

**Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for Saint Peter's Church -
Proposed Westchester Square Development Project, Bronx
(Bronx County), New York**



Prepared for:

City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, New York

The Bluestone Organization
Bronx, New York

Prepared by:

Leah Mollin-Kling, MAA, R.P.A.,
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Edited by:

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Lisa Geiger, MA, R.P.A., and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D.,
R.P.A.,
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

June 2020

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June 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TABLE

New York SHPO Project Review Number:	None
Involved City/State/Federal Agencies:	City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
Phase of Survey:	Phase IB (Field Testing and Monitoring)
Location Information:	St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery 2500 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461
Survey Area:	Less than 1-acre
USGS 7.5 Quad Map:	Flushing (USGS 2016)
Archaeological Survey Overview:	No significant cultural resources
Sensitivity Assessment:	Low sensitivity for intact cultural resources
Results of Architectural Survey:	
Buildings within Project Area:	0
Buildings adjacent to Project Area:	0
Previous N/R Buildings:	0
Eligible N/R Buildings:	0
Report Authors:	Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A.
Report Editors:	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. Lisa Geiger, MA, R.P.A. Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Date:	June 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TEXT

The Bluestone Organization contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to provide all Cultural Resource Management (Archaeological) services for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (Block 3848/Lot 6) and an adjacent corner lot (Block 3848/Lot 1) located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY (Maps 01 and 02).

The Phase IB investigations summarized in this report were designed to determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources within the project area and to assess whether they would be adversely affected by project construction plans. A Phase IB Archaeological Work Plan (AWP) was submitted to the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) for review and approval, then expanded and approved in a second AWP (Chrysalis 2019, 2020).

A total of 150 standardized test pits (STPs), 13 1m by 1m (3' by 3') archaeological excavation units (EUs), and 3 50cm by 100cm/150cm EUs were excavated to assess the archaeological component of the APE. Excavations uncovered three features (Feature 01, Feature 01(a), and Feature 02), none of which were determined to be archaeologically significant.

Stratigraphical information across the site indicates a high amount of modern disturbance in the APE. This modern disturbance is most likely the result of efforts in the modern era to grade the extant field. No intact foundations or historic deposits were encountered in association. No human remains were recovered during testing. The archaeological sensitivity of the APE is considered low, denoting that significant cultural resources in the form of historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains are not anticipated to remain in the project area. However, as the APE lies adjacent to a NYC Landmarked area and historic cemetery, and as debris associated with the Second Meeting House location was identified during testing, Chrysalis recommends archaeological monitoring of project plans in the APE.

The Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project was enacted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800.4), and the NY SHPO's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects, and it adheres to the revised 2018 Landmarks Preservation Commission's "Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City."

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., President, served as Principal Investigator for this project and, along with Lisa Geiger, MA, R.P.A. and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., edited this report. Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A. served as Field Director and authored this report for Chrysalis.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Bluestone Organization contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to provide all Cultural Resource Management (Archaeological) services for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (Block 3848/Lot 6) and an adjacent corner lot (Block 3848/Lot 1) located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, New York (Maps 01 and 02). This report details Phase IB archaeological field testing that occurred in October and November 2019 and February 2020 and includes results and recommendations.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of a portion of New York City Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's), a designated New York City landmark also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 1983, NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The project site consists of the 0.65-acre remainder of Lot 6 that lies outside the landmark designated portion of the property (Map 02).

The purpose of this project is to create affordable housing in the subdivision south of the extant cemetery and the abandoned and no longer visible St. Peter's Drive in an unused lot. The current church building dates to 1853, and the use of the property as a whole dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates an eighteenth-century Friends Burial Grounds associated with the Quaker congregation that once utilized the property.

The Phase IB investigations summarized in this report were designed to determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources within the project area and to assess whether they would be adversely affected by project construction plans. The Phase IB Archaeological Work Plans (AWP) were submitted to the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) for review and approval (Chrysalis 2019, 2020).

A total of 138 standardized test pits (STPs), 13 1m by 1m (3.3' by 3.3') archaeological excavation units (EUs), and 3 1.64' by 3.3'/4.92' (50cm x 100cm/150cm) EUs were excavated to assess the archaeological component of the APE. Excavations uncovered three features (Feature 01, Feature 01(a), and Feature 02), none of which were determined to be archaeologically significant.

Stratigraphical information indicates a high amount of modern disturbance in the APE, typified by Landscape A and Redeposited A and B soils/Fill horizons to 0.98' to 1.31' below ground surface (bgs) (30-40 cmbs). This modern disturbance is most likely the result of efforts in the modern era to grade the extant field. In most cases, the modern disturbance layers infiltrated the natural soils beneath, resulting in a truncated and/or disturbed Ab, impacting the archaeological integrity of the site. No intact foundations or historic deposits were encountered. No human remains were recovered during testing.

The archaeological sensitivity of the APE is considered low, denoting that significant cultural resources in the form of historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains are not anticipated to remain in the project area. However, as the APE lies adjacent to a NYC Landmarked area and historic cemetery, and as the Second Meeting House location was identified during testing, Chrysalis recommends archaeological monitoring of project plans in the APE.

The Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project was enacted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800.4), and the NY SHPO's Guidelines for Archaeological Projects, and it adheres to the revised 2018 Landmarks Preservation Commission's "Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City."

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., President, served as Principal Investigator for this project and edited this report. Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A. served as Field Director and authored this report for Chrysalis. Roseanne Quinn, Alex Agran, Kristen Clyne-Lehmann and Sam Wiedre served as Field Technicians for this project. Lisa Geiger, M.A., R.P.A. edited this report (Appendix F).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bluestone Organization plans on a two-phase development located along Westchester Avenue, south of St. Peter's Church and Cemetery. It will include the demolition of the existing building on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Herschell Street (Block 3848/Lot 1). The project incorporates a subdivision of St. Peter's Church (Block 3848/Lot 6) and the corner property (Block 3848/Lot 1). It will merge the zoning of Block 3848 Lots 1, 6 and 18.

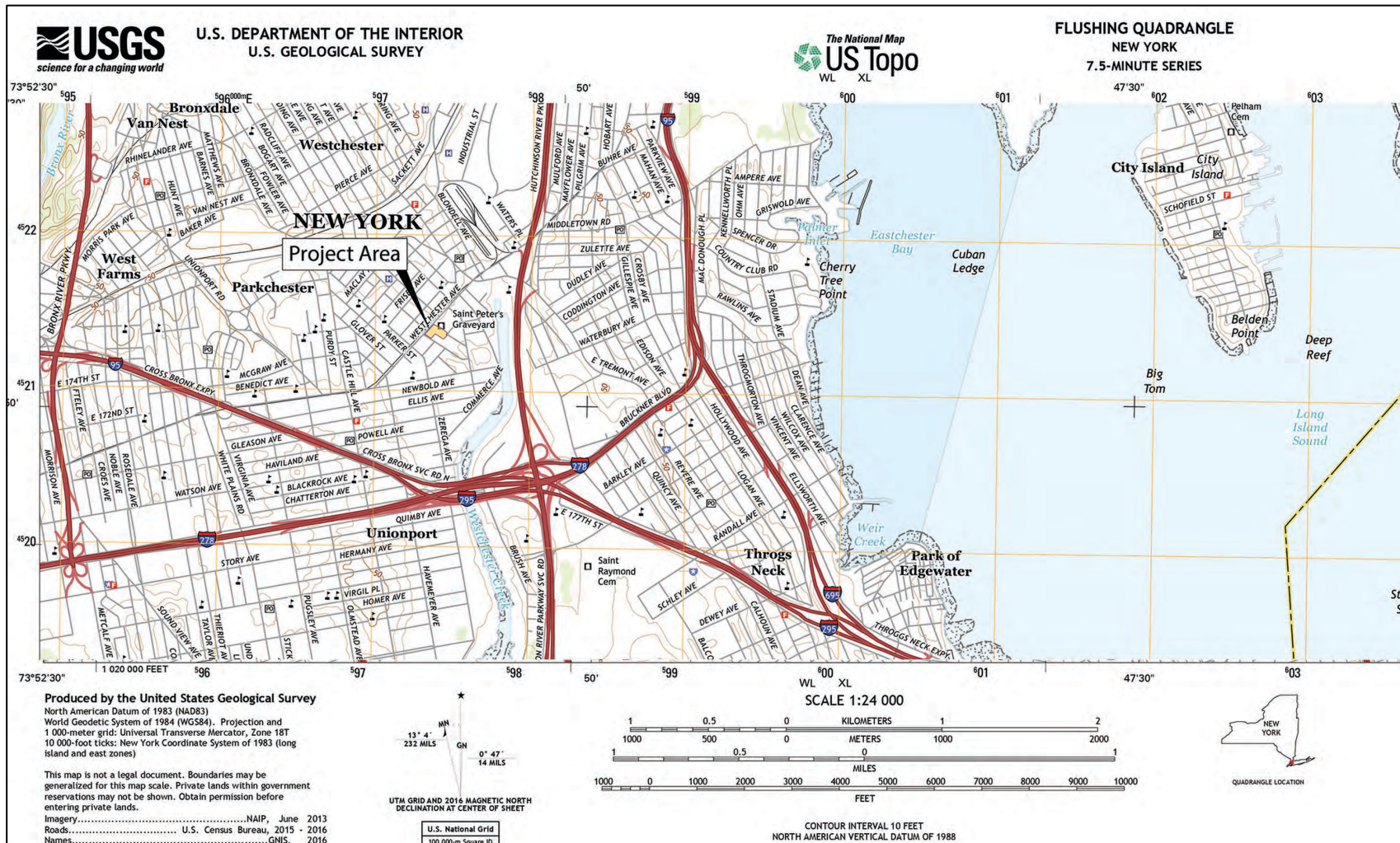
The project site consists of New York City Block 3848 Lot 1 and a portion of Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 1 is a 25.25' by 100.42' with a 22' by 52' building fronting Westchester Avenue. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, a designated New York City landmark (NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The landmarked portion of Lot 6 is noted as "that portion of the lot extending to the western boundary of the cemetery which stretches from Westchester Avenue to Butler Place" (NYC LPC 1976:1). The project site consists of all the remainder of Lot 6 that is outside the landmark designated portion of the property (Map 03).

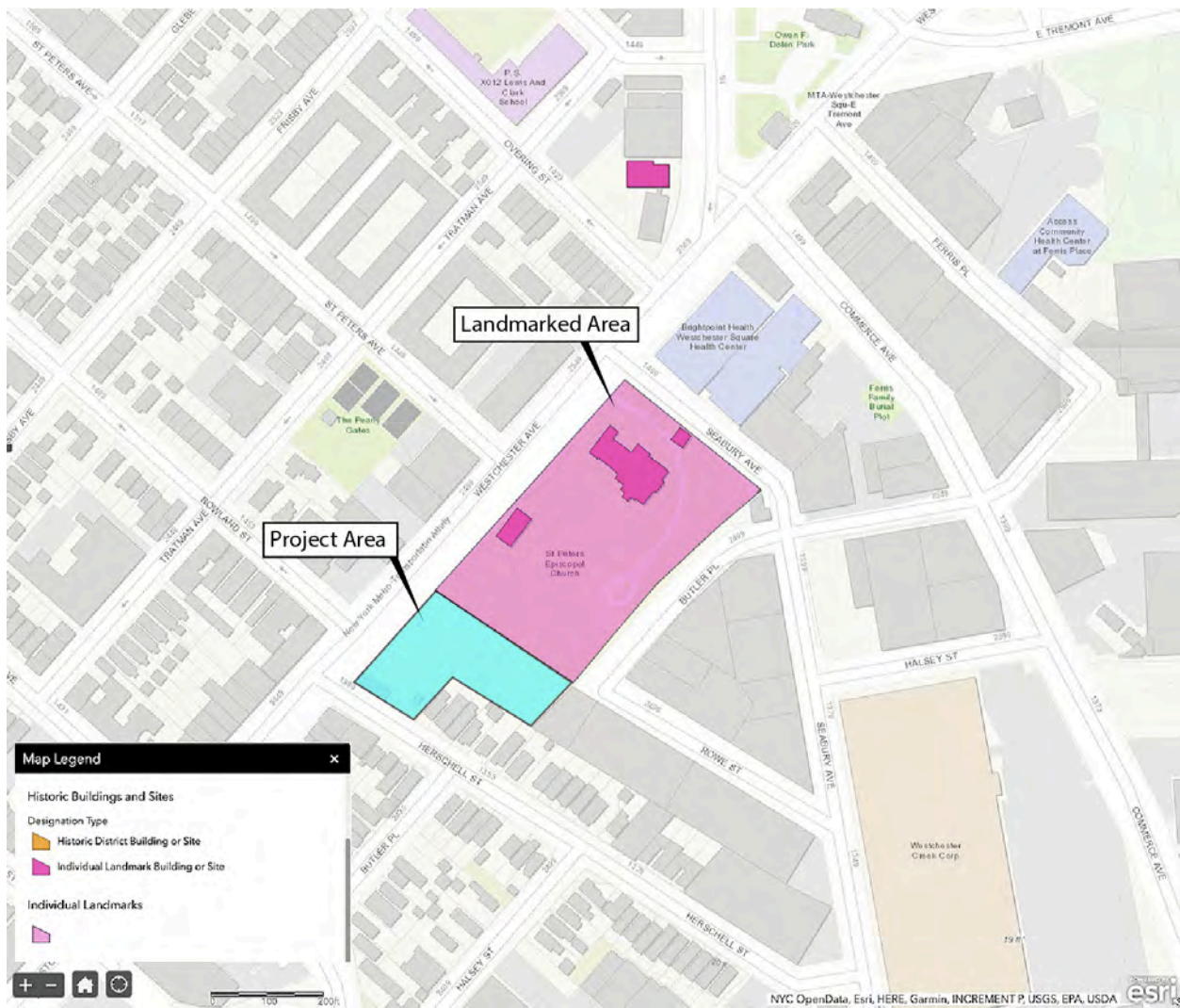
Project construction is planned to proceed in two phases. Phase 1 will involve modifications to the northern section of the APE. The construction footprint will extend approximately 61' along Westchester Avenue and will include a 10' setback from the sidewalk. The setback will allow the continuation of the wrought iron fence that runs along the entire Westchester Avenue frontage, and it creates a front yard to match the street wall established by the church and chapel. The building will include approximately 155,045 gross square feet (GSF) of residential space, 6,926 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 16,721 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) (Bluestone 2019).

Phase 2 will be located at the southern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and approximately 165' of frontage along Westchester Avenue. Phase 2 will include approximately 99,757 GSF of residential space, 7,657 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 10,179 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) (Bluestone 2019).

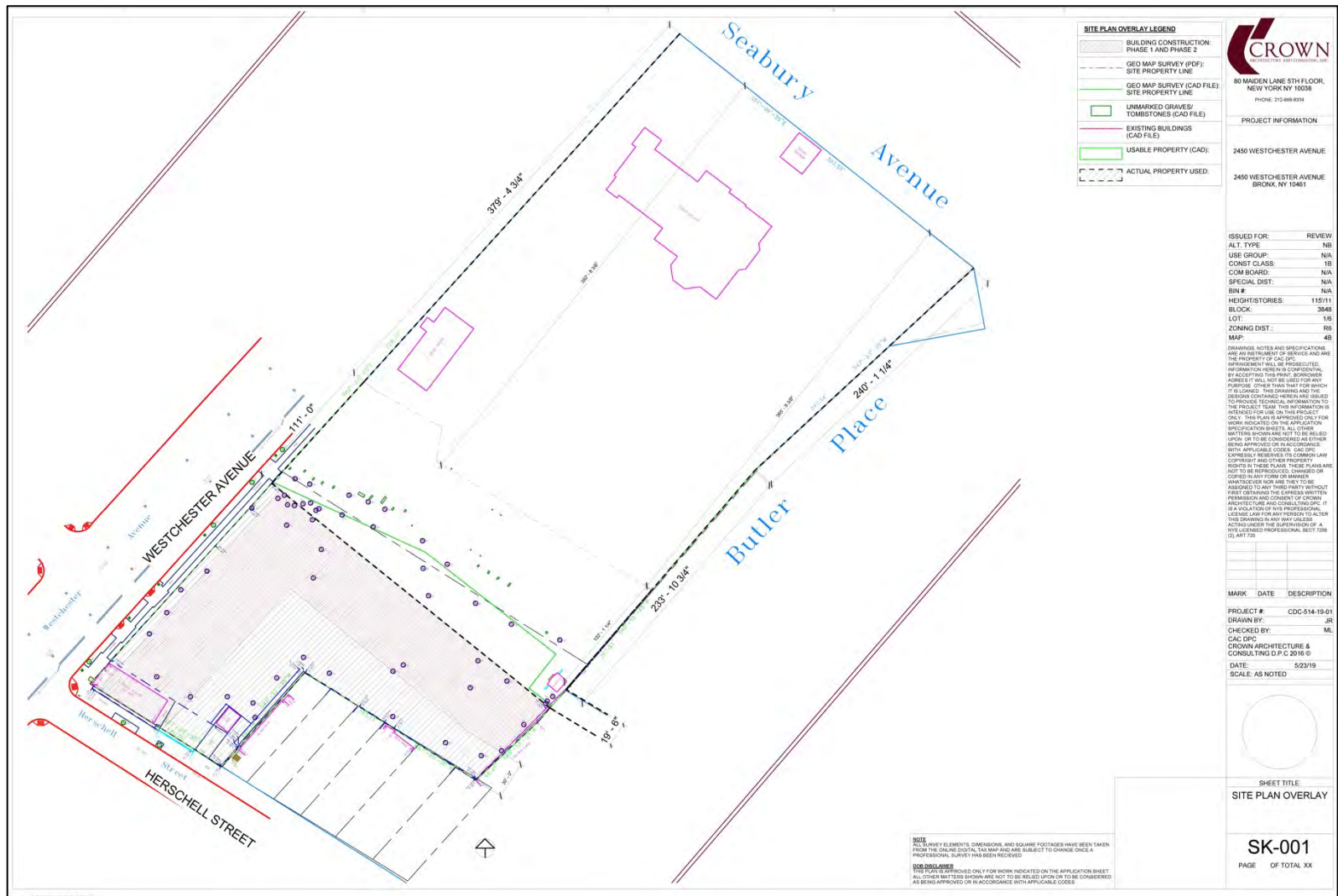
PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westchester Square Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and Bronx/3848/6 (p/o)
Applicant Name	The Bluestone Organization
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	Housing Preservation and Development
Principal Investigator	Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Field Director	Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A.





Map 02: Project area and adjacent landmarked portion of St. Peter's complex (OASISnyc 2019).



Map 03: Proposed subdivision and development footprint (Crown Architecture and Consulting for the Bluestone Organization).

II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

According to reviews of The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Department's online Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) and the NYC LOC's archaeological report holdings, no formal Cultural Resource Management studies previous to the current project have been undertaken within the APE. To date, the only known archaeological report is Chrysalis' Phase IA documentary study (Chrysalis 2019) (see Appendix A).

However, the project developer provided results of a 2016 ground penetrating radar (GPR) study of the APE conducted by GeoModel to define the southern limits of the cemetery (GeoModel 2016). To this end, the survey was performed within portions of St. Peter's Drive and the area south of the drive. Although the GPR survey found no evidence of burials, the results have limited usefulness as the report's text and map do not specify the precise dimensions of the tested area (see Appendix B). Additionally, GPR readings in general have been known to provide false readings in heavily urbanized areas.

Though the project is within an archaeologically sensitive area according to NYSHPO models due to its proximity to Westchester Creek, it was determined to have a low sensitivity for the presence of precontact cultural resources (Chrysalis 2019). A Phase IA Historic and Archaeological Survey conducted by John Milner Associates (JMA) in 2000 for a project located within 0.5-miles of the current APE echoed similar sensitivity findings (JMA 2010). This Phase IA study concluded that, though the project area was in proximity to Westchester Creek, it was not sensitive for precontact archaeological resources as the land was historically marshy and waterlogged (JMA 2010). No other known historic or precontact sites have been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The proposed project development area is located in the Westchester Square neighborhood of the Bronx, Bronx County, New York. The neighborhood is in the eastern section of the Bronx and is bordered on its eastern end by Westchester Creek. The project's APE is bound by Westchester Avenue to the west and Herschell Street to the south. The eastern boundary is divided between a private industrial lot at the corner of Butler Place and Rowe Street and residential lots that front Herschell Street. The APE sits within the present-day St. Peter's Episcopal Church complex and south of its existing cemetery.

The St. Peter's Church, Chapel and Cemetery Complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (90NR00061), as is the adjacent Westchester Square Subway Station (Pelham) (94SR00031). According to the station's NRHP inventory form, construction began on the station in 1916 and was completed in 1920. No other National Register-listed resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

The current project's APE is situated in an open field and is the only visibly undeveloped portion of the church complex to the south of the existing historic cemetery. Parts of the APE also overlap with the location of the original colonial town meeting house and subsequent Friends Meeting

House, as well as the burial ground. However, the project area is clear of grave markers and there is no direct evidence of burials in its immediate vicinity. The proposed development site is separated from the extant cemetery by an overgrown dirt pathway, known as St. Peter's Drive.

The land on which the St. Peter's Church complex sits today was once part of the town green for the Village of Westchester, established by English Puritans in 1647 (Chrysalis 2019:9). The town green was set aside from the outset for the practice of religion, with its earliest recorded date of use 1657. A village meeting house was erected on the green shortly after the establishment of the settlement, and the first Episcopal church structure was erected in 1700.

The latter half of the seventeenth century saw the rise of Quakerism in the village of Westchester, in part because, much like the first Puritan settlers of Westchester, Quakers were attracted to the relative religious tolerance amongst the Dutch (Scharf 1886:29). The Quakers became a dominant presence in the early years of the Village, and it is here where the first meeting in America for the Society of Friends was supposedly held (Scharf 1886:812).

The earliest recorded date for the sole use of the meeting house by Quakers is 1685 (Scharf 1886:812). The earliest Quaker interment on site dates to 1702 (Bolton 1881:404). A total of 73 Quaker burials were noted in an inventory produced during the sale of the property in 1920 (Spies 1920). The majority of the burials in the St. Peter's complex cemetery date to the eighteenth century or later.

Two distinct concentrations of historic Quaker internments, both bearing "Friends Burial Place" plaques, are extant within the confines of the existing cemetery. The larger of the two is situated at the southern end of the cemetery, and its boundaries are clearly defined by four stone markers. Some nineteenth century Quaker burials have also been found adjacent to, though outside of, this larger concentration and north of St. Peter's Drive. The second, smaller concentration is situated at the southeast corner of the cemetery bordering Butler Place, though the dimensions of this second area are not clearly defined with stone markers. The Quaker burials in this area are distinguishable by their north-south orientation.

In 1723 The Society of Friends built a meeting house on the village green, directly upon the foundations of the eighteenth-century village meeting house (Scharf 1886:806). The new meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1893 (Jenkins 1912:274-275). Maps from 1905 onward depict the former location of the Friends Meeting House as vacant. This land was probably leveled to the surface.

The Quaker cemetery and adjoining meeting house lot was sold to St. Peter's Episcopal Church in 1925 and became an extension of the St. Peter's churchyard. Some of the original Friend's property was incorporated into the St. Peter's cemetery and subsequently used for non-Quaker burials. No evidence exists to suggest that the remaining area to the south of St. Peter's Drive was used for burials. Instead, it appears to have remained undeveloped into the twenty-first century.

The cultural resource sensitivity of the Friends Meeting House portion of the APE was considered high due to its proximity to known historic resources and its limited post-occupational development. Due to these factors, there is a possibility that building remnants and/or other cultural resources associated with the 1723-1893 Friends Meeting House, built on the foundations of the Westchester Village meeting house, remain beneath the surface. As meeting houses were constructed prior to the advent of running water or indoor plumbing, wells, privies, cisterns and other support structures could also be present in the area.

