty sand with some gravel

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handles, screw caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Possible (possible long bone or rib)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 104cmbd

Feet: 94cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 107cmbd

Center: 108cmbd

Feet: 99cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 49

Clothing or Shroud Present: 2 types of cloth

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, glass

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Majority of burial removed in past.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 51

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators:

Date Started: 10/9/15

Date Completed: 10/12/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: Not in situ

Shaft Present: Possible

Length: 105cm

Width: 48cm in west end, 40cm in east end

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix:

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: None

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: Misc. long bone fragment

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition:

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation:

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age:

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #):

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: None

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 52

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCB, FS

Date Started: 10/9/15

Date Completed: 10/14/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F4

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 113cm

Width: 40cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside coffin, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) outside coffin

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Tapered shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolts

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (decomposed skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 59cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 64cmbd

Center: 68cmbd

Feet: 65cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Infant

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 53 to immediate north

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 53

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, CWW

Date Started: 10/9/15

Date Completed: 10/15/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F3

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 89cm

Width: 30cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) inside coffin outline, yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty loam outside coffin outline at close

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, hardware

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 48cmbd

Center: 46cmbd

Feet: 46cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 55cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child/Juvenile

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Feature C2-F4

Clothing or Shroud Present: Button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Possibly exhumed previously.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 54

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB

Date Started: 10/14/15 **Date Completed:** 10/15/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F8

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 103cm

Width: 109cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (partial skull)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 74cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): East of Burials 52-54

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Partial removal.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 55

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators:

Date Started: 10/15/15

Date Completed: 10/15/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F11

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 104cm

Width: 33cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix:

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: tapered

Coffin Hardware: nails, screw caps

Remains Present: No

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: east-west

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: infant

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 54

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: None

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 56

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, RT, BW, KS, JSM, JN

Date Started: 10/20/15 **Date Completed:** 10/22/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F15

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy loam

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Possible

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (fragmented long bones)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 22cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 26cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: Semi West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 57

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, marble, bottle glass

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 57

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: SV, KS, JN, JSM, RT

Date Started: 10/20/15 **Date Completed:** 11/7/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F17

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 98cm

Width: 39cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Not coffin **Sample Taken:** Yes

Coffin Description: Wood Dynamite Box - not coffin

Coffin Hardware: wire nails, hardware

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (multiple skeletons, see Feature Form)

Upper Body: Yes (multiple skeletons, see Feature Form)

Lower Body: Yes (multiple skeletons, see Feature Form)

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 24cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 73cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 61 (not in situ)

Clothing or Shroud Present: Button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, possible coins, nameplates

Post Burial Impacts: Yes. This appears to be a box of remains that were dynamited out of Boone Avenue ca. 1911 and repacked together into one of three dynamite boxes. Extensive disturbance.

Photographed: Yes, every morning during prolonged excavation

Drawing Completed: Yes - rough sketch.

BURIAL 58

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, DCM

Date Started: 10/22/15 **Date Completed:** 10/23/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F19

Shaft Present: No

Length: n/a

Width: n/a

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull with hair)

Upper Body: Yes (remnants of long bones)

Lower Body: Yes (remnants of long bones)

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: 23cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 25cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Southeast of Burial 56

Clothing or Shroud Present: Yes

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, metal ring, plastic, glass

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 59

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB, DCM

Date Started: 10/22/15 **Date Completed:** 10/23/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F21

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 166cm

Width: 30-40cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) compact silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: No

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (left femur/tibia/fibula, fragmented right tibia, partial pelvis)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 18cmbd

Feet: 18cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 23cmbd

Feet: 24cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Burial 58 to the southwest

Clothing or Shroud Present: Leather/material

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, glass, battery core, plastic

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Site leveling. Historically truncated. May be associated with cranium in Burial 58.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 60

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS

Date Started: 10/21/15 **Date Completed:** 10/30/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F16

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 96cm

Width: 40cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (pelvis, multiple arm bones)

Lower Body: Yes (multiple leg/foot bones)

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: 60cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: 72cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: 1 adult (possibly female), 1 child (approximately 1-4 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 61 (not in situ)

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Moved and reinterred in possible dynamite box in 1911.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 61

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JSM, BW

Date Started: 10/23/15 **Date Completed:** 10/29/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-5