Additionally, although no evidence points to the area being utilized for burials, the possibility exists that graves and/or human remains are extant within the APE due in part to Quaker and Puritan funerary traditions. Prior to the mid-nineteenth century, Quaker burials were often unmarked, creating the possibility that they could be present in archaeological contexts with no visible, surficial indications (Raftery 2016:291). Contemporary, non-Quaker burials can also be ephemeral as funerary equipment, gravestones, and coffin hardware were not always utilized prior to the eighteenth century (Daniels 1995:28). In the case of the St. Peter's burial ground, the presence of grave markers cannot solely be relied upon to indicate the presence of burials.

A detailed analysis of the historical documentary evidence and the area's post-occupational history, along with a consideration for Quaker and Puritan burial practices, indicated a potential for the presence of buried cultural resources within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property (Map 04)¹. Based on this information, the portion of the Project APE that overlaps with the former Friends Meeting House property was determined to be highly sensitive for potential buried cultural resources and/or interments and subject to Phase IB archaeological investigations.

¹ Note – the Map used for Map 04 was taken from the approved Phase IA Documentary Assessment and Archaeological Sensitivity Report (Chrysalis Archaeology 2019). NYC LPC has since updated their GIS map of the property (see Map 03), but this map remains the same as the original as it better illustrated what was approved at the time.



IV. PROJECT METHODS

Phase IB fieldwork is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of archaeological resources within a site. The goal is to determine whether significant (i.e., National Register [NR] eligible) resources are extant within the APE and to ascertain whether they could be adversely affected by project construction work. Phase IB archaeological investigations were deemed necessary for the current project, as the Phase IA report concluded that the APE could be sensitive for historic resources (Chrysalis 2019).

The Project's Phase IB archaeological field-testing methodology was determined, and approved, by NYC LPC in 2019 and 2020 and is outlined in the resultant Archaeological Work Plans (Chrysalis 2019, 2020) (Appendix A). In particular, LPC requested the utilization of a random testing strategy in the 2019 Archaeological Work Plan. To this end, twelve 3.3' by 3.3' (1m by 1m) excavation units (EUs) were randomly located inside of the APE and excavated to ascertain below-ground stratigraphical conditions and the presence/absence of archaeological resources in October and November 2019. Less than 0.1% of the total area of the APE was archaeologically assessed as part of this phase of fieldwork.

When no significant cultural resources were uncovered during the initial Phase IB, Chrysalis recommended further testing via standardized test pits (STPs) on transects across the APE in order to gain more coverage of the area. LPC approved this new phase of field testing, and 138 STPs and 4 additional EUs were excavated as part of this work in February 2020 (Chrysalis 2020).

The approved methodology in both Archaeological Work Plans allowed for excavated depths achieved to exceed 3.3' below ground surface (bgs) (1m) in the event that archaeological resources were encountered, or until sterile subsoil was reached (Appendix A). However, due to extensive evidence of modern disturbances in the first 1.31'-1.64' bgs (40-50 cmbs) and the presence of sterile subsoil beneath, the actual depths of the Phase IB EUs measured between 2.6'-3.3' bgs (80-100 cmbs).

All soils were described using the Munsell color system and standard texture classifications. Artifacts recovered during excavation were bagged according to their unique provenience and transported to the laboratory for processing and analysis. An artifact catalog recording the provenance of each recovered artifact was utilized. Bulk materials, such as concrete rubble, brick, large metal objects, ash coal, cinders, and slag, were recorded but not saved unless to document modern disturbances. Soil profiles and archaeological features were described, photographed in digital format, and illustrated by measured drawings in Imperial scale in plan and vertical perspective, as appropriate. Field work data recording forms are presented in Appendix C.

V. FIELD RESULTS

PHASE IB EXCAVATION UNITS

A total of twelve Phase IB EUs (EU 01-12) were excavated in the APE as part of the initial Phase IB testing in 2019 (Map 05) (Table 01). 138 STPs and 4 additional EUs (EU 13, 13-EXT, 14, 14-EXT) were excavated in February of 2020. The project's Phase IA report assessed the APE as having the potential to yield historic structural remains and features, discrete archaeological deposits, and/or buried human remains (Chrysalis 2019). Both 2019 and 2020 Phase IB field testing iterations utilized the same site datum, located at the southern edge of the wrought-iron gate connecting Westchester Avenue with the old St. Peter's Drive. All STPs and EUs were excavated with an orientation towards grid north, based on the Westchester Avenue gate.

The topography of the APE was generally flat, and its terrain was open and grassy (Image 01). Some tree cover was extant in the western portion of the APE as it abutted Westchester Avenue. Tree and brush cover were also present along the eastern edge of the APE.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture -- Natural Resource Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey, the soil series for the APE primarily consists of Greenbelt-Urban Land Complex (GUAw) 0-3% slopes, cemetery (USDA 2019). GUAw soils typically include an A1 horizon overlaying a Bw1, Bw2 and C. Bw, or weathered B, soils are defined in part by having very amorphous distinctions between layers, something that was encountered across the APE during testing. Stratigraphy across the site was largely consistent and included modern disturbance layers in the form of a Landscaped A and Redeposited A and B soil to depths of 1.31'-1.64' bgs (40-50 cmbs), overlaying a truncated and buried A1, Bw1 and Bw2. The distinctions between the buried A1 (Ab), Bw1 and Bw2 layers were nebulous. Excavations were discontinued once sterile Bw2 soil was encountered, around 2.62'-3.3' bgs (80-100 cmbs). In some cases, additional modern disturbance layers were encountered in those EUs placed near the border of St. Peter's Drive.



Image 01: APE, looking east.

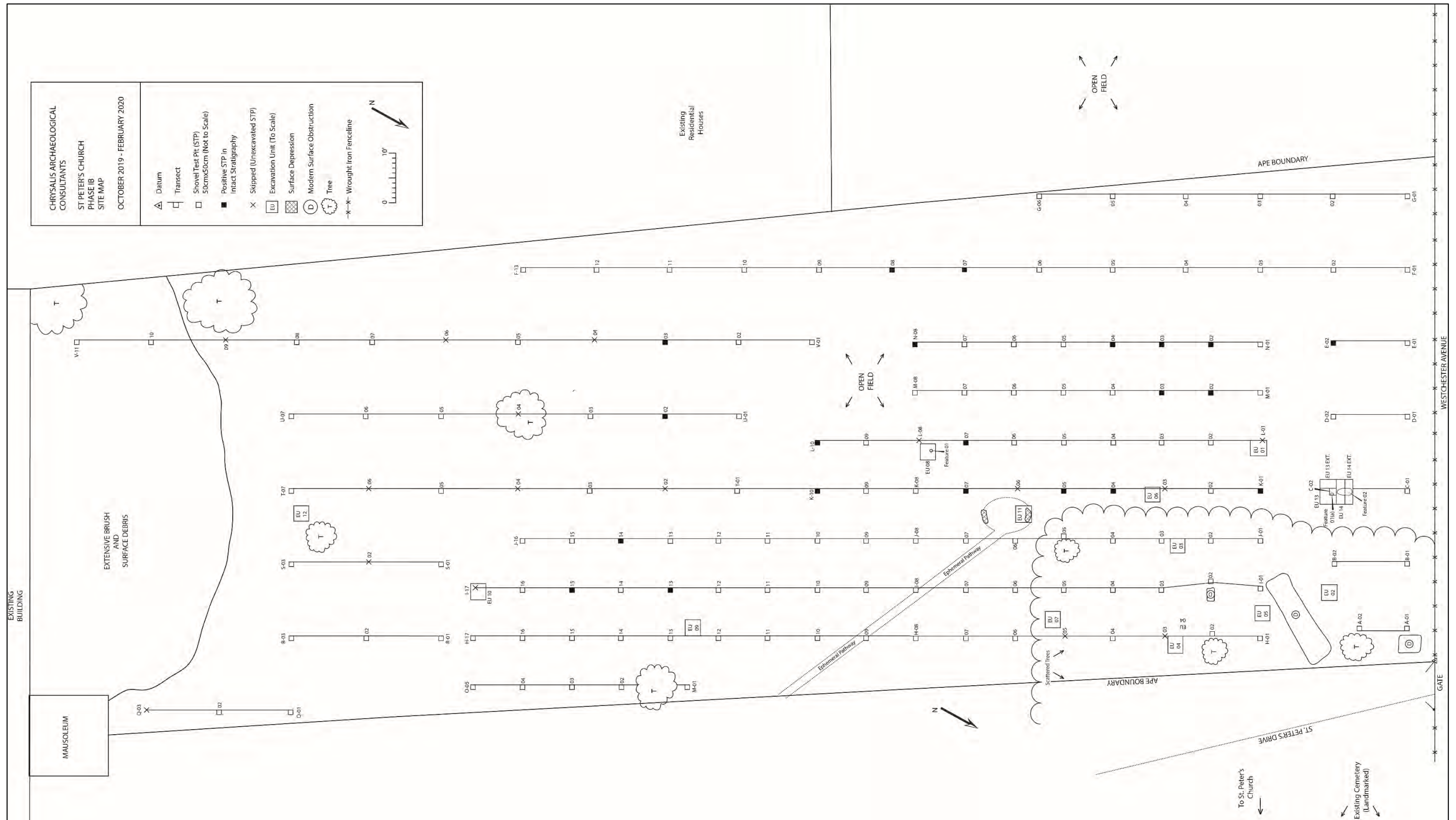


Table 01: EU Locations, taken at SW corners.

EXCAVATION UNIT #	LONGITUDE/LATITUDE
01	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'39.0"W
02	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'39.4"W
03	40°40'56.9"N, 73°57'39.3"W
04	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'40.0"W
05	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'39.0"W
06	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'39.4"W
07	40°40'56.9"N, 73°57'39.3"W
08	40°40'57.1"N, 73°57'40.0"W
09	40°40'57.0"N, 73°57'39.8"W
10	40°50'15.39"N, 73°50'40.53"W
11	40°50'15.88"N, 73°50'41.59"W
12	40°50'15.03"N, 73°50'39.78"W
13, 13 EXT, 14, 14 EXT	40°50'16.19"N, 73°50'42.26"W

EU 01

EU 01 was located 36' grid east from the wrought iron fence serving as the perimeter of the church property and APE at Westchester Avenue (Map 05). EU 01 was placed in this location in order to test for the foundation of the seventeenth century Friend's Meeting House assumed to be in this location based on the Phase IA historic map research. The EU measured 3.3' by 3.3' (1m by 1m) and was excavated to a depth of 18.8' NAV 88/2.9' bgs (90 cmbs).

Stratigraphy of the unit indicated a high level of modern disturbance, with a Landscape A and Redeposited A and B layers over a truncated and buried A1 horizon (Table 02) (Image 02) (Figure 01). No archaeologically significant cultural materials were encountered during excavation, and no additional materials were extant deeper within the EU as the unit was discontinued in undisturbed and sterile Bw2 subsoil.

Stratigraphic evidence suggests that whatever may have existed at this location was stripped and graded using existing soils – probably in the modern era based on the presence of asphalt in the redeposited layer. While buried natural soils were present, no historic deposits or other archaeologically significant materials were encountered.

Table 02: EU 01 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.75' – 21.29' (0' – 0.46' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.42' – 20.44' (0.33' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam/ Loamy sand	With asphalt chunks and a concentration of pebbles and cobbles.
Truncated Buried A1	20.57' – 20.08' (1.18' – 1.67' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark grey brown	Sandy loam	With Fe02 staining and moderate amount of pebbles and rocks.
Bw1	20.57' – 19.29' (1.18' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 4/6 brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
Bw2	19.46' – 18.8' (2.29' – 2.95' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty loam	



Image 02: EU 01, west wall profile.

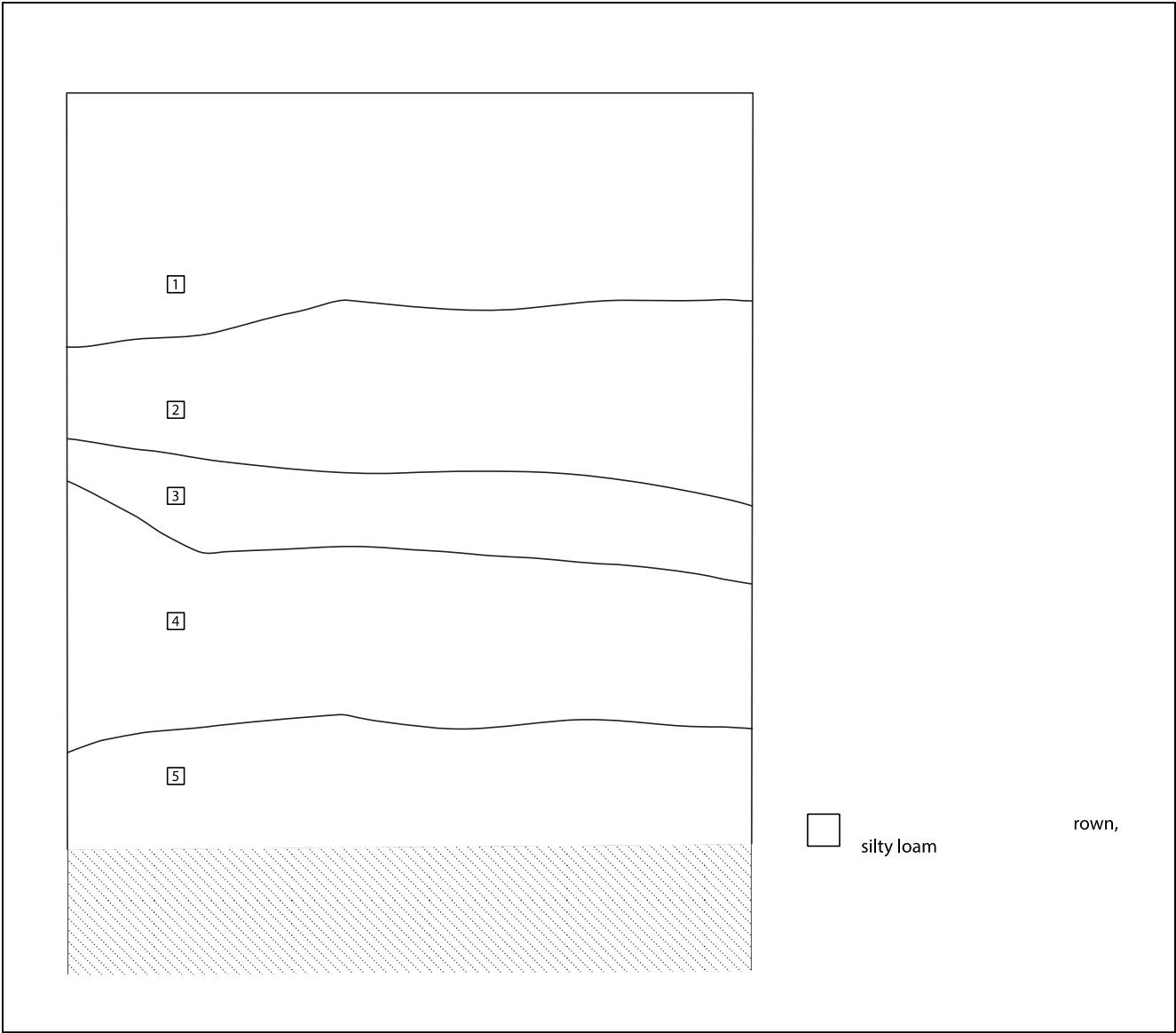


Figure 01: EU 01, west wall profile.

EU 02

EU 02 was located grid north of EU 01 and within the footprint of the seventeenth century historic Friend's Meeting House as indicated on historic maps (Map 05). The area is just south of the landmarked portion of the St. Peter's church property and existing tombstones. No evidence of the Friends Meeting House or other significant archaeological resources were encountered during testing.

The stratigraphy of EU 02 was very similar to EU 01, featuring two modern disturbance layers (Landscape A and Redeposited A and B) over a disturbed Ab soil. The Landscape A across the site is noticeable by its thickness (between 0.98'-1.28' bgs, or 30-40 cmbs) and sharp transition over a subsequent disturbed horizon. Materials recovered from the Landscape A in EU 02 included Styrofoam, modern glass fragments, and brick fragments. The Redeposited A and B layer was characterized by a significant increase in sand content as well as pebbles and cobbles.

EU 02 exhibited distinct stratigraphic profile differences via a pronounced sloping between the northern wall (Table 03) (Image 03) (Figure 02) and southern wall (Table 04) (Image 04) (Figure 03). The Landscape A and Redeposited A and B horizons were shallower in the northern wall, and the buried natural subsoils (A1, Bw1, Bw2) were less disturbed in the southern wall. Evidence from this EU and others suggests that the APE was stripped and graded at some point, and the differences in the depths of stratigraphical layers in EU 02 could be due to the filling in of a natural slope when making the field flat.

Table 03: EU 02 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.5' – 21.22' (0' – 1.28' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Fine sandy silt	With a pocket of Redeposited A and B soils.
Redeposited A and B Soils	22.18' – 20.93' (0.32' – 1.57' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown	Very fine sandy silt	With pea gravel.
Disturbed Buried A1	21.12' – 20.6' (1.38' – 1.9' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Very fine sandy silt	
Disturbed Bw1	20.93' – 20.34' (1.57' – 2.16' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Fine sandy silt	
Bw2	20.66' – 19.55' (1.84' – 2.95' bgs)	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown in western 2/3rds of unit and 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown in eastern 1/3 of unit	Compact very fine sand	High concentration of pebbles, cobbles, and semi-rounded rocks.



Image 03: EU 02, north wall profile.

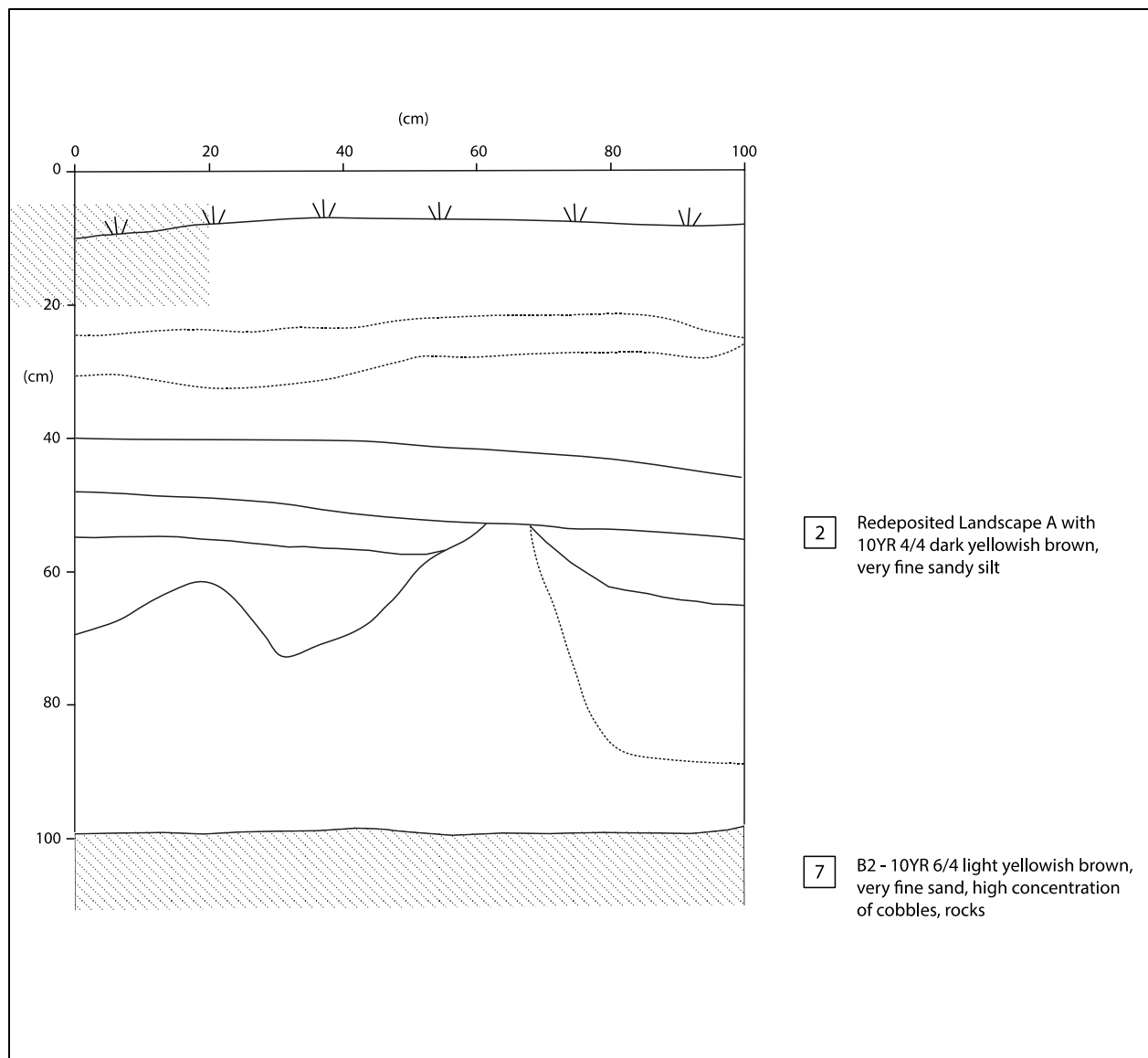


Figure 02: EU 02, north wall profile.

Table 04: EU 02 Stratigraphic Profile, South Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.35' – 21.2' (0' – 1.15' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Fine sandy silt	With a pocket of Redeposited A and B soils.
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.77' – 21.43' (0.58' – 0.92' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown	Medium to coarse sand	With pea gravel.
Ab	21.4' – 20.74' (0.95' – 1.61' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Very fine sandy loam	
Bw1	20.68' – 19.59' (1.67' – 2.76' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Very fine sandy silt	
Bw2	19.92' – 19.33' (2.43' – 3.02' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Very fine sandy silt	Compact.



Image 04: EU 02, south wall profile.

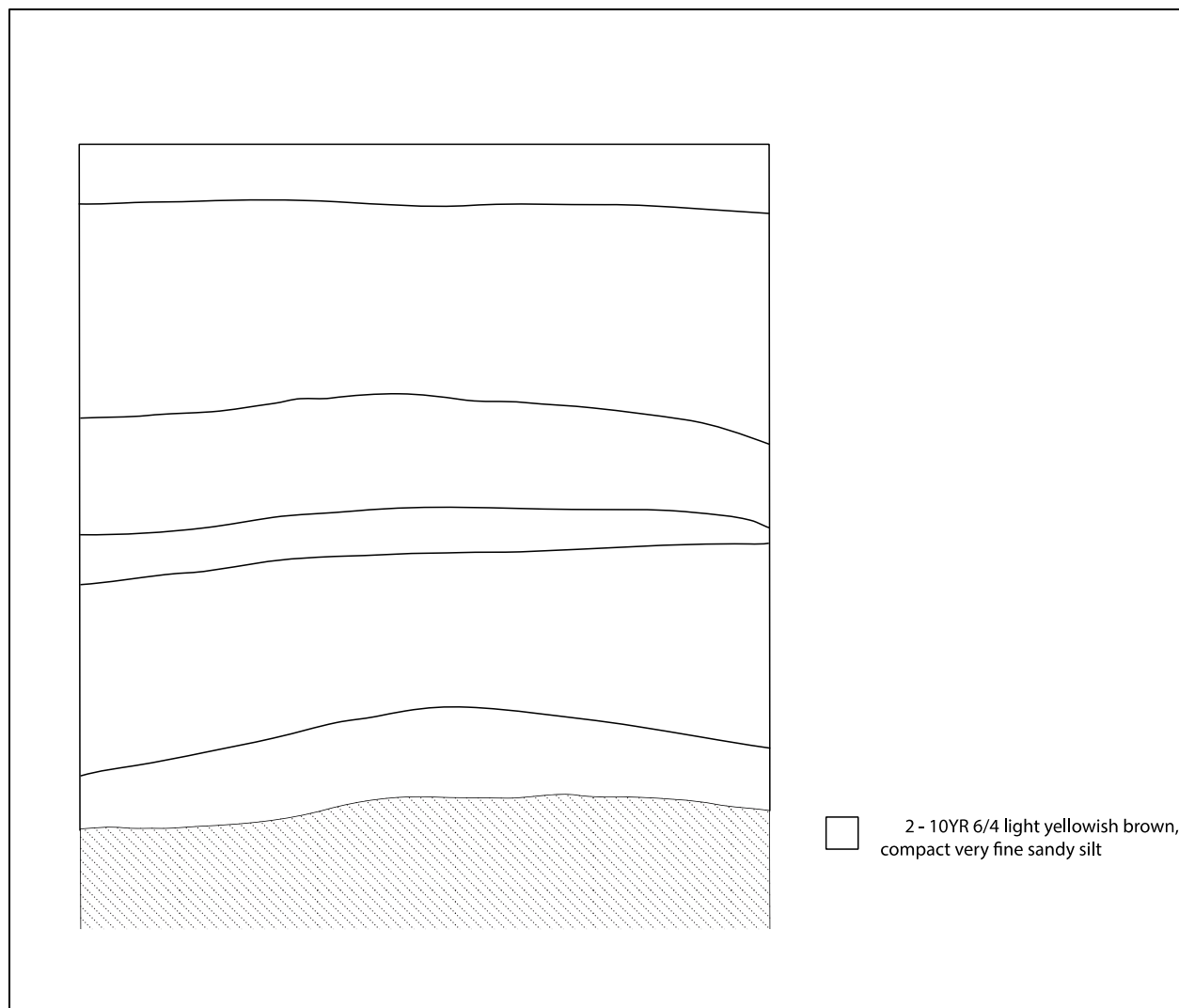


Figure 03: EU 02, south wall profile.

EU 03

EU 03 was placed outside of the supposed location of the Friends Meeting House at 50' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue (Map 05). The EU was placed in order to assess whether significant cultural resources in the form of human remains and/or internments, historic structural remains, and/or colonial cultural deposits were present in this location. No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

EU 03 was excavated to a depth of NAVD 88 19.64'/2.72' bgs (83 cmbs), and its stratigraphy was consistent with that found across the site: modern disturbance layers over sterile natural soils (Table 05) (Image 05) (Figure 04). Some charcoal flecking was encountered in the Bw1 horizon, though this was determined to be natural as it was not concentrated and appeared in numerous other EUs in the same horizon across the site.

Table 05: EU 03 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.36' – 21.67' (0' – 0.69' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	With roots.
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.51' – 20.82' (0.85' – 1.54' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Sandy loam/Medium to coarse sandy	With concentration of pea gravel, pebbles and cobbles – increases with depth.
Truncated Buried A1	20.92' – 20.52' (1.44' – 1.84' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Very fine sandy	With Fe02 staining.
Bw1	20.75' – 20.03' (1.61' – 2.33' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty fine sand	With charcoal flecking.
Bw2	20.16' – 19.64' (2.20' – 2.72' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty very fine sand	



Image 05: EU 03, north wall profile.

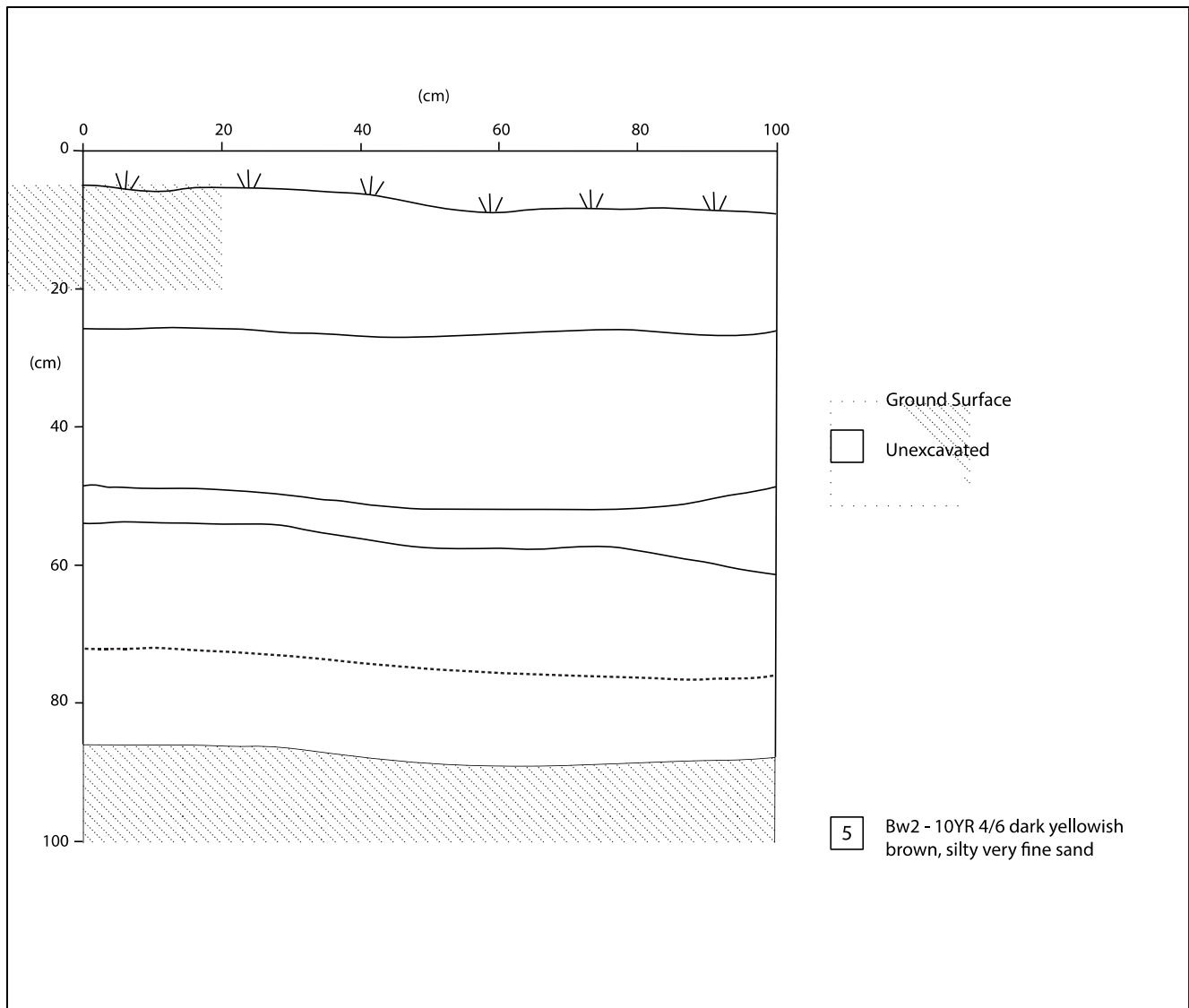


Figure 04: EU 03, north wall profile.

EU 04

EU 04 was placed 50' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue and grid north of EU 03 (Map 05). EU 04 was excavated to NAVD 88 19.6'/3.3' bgs (100 cmbs) and was discontinued due to sterile subsoil. The stratigraphy was consistent with that found across the site, although with increased compaction in the buried A1, Bw1 and Bw2 soils horizons possibly resulting from the construction of the adjacent St. Peter's Drive (Table 06) (Image 06) (Figure 05). No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 06: EU 04 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.9' – 21.65' (0' – 1.25' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	With coal, brick fragments, and pebbles.
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.9' – 20.96' (1.00' – 1.94' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam	With coal, brick fragments, asphalt chunks, cobbles, and pebbles
Truncated Buried A1	21.1' – 20.67' (1.80'– 2.23' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Sandy loam	Compact, with some asphalt chunks, pebbles, and cobbles.
Bw1	21' – 20' (1.90'– 2.90' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Silty loam	Very compact, with few pebbles and FeO ₂ staining.
Bw2	20.1' – 19.6' (2.80'– 3.30' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Silty loam	Very compact.



Image 06: EU 04, north wall profile.

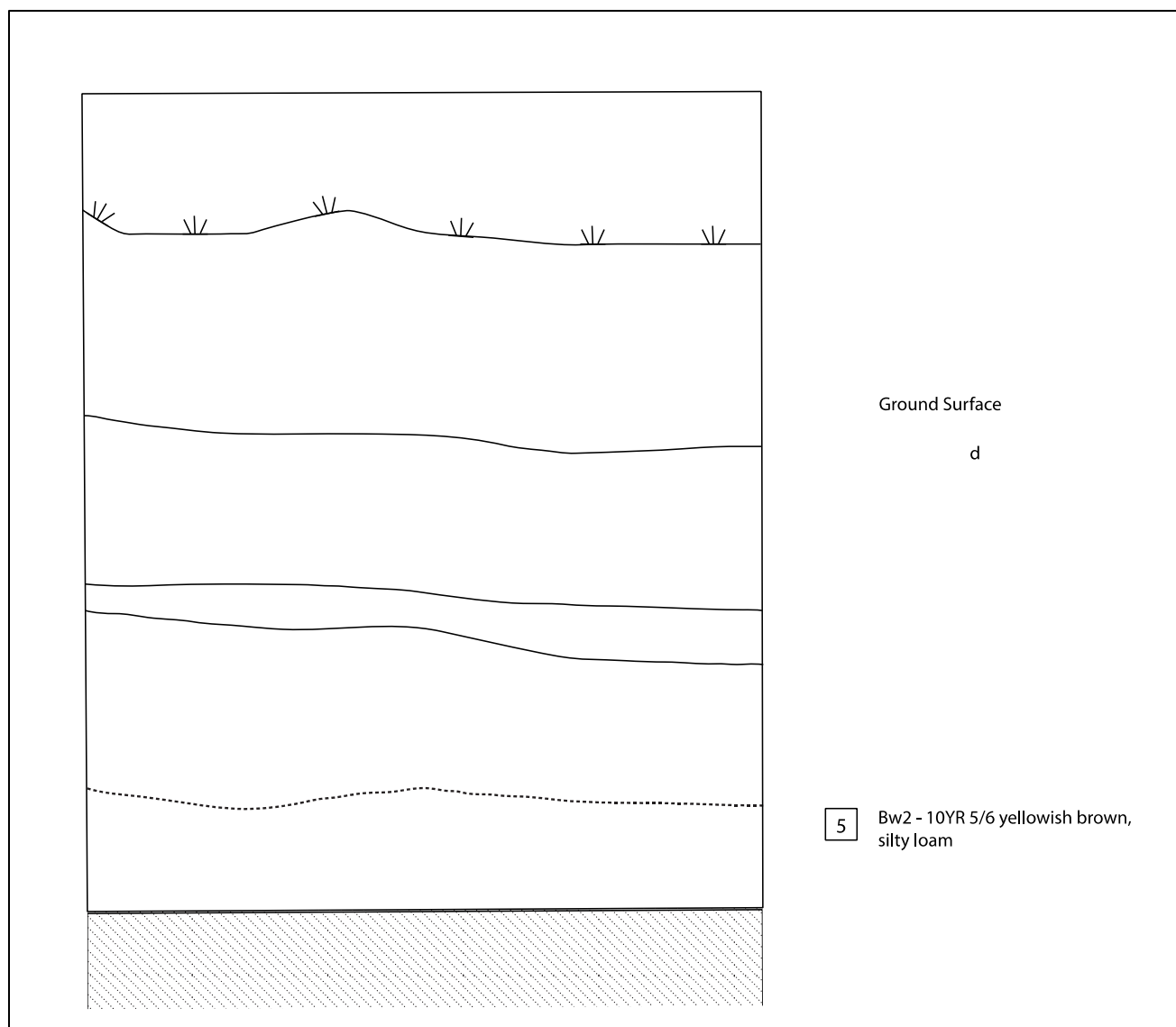


Figure 05: EU 04, north wall profile.

EU 05

EU 05 was placed 25' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue, northeast of EU 02, and in the supposed vicinity of the foundation of the Friends Meeting House as it appears on historic maps (Map 05). The area surrounding EU 05 had some tree cover and was just south of St. Peter's Drive. No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

EU 05 was excavated to a depth of NAVD 88 20.3'/2.95' bgs (90 cmbs), and its stratigraphy was consistent with that found across the site, with increased compaction in the Bw1 and Bw2 (Table 07) (Image 07) (Figure 06).

Table 07: EU 05 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	23.25' – 22.65' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B Soils	22.85' – 21.58' (0.40' – 1.67' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Sandy loam	With brick fragments, asphalt chunks, and cobbles
Truncated Buried A1	21.91' – 21.12' (1.34' – 2.13' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown	Sandy loam	With gravel, asphalt chunks, and Fe02 staining.
Bw1	21.15' – 20.63' (2.10' – 2.62' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty loam	Very compact.
Bw2	20.69' – 20.3' (2.56' – 2.95' bgs)	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Silty loam	Very compact.



Image 07: EU 05, west wall profile.

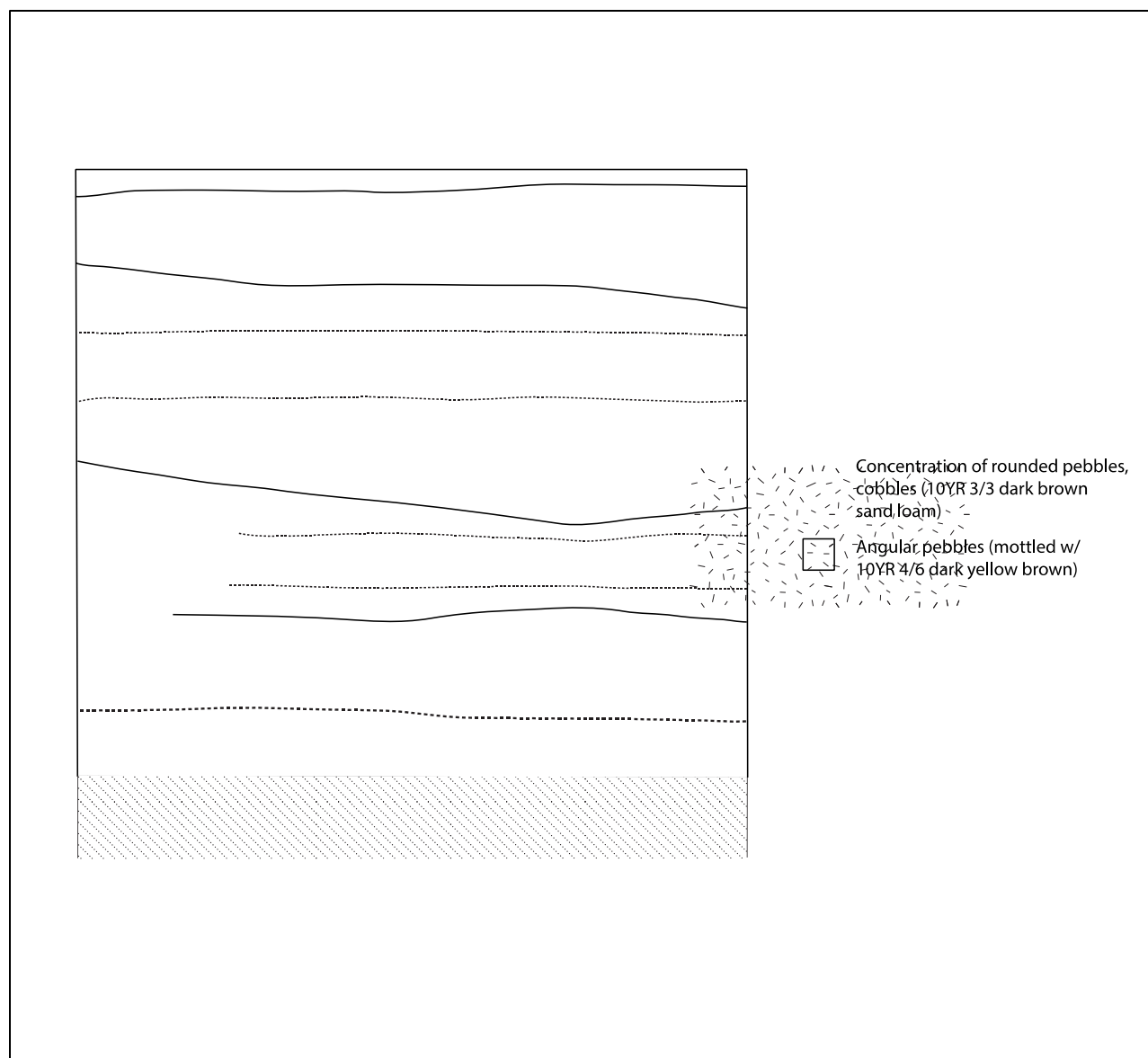


Figure 06: EU 05, west wall profile.

EU 06

EU 06 was randomly placed 55' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue and grid southeast of EU 03 (Map 05). EU 06 was excavated to NAVD 88 18.9'/3.3' bgs (100 cmbs) and was discontinued due to sterile subsoil. The stratigraphy was consistent with that found across the site save for the addition of a clearly defined Fill layer (Fill I) characterized as a strong brown colored, medium to coarse sand with a high concentration of pebbles, cobbles, and gravel (Table 08) (Image 08) (Figure 07). No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 08: EU 06 Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.2' – 21.51' (0' – 0.69' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Fine sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.64' – 21.15' (0.56' – 1.05' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Fine sandy silt	
Fill I	21.38' – 20.76' (0.82' – 1.44' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Medium to coarse sand	With high concentration of pebbles, cobbles, and pea gravel.
Truncated Buried A1	20.95' – 20.43' (1.25' – 1.77' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Fine sandy loam	
Bw1	20.76' – 19.48' (1.44' – 2.72' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Fine sand	Compact, with pebbles, cobbles, some charcoal flecking (natural) and root bioturbation.
Bw2	19.77' – 18.9' (2.43' – 3.30' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Fine sand	Compact.



Image 08: EU 06, east wall profile.

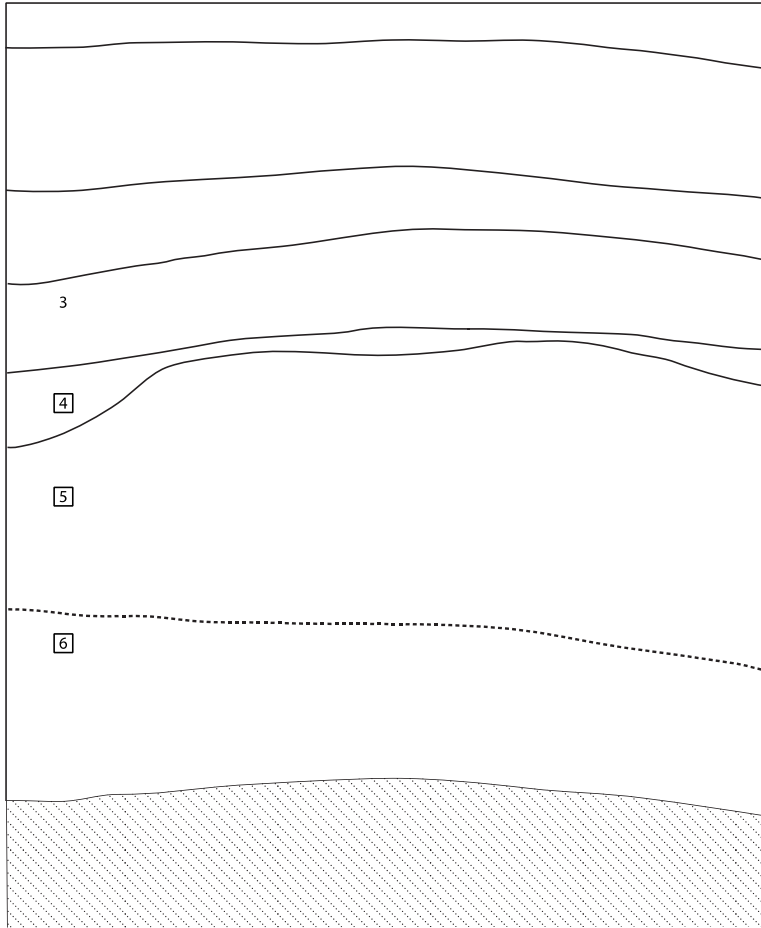


Figure 07: EU 06, east wall profile.

EU 07

EU 07 was randomly placed 75' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue and at the eastern edge of the line of the concentration of planted trees characterizing the western portion of the testable area (Map 05). EU 07 was excavated to NAVD 88 19.33'/2.95' bgs (90 cmbs) and was discontinued due to extreme compaction in sterile Bw2 subsoil. In addition to the extreme compaction, the stratigraphy of EU 07 also exhibited further modern disturbances with the addition of a Redeposited A soil layer laying between the Redeposited A and B layer and a disturbed and buried A1 (Table 09) (Image 09) (Figure 08). No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 09: EU 07 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.28' – 21.56' (0' – 0.72' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B Soils	21.68' – 20.93' (0.60' – 1.35' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Loamy sand	With high density of pebbles, cobbles, and brick fragments.
Redeposited A1	21' – 20.67' (1.28' – 1.61' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Loamy sand	With brick fragments, pebbles, and cobbles.
Disturbed, Buried A1	20.77' – 20.11' (1.51' – 2.17' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown	Sandy loam	Compact, with FeO ₂ staining, pebbles, cobbles, and come brick and coal fragments.
Bw1	20.21' – 19.66' (2.07' – 2.62' bgs)	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Fine sandy loam	Very compact, with few pebbles.
Bw2	19.66' – 19.33' (2.62' – 2.95' bgs)	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Fine sand	Extremely compact, with pebbles.



Image 09: EU 07, north wall profile.