Feature #: C2-F20

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 100cm

Width: 43cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (radius)

Lower Body: Yes (left femur, unidentifiable long bone fragments)

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: 57cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: 76cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burial 60 & 57 (not in situ)

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Reinterred in dynamite box in 1911.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 62

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS, AN

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Feature #: C2-F22

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 140cm

Width: 58cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, white metal handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible, maxilla)

Upper Body: Yes (clavicle, humeri, ulnae, radii, right phalanges)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 78cmbd

Center: 84cmbd

Feet: 84cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 91cmbd

Center: 90cmbd

Feet: 85cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Clasped at pelvis

Burial Age: Young adult or adult (possible female, approximately 13-18 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Below Burial 62A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Skull slid down to shoulder.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 62A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS, AN

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Feature #: C2-F22

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 140cm

Width: 58cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Handles, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (partial skull)

Upper Body: Yes (misc. bone)

Lower Body: Yes (misc. bone)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 78cmbd

Center: 78cmbd

Feet: 78cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 84cmbd

Center: 84cmbd

Feet: 84cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (approximately 3-5 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 63, above Burial 62

Clothing or Shroud Present: Button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 63

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, JB

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Feature #: C2-F23

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 104cm

Width: 45cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 46) silty sand

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Hexagonal coffin lines (no wood intact)

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps, bolts

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (partially intact skull with mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (ribs, vertebrae, humerus, possible ulna/radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femora)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 58cmbd

Center: 67cmbd

Feet: 65cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 69cmbd

Center: 79cmbd

Feet: 78cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Over pelvis

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Above Burial 63A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, possible shroud pin

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Compaction. Burial 63 is immediately above Burial 63A (femurs on top of femurs).

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 63A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, BG

Date Started: 10/27/15

Date Completed: 11/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Feature #: C2-F23

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 144cm

Width: 45cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (with dentures)

Upper Body: Yes (all present)

Lower Body: Yes (all present)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 76cmbd

Center: 81cmbd

Feet: 80cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 86cmbd

Center: 92cmbd

Feet: 90cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed/hyper flexed

Burial Age: Adult (possible female)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burials 62/62A, below Burial 63

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, dentures

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Lower legs sheared.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 64

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS, BW, DCM

Date Started: 10/27/15 **Date Completed:** 11/6/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3/4

Feature #: C2-F24

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 175cm

Width: 63cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) compact sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: White metal handle

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes

Upper Body: Yes

Lower Body: Yes

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 53cmbd

Center: 64cmbd

Feet: 63cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 62cmbd

Center: 73cmbd

Feet: 68cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides, hands on pelvis

Burial Age: Young adult or Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately north of Burial 62/62A

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Unique coffin handle

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Crushed.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 65

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DLB, JN

Date Started: 11/4/15

Date Completed: 11/4/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F25

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 113cm

Width: 40cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, nail caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: Yes (femora)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 70cmbd

Center: 60cmbd

Feet: 63cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 73cmbd

Center: 72cmbd

Feet: 72cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: 2 children (1 approximately 3-4 years of age, 1 approximately 5-6 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Feature C2-F26, west of Feature C2-27

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, nameplate, possible shroud pin

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 66

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JN, BG, AN

Date Started: 11/5/15 **Date Completed:** 11/14/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F31

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 220cm

Width: 50cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, nail caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (all present)

Lower Body: Yes (all present)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 49cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 81cmbd

Center: 86cmbd

Feet: 82cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed at pelvis

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): West of Burials 62 & 64

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, painted wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 66A

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DB, JN, BG, JN, SV, DCM

Date Started: 11/5/15 **Date Completed:** 11/14/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F31

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 220cm

Width: 50cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Painted wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (cervical vertebrae)

Lower Body: Yes (all present)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 81cmbd

Center: 86cmbd

Feet: 82cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 97cmbd

Center: 103cmbd

Feet: 105cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Below Burial 66, immediately west of Burials 62/62A

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, painted wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 67

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: CWW, DCM, BG, KS

Date Started: 11/5/15 **Date Completed:** 11/20/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F36

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 192cm

Width: 59cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy loam

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Possible hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, nail caps, handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes