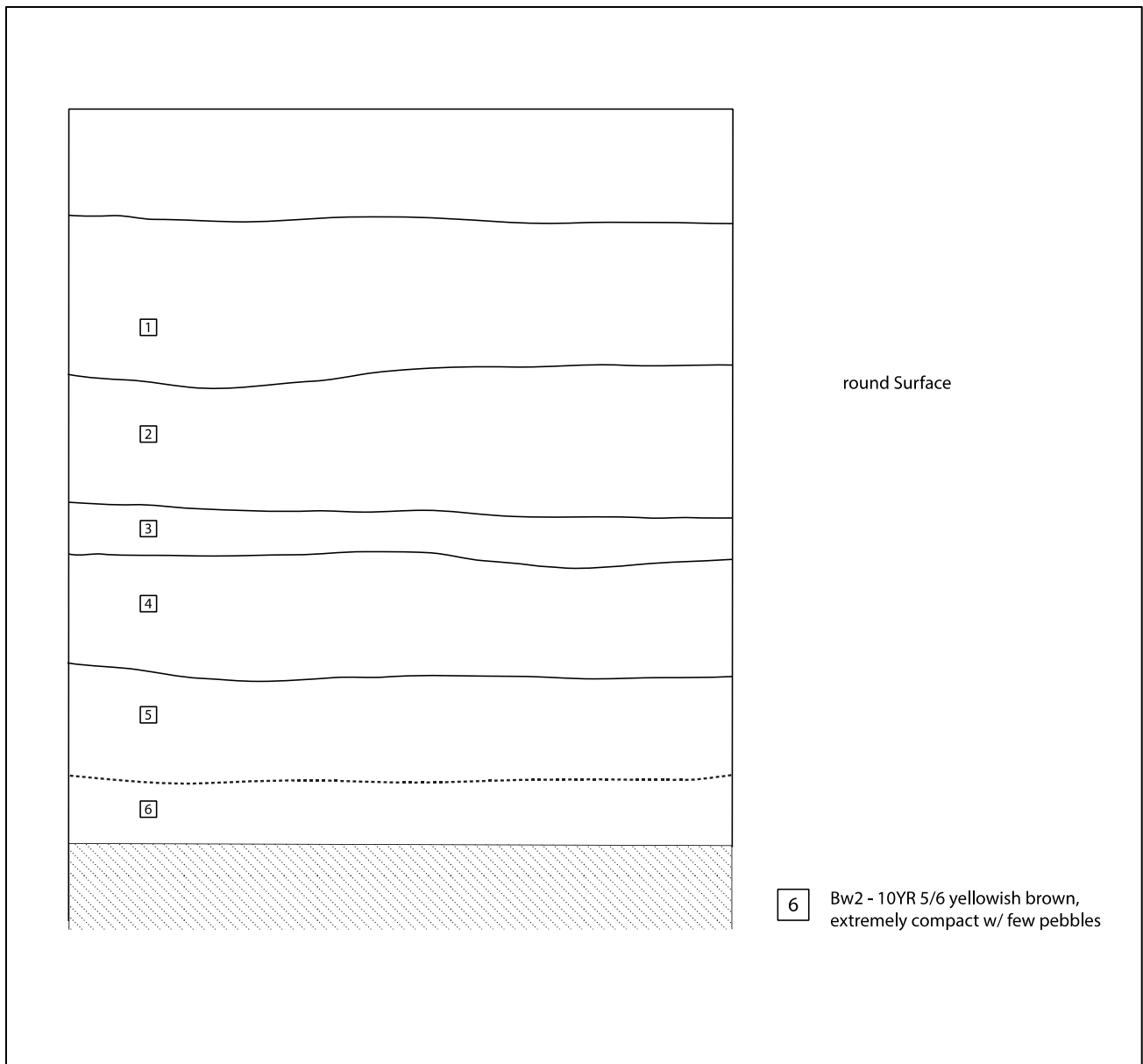


Figure 08: EU 07, north wall profile.

EU 08

EU 08 was randomly placed 100' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue and roughly in the middle of the APE (Map 05). EU 08 was excavated to NAVD 88 16.9'/3.3' bgs (100 cmbs) and was discontinued due to sterile subsoil. The stratigraphy included both a Fill I and a Redeposited A1 layer, in addition to the APE's typical profile (Table 10) (Image 10) (Figure 09).

Feature 01, a posthole measuring 0.33' (10cm) in diameter, was encountered in the northeastern quad of EU 08 at NAVD 88 18.56'/1.64' bgs (50cmbs) in the Ab (truncated) horizon, though it disappeared at NAVD 88 18.43'/1.77' bgs (54 cmbs) (Images 11 and 12). The shallowness of the posthole, as well as its discovery in the truncated A1 horizon, suggests that much of its original footprint was destroyed when the area was stripped and graded in the modern era. It is also possible that the circular feature was modern, as its interior was all Fill I. No associated artifacts were recovered, and the feature, while recorded, was not considered significant due in part to the heavy modern disturbance exhibited in the unit's stratigraphy and filling the post hole. No other significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 10: EU 08 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.2' – 19.51' (0' – 0.69' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Fine sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B Soils	19.64' – 19.48' (0.56' – 0.72' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 yellowish brown	Fine sandy silt	
Fill I	19.54' – 18.66' (0.66' – 1.54' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Medium sand	With high concentration of pebbles and cobbles.
Redeposited A1	18.89' – 18.33' (1.31' – 1.87' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Silty very fine sand	With FeO ₂ staining.
Truncated, Buried A1	18.69' – 17.6 (1.51' – 2.60' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty very fine sand	
Bw1	17.94' – 17.15' (2.26' – 3.05' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Fine sand	Compact.
Bw2	17.28' – 16.9' (2.92' – 3.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Fine sand	Compact.



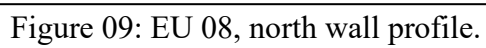
Image 10: EU 08, north wall profile.



Image 11: Feature 01 in floor of EU 08, facing east.



Image 12: Close up of Feature 01 (highlighted) in EU 08, facing east.



EU 09

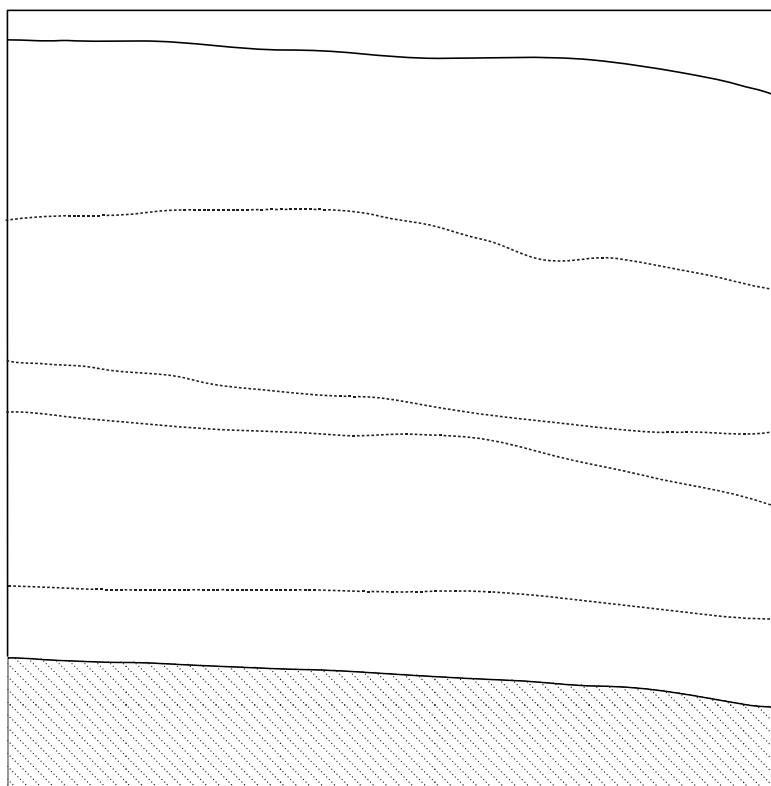
EU 09 was randomly placed 150' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue (Map 05). EU 09 was excavated to NAVD 88 18.13'/2.82' bgs (86 cmbs) and was discontinued due to the presence of sterile C subsoil. No buried A1 horizon was present in this location; instead a truncated Bw1 was found underlying the Redeposited layer (Table 11) (Image 13) (Figure 10). EU 09 was the only unit to reach a C layer. No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 11: EU 09 Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.95' – 19.9' (0' – 1.05' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Fine sandy silt	With roots.
Redeposited A and B Soils	20.2' – 19.31' (0.75' – 1.64' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty fine sand	
Truncated Bw1	19.57' – 18.98' (1.38' – 1.97' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Sand	Compact, with pebbles and cobbles.
Bw2	19.38' – 18.49' (1.57' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Fine sand	Extremely compact, with pebbles and cobbles.
C	18.65' – 18.13' (2.30' – 2.82' bgs)	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey	Fine sand	Extremely compact, with pebbles, cobbles, and Fe02 staining.



Image 13: EU 09, east wall profile.



ut wall pofile

Figure 10: EU 09, east wall profile.

EU 10

EU 10 was randomly placed 190' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue (Map 05). EU 10 was excavated to 2.62' bgs (80 cmbs) and was discontinued due to the presence of sterile Bw2 subsoil. Unlike the EUs further west, the stratigraphy of EU 10 exhibited no evidence of modern disturbance and included a full, natural profile (Table 12) (Image 14) (Figure 11). However, no significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 12: EU 10 Stratigraphic Profile, South Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.48' – 19.96' (0' – 0.52' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
A1	20.02' – 18.68' (0.46' – 1.80' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	
Bw1	19.07' – 18.22' (1.41' – 2.26' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Sandy clay loam	
Bw2	18.28' – 17.86' (2.20' – 2.62' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Sand	



Image 14: EU 10, south wall profile.



Figure 11: EU 10, south wall profile.

EU 11

EU 11 was placed 81.5' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue in order to archaeologically assess a surface anomaly discovered during Phase IB testing (Map 05). An ephemeral circular depression measuring 9' (275cm) in diameter was encountered approximately 75' grid east of the Westchester Avenue fence line. An equally ephemeral, 1.97' (60cm) wide pathway was apparent in the grassy field and heading at 110° towards the interior of the cemetery (Image 15). EU 11 was placed along the anomaly's western edge and in the location of a depression to assess its below-ground components. A similar depression was found at the anomaly's eastern edge.

EU 11 was excavated to NAVD 88 18.41'/3.3' bgs (100 cmbs) and was discontinued due to the presence of sterile Bw1 subsoil (Table 13) (Image 16) (Figure 12). Through excavation it was determined that the surficial anomaly had no discernible below-ground expression. It is probable that the anomaly was modern, as a complete stratigraphical profile typical of the APE was found in profile. As the Landscape A horizon was present beneath the surface, the anomaly must post-date its deposition. No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 13: EU 11 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.71' – 21.02' (0' – 0.69' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Loamy sand	
Redeposited A and B Soils with Fill I	21.09' – 20.23' (0.62' – 1.48' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty medium sand	With high concentration of pebbles and cobbles.
Redeposited A1	20.46' – 20.04' (1.25' – 1.67' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Silty very fine sand	With Fe02 staining.
Buried, Truncated A1	20.23' – 19.25' (1.48' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty very fine sand	Slightly compact, with Fe02 staining.
Bw1	19.41' – 18.41' (2.30' – 3.30' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Very fine sand	Slightly compact.



Image 15: Circular depression and pathway in area of EU 11, facing northeast.



Image 16: EU 11, north wall profile.

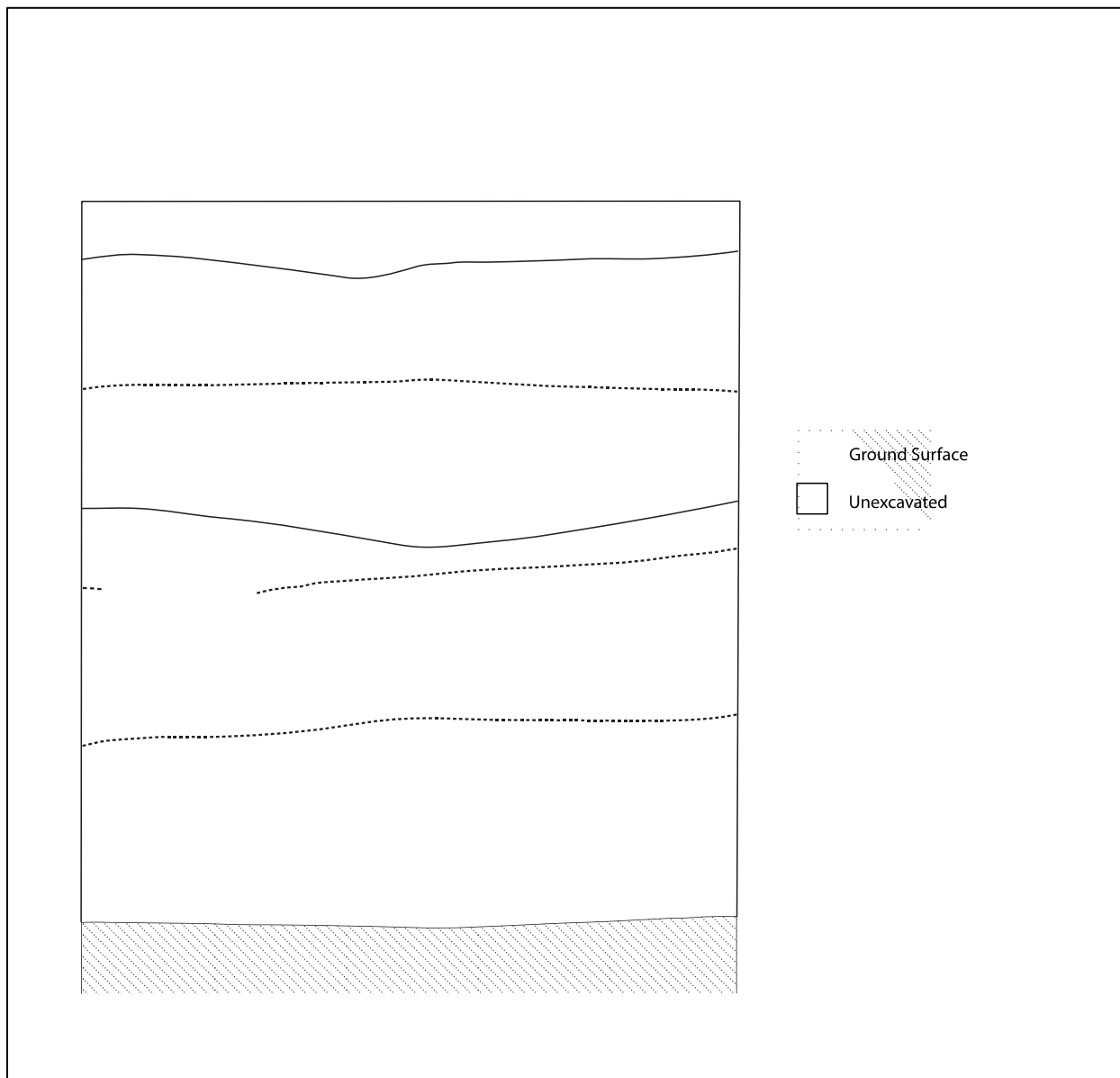


Figure 12: EU 11, north wall profile.

EU 12

EU 12 was randomly placed 230' grid east of the wrought iron fence bordering the APE along Westchester Avenue (Map 05). EU 12 was excavated to NAVD 88 18.24'/1.97' bgs (60 cmbs) and was discontinued due to the presence of sterile Bw2 subsoil and a high proportion of non-articulated, scattered large rocks/small boulders. The stratigraphy was largely natural, featuring a Landscape A over A1, Bw1, and Bw2 (Table 14) (Image 17) (Figure 13). No significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation.

Table 14: EU 12 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.21' – 19.69' (0' – 0.52' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
A1	19.85' – 18.87' (0.36' – 1.34' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	
Bw1	19.39' – 18.7 (0.82' – 1.51' bgs)	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Sandy clay loam	With boulders and large rocks.
Bw2	18.8' – 18.24' (1.41' – 1.97' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	Clay loam	With boulders and large rocks.



Image 17: EU 12, north wall profile.

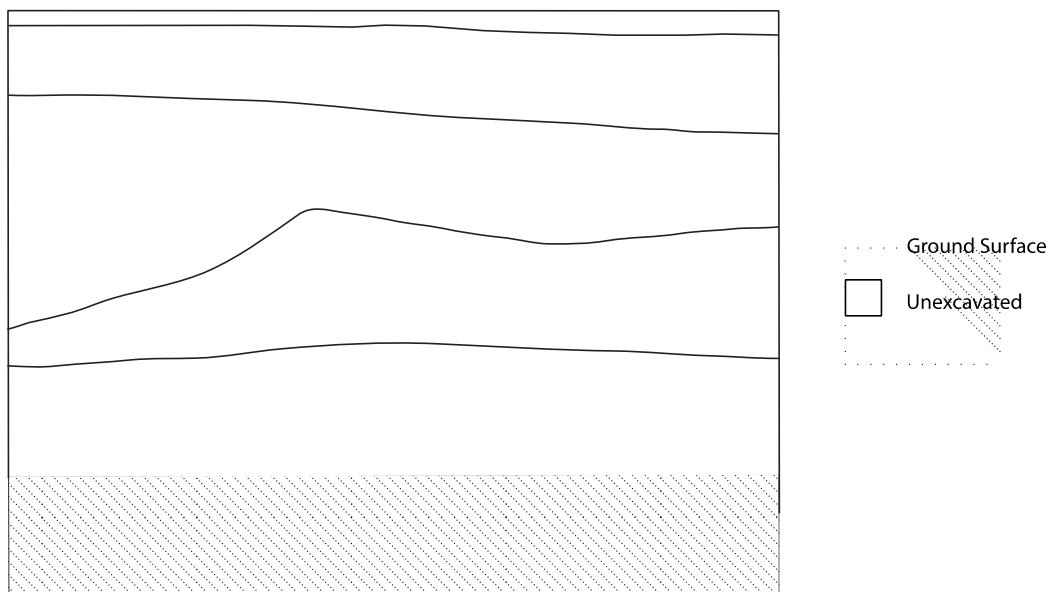


Figure 13: EU 12, north wall profile.

EU 13, EU 13-EXT, EU 14, and EU 14-EXT

EU 13, EU 13-EXT, EU 14, and EU 14-EXT were excavated in February 2020 to explore potential historical archaeological materials identified during the STP excavation along transects across the APE.

All four of these additional EUs were excavated off STP C-02 near the western edge of the APE, along its border with Westchester Avenue in February 2020 (Map 05) (Image 18) (Figure 14). The excavation of the EUs was precipitated by the discovery of Feature 01a, two possibly articulated stones and associated tin glazed ceramics found at 1.48' bgs (45cmbs) in the Ab horizon during the excavation of C-02.

EU 13 was excavated to cover a 3.3' by 3.3' (1m by 1m) area, with C-02 serving as its SW 1.64' by 1.64' (50cm by 50cm) quad. EU 13-EXT was placed to the south (grid) to extend the tested area by 1.64' by 3.3' (50cm by 100cm). EU 14 was placed to the west (grid) of the SW quad in EU 13 in order to expand the area to investigate the extent of the possible Feature 01a by 1.64' by 4.9' (50cm by 150cm). Feature 02, a sterile bowl-shaped feature evident in the west wall of EU-14, instigated the opening of EU 14-EXT to the west of EU-14 to expand the area a further by 1.64' by 4.9' (50cm by 150cm). See Figure 14 below for the layout of these excavation units.



Image 18: EU 13, 13-EXT, and EU 14 at 2.96' bgs (90 cmbs).

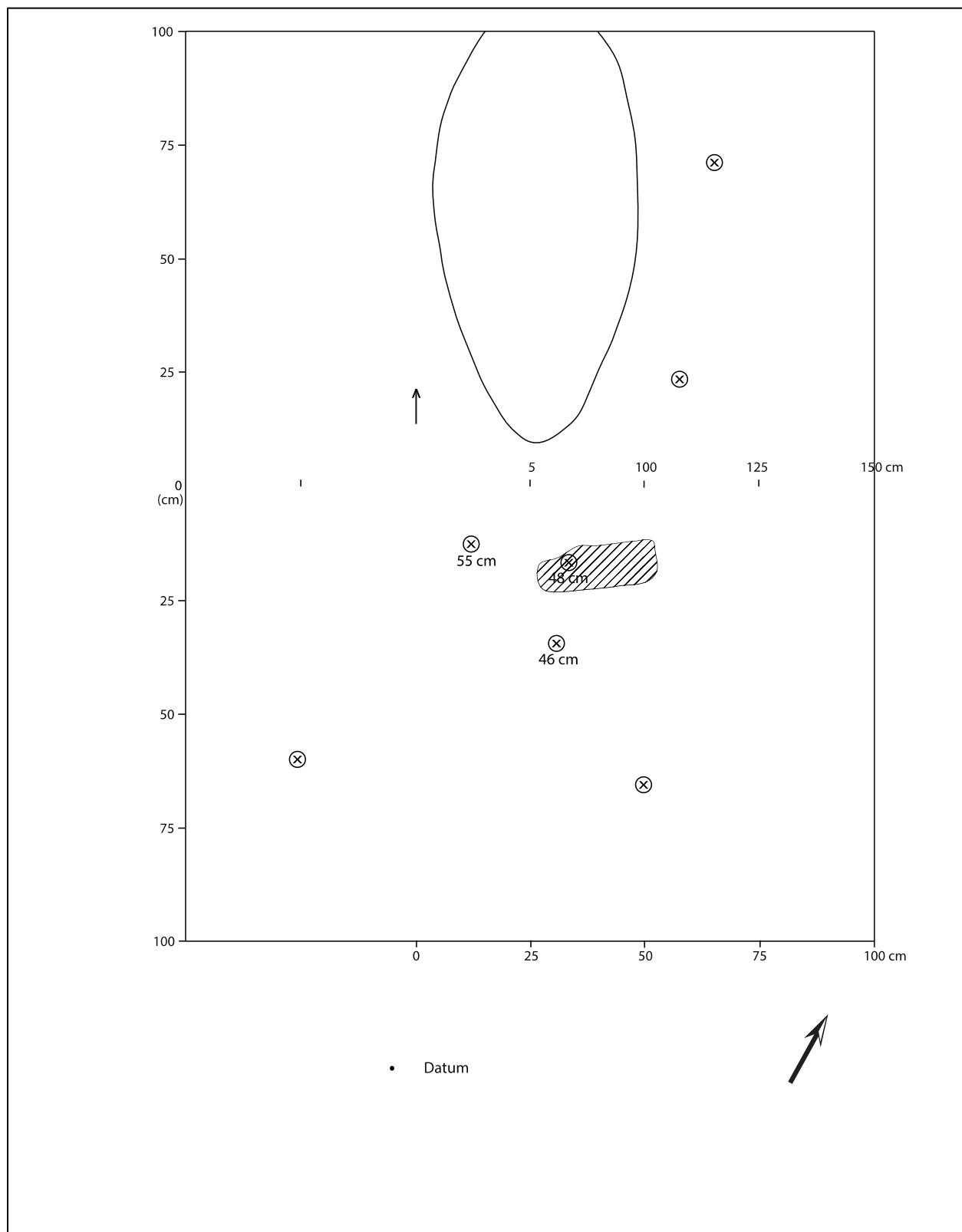


Figure 14: Plan view of EUs 13, 13-EXT, 14, and 14-EXT.

EU 13

EU 13 was a 3.3' by 3.3' (1m by 1m) unit facing grid north and situated to include C-02, the STP containing Feature 01(a), as it's SW quad (Map 05) (Figure 14) (Image 19). EU 13 was excavated to a depth of NAVD 8819.32'/2.95' bgs (90cmbs). The unit was discontinued in sterile subsoil.

Feature 01(a), encountered in C-02 during STP excavation, was identified as two potentially articulated stones that began at NAVD 88 20.79'/1.48' bgs (45 cmbs) in Ab soil. The stones were oriented grid north/south, and the surrounding soil was slightly more compact than the Ab in other STPs. Two white tin glazed sherds were uncovered from the surrounding context (FS 23), one of only two demonstrable colonial-era artifacts recovered in intact stratigraphy during Phase IB testing of the APE (along with K-01). The excavation of C-02 was halted at NAVD 88 20.47'/1.8' bgs (55cmbs), and EU-13 was placed around it to investigate the extent and nature of Feature 01(a).

To this end, EU 13 was excavated incrementally in the NW, NE, and SE quads to 1.8' bgs (55 cmbs), and then the entire EU was excavated to NAVD 88 20.3'/1.97' bgs (60cmbs) (Image 20). Though no additional articulated stones were recovered in these quads, evidence of a large, destructive fire and perhaps the stone rubble from the second meeting house was encountered.

The EU 13 Ab layer, which ran from NAVD 88 21.25' to 20.3'/1.02' to 1.97' bgs (31-60cmbs), included a high proportion of charcoal relative to the rest of the APE from NAVD 88 20.79' to 20.66'/1.48' to 1.61' bgs (45-49cmbs), some of which were in large chunks. A moderate proportion of unarticulated stones in the Ab gave further indication of a possible destruction layer. Additionally, an intact iron axe head was found *in situ* at NAVD 88 20.63'/1.64' bgs (50cmbs) in the middle of the unit and adjacent to Feature 01 (Image 21). Taken together, it appears as though EU 13 exhibited evidence of the destruction of the second meeting house on the site, constructed in 1723 by The Society of Friends. According to the Phase IA report, this second meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1893 (Chrysalis 2019:14).

At NAVD 88 20.3'/1.97' bgs (60 cmbs) and upon discovery of the *in situ* axe head and extensive charcoal deposits in EU 13, the decision was made to expand the unit to the south (EU 13-EXT) in order to further investigate the area for historic deposits and/or intact structural remains.

A profile drawing of the western wall of EU 13 and EU 13-EXT (for a total of 4.9' or 150cm in horizontal length) at 1.97' bgs (60cmbs) indicated abnormal stratigraphy beginning at 2.62' (80cm) grid north of the SW corner of EU 13-EXT (Table 15) (Image 22) (Figure 15). While the common stratigraphic profile (Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab, Bw1) was present for much of the southern two-thirds of the west wall, a disturbance (Disturbed Ab I) was identified within the Ab soil horizon beginning at NAVD 88 21.12'/1.15' bgs (35cmbs) and extending to NAVD 88 20.73'/1.54' bgs (47cmbs). This pocket of Disturbed Ab I was adjacent to a slight dip in the topmost depth of the Ab soil horizon. Another disturbed layer (Disturbed Ab II) was found at NAVD 88 20.47'/1.8' bgs (55cmbs), extending into the floor at the north corner of EU 13. EU 14 was placed to the west of the western wall of EU 13 and EU 13-EXT to explore the unusual stratigraphy.

No articulated or intact stones, foundations, or historic deposits were encountered during the excavation of EU 13. However, EU 13 was expanded to the south (EU 13-EXT) and west (EU 14) in order to test the surrounding APE for further evidence of the second meeting house or other intact archaeological remains. No additional cultural materials were uncovered from EU 13, and it was discontinued in sterile Bw1 soil at NAVD 88 19.32'/2.95' bgs (90 cmbs).

Table 15: EU 13 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.27' – 21.61' (0' – 0.66' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silty fine sand	With roots.
Redeposited A and B	21.65' – 20.99' (0.62' – 1.28' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellow brown	Loamy sand	With roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Disturbed Ab I	21.12' – 20.73' (1.15' – 1.54' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Silty fine sand	Very compact, with Fe02 staining.
Ab truncated	21.25' – 20.3' (1.02' – 1.97' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles, cobbles, and roots.
Charcoal	20.79' – 20.66' (1.48' – 1.61' bgs)	N/A	N/A	
Disturbed Ab II	20.47' – 20.3' (1.80' – 1.97' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Sandy loam; very fine sandy clay	
Bw1	20.3' – 19.32' (1.97' – 2.95' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy clay	



Image 19: STP C-02 with EU 13 laid out prior to its excavation.



Image 20: EU 13 plan view at 1.97' bgs (60cmbs).



Image 21: Axe head *in situ* with Feature 01(a) in EU 13.



Image 22: EU 13 and EU 13-EXT west wall profile.

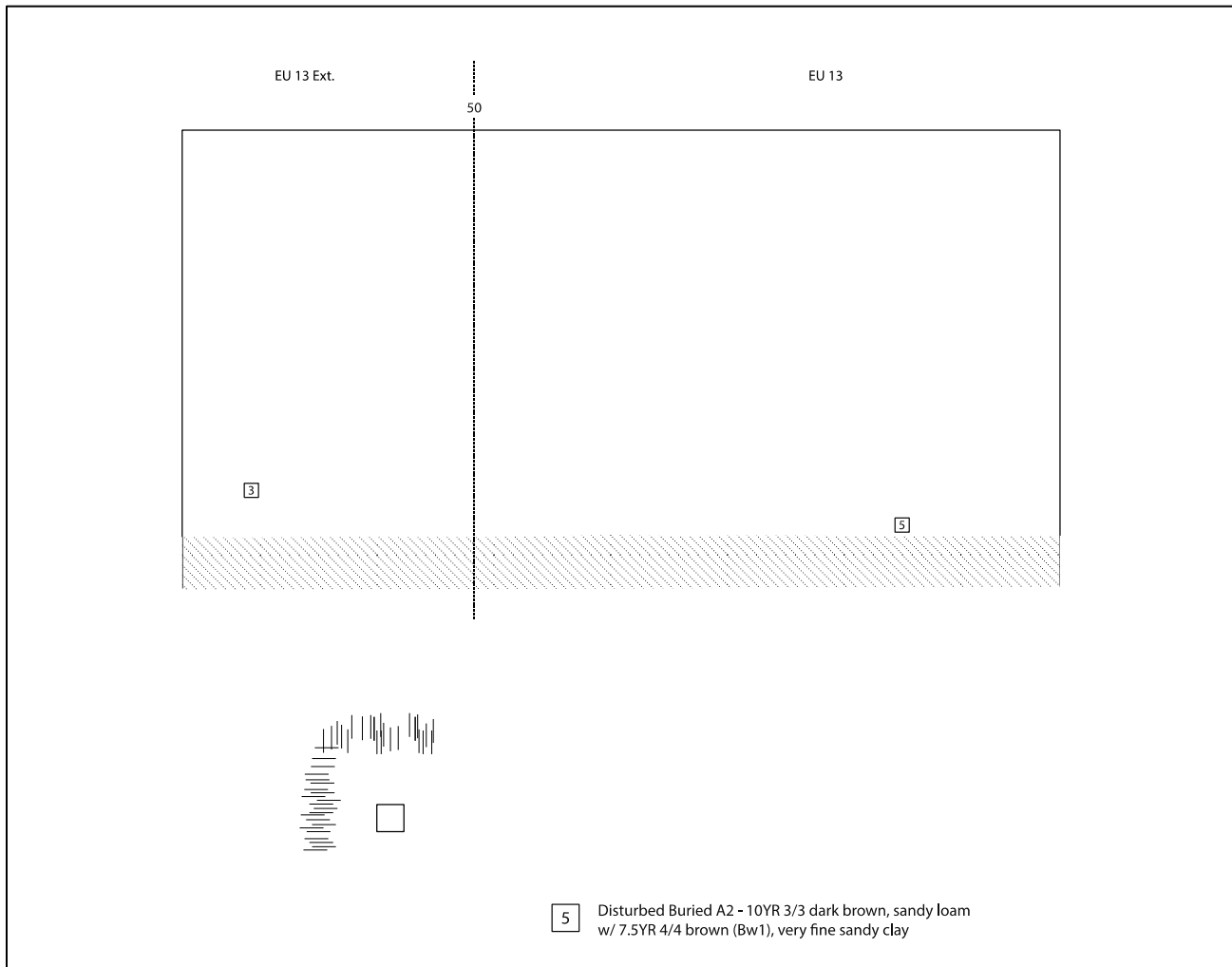


Figure 15: EU 13 and EU 13-EXT, west wall profile.

EU 13-EXT

EU 13-EXT was a 1.64' by 3.3' (50cm by 100cm) offshoot of the southern wall of EU 13 (Map 05) (Figure 14). However, EU 13-EXT yielded minimal artifacts in the Ab and did not demonstrate unusual stratigraphy, unlike EU 14, EU 13's western expansion. No articulated stones or evidence of intact historic foundations, structures, or deposits were encountered. The stratigraphy of EU 13-EXT was the common APE profile: Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab truncated, and Bw1 (Table 16) (Figure 16). EU 13-EXT was discontinued in sterile Bw1 soil at NAVD 88 19.29'/2.95' bgs (90cmbs).

Table 16: EU 13 and EU 13-EXT Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.24' – 21.29' (0' – 0.95' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	With roots.
Redeposited A and B	21.45' – 20.93' (0.79' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Loamy sand	With roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Ab truncated	21.03' – 19.91' (1.21' – 2.33' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles, cobbles, and roots.
Bw1	20.17 – 19.29' (2.07' – 2.95' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy clay	

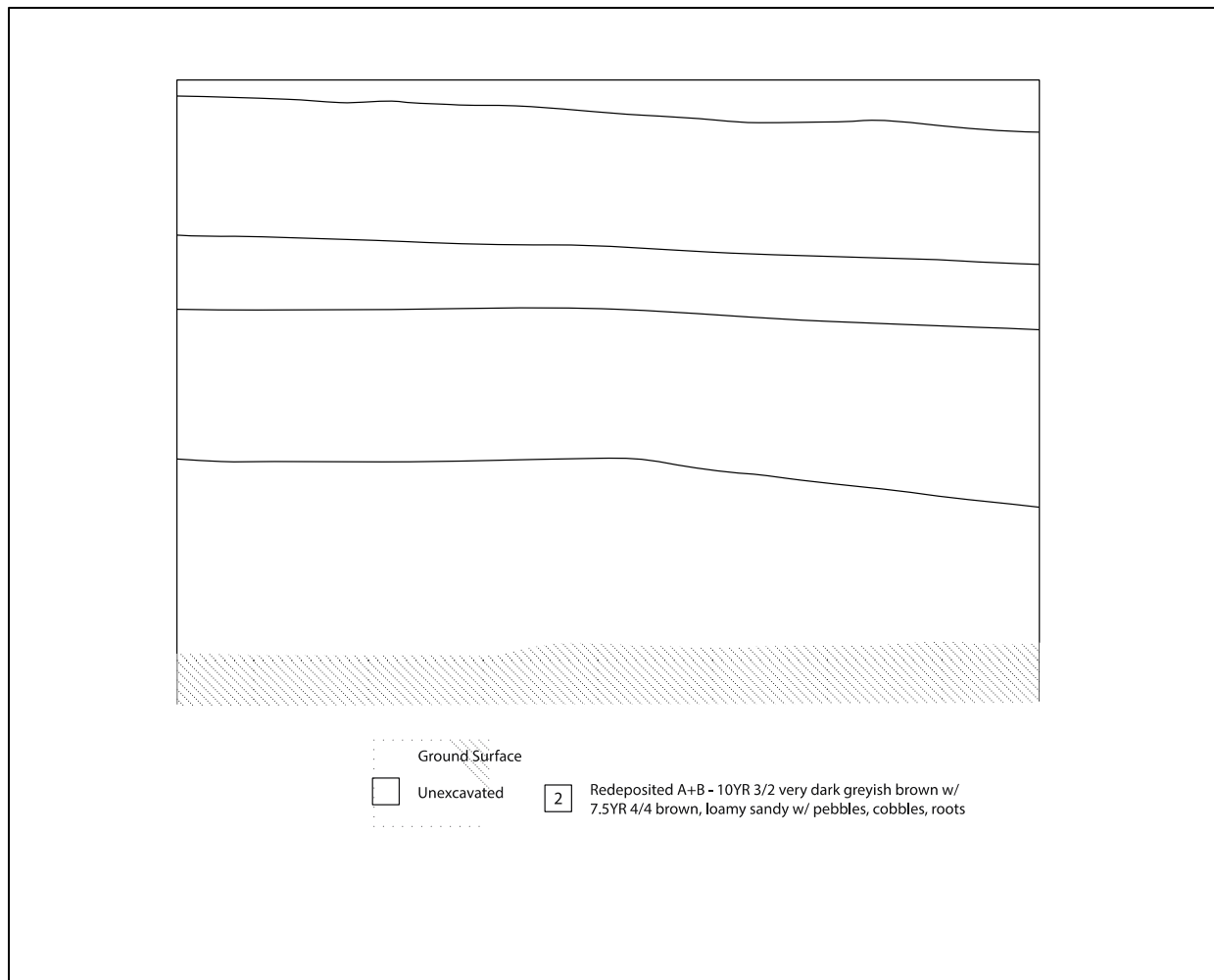


Figure 16: EU 13 and EU 13-EXT, east wall profile.

EU 14

EU 14 was a 1.64' by 4.92' (50 by 150cm) unit placed to the west of EU 13 and EU 13-EXT and excavated to further assess the area surrounding Feature 01(a) and the abnormal stratigraphy found in the west wall profile of EU 13 (Map 05) (Figure 14). Once the modern layers were removed (Image 23), the stratigraphy of EU 14 at NAVD 88 21.13'/1.31' bgs (40cmbs) was split into a truncated Ab soil horizon with minimal-to-no Bw1 mottling in the southern half and a Disturbed Ab horizon with observable Bw1 mottling in the northern half. This corresponded to the abnormal stratigraphy in the west wall of EU 13 (Table 17) (Image 24) (Figure 17). The same charcoal layer that was found in EUs 13 and 13-EXT was also present in EU 14 at approximately the same depth: NAVD 88 20.96' to 20.9'/1.48' to 1.54' bgs (45 to 47cmbs).

Feature 02, a bowl-shaped cut of darker soil, was encountered underneath the charcoal layer at NAVD 88 20.9'/1.54' bgs (47cmbs) in EU 14. Feature 02's fill was sterile, though it continued in depth to NAVD 88 19.55'/2.89' bgs (88cmbs) before giving way to sterile Bw1 soil. A pocket of Disturbed Ab soil was

discovered north of the northern wall of Feature 02 and included extensive Bw1 soil mottling. The top half of Feature 02 fill was 10YR 2/2 very dark brown with few cobbles and pebbles. The lower half of Feature 02 had noticeable Bw1 mottling and an increase in disarticulated pebbles and cobbles.

Although no artifacts, articulated stones, and/or other building materials were found in Feature 02, EU 14 was extended to the west for further investigation. EU 14-EXT expanded excavation 1.64' (50cm) further to the west.

Table 17: EU 14 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.44' – 21.65' (0' – 0.79' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	With roots.
Redeposited A and B	21.78' – 21.36' (0.66' – 1.08' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with slight mottling of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Loamy sand	With roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Ab (truncated)	21.49' – 20.37' (0.95' – 2.07' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam.	Southern half of unit. With roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Disturbed Ab I	21.49' – 20.96' (0.95' – 1.48' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown with some mottling of 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Sandy loam	Northern half of unit.
Charcoal	20.96' – 20.9' (1.48' – 1.54' bgs)	N/A	N/A	
Disturbed Ab II	20.9' – 19.84' (1.54' – 2.60' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Sandy clay	Northern half of unit.
Feature 02	20.9' – 20.18' (1.54' – 2.26' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Fine sandy silt	Top half. With few pebbles and cobbles.
Feature 02 w/ mottling	20.18' – 19.55' (2.26' – 2.89' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy clay	Bottom half. Increased pebbles and cobbles.
Bw1	20.47' – 19.49' (1.97' – 2.95' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy clay	



Image 23: EU 14 with modern layers removed, Feature 01(a) in foreground.



Image 24: EU 14, west wall profile.

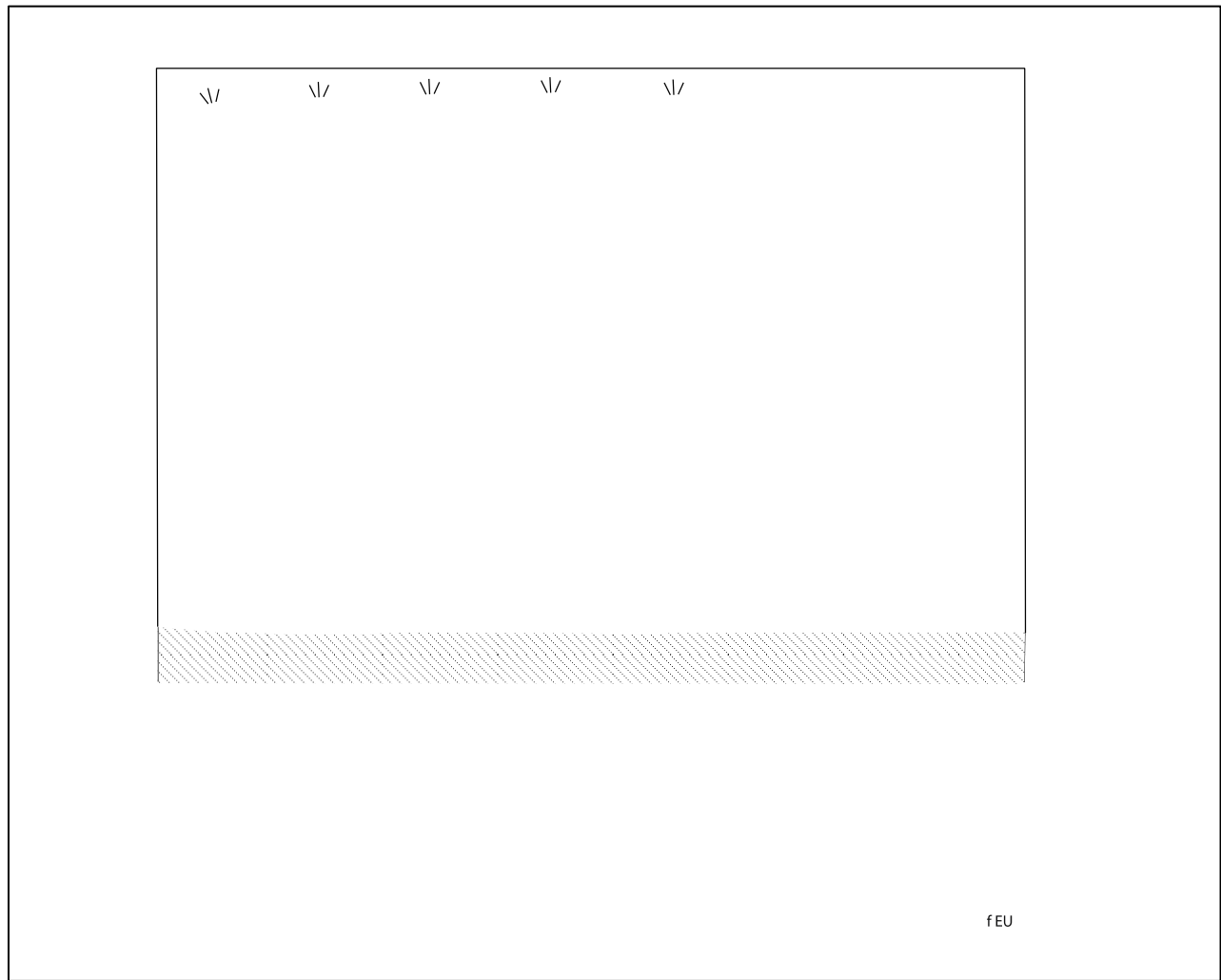


Figure 17: EU 14, west wall profile.

EU 14-EXT

EU 14-EXT was a 1.64' by 4.92' (50cm by 150cm) excavation unit extending off EU 14's western wall towards Westchester Avenue (Map 05) (Figure 14). The purpose of EU 14-EXT excavation was to assess the dimensions and nature of Feature 02, a bowl-shaped cut found during the excavation of EU 14 and present in its western wall profile. EU 14-EXT was discontinued in sterile Bw1 soil at NAVD 88 19.82'/2.79' bgs (85 cmbs).

Feature 02 was encountered at NAVD 88 20.84'/1.77' bgs (54 cmbs) in roughly the center of the unit (Table 18) (Image 25) (Figure 18). Like in EU 14, Feature 02 was also found underlying the charcoal layer found throughout EUs 13, 13-EXT, and 14. The Redeposited A and B soil horizon found across the APE was also found in EU 14-EXT, albeit with a considerably reduced B soil component. An Ab (truncated) and Bw1 soils were found surrounding Feature 02.

The Feature 02 fill was excavated with particular attention given to any articulated stones or other building materials and/or *in situ* cultural resources. However, none were encountered. The feature fill was sterile in both EU 14 and EU 14-EXT. Extensive roots in EU 14-EXT suggest that considerable bioturbation may have obscured the exact vertical dimensions of Feature 02. However, given its presence in EU 14, which experienced less visible root-turbation, and the stratigraphical information gleaned from adjacent EUs 13, 13-EXT, and 14, Feature 02 may have been related to the destruction of second meeting house.

According to Chrysalis' Phase IA report, the second meeting house, built in 1723 upon the foundations of the first village meeting house, was destroyed by fire in 1893 (Chrysalis 2019:14). Feature 02 may be the result of a demolition event for the second meeting house as it contained no artifacts nor intact stones. It is unlikely that the feature was a builder's trench or foundation, as no building materials or stones were found articulated. The presence of disarticulated pebbles and cobbles in Feature 02, especially in its bottom half in EU 14, and the rubble found in EU 13 at 60cmbs suggest that whatever was present historically at this location had been previously destroyed. The rubble fill and Features 1(a) and 02 are not considered significant intact materials and not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 18: EU 14-EXT Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.61' – 21.69' (0' – 0.92' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	With roots.
Redeposited A and B	21.95' – 21.63' (0.66' – 0.98' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with slight mottling of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Loamy sand	With extensive roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Ab (truncated)	21.76' – 20.51' (0.85' – 2.10' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	With extensive roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Charcoal	20.91' – 20.84' (1.70' – 1.77' bgs)	N/A	N/A	
Feature 02	20.84' – 19.99' (1.77' – 2.62' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Fine sandy silt	With roots and some pebbles and cobbles.
Bw1	20.77' – 19.82' (1.84' – 2.79' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy clay	



Image 25: EU 14-EXT, west wall profile.

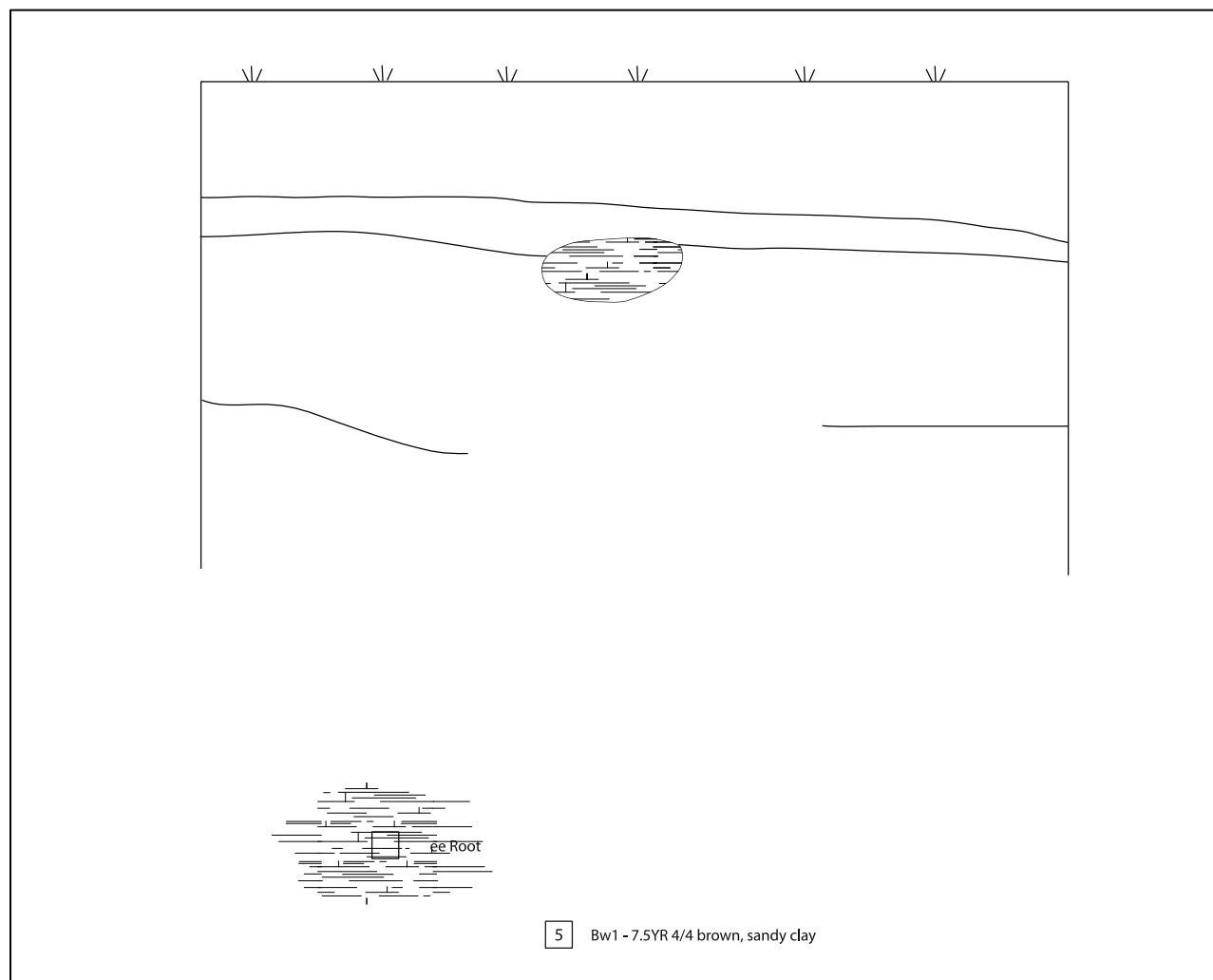


Figure 18: EU 14-EXT, west wall profile.