Upper Body: Yes

Lower Body: Yes

Bone Condition: Fair to poor

Top Elevation

Head: 98cmbd

Center: 96cmbd

Feet: 103cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 107cmbd

Center: 105cmbd

Feet: 108cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Young adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Parallel to Feature C2-F35, north of Burial 49

Clothing or Shroud Present: Black fabric

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 68

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: CWW, BRO

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/23/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F35

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 210cm

Width: 63cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape on inside, rectangular shape on outside

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, left radius/ulna)

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 106cmbd

Center: 101cmbd

Feet: 105cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 108cmbd

Center: 107cmbd

Feet: 106cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Semi-crossed

Burial Age: Adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 67

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood outside of coffin line

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 69

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: BW, DLB

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/24/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F33

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 204.5cm

Width: 59cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (partial left humerus, right radius/ulna, scapula)

Lower Body: Yes (femur, tibia, fibula, right pelvis)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 90cmbd

Center: 86cmbd

Feet: 97cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 99cmbd

Center: 98cmbd

Feet: 99cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 70

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 70

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, KS

Date Started: 11/5/15

Date Completed: 11/24/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F34

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 173cm

Width: 58cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: White metal

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, right ulna/radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibia, possible tarsals/metatarsals)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 90cmbd

Center: 93cmbd

Feet: 93cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 101cmbd

Center: 97cmbd

Feet: 94cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Between Burials 68 & 69

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Wood, hardware

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Crushed.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 71

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, KS, TN, BG

Date Started: 11/24/15 **Date Completed:** 12/1/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F40

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 160cm

Width: 42cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very compact gravelly sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape

Coffin Hardware: Copper

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (cervical vertebrae, ribs, humeri)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae, phalanges, partial pelvis)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 43cmbd

Center: 50cmbd

Feet: 51cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 55cmbd

Center: 55cmbd

Feet: 57cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (approximately 10 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): East of Burial 77

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Metal, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Skull crushed.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 72

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: FS, BW

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/1/5

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Feature #: C2-F42

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 109cm

Width: 36cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Tapered shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, bolt caps, bolt plates, small tacks

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 67cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: 73cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Infant (approximately 1-3 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately north of Burial 75

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons, small buckle

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, 2 nameplates

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 73

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: KS, DCM

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/7/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F44

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 221cm

Width: 54cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps, hinges

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull, maxilla, mandible)

Upper Body: Yes (clavicles, ribs, vertebrae)

Lower Body: Yes (all present)

Bone Condition: Fair

Top Elevation

Head: 84cmbd

Center: 100cmbd

Feet: 100cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 103cmbd

Center: 108cmbd

Feet: 105cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed over stomach

Burial Age: Adult female (approximately 40-50 years of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 74

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 74

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: RT, BG

Date Started: 11/30/15

Date Completed: 12/4/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Feature #: C2-F45

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 130cm

Width: 54cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (mostly intact skull, dentures)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, right ulna/radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae, fibulae, pelvis)

Bone Condition: n/a

Top Elevation

Head: 86cmbd

Center: 100cmbd

Feet: 95cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 96cmbd

Center: 105cmbd

Feet: 110cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed over pelvis

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately south of Burial 73

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 75

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: BW, JN, FS

Date Started: 11/30/15 **Date Completed:** 12/3/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2

Feature #: C2-F43

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 109cm

Width: 41cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps, very tiny nails, misc. metal

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull fragments)

Upper Body: No

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 86cmbd

Center: 89cmbd

Feet: 84cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 90cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Child (4 years 9 months of age)

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): Immediately south of Burial 72

Clothing or Shroud Present: Buttons

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 76

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: JN, BW, CWW, DCM

Date Started: 11/30/15 **Date Completed:** 12/8/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F46

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 210cm

Width: 56cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps, handles

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: No

Upper Body: Yes (ulna)

Lower Body: No

Bone Condition: Very poor

Top Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 84cmbd

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: 89cmbd

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age: Unknown

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): West of Feature C2-F41

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, ceramics, glass, flower pot, flake

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 77

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: CWW, BS, KS

Date Started: 12/7/15

Date Completed: 12/8/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-3

Feature #: C2-F48

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 199cm

Width: 61cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) mottled sandy silt with brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) silt with clay

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Hexagonal shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, screw caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: Yes

Crania: Yes (skull)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, scapulae, left radius)

Lower Body: Yes (right pelvis)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 60cmbd

Center: 71cmbd

Feet: 64cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 80cmbd

Center: 91cmbd

Feet: 84cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Crossed over stomach

Burial Age: Adult male

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): South of Burial 76, west of Burial 71

Clothing or Shroud Present: Wooden button

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: Yes

Crushed lower limbs.