PHASE IB STANDARDIZED TEST PITS

A total of 138 1.64' by 1.64' (50cm by 50cm) square STPs were excavated on 21 transects (A-O, Q-V) in February 2020 to expose a larger amount of the APE to archaeological testing than the initial excavation unites exposed (Map 05). Based on the methodology approved in the revised Work Plan (Chrysalis 2020), transects were placed on either 10' (3m) or a 15' (4.5m) intervals depending on sensitivity and proximity to the historic cemetery to the north of the APE. Transects H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O were placed on a 10' (3m) interval. Transects A, B, C, D, E, F, G, Q, R, S, T, U, and V were placed on a 15' interval.

All STPs were placed on a grid originating at a site datum (Map 05). Both 2019 and 2020 Phase IB field testing iterations utilized the same site datum, located at the southern edge of the wrought-iron gate connecting Westchester Avenue with the old St. Peter's Drive.

All transects ran at 140°, which represented a 90° angle from the course of the wrought iron fence at Westchester Avenue (30°). All STPs and EUs were excavated with an orientation towards grid north.

STPs in the eastern portion of the APE were subject to judgmental testing, as alternating STPs could be skipped if the soil profiles were determined to be sterile and natural. The STPs in the extreme southeastern portion of the APE as it abuts the neighboring Four Sons Fuel Oil Co, Inc at 2460 Rowe Street were not excavated due to extensive brush and unsafe biological materials (Image 26).



Image 26: Unexcavated southeastern portion of APE.

Transects A, B, C, D, and E

Transects A, B, C, D, and E were all placed at the western edge of the APE along its perimeter with the wrought-iron fence running along Westchester Avenue (Map 05). The transect baseline was located 5' grid east of the wrought iron fence, and each STP along this line was placed on a 15' (4.5m) interval due to modern disturbances resulting from the construction of the fence, sidewalk, and adjacent elevated subway line (6-Pelham Bay Park). Transects A, B, C, D, and E each included two STPs.

Transect A

Two 15' interval STPs were placed on Transect A (A-01, A-02) (Map 05). A-01 had to be offset by 1', placed at 6' (1.8m) grid south and 5' (1.5m) grid east of the datum, to accommodate modern obstructions (Image 27). A-02 was also offset due to surface obstructions. A-02 was placed 10' (3m) from A-01 at 140°.

A-01 was disturbed to NAVD 88 22.4'/1.2' bgs (36 cmbs) with a loose and very dark garden fill overlaying a Redeposited A and B soil layer and a truncated Bw1 (Table 19) (Image 28). Sterile Bw2 soil was encountered at NAVD 88 21.7'/1.9' bgs (58 cmbs), and the STP was discontinued at NAVD 88 21.14'/2.46' bgs (75cmbs).

A-02 exhibited similar stratigraphy for the APE, with a Landscape A overlaying Redeposited Soils, Disturbed Buried A (Ab), and sterile Bw1 and Bw2 soils (Table 20).

No significant cultural remains or deposits were encountered during Transect A testing.

Table 19: A-01 Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Garden Fill	23.6' – 23' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Loam	With modern trash.
Redeposited A and B soils	23' – 22.4' (0.60' – 1.20' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	Compact, with pebbles and large cobbles.
Bw1 (truncated)	22.4' – 21.7' (1.20' – 1.90' bgs)	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	
Bw2	21.7' – 21.14' (1.90' – 2.46' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	

Table 20: A-02 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	23.35' – 22.89' (0' – 0.46' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silt with trace clay	With roots.
Redeposited A and B soils	22.89' – 22.04' (0.46' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	Compact, with pebbles and large cobbles.
Disturbed Ab	22.04' – 21.58' (1.31' – 1.77' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Silt trace clay	With modern nails (NS).
Bw1 (truncated)	21.58' – 21.12' (1.77' – 2.23' bgs)	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	
Bw2	21.12' – 20.65' (2.23' – 2.70' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	



Image 27: Surface obstructions on A Transect.



Image 28: A-01, east wall profile.

Transect B

Two 15' interval STPs were placed on Transect B (B-01, B-02) (Map 05) (Image 29). Transect B was located 15' grid south of Transect A. B-02 was located south of the southern wall of EU-02.

Stratigraphy for the STPs on the B Transect were similar to that found throughout the APE: Landscape A, Redeposited A and B soils, Truncated Ab, and Bw1 (Table 21). A rock impasse prevented the full excavation of B-02 (Image 30).

No significant cultural resources were encountered during Transect B excavation.

Table 21: B-01 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	23.4' – 22.8' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silt clay loam	
Redeposited A and B soils	22.8' – 22.12' (0.60' – 1.28' bgs)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam	With cobbles.
Ab (truncated)	22.12' – 21.46' (1.28' – 1.94' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	
Bw1 (truncated)	21.46' – 20.94 (1.94' – 2.46' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Loam	Compact.



Image 29: Transect B overview.



Image 30: B-02, north wall profile.

Transect C

Two 15' interval STPs were placed on Transect C (C-01, C-02) (Map 05) (Image 31). Stratigraphy for C-01 was similar to that found throughout the APE: Landscape A, Redeposited A and B soils, Truncated Ab, and Bw1 (Table 22). Feature 01(a) was discovered during the excavation of C-02, which eventually became the SW quad of EU 13.

Two possibly articulated, north/south (grid) oriented stones were found at NAVD 88 20.79'/1.48' bgs (45 cmbs) in a slightly different Ab soil in the northern half of C-02 (Image 32) (Figure 19). The Ab soil was slightly more compact than in neighboring STPs and two pieces of tin glaze (FS 23) were found in same context as the stones. The stones were designated Feature 01(a) and the excavation of C-02 was discontinued at NAVD 88 20.47'/1.8' bgs (55 cmbs). EU 13 was placed around C-02 to further investigate the area for potentially significant cultural resources.

Table 22: C-01 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.9' – 22.3' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silt clay loam	
Redeposited A and B soils	22.3' – 21.62' (0.60' – 1.28' bgs)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam	With cobbles.
Ab (truncated)	21.62' – 20.96' (1.28' – 1.94' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	
Bw1 (truncated)	20.96' – 20.44' (1.94' – 2.46' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Loam	Compact.



Image 31: Transect C overview, with EU 13.



Image 32: Feature 01(a) in C-02.

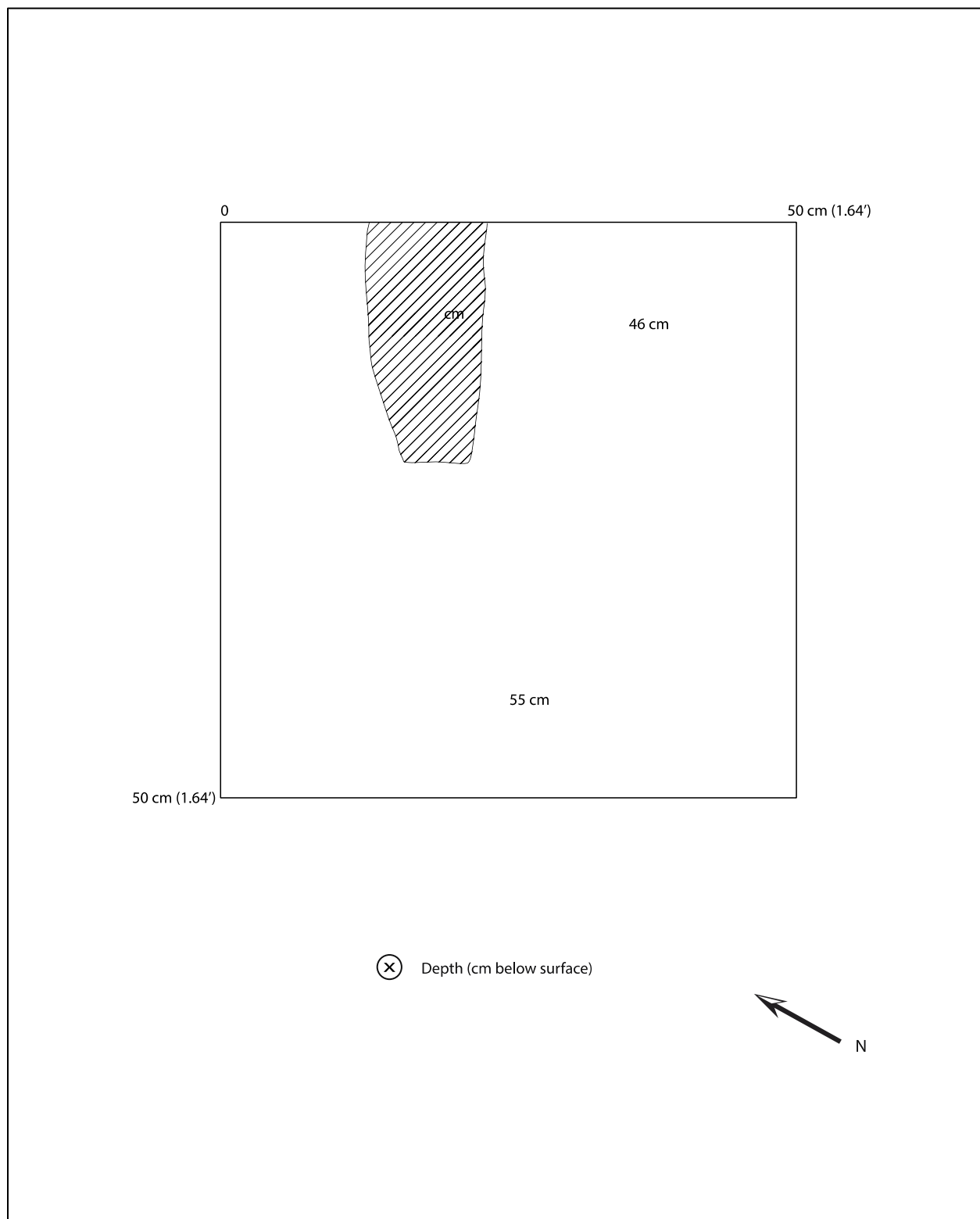


Figure 19: Feature 01(a) in C-02.

Transect D

Two 15' interval STPs were placed on Transect D (D-01, D-02) (Map 05) (Image 33). Transect D was laid in at 15' grid south of Transect C.

Stratigraphy for the STPs on Transect D were slightly different than the common stratigraphical profile found across the APE. In D-02, two defined demolition layers underlaid the Landscape A horizon. The typical truncated Ab, Bw1, and Bw2 horizons were found underneath the demolition layers (Table 23).

A rubble layer at NAVD 88 21.3'±0.82' bgs (25 cmbs) was encountered in D-01 and prevented further hand excavation; D-01 was discontinued at 1' bgs. Modern trash, including plastic and glass, was found in D-01's rubble layer.

The rubble layer was also found in E-01, F-01, and G-01, in many cases preventing further hand excavation. While Phase IB testing was in progress, the rubble layer was considered a modern disturbance layer, perhaps resulting from the creation of the adjacent elevated subway line, or the collection of natural field stones found during grading activities in the field. However, given the archaeological resources present in C-02 and the ensuing excavation units (EU 13, EU 13-EXT, EU 14, and EU 14-EXT), these stones may be disarticulated remains of the second meeting house. However, as they are disarticulated and as modern trash (plastic, glass) was found in the same context, the designation cannot be confirmed, and the rubble is not considered archaeologically significant.

No significant cultural resources were encountered during Transect D excavation.

Table 23: D-02 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	22.01' – 21.41' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	
Demolition I	21.41' – 21.19' (0.60' – 0.82' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	With concentration of brick fragments.
Demolition II	21.19' – 20.86' (0.82' – 1.15' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	Loamy coarse sand	With cobbles.
Ab (truncated)	20.86' – 20.21' (1.15' – 1.80' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	Sandy loam	With cc flecking.
Bw1	20.21' – 19.55' (1.80' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles and cobbles.
Bw2	19.55' – 18.89' (2.46' – 3.12' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles.



Image 33: Transect D, overview.

Transect E

Two 15' interval STPs were placed on Transect E (E-01, E-02) (Map 05) (Image 34). Transect E was laid in at 15' grid south of Transect D.

Stratigraphy for E-01 was slightly different than the common stratigraphical profile found across the APE, as E-01 included a rubble layer (Table 24) (Image 35). The rubble layer was consistent with that found across the westernmost STPs in the APE along the Westchester Avenue fence line.

E-02 exhibited the APE's common stratigraphical profile: Landscape A, Redeposited A and B soils, truncated Ab, Bw1, and Bw2. The Bw1 layer included charcoal flecking.

No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect E testing.

Table 24: E-01 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Ao	21.8' – 21.64' (0' – 0.16' bgs)			
Landscape A	21.64' – 20.98' (0.16' – 0.82' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Fine sandy silt	With modern trash (NS).
Rubble	20.98' – 20.09' (0.82' – 1.71' bgs)	10YR 5/2 grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown	Fine sandy silt	With medium to large cobbles and large rocks/small boulders.
Bw1 (truncated)	20.09' – 19.67' (1.71' – 2.13' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sand	Compact.



Image 34: Transect E, overview (with Transect N in background), facing east.



Image 35: E-01, plan view.

Transects F-O, Q-V

Transect F

Transect F was the first of the 15' interval lines to extend past 2 STPs and was laid in at 15' grid south of Transect E. Transect F started 5' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and traveled 180' at 140° to the southern edge of the APE, accounting for 13 STPs (F-01 to F-13) (Map 05) (Image 36). Transect F was discontinued near the neighboring residential houses' chain-link fence. A demolition layer and associated surficial remnants of a small modern structure or feature were found near F-08. However, no significant archaeological resources were encountered during testing of Transect F.

Four separate stratigraphical profiles were found in STPs along Transect F. The first two, in F-01 and F-02, were similar to other STPs excavated close to Westchester Avenue at the western boundary of the APE and exhibited extensive modern disturbances. A rock impasse in F-01 prevented hand excavation at 1' bgs (30 cmbs). F-02 featured a very deep Landscaped A horizon over a very thin truncated Ab; Bw1 and Bw2 soils were present to the STP termination dept of 3.3' (100 cm).

The typical stratigraphical profile for the APE (Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Truncated Ab, Bw1, Bw2) was present in F-03 through F-07, typified by that found in F-05 (Table 25) (Image 37).

A demolition layer was found in F-08 through F-10 and in F-13. The demolition layer was first encountered in F-08 at a depth of 16.88' NACD 88 (0.92' bgs/28cmbs) and included a high proportion of mortar debris; architectural remains including roofing tiles, a gray brick fragment, and window glass; and modern wire nails. Other artifacts found within the demolition layer included one kaolin clay pipe stem and unidentified metal nails (FS 5). The pipe stem is not considered archaeologically significant as it was found in a disturbed context; it is also not considered evidence of an historic structure as the stem was found in conjunction with modern debris. The demolition layer overlaid a disturbed Bw1 to 17.56' NAVD 88 (2.62' bgs/80cmbs) and a truncated, though natural, Bw1 to 16.88' NAVD 88 (3.3' bgs/100cm) (Table 26) (Image 38).

Two long and thin surficial indents were observed on the surface to the grid north/northwest of F-08, indicating that a structure or other object had been present in this location (Image 39). The demolition fill may be a result of its destruction, further evidenced by the presence of the demolition layer in adjacent STPs (F-09, F-10) (Image 40). The demo layers in F-09 and F-10 were much thinner than in F-08 and included truncated buried A horizons (Ab), indicating that the subsurface disturbance was concentrated in F-08. The demo layer was not found in F-11 or F-12, and its presence in F-13 was even thinner at 0.16' (5cm). No other surficial components of the structure/feature are present in the APE.

The nature of the structure and its exact use-dates are not known. However, the types of materials recovered from the demolition fill (modern wire nails, machine-made gray brick fragments, and window glass) suggest the structure that produced the demolition fill was modern. In addition, this area of the APE is considered less sensitive for historic remains because it is one of the transects farthest away from the cemetery, and there is no evidence of historic buildings in this area on contemporary maps. Further, though the demolition layer was underneath the Landscape A and the Redeposited A and B horizons, its associated

indents at the surface indicate that the structure was constructed or placed here after these two modern disturbance layers were created. The demolition layer found in F-08 through F-10 and the associated surficial indents are not considered archaeologically significant.

A natural soil profile was found in F-11 and F-12, although impenetrable roots cut off the hand excavation of F-12 at 1' bgs (30cmbs) in an A1 horizon. A full and natural soil profile was present in F-11 (Table 27).

Table 25: F-05 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.33' – 20.73' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown		
Redeposited A and B	20.73 – 20.18' (0.60' – 1.15' bgs)	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Sandy silt	Compact.
Ab (truncated)	20.18 – 20.02' (1.15' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy silt	
Bw1	20.02 – 19.20' (1.31' – 2.13' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Silty very fine sand	

Table 26: F-08 Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.18' – 19.62' (0' – 0.56' bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B	19.62' – 19.26' (0.56' – 0.92' bgs)	10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 4/3 brown	Medium to coarse sandy silt	With cobbles.
Demolition I	19.26' – 18.11' (0.92' – 2.07' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Sandy silt; Medium sand	With building debris and semi-angular rocks.
Disturbed Bw1	18.11' – 17.56' (2.07' – 2.62' bgs)	7.5YR 4/3 brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Silty sand	With extensive roots.
Bw1	17.56' – 18.88' (2.62' – 3.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/3 brown	Silty sand	

Table 27: F-11 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Ao	19.81' – 19.25' (0' – 0.56' bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Sandy loam	
A1	19.25' – 18.63' (0.56' – 1.18' bgs)	10 YR 3/3 dark brown	Silty clay	With cobbles.
Bw1	18.63' – 17.74' (1.18' – 2.07' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Silty very fine sand	
Bw2	17.74' – 17.19' (2.07' – 2.62' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sand	Compact.



Image 36: Transect F, overview, facing southeast.



Image 37: F-05, north wall profile.



Image 38: F-08, east wall profile.



Image 39: Surface remnants of structure near F-08.



Image 40: Demolition layer in southern portion of F-08 in plan view.

Transect G

Transect G was the southernmost transect in the APE and included six STPs (G-01 to G-06) (Map 05) (Image 41). Transect G began 5' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 15' grid south of Transect F. Transect G was discontinued in the middle of the open field dominating much of the APE at the southern edge of the testing boundary and just east of the neighboring residential houses. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect G testing.

Transect G featured consistent stratigraphy, characterized by a relatively deep Landscape A horizon sitting atop a truncated Bw1 typified by G-03 (Table 28) (Image 42). Redeposited A and B soil horizons were found in G-04, 05 and 06. No buried A (Ab) horizons were present on Transect G, indicating a high amount of modern disturbance in the area.

Table 28: G-03 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.92' – 18.92' (0' – 2.0' bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Sandy loam	With cobbles.
Bw1	18.92' – 15.62' (2.0' – 3.3' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Very fine sandy clay	



Image 41: Transect G overview, facing southeast.



Image 42: G-03, north wall profile.

Transect H

Transect H was one of the northernmost transects in the APE and included 17 STPs on a 10' interval (H-01 to H-17) (Map 05) (Image 43). Transect H began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 25' grid east of the original grid location of A-01 before it was offset due to an obstruction (Image 44). Transect H travelled for 160' at 140°. Transect H overlapped the placement of EUs 04 and 05, causing H-03 and H-05 to be skipped.

Transect H was laid out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the adjacent historic cemetery and possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect H testing.

Transect H was heavily disturbed in its western half (H-01 to H-06), probably from the construction and use of nearby St. Peter's Drive. Similar extensive disturbance layers were present in the soil profiles of EUs 05 and 04 and the western half of Transect I. This heavy disturbance is typified by the profile of H-02. An intact asphalt layer was encountered at 22.29' NAVD 88 (1.15' bgs/35cmbs) in the western half of the STP and precipitated its discontinuation at 21.14' NAVD 88 (2.3' bgs/70cmbs) in a disturbed A horizon (Table 29) (Image 45).

The common stratigraphic profile of Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, truncated Ab, Bw1, and Bw2 was evident in H-07 to H-17 with a few exceptions: H-12 went from a Landscape A to a truncated Bw2, bypassing all intervening horizons; H-15 went from the Landscape A to Bw1; and H-17 was discontinued at 1.25' bgs (38 cmbs) in Redeposited A and B soil due to a rock and root impasse.

Table 29: H-01 Stratigraphic Profile, South Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Fill I	23.44' – 22.78' (0' – 0.66' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	Silty fine sand	With modern trash (ns).
Degrading Asphalt	22.78' – 22.44' (0.66' – 1.0' bgs)	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	Silty coarse sand	Extremely compact, with degrading asphalt chunks. Intact Asphalt layer found at 1.15' bgs (35cmbs) in western half.
Fill II	22.44' – 21.57' (1.0' – 1.87' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty fine to medium sand	With pebbles and cobbles.
Disturbed Ab	21.57' – 21.14' (1.87' – 2.30' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	



Image 43: Transect H, overview.



Image 44: Obstructions in northwest corner of APE.



Image 45: H-01, south wall profile.

Transect I

Transect I included 17 STPs (I-01 to I-17) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of the H-01 (Map 04) (Image 46). Transect I travelled for 160' at 140° and overlapped EU-10, causing I-17 to be skipped.

Transect I was laid-out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the adjacent historic cemetery and possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect I testing.

Transect I was heavily disturbed in its western third (I-01 to I-05), probably from the construction and use of nearby St. Peter's Drive. Typical stratigraphic profile for the disturbance area was several extremely compact fill layers underneath a Landscaped A to between 1.38' to 2.85' bgs (42 and 87 cmbs), with intact or degrading asphalt and/or ash/coal layers interspersed. Additionally, I-11 had no Ab in its horizon and included a disturbed Bw1 horizon to 19.62' NAVD 88 (2.0' bgs/61cmbs). STPs I-09, 10, 14, and 16 included a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam demolition layer with coal, ash, pebbles and cobbles instead of a Redeposited A and B horizon. Sterile Bw1 or Bw2 soils were encountered in all STPs on Transect I.

The common stratigraphical profile for the APE was encountered in I-06, 07, 08 (with the addition of a coal ash layer directly atop the Ab), I-09, and I-10. A natural soil profile save for the presence of a Landscape A horizon atop was present in I-12, I-13, and I-15 (Table 30) (Image 47).