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 78

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators: DCM, DLB, JN

Date Started: 12/8/15

Date Completed: 12/9/15

Section: C2

Trench: C2-2/3

Feature #: C2-F49

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 170cm

Width: 68cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix: Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy silt

Coffin Present: Yes

Sample Taken: Yes

Coffin Description: Rectangular shape, wood

Coffin Hardware: Nails, caps

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: Yes (partial skull)

Upper Body: Yes (humeri, radius)

Lower Body: Yes (femora, tibiae)

Bone Condition: Poor

Top Elevation

Head: 96cmbd

Center: 97cmbd

Feet: 96cmbd

Final Elevation

Head: 99cmbd

Center: 102cmbd

Feet: 102cmbd

Burial Orientation: West to East

Arm Position: Sides

Burial Age: Young adult

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #): North of Burial 73

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: Coffin hardware, wood, nameplate

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: Yes

Drawing Completed: No

BURIAL 79

Project Name: Crotona Park East, Bronx NY

Excavators:

Date Started: 6/29/16

Date Completed: 6/29/16

Section: A3

Trench: A3-3

Feature #: A3-F24

Shaft Present: Yes

Length: 177cm

Width: 60cm

Shaft Soil Color/Matrix:

Coffin Present: No

Sample Taken: No

Coffin Description: n/a

Coffin Hardware: n/a

Remains Present: Yes

Dental Present: No

Crania: yes

Upper Body: yes

Lower Body: yes

Bone Condition:

Top Elevation

Head: 122cmbd

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Final Elevation

Head: n/a

Center: n/a

Feet: n/a

Burial Orientation:

Arm Position: n/a

Burial Age:

Burial Association (Above of Adjacent to Burial #):

Clothing or Shroud Present: No

Associated Artifacts: None

Post Burial Impacts: None

Photographed: No

Drawing Completed: No

Burial	Cranial	Mandible	Dentition-D	Dentition-P	Vertebrae	R Clavicle	L Clavicle	R Scapula	L Scapula	R Humerus	L Humerus	R Ulna	L Ulna	R Radius	L Radius	R Carpals	L Carpals	R Metac	L Metac	Phalanges	Sternum	R Ribs	L Ribs
1	1				1																		
2				1																			
3				1																			
4	2		1																				
5	1			1					1	1	1	1	1										
6											1												
7		1		1				1			1	1		1								1	
8	1										1	1		1									
9																							
10	1									1	1												
11	1																						
12																							
13	1			1						1	1			1									
14													1		1								
15																				1			
16	1				1		1	1	1	1	1										1		
17	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1			
18	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
18A																							
19																							
19A	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1								
19/20	2		1	1	1																		
20			1	1																			
21																							
22																							
23																							
24				1	1																		
25	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1		1		1	1							
25A	1	1		2							1	1	1										
26	1	1	1	1																			
26A																							
27				1						1													
28	1					1	1			1	1												
29	1	1		1							1		1		1								
30			1																				
31	1	1		1						1	1	1	1	1	1								
32	1	1	1	1																			
33	1			1						1	1												
34				1																			
35																							
36	1									1													
37	1	1					1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
38	1																						
39	1																						

Burial	Cranial	Mandible	Dentition-D	Dentition-P	Vertebrae	R Clavicle	L Clavicle	R Scapula	L Scapula	R Humerus	L Humerus	R Ulna	L Ulna	R Radius	L Radius	R Carpals	L Carpals	R Metac	L Metac	Phalanges	Sternum	R Ribs	L Ribs
40	1																						
41	1			1																			
42	1																						
43	1			1																			
44				1						1													
45	1																						
46										1		1		1									
47	1			1						1	1	1		1									
48			1																				
49	1			1	1											1	1						
50																							
51																							
52																							
53	1		1																				
54	1																						
55																							
56				1																			
57	20	9	19	19	6	1	2	2	1	2	3	9	2	2									
58	1			1																			
59																							
60	1			1																			
61	1																						
62	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1								
62A	1		1	1																			
63	1	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
63A	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
64	1	1		1			1		1	1			1		1	1		1					
65	1		1	1																			
66	1	1				1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1								
66A	1			1	1					1	1	1		1									
67	1			1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
68										1	1		1		1								
69	1	1		1						1	1	1	1	1	1								
70	1			1						1	1	1	1	1	1								
71	1	1		1	1	1			1	1	1												
72			1																				
73	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								
74	1			1				1		1	1	1		1									
75	1		1	1																			
76																							
77	1	1		1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1			1		
78	1									1	1		1	1	1								
79																							
Total	32	10	7	25	8	4	5	5	6	17	18	11	10	10	8	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0

Burial	Cranial	Mandible	Dentition-D	Dentition-P	Vertebrae	R Clavicle	L Clavicle	R Scapula	L Scapula	R Humerus	L Humerus	R Ulna	L Ulna	R Radius	L Radius	R Carpals	L Carpals	R Metac	L Metac	Phalanges	Sternum	R Ribs	L Ribs
Total	43	18	24	38	14	7	6	9	8	17	17	20	14	13	12	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Grand Total	75	28	31	63	22	11	11	14	14	34	35	31	24	23	20	5	1	3	0	2	2	1	0

R Os coxa	L Os coxa	R Femur	L Femur	R Patella	L Patella	R Tibia	L Tibia	R Fibula	L Fibula	R Tarsals	L Tarsals	R Metat	L Metat
1		1	1			1	1						
		1	1				1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1						
1		1	1			1	1		1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			1	1	1					
1	1	1	1				1		1				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
			1				1		1				
		1	1										
1	1	1	1			1	1		1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1		1
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1		1		
1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
			1				1		1				
			1			1	1						
1		1											
		1	1			1	1	1	1				

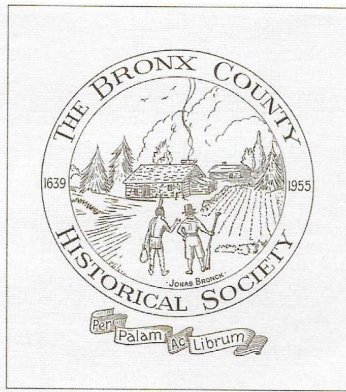
R Os coxa	L Os coxa	R Femur	L Femur	R Patella	L Patella	R Tibia	L Tibia	R Fibula	L Fibula	R Tarsals	L Tarsals	R Metat	L Metat
		1	1										
		1	1										
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1	1					
		1	1				1						
		1	1										
				1	1								
1	3	7	6				1	1		1	2		
		1				1	1	1					
		1	1			1	1						
			1										
		1	1			1	1						
1	1	1	1										
		1	1										
1	1	1	1				1		1				
		1	1			1	1	1					
		1	1			1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
		1	1			1	1						
		1	1			1	1						
1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1			1	1						
	1	1	1			1	1						
9	7	30	32	1	1	22	28	18	22	2	3	0	1

R Os coxa	L Os coxa	R Femur	L Femur	R Patella	L Patella	R Tibia	L Tibia	R Fibula	L Fibula	R Tarsals	L Tarsals	R Metat	L Metat
8	11	23	22	1	1	13	15	8	5	1	2	0	0
17	18	53	54	2	2	35	43	26	27	3	5	0	1

Burial 57	Box 1	Box 2	Box 3	Box 4	Box 5	Box 6	Box 7	Box 8	Cran. 1	Cran. 2	Cran. 3	Cran. 4	Cran. 5	Cran. 6	Cran. 7	Cran. 8	Misc Cran. 1	Misc Cran. 2	Total
Cranial		1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	20
Mandible					1	2		2									4		9
Dentition-D			1	1		3	3	2	1	1							4	3	19
Dentition-P				1	1	3	3	3		1			1				5	1	19
Vertebrae		1	1	1	1		1				1								6
R Clavicle			1																1
L Clavicle					1		1												2
R Scapula					1			1											2
L Scapula		1																	1
R Humerus	1						1												2
L Humerus			1	1		1													3
R Ulna	1		1	1	2	1	3												9
L Ulna		2																	2
R Radius	1	1																	2
L Radius																			0
R Carpals																			0
L Carpals																			0
R Metac																			0
L Metac																			0
Phalanges																			0
Sternum																			0
R Ribs																			0
L Ribs																			0
R Os coxa						1													1
L Os coxa		1	1				1												3
R Femur	4		1	2															7
L Femur	3		1	1		1													6
R Patella																			0
L Patella																			0
R Tibia																			0
L Tibia		1																	1
R Fibula							1												1
L Fibula																			0
R Tarsals		1																	1
L Tarsals		2																	2
R Metat																			0
L Metat																			0