Table 30: I-12 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.62' – 21.06' (0' – 0.56' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Sandy loam	
Ab	21.06' – 19.98' (0.56' – 1.64' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles and cobbles.
Bw1	19.98' – 19.32' (1.64' – 2.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Sandy loam	With pebbles and cobbles.
Bw2	19.32' – 18.67' (2.30' – 2.95' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Sandy clay loam	With pebbles and cobbles.



Image 46: Transect I, overview.



Image 47: I-12, north wall profile.

Transect J

Transect J included 16 STPs (J-01 to J-16) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of I-01 (Map 05) (Image 48). Transect J travelled for 150' at 140°.

Transect J was laid-out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the adjacent historic cemetery and possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect J testing.

Transect J featured fairly consistent stratigraphy and was not disturbed in its western portion like Transects H and I. Instead, the Transect J featured the APE's common stratigraphy for most of its extent. No natural soil profiles like those found the extreme eastern Transect I STPs (I-12, 13, 15) were encountered. A 10YR 7/2 light gray mottled with a 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown ash and coal layer with coarse sand was found between the Redeposited A and B and Ab horizons at between 19.79' and 19.43' NAVD 88 (1.21' and 1.57'/37cm and 48cmbs) in J-09 and J-10. Otherwise, the stratigraphy on Transect J was typified by J-07 (Table 31) (Image 49).

Table 31: J-07 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.65' – 21.16' (0' – 0.49' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy loam	
Redeposited A and B	21.16' – 20.03' (0.49' – 1.35' bgs)	10YR 3/4 and 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Sandy loam	With large cobbles and some pebbles.
Ab (truncated)	20.03' – 19.58' (1.35' – 2.07' bgs)	10YR 3/6 dark yellow brown	Loam	With FeO ₂ staining and some pebbles.
Bw1	19.58 – 18.96' (2.07' – 2.69' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Loam	
Bw2	18.96 – 18.35' (2.69' – 3.30' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Clay loam	



Image 49: J-07, north wall profile.

Transect K

Transect K included 10 STPs (K-01 to K-10) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of J-01 (Map 05) (Image 50). Transect K travelled for 90' at 140° and overlapped the placement of EUs 06 and 11, causing K-03 and K-06 to be skipped.

Transect K was laid out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect K testing, although redware in a Staffordshire-style was found in K-01 in the Ab soil horizon (FS 24a).

Two distinct stratigraphic profiles were encountered during Transect K testing. The first adhered to that most commonly found across the APE (Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab truncated, Bw1, and Bw2). STPs K-01 through K-05 featured this profile with the addition of a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown fine to medium micaceous sand underneath the traditional Redeposited A and B soil horizon in K-04 and -05 (Table 32) (Image 51).

The second profile was present in the western half of the transect and featured one to two deep fill layers over an Ab and in the case of K-07, a buried Ao horizon with a non-truncated Ab. A buried Ao was also found in K-05. No other Ab horizons were demonstrably intact in Transect K STPs.

Scattered historic artifacts were found in the Ab horizon in K-01, K-04, K-05, and K-07. No intact features, historic deposits, or human internments were found during Transect K excavation.

Table 32: K-05 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.45 – 20.70' (0' – 0.75' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Loam	
Redeposited A and B	20.70 – 20.50' (0.75' – 0.95' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Silty fine sand	
Fill I	20.75 – 20.01' (0.95' – 1.44' bgs)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	Fine to medium micaceous sand	
Buried Ao	20.01 – 19.88' (1.44' – 1.57' bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Loam	
Ab	19.88 – 18.99' (1.57' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Fine sandy loam	Friable, with some shell (NS).
Bw1	18.99 – 18.33' (2.46' – 3.12' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy silt	



Image 50: Transect K, overview.



Image 51: K-05, west wall profile.

Transect L

Transect L included 10 STPs (L-01 to L-10) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of the K-01 (Map 05) (Image 52). Transect L travelled for 90' at 140° and overlapped the placement of EUs 01 and 08, causing L-01 and L-08 to be skipped.

Transect L was laid out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect L testing.

Transect L stratigraphy was fairly uniform and consistent with that found most commonly across the APE, except for the addition of a 10YR 2/1 black silty coarse sand with gravel, mortar and other debris fill layer in L-02 and L-05 and a 10YR 3/4 dark yellow brown silty medium to coarse sandy fill atop an extremely compact and truncated Ab in L-03 and L-04 (Table 33) (Image 53). Otherwise, the typical Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab truncated, Bw1, and Bw2 profile proliferated. No archaeological significant resources were encountered during Transect L testing.

Table 33: L-04 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.45 – 20.63' (0' – 0.82' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Sandy silt	
Fill I	20.63 – 19.88' (0.82' – 1.57' bgs)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty medium to coarse sand	With pebbles and gravel.
Ab truncated	19.88 – 18.99' (1.57' – 2.46' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Fine sandy silt	Extremely compact.
Bw1	18.99 – 18.15' (2.46' – 3.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Silty very fine sand	Extremely compact.



Image 52: Transect L, overview.



Image 53: L-04, north wall profile.

Transect M

Transect M included 8 STPs (M-01 to M-08) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of L-01 (Map 05). Transect M travelled for 70' at 140°. Transect M was laid-out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect M testing.

Transect M stratigraphy was fairly uniform and consisted of the typical Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab truncated, Bw1, and Bw2 profile, as exemplified by M-05 (Table 34) (Image 54).

Animal bone, glass fragments, and a pipe stem were found in M-02 in the Ab truncated layer (FS 35a); otherwise no other artifacts were recovered. No archaeological significant resources were encountered during Transect M testing.

Table 34: M-05 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	21.00 – 20.40' (0' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Fine sandy silt	
Redeposited A and B	20.40 – 19.95' (0.60' – 1.05' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	Sandy silt	With cobbles and gravel.
Ab truncated	19.95 – 19.46' (1.05' – 1.54' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Loam	
Bw1	19.46 – 19.30' (1.54' – 2.70' bgs)	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	Clay loam	
Bw2	19.30 – 17.70' (2.70' – 3.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Clay loam	



Image 54: M-05, west wall profile.

Transect N

Transect N included 8 STPs (N-01 to N-08) on a 10' interval and began 30' grid east of the wrought-iron fence at Westchester Avenue and 10' grid south of M-01 (Map 05) (Image 55). Transect N travelled for 70' at 140°.

Transect N was laid-out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the possible location of the historic meeting houses in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. Scattered historic artifacts were found in the truncated Ab in N-02 (FS 10a), N-03 (FS 11a), and N-08 (FS 14a and 15a). No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect N testing.

Transect N stratigraphy was fairly uniform and consisted of the typical Landscape A, Redeposited A and B, Ab truncated, Bw1, and Bw2 profile. N-05 was slightly different, consisting of a number of disturbed contexts (Table 35) (Image 56).

Table 35: N-05 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape A	20.80 – 12.20’ (0’ – 0.60’ bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Fine sandy silt	
Redeposited A and B	20.20 – 19.49’ (0.60’ – 1.31’ bgs)	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Sandy silt	With pebbles and cobbles.
Fill I	19.49 – 19.36’ (1.31’ – 1.44’ bgs)	10YR 2/1 black	Very fine sandy silt	With charcoal, modern nails, and window glass (NS).
Disturbed Bw1	19.36 – 18.34’ (1.44’ – 2.46’ bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Very fine sand	With modern nails (NS).
Bw2	18.34 – 17.85’ (2.46’ – 2.95’ bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Very fine sand	Compact.



Image 55: Transect N, overview.



Image 56: N-05, north wall profile.

Transect O

Transect O included 5 STPs (O-01 to O-05) on a 10' interval and began 10' grid north of H-13 (Map 05) (Image 57). Due to an offset, Transect O travelled for 49' at 140°.

Transect O was laid-out in 10' intervals because of its proximity to the historic cemetery in an effort to increase coverage of the highly sensitive areas of the APE. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect O testing.

Transect O stratigraphy was fairly uniform and consisted of a Landscape A, Ab truncated, Bw1, and Bw2 profile, exemplified by O-03 (Table 36) (Image 58). No Redeposited A and B soil horizons were present in Transect O. O-01 required an offset due to a tree and was placed 9' (2.75m) grid west of its original location (Map 05). An impassable Demolition and rubble layer (Demo II) was encountered in O-01, and the STP was discontinued at 19.55' NAVD 88 (1.77' bgs/54cmbs).

Table 36: O-03 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Ao	21.03 – 20.87' (0' – 0.16' bgs)			
Landscape A	20.87 – 20.43' (0.16' – 0.60' bgs)	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	Sandy loam	Significant root disturbance.
Ab (truncated)	20.43 – 19.72' (0.60' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 4/3 brown	Silty loam	
Bw1	19.72 – 19.29' (1.31' – 1.74' bgs)	10YR 5/4 yellow brown	Sandy clay loam	
Bw2	19.29 – 18.41' (1.74' – 2.62' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown	Sandy clay loam	



Image 57: Transect O, overview.



Image 58: O-03, north wall profile.

Transect Q

Transect Q included 2 STPs (Q-01 to Q-02) on a 15' interval and began 15' grid north of R-03 (Map 05). Transect Q travelled for 30' at 140°.

Transect Q was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location on the periphery of the APE in a less sensitive area. Three STPs were originally laid out on the line, though the natural stratigraphy found in Q-01 and Q-02, as well as the line's proximity to the existing Mausoleum at the eastern boundary of the APE, resulted in Q-03 being skipped (Image 59).

Transect Q stratigraphy was uniform and natural, consisting of an A1 and Bw1 exemplified by Q-01 (Table 37) (Image 60). Q-02 reached the 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown very fine sandy silt Bw2 and was discontinued at 18.83' NAVD 88 (1.97' bgs/60cmbs) in sterile subsoil. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect Q testing.

Table 37: Q-01 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
A1	20.80 – 19.98' (0' – 0.82' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	
Bw1	19.98 – 19.32' (0.82' – 1.48' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Silty clay	



Image 59: Mausoleum in eastern portion of APE.



Image 60: Q-01, north wall profile.

Transect R

Transect R included 3 STPs (R-01 to R-03) on a 15' interval and began 5' grid north of S-01 (Map 05) (Image 61). Transect R travelled for 45' at 140°.

Transect R was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location in the less-sensitive eastern portion of the APE. The stratigraphy of the STPs on Transect R varied slightly from the common APE profile with the addition of a Redeposited B soil horizon in place of a Redeposited A and B, as exemplified by R-02 (Table 38) (Image 62). No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect R testing.

Table 38: R-02 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape	20.73– 20.17' (0' – 0.56' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Silty loam	
Redeposited B	20.17– 19.42' (0.56' – 1.31' bgs)	10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown	Loam	
Ab	19.42– 18.96' (1.31' – 1.77' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	
Bw1	18.96– 17.97' (1.77' – 2.76' bgs)	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	Clay loam	
Bw2	17.97– 17.43' (2.76' – 3.30' bgs)	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown	Clay loam	Very compact.



Image 61: Transect R, overview.



Image 62: R-02, west wall profile.

Transect S

Transect S included 2 STPs (S-01, S-03) on a 15' interval and began 15' grid north of T-08 (Map 05) (Image 63). Transect S travelled for 45' at 140°.

Transect S was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location in the less-sensitive eastern portion of the APE. S-02 was skipped in adherence with the approved methodology as the other STPs on the line demonstrated natural soil stratigraphy in a less sensitive area.

Transect S stratigraphy was natural save for the addition of a Landscape A at the surface, as exemplified by S-03 (Table 39). No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect S testing.

Table 39: S-03 Stratigraphic Profile.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape	19.77– 19.21' (0' – 0.56' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Sandy loam	With roots.
Ab	19.21– 18.72' (0.56' – 1.05' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Sandy loam	With roots and cobbles.
Bw1	18.72– 17.94' (1.05' – 1.83' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Sandy clay loam	With cobbles.
Bw2	17.94– 17.47' (1.83' – 2.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Sandy clay loam	With cobbles.



Image 63: Transect S, overview.

Transect T

Transect T included 4 STPs (T-01, T-03, T-05, and T-07) on a 15' interval and began 15' grid north of U-01 (Map 05) (Image 64). Transect T travelled for 90' at 140°.

Transect T was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location in the less-sensitive eastern portion of the APE. T-02, T-04, and T-06 were skipped in adherence with the approved methodology, as the other STPs on the line were sterile in a less sensitive area.

Transect T stratigraphy became increasingly natural as it traveled east, and T-07 exhibited a completely natural profile (A1, Bw1). A 10YR 2/1 black to 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt Fill layer with gravel, mortar, and modern debris was found over a truncated Ab in T-05 and T-03. T-01, the Transect T STP closest to the middle of the APE, exhibited the common profile (Table 40) (Image 65). No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect T testing.

Table 40: T-01 Stratigraphic Profile, East Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape	19.07– 18.41' (0' – 0.66' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Loam	With roots.
Redeposited A and B	18.41– 18.02' (0.66' – 1.05' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/4 brown	Fine sandy silt	With pebbles and cobbles.
Ab truncated	18.02– 17.10' (1.05' – 1.97' bgs)	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	Sandy silt	
Bw1	17.10– 16.12' (1.97' – 2.95' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sandy silt, trace clay	With cobbles.



Image 64: Transect T, overview.



Image 65: T-01, east wall profile.

Transect U

Transect U included 7 STPs (U-01 to U-03, U-05 to U-08) on a 15' interval and began 15' grid north of V-02 (Map 05) (Image 66). Transect U travelled for 90' at 140°.

Transect U was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location in the less-sensitive eastern portion of the APE. U-04 was skipped due to a tree obstruction and in adherence with the approved methodology, as the other STPs on the line were sterile in a less sensitive area.

Transect U stratigraphy was largely natural (though with a Landscape A at the surface and some truncated Ab horizons) and did not include a Redeposited A and B horizon like other STPs in the eastern portion of the APE, as typified by U-03 (Table 41) (Image 67).

A buffware fragment and four whiteware sherds (FS 18) were found in the Landscape A horizon in U-05. However, as they were not recovered from intact stratigraphy, the artifacts are not considered significant. No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect U testing.

Table 41: U-03 Stratigraphic Profile, West Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Landscape	19.07– 17.95' (0' – 1.12' bgs)	10YR 2/2 very dark brown	Loam	
Ab truncated	17.95– 17.69' (1.12' – 1.38' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Very fine sandy silt	
Bw1	17.69– 17.10' (1.38' – 1.97' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sand	
Bw2	17.10– 16.77' (1.97' – 2.30' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Very fine sand	



Image 66: Transect U overview.



Image 67: U-03, west wall profile.

Transect V

Transect V was the last in the APE and included 7 STPs (V-01 to V-03, V-05, V-07, V-08, V-10) on a 15' interval. Transect V began 13' grid east of N-08 (Map 05) (Image 68). Transect V travelled for 135' at 140°.

Transect V was laid-out in 15' intervals because of its location in the less-sensitive eastern portion of the APE. V-04, V-06, and V-09 were skipped in adherence with the approved methodology, as the other STPs on the line were sterile in a less sensitive area.

Transect V stratigraphy was largely natural save for V-01, the westernmost on the line, which exhibited the common profile found across the APE. The typical natural stratigraphic profile for the Transect V was typified by V-08 (Table 42) (Image 69). No significant archaeological resources were encountered during Transect V testing.

Table 42: V-08 Stratigraphic Profile, North Wall.

STRAT	NAVD 88 DEPTH (BGS)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
Ao	19.07– 18.97' (0' – 0.10' bgs)			
A1	18.97– 18.61' (0.10' – 0.46' bgs)	10YR 3/3 dark brown	Loam	With modern glass (NS).
Bw1	18.61– 17.82' (0.46' – 1.25' bgs)	7.5YR 4/4 brown	Very fine sand	With roots, pebbles, and cobbles.
Bw2	17.82– 17.27' (1.25' – 1.80' bgs)	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	Very fine sand	



Image 68: Transect V, overview.



Image 69: V-08, north wall profile.

VI. LABORATORY RESULTS

A total of 482 artifacts were recovered during Phase IB testing of the APE in October-November and February 2020. Field Sample (FS) numbers from the February 2020 testing are listed with an “(a)” after their FS number. See Appendix D for the artifact database.

Field methodology resulted in artifacts from disturbed contexts like the Landscape A and Redeposited A and B being retained in order to ascertain the presence/absence of colonial artifacts and/or to assist in the dating of disturbance events. The stratigraphical information gleaned from extensive testing of the APE indicates that most of the study area was subject to extensive modifications in the form of grading and filling activities in the modern era. This conclusion was further supported by the types and dates of artifacts recovered from the disturbed contexts. Once this was ascertained, the majority of the artifacts recovered from the Landscape A and Redeposited A and B soil horizons were discarded in the laboratory. Further, artifacts from Demolition fill were also discarded once it was determined that the demolition was modern.

The final number of artifacts retained from Phase IB testing of the St. Peter’s APE is 241 from Ab, Ab (truncated), and Disturbed A contexts. The majority of the artifacts recovered in the field, as well as those ultimately retained, were from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. Only 4 artifacts out of the 241 retained were able to be dated to pre-1800 (FS 14, 23a, and 24a).

FS 14 is a smoking bowl with a straight, molded spur recovered from EU 03 in the Ab horizon. The motif on the side of the spur is of an arrow or feather, with a human figure on the bottom. The stem diameter dates the pipe’s manufacture to between 1720 and 1750 (Deetz 1996). Other pipe fragments were also recovered from EU 03 in the same context but were too fragmentary to date.

FS 23a are two sherds of white tin glaze that were recovered from C-02 in the Ab horizon (Image 70). These artifacts precipitated the excavation of EUs 13, 13-EXT, 14, and 14-EXT. No additional datable colonial artifacts were recovered from the EUs. FS 24a, a brown, dark mustard glazed redware tableware body in a Staffordshire style, was recovered from K-01 in Ab soil (Images 71 and 72). K-01 was 10’ (3.m) grid east of C-02. An iron axe head was found *in situ* in Ab soil adjacent to Feature 01(a) in EU 13 (FS 39a) (Image 73).

The breadth of date ranges from diagnostic artifacts found in the Ab horizon during Phase IB testing, as well as the fact that no intact artifact deposits were recovered, suggests that very little of the original colonial landscape exists within the APE. The cultural materials that were recovered do not date to within a precise time span, and they were found as random scatter across the APE and were not concentrated in specific areas. While colonial foundations, deposits, structures, and/or human remains might once have existed in the APE, the modern grading and filling activities evidenced in the stratigraphic information gleaned through STP testing most likely destroyed anything intact.

The collection of features (Feature 01(a) and Feature 02) in C-02, EU 14, and EU 14-EXT did not yield additional intact demonstrably colonial artifacts or deposits during excavation. Instead, Feature 01(a) and Feature 02 were probably remnants of the destruction of the second meeting house.

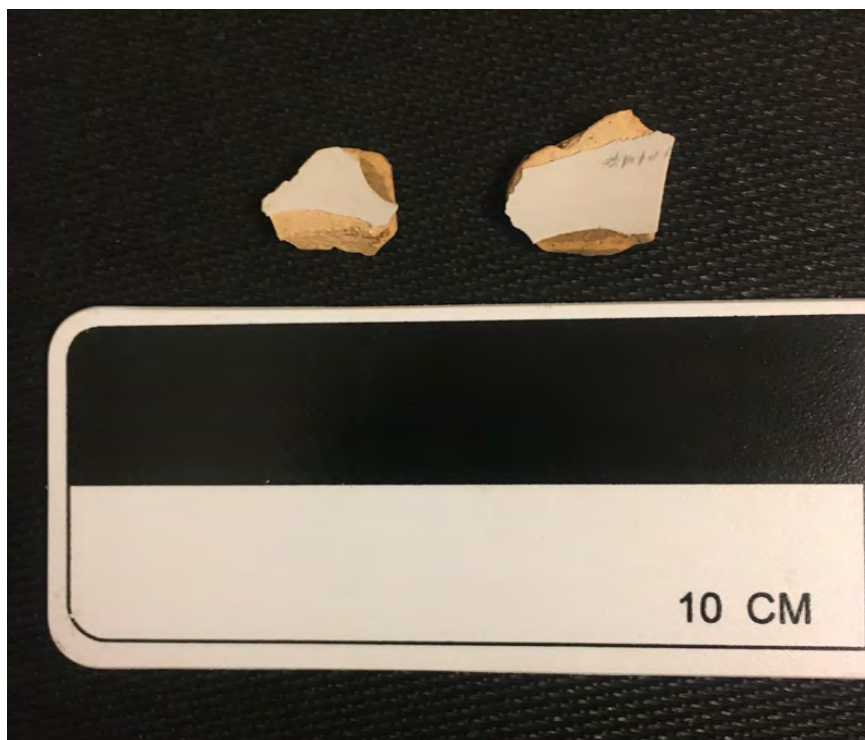


Image 70: FS 23a tin glazed ceramics from C-02 Ab horizon.



Image 71: FS 24a Staffordshire-style redware, exterior, recovered from K-01 Ab horizon.



Image 72: FS 24a Staffordshire-style redware, interior, recovered from K-01 Ab horizon.



Image 73: FS 39a axe head, recovered from EU 13 Ab horizon.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A total of twelve Phase IB EUs (01-12) were archaeologically excavated in the APE as part of the initial Phase IB testing in 2019 (Map 05) (Table 01). 138 STPs and 4 additional EUs (13, 13-EXT, 14, 14-EXT) were archaeologically excavated as part of testing in February of 2020. The project's Phase IA report assessed the APE as having the potential to yield historic structural remains and features, discrete archaeological deposits, and/or buried human remains (Chrysalis 2019).

Feature 01, a posthole, was encountered in the northeastern quad of the EU 08 at 1.64' bgs (50 cmbs) in the Ab (truncated) horizon and disappeared at 1.77' bgs (54 cmbs). No associated artifacts were recovered, and the feature is not considered significant.

Feature 01(a) was found in STP C-02 during Phase IB testing in February 2020; C-02 was subsequently expanded to EU 13. Feature 01(a) was a course of two possibly articulated stones found at 1.48' bgs (45 cmbs) in Ab soil. Two sherds of tin glazed ceramics (FS 23a) were found in the same context. Upon further investigation via EUs 13-EXT, 14, and 14-EXT, no additional articulated stones were found. However, extensive evidence of fire and rubble, as well as an *in situ* axe head (FS 39a), were recovered from the Ab soil at similar depths in EU 13, 14 and 14-EXT.

Feature 02, a bowl-shaped and oblong cut, was discovered in the Ab soil in the west wall profile of EU 14 and extended into EU 14-EXT. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 02, although disarticulated cobbles and pebbles increased with depth. The stratigraphy of EU 14-EXT included a heavy number of roots, suggesting that Feature 02 may have been impacted by a high amount of bioturbation. Feature 01(a) and Feature 02 were probably remnants related to the destruction of the second meeting house, which documentary evidence indicated was destroyed by fire in 1893.

Stratigraphy across the APE was largely consistent, featuring a Landscape A horizon over Redeposited A and B soils/Fill, Ab (truncated), Bw1, and Bw2 soils. The Modern disturbance layers (Landscape A and Redeposited layers) were generally found between 0.98' to 1.31' bgs (30 to 40 cmbs). In some cases, these modern layers sat atop an obviously truncated or otherwise disturbed Ab. In other cases, the modern layers sat atop natural soils. The topography of the APE suggests that most of it was graded and/or filled in at some point in the modern era to create a level field.