APPENDIX 12.1: Documentation From Transfer of Gravestones to Bronx County Historical Society

*Museum of Bronx History
Edgar Allan Poe Cottage*



*Research Library
The Bronx County Archives*

Dr. Gary D. Hermalyn
CEO

June 6, 2017

Monadnock Construction
c/o Faline Schneiderman
Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P. O. Box 529
Westport, CT 06881

Dear Ms. Schneiderman:

On behalf of The Bronx County Historical Society, I would like to thank Monadnock Construction for the donation of gravestones from features and burials at the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms cemeteries (18th-19th centuries), delivered by Historical Perspectives, Inc. on behalf of Monadnock Construction.

Federal law requires us to inform you that no goods or services were provided to you in return for your gift and that, therefore, the full fair market value of your gift is deductible for Federal tax purposes, subject to any limitations that might otherwise apply. Unless otherwise asked not to, your names will appear as donors in The Bronx County Historical Society's newsletter, "The Bronx Historian."

In accepting the above donation, which is understood by The Society to be outright and unconditional, The Society will endeavor to give its best judgment in determining its use, consistent with the charter of The Bronx County Historical Society and general practices as recommended by the American Alliance of Museums.



Sincerely,

Kathleen A. McAuley
Curator

THE BRONX COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

3309 Bainbridge Avenue, The Bronx, NY 10467 / Telephone (718) 881-8900 / Fax (718) 881-4827 / www.bronxhistoricalsociety.org

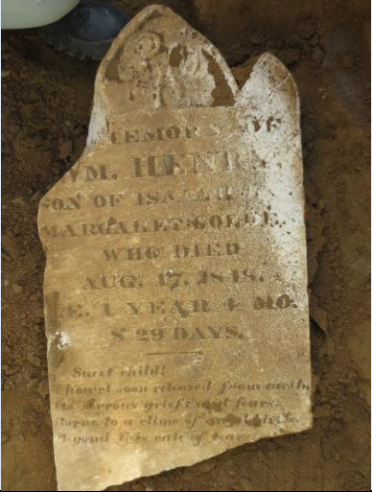
Gravestones from Features and Burials at the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms
Cemeteries. June 6, 2017

FROM BURIALS:	TRENCH #	FEATURE #
<p>Burial 49: (burial vault, possibly of Zephaniah and Jane Ackerley)</p> <p>1: 44.7 by 26cm by 5.5cm. Rectangle, with rounded top. "Z. A.", 1: 14.5cm by 7.2cm by 12.5cm. Raised letters "F" "F. U." 1: 21.5 by 19.5cm by 5.4cm; 1: 22cm by 18.5cm by 5.5cm; 1: 15.5cm by 11cm by 5.5cm; possibly refit 1: 37.5cm by 55.4cm by 7.2cm. Two sides of engraving, rounded top. Front - "CAP'T. ZEPHANIAH ACKERLEY,...ned..." Back - JANE ACKERLEY...DIED April...FE" 1: 56cm by 76.5cm by 7.4cm (broken into two pieces) "None knew him but to love him. None named but to praise." 1: 33cm by 17.8cm by 7.5cm. Engraving two sides. Front "...DAYS" Back "...much w___ed pa___. She^s gone to her et.... And numbered with...." 1: 24.5 by 24cm by 7.3cm. Engraving two sides. Front "...the dead" Back "AGED...&..." 2: fragments, less than 60cm long.</p>  	C2-2	C2-F2
<p>Burial 50: 1: gravestone corner fragment, 15mm by 11mm by 10mm</p>	C2- 2/3	C2-F2
<p>Burial 56: 1: 22mm by 12mm by 23mm</p>	C2-5	C2-F15
<p>Burial 79: 1: 12cm by 3.5cm wide</p>	A3-3	A3-F24

Gravestones from Features and Burials at the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms
Cemeteries. June 6, 2017