Artifacts recovered from Phase IB testing indicate that, while colonial structures, features, and deposits were probably once present in the area, they have been largely destroyed by modern grading activities. In addition, only the remnants of the destruction of the colonial-era Friends Meeting House destroyed by fire in 1893 were encountered in select STPs and EUs in the western portion of the APE. No intact or significant foundations, shaft features, or historic deposits were found in the APE, and of the three Features identified, none meet the requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No human remains or burials were encountered during excavation. No significant cultural resources in the form of historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains are anticipated to remain in the project area.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Stratigraphical information gleaned from Phase IB field testing across the site indicates a high level of modern disturbance that in many cases infiltrated the natural soils beneath, resulting in a truncated and/or disturbed Ab impacting the archaeological integrity of the APE. Additionally, historic artifacts recovered in intact horizons in STPs and EUs across the APE were representative of random scatter and not concentrated enough to denote intact historic deposits or features. Colonial artifacts were only found in intact stratigraphy in two STPs (C-02, K-01) in the western portion of the APE, though no intact foundations or historic deposits were encountered in association. No human remains were recovered during testing.

Based on the information presented in this report, detailing the excavation of both the preliminary test units and the STPs, including the expanded units, the archaeological sensitivity of the APE is considered low. Significant cultural resources in the form of distinct stratigraphic zones (i.e indication of grave shafts), historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains were not present throughout the APE.

Although the results of the various testing indicate a low potential to expose in situ, significant, physical and cultural remains, it is recognized that the APE is located adjacent to a historic cemetery, which has NYC Landmarked/ National Register status. Therefore, it is recommended that during the excavation phase of the construction project, the project team operate under the guidelines of an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan. The project should continue to have an archaeological firm as part of their team to ensure that if, in the unanticipated instance that potential remain(s) are uncovered, they can be handled in an expeditious manner, following the protocols set forth in the UDP. The draft UDP is presented in Appendix E.

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Appendix A:
Various Reports and Previous Submittals



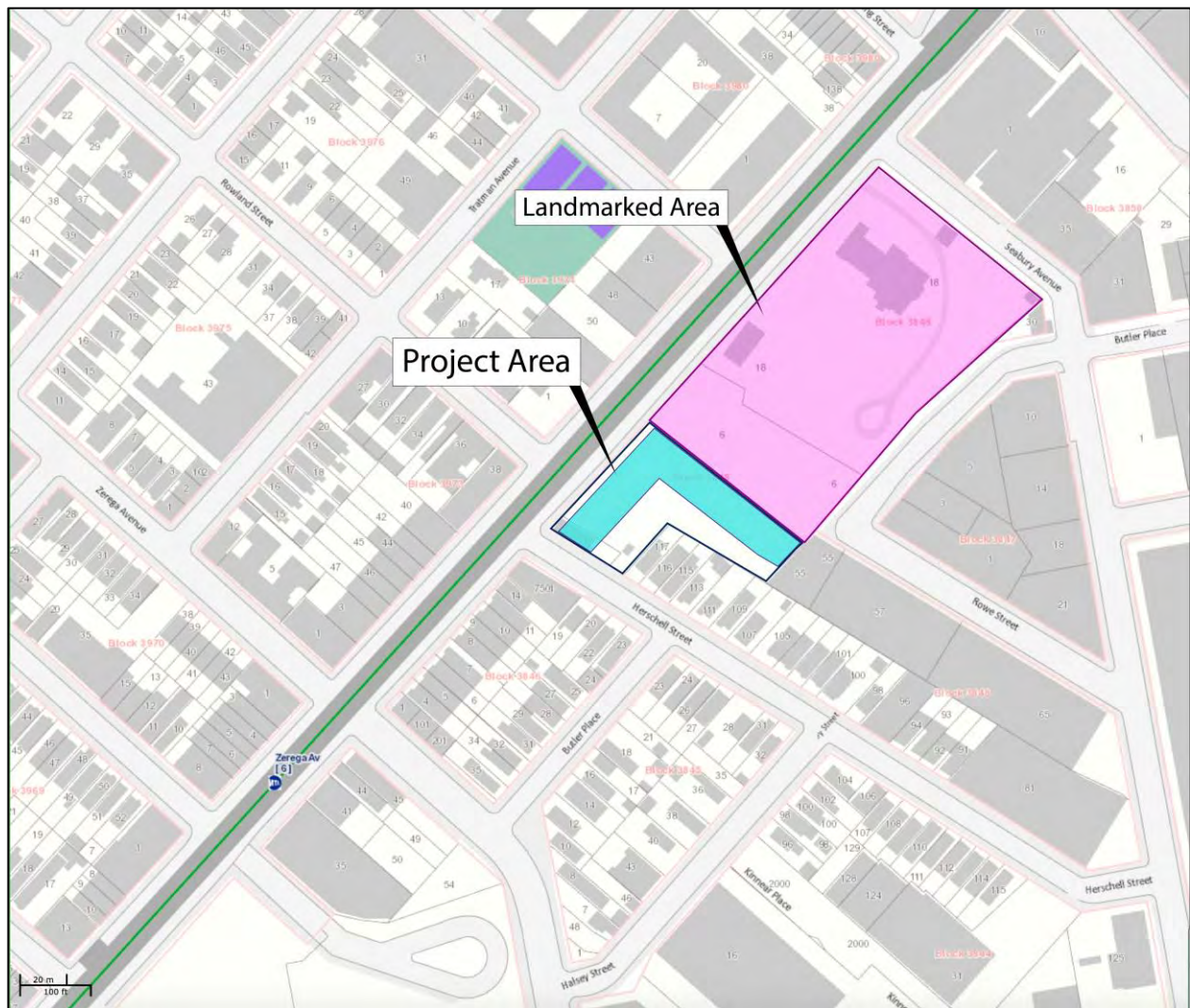
To: City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
From: Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A. and Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., RPA
Re: End of Field Memorandum for Phase IB Archaeological Fieldwork of Saint Peter's Church,
Bronx, New York
Date: December 8, 2019

This End of Field Memo (EoFM) provides an update and preliminary field results of the recent archaeological testing at St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex. Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by The Bluestone Organization to provide Phase IB Archaeological services for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project with plans to develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (Block 3848/Lot 6) and an adjacent corner lot (Block 3848/Lot 1) located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY (Map 1).

St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's) is a National Register of Historic Places and designated New York City landmark property. Though the current building dates to 1853, the use of the property dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates the earlier Friends Burial Ground, an eighteenth-century burial ground associated with the Quaker congregation that once occupied the property. A subdivision south of the extant cemetery and the no longer extant, or visible, St. Peter's Drive and an adjacent lot are slated for the development of affordable housing by The Bluestone Organization.

The Phase IB investigations summarized in this EoFM were designed to determine the stratigraphic integrity of the project area and/or the presence/absence of archaeological resources, including potential human remains. It was proposed that this testing could inform further, more targeted archaeological testing of the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., President, served as Principal Investigator for this project. Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A., R.P.A. served as Field Director for Chrysalis.



Map 1: NYC Street map (OASIS Project 2019).

Preliminary Field Results

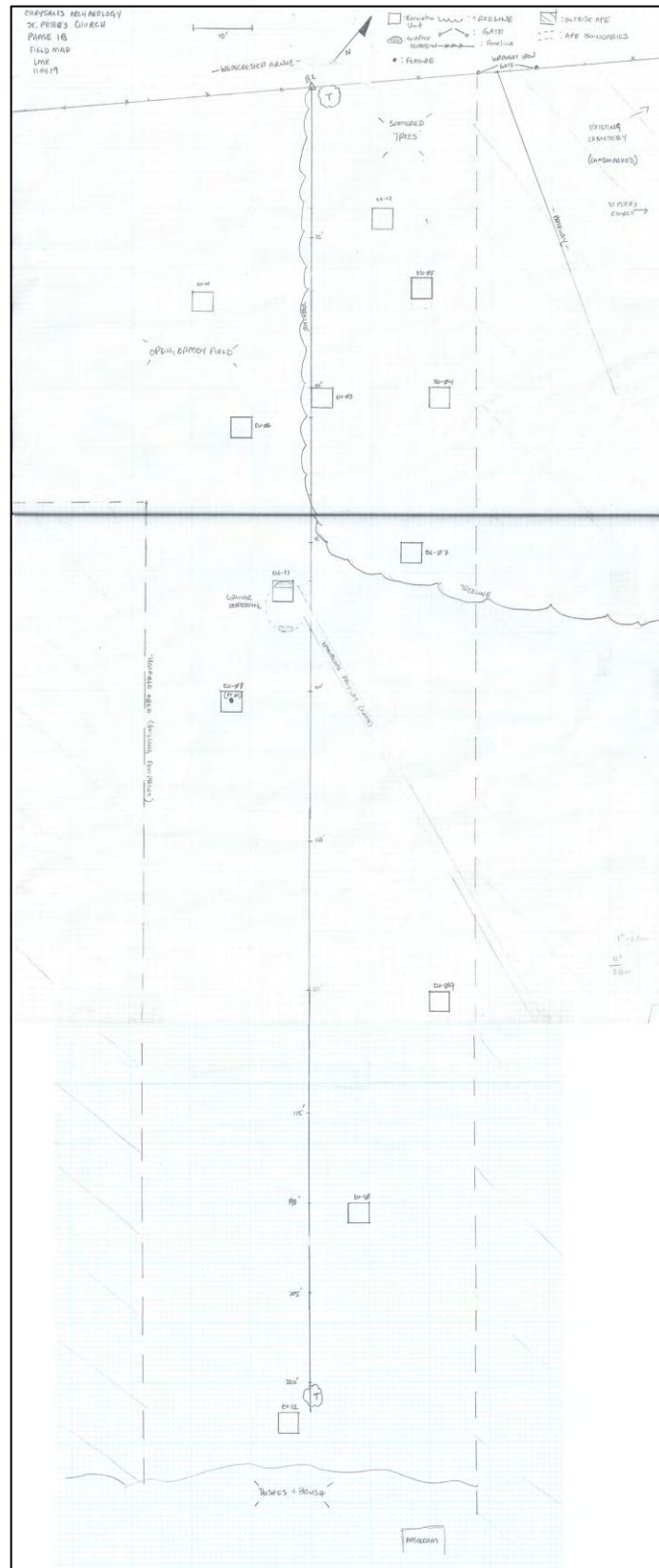
A total of twelve, 3' x 3' (1m x 1m) square excavation units (EU) were randomly located within the APE (Map 2) based on the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) approved Archaeological Work Plan (AWP). The stratigraphy across the twelve EUs was largely uniform and consisted of a series of modern disturbance layers (Landscaped A, Redeposited A and B soils, and Fill I) overlaying a Truncated and/or Disturbed and Buried A1 horizon over sterile Bw1, Bw2 and C soils (Image 1). The modern disturbance layers generally measured between 40-55cm below surface (1.3'-1.8') and were observed across the site, suggesting that significant modification in the form of stripping and grading occurred across the APE. Preliminarily, and based upon observed materials, this stripping and grading may be from the construction of the nearby elevated train line.

Approximately 100 artifacts were recovered from the 12 units. Most were from disturbed contexts and saved for reference to document the disturbance. The preliminary indication is that most date to the twentieth century. However, some of the artifacts appear to date from earlier time periods.

All units were excavated to sterile soil which was present, generally, at 50cm below surface. No significant cultural resources were encountered in any of the excavated units during field testing.



Image 1: Typical stratigraphic profile in the APE.



Map 2: Preliminary Field Map.

Preliminary Conclusions and Recommendations

No significant cultural resources, or intact stratigraphic levels (A1 horizons) were encountered during Phase IB field testing of the APE. The material remains were recovered from disturbed levels and do not appear to be significant in terms of types of remains.

The methodology that was employed during this testing meant that less than 1% of the project area was tested. While it appears that there was some degree of stripping and grading that occurred across the APE and sterile subsoil was encountered, there is not enough data to conclude with any confidence that there are no areas that may contain deeper deposits. Hypothetically even if 2' has been stripped and graded, deposits such as those associated with a privy, or burials could still remain beneath the surface.

Given the known history within the St. Peter's complex, additional archaeological mitigation is recommended for this project.

Possible further actions may include:

1. Additional Phase IB Field Testing in the form of traditional STPs. The depth of sterile soil was identified in all excavation units at approximately 50cm below surface. Standardized testing would provide a greater amount of data to determine if the stratigraphic pattern observed during this preliminary testing is consistent throughout the project APE.
2. Additional Phase IB Field Testing in the form of targeted trenching that utilizes a combination of mechanical and manual excavation. Machine excavation may remove the upper 2' of fill. Once the fill levels are removed the area can be hand excavated.
3. Archaeological Monitoring during construction
4. No Further Action with an Unanticipated Discoveries and Human Remains Protocol in place.



To: City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
The Bluestone Organization

From: Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., RPA, and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., RPA.

Re: Phase IB Archaeological Work Plan for Saint Peter's Church, Bronx, New York

Date: January 19, 2020

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bluestone Organization retained Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The project plans to develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (Block 3848/Lot 6) and an adjacent corner lot (Block 3848/Lot 1) located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY (Maps 01 and 02).

St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's) is a National Register of Historic Places and designated New York City landmark property. Though the current building dates to 1853, the use of the property dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates the eighteenth- Friends Burial Ground, associated with the Quaker congregation that occupied the property beginning in the seventeenth century. The subdivision slated for the development of affordable housing by The Bluestone Organization is south of the extant cemetery and the no longer extant, or visible, St. Peter's Drive.

This phase of the cultural resources project is supplemental to the previous archaeological testing that occurred in November 2019. The purpose of this phase is to further determine, whether the project area contains significant (i.e. National Register eligible) cultural resources, including potential intact or in situ burials, and/or other human remains¹, building features or material deposits associated with the former Friends Meeting House; and/or whether the site has been significantly impacted or stripped of pre-existing surfaces. This phase of archaeological testing intends to determine the extent of any potentially significant archaeological resources; and document those resources, should they be encountered, following consultation with all relevant parties.

¹ "Other" refers to fragmented or disarticulated, or otherwise disturbed human skeletal remains.

This Archaeological Work Plan 1) outlines the proposed archaeological tasks; 2) identifies interested parties/agencies; 3) outlines the lines of communication that will be employed throughout the project with regard to any cultural resources encountered; 4) details what steps will be taken in the event that significant archaeological remains are encountered, 5) details what steps will be taken in the event that intact burials or other human remains, are encountered; 6) outlines the laboratory process to be followed, if necessary; and 7) outlines the report process.

Based on the results of the Phase IA completed for this project, the initial Phase IB Field Test and consultation with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) the specific archaeological tasks required for this Phase IB investigation include:

1. Produce an Archaeological Work Plan to further test the project area;
2. Undertake this new phase of Archaeological Testing, prior to the commencement of construction activities, to determine presence or absence of significant cultural resources, intact burials and/or other human remains;
3. Continue to advise the project with regard to communication with potential descendant communities and the local community
4. Perform laboratory analysis of any material remains recovered (i.e. washing, cataloging, creation of a database);
5. Develop a historical and cultural context(s) for the interpretation and evaluation of any archaeological resources that may be present;
6. Produce a draft and final report of the results;
7. Provide all additional related cultural resource management services that may arise.

The work plan presented herein details the proposed archaeological testing.

The cultural resource work will be conducted in accordance with the NYC LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City and the cultural resources specialists who will perform this work will satisfy the qualifications specified in the Guidelines (NYC LPC 2018). Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., RPA will serve as the Principal Investigator, Matthew Brown, Ph.D., RPA will be the Forensic Anthropological expert for the project, and Leah Mollin-Kling, MAA, RPA will act as the Field Director.

This Archaeological Work Plan (AWP) is provided to the NYC LPC for review and approval.

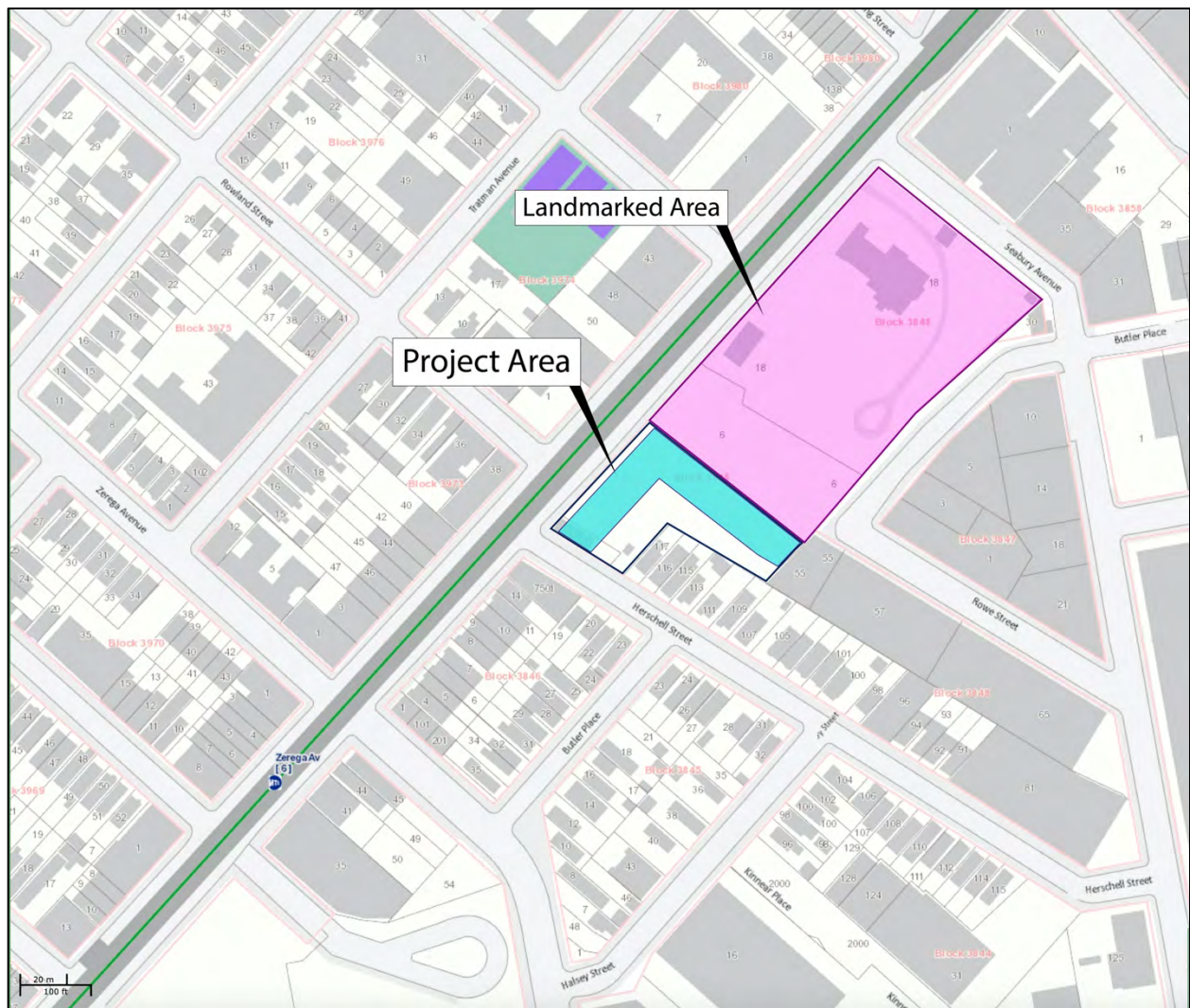
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bluestone Organization proposes a two-phase development located along Westchester Avenue, south of St. Peter's Church and Cemetery. It will include the demolition of the existing building on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Herschell Street (Block 3848/Lot 1). The project incorporates a subdivision of St. Peter's Church (Block 3848/Lot 6) and the corner property (Block 3848/Lot 1). It will merge the zoning of Block 3848 Lots 1, 6 and 18.

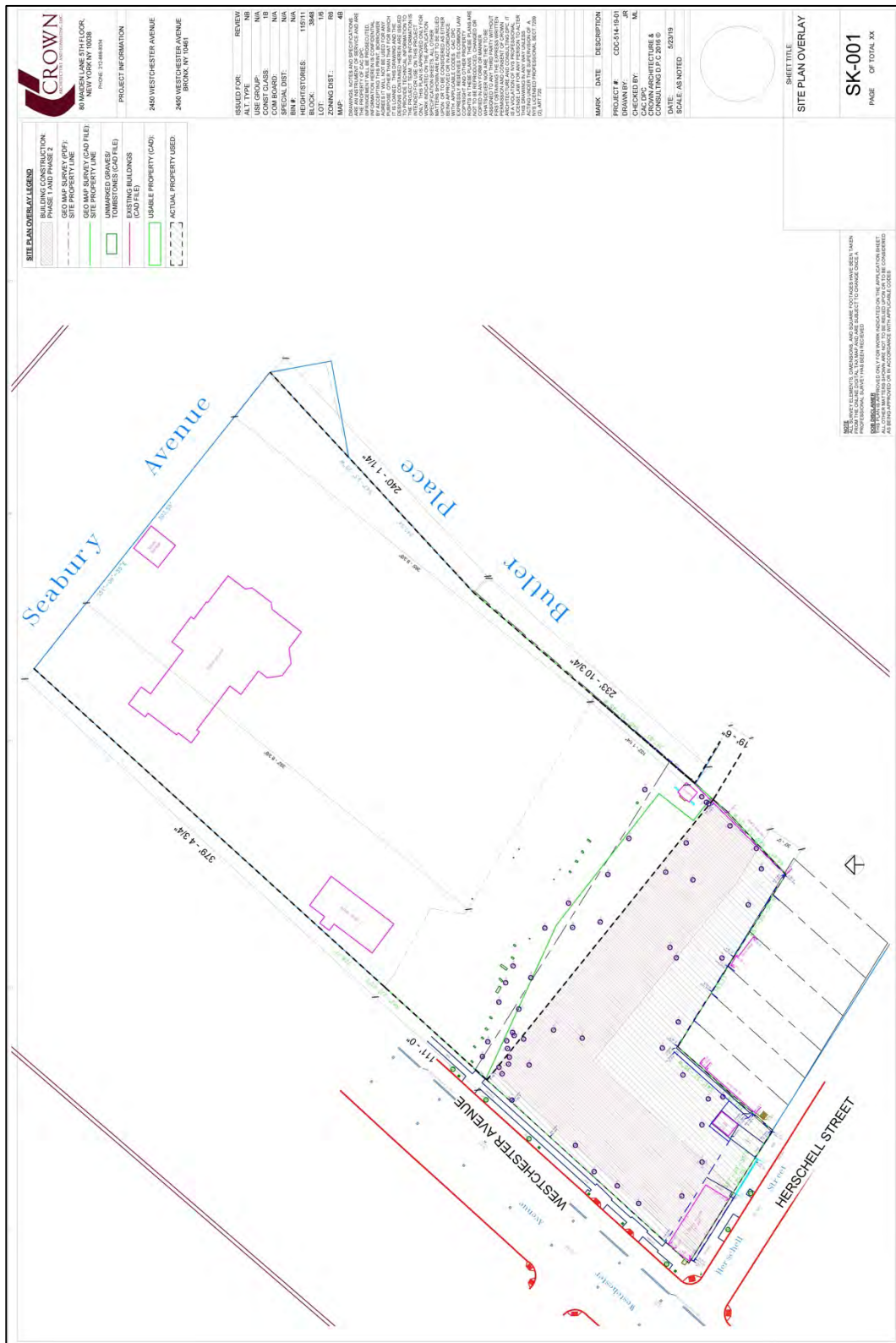
The project site consists of New York City Block 3848 Lot 1 and a portion of Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 1 is a 25.25' x 100.42' with a 22' x 52' building fronting Westchester Avenue. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, a designated New York City landmark (NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The landmarked portion of Lot 6 is noted as "that portion of the lot extending to the western boundary of the cemetery