FROM FEATURES WITH NO HUMAN REMAINS:	TRENCH #	FEATURE #
1: 18cm by 10.5cm by 2cm	A1-2	trench fill
1: 13.5cm by 7cm by 2cm, triangular shape	A1-2	trench fill
1: 38cm by 29.5cm by 10.6cm. Incised border on one side.	B2-1	east half
1: 39cm by 19.5cm by 5.7cm. Five sided, approximately triangular top	B2-1	east half
1: 33.5cm by 13.7cm by 5.7. Rhombus shaped	B2-1	east half
1: 17cm by 11.5cm wide by 12.5cm. Mirrored scroll detail possibly of a corner, engraved clamshell design below scroll	C1-1	SE quad of trench
1: 22.5 by 22cm 12.5cm "...and tho....how with him...now. Sweet tear a ...ppy as the early dawn....dead"	C1-1	SE quad
1: 7cm by 5cm by 12cm	C1-1	SE quad
1: 8.5cm by 6.2cm by 6.5cm	C1-2	trench fill
1: 4.6cm by 4.5cm by 3cm	C1-2	trench fill
4: 14cm by 9cm by 5cm; 5cm by 2.8cm by 2cm; 4cm by 2.6cm by 2cm; 4.2cm by 2cm by 2cm	C1-3	C1-F8 & F9
1: 28cm by 11.5cm by 12cm "_ 865...MO'S...YS....he(r?)...(a?)" rounded triangular shape, engraved sides	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 11.8cm by 15cm by 12cm Circular clock-like motif, floral/vine motif within circular area.	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 24cm by 8.5cm by 7cm Raised letters "CAP"	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 7.8cm by 8.5cm by 12.5cm. "AN"	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 6cm by 5.5cm by 13.5 "WIL...CFN?"	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 9cm by 6.5cm by 4.8cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 16.3cm by 15cm by 2cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 4.6 by 4.2 by 1cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 6.8cm by 5.5cm by 1.5	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 4cm by 2.5cm by 8mm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 24.5cm by 10.1cm by 2.3cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 11.5cm by 9.8cm by 2.3cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 16cm by 10.1cm by 2.3cm	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 40cm by 25.4cm by 2.3cm Rectangular with rounded top "L.D." toward top of stone. Appears to be complete footstone.	C2-1	East end trench fill
1: 25cm by 25.5cm by 6cm.	C2-1	East end trench fill
3: small fragments	C2-2	trench fill, N half
1: 68.8cm by 14.7cm by 4cm. Oblong shaped, slightly rounded top. "M.A.M." at the top.	C2-2	trench fill, N half
1: 42cm by 35cm by 5cm. Broken into four pieces "OUR PETS. EMMA CHARLIE AND EDDIE." 	C2-3	C2-F41
4: 12cm by 8cm by 5.5cm; 2cm by 9.5cm by 5.5cm; 10cm by 6cm by 5.5cm; 7.5cm by 6.5cm by 5.5cm	C2-5	C2-F13, N half
19: 4.5-13cm length by 2.5-8cm wide by 4-6.3cm thick	C2-5	C2-F13, N half

Gravestones from Features and Burials at the Hedger-Edwards and Dutch Reformed Church of West Farms
Cemeteries. June 6, 2017

FROM FEATURES WITH NO HUMAN REMAINS:	TRENCH #	FEATURE #
1: 38cm by 27cm by 3.2cm	C2-5	C2-F14
<p>1: 6.3cm by 36cm by 5cm "In Memory of...Wm. Henry, Son of Isaiah and...Margaret Golden...who died Aug. 17, 1848...GE. 1 year 4 mo. & 29 Days. Sweet child! Thou'rt soon released from earth, It sorrows griefs and fears, Born to a clime of angle birth, Beyond this vale of tears."</p> 	C2-5	C2-F14
1: 27cm by 33.5cm by 6cm	C2-5	C2-F14
1: 18mm by 22mm by 19mm	C2-5	C2-F14
1: 30.7cm by 11cm by 5.2cm	C2-5	trench fill
1: 44.5cm by 39cm by 6cm rectangular	C2-5	trench fill
14: degrading	C2-5	trench fill

All gravestones (headstones, footstones, and fragments) from the Crotona Park East Site delivered by Historical Perspectives to the Bronx County Historical Society on June 5, 2017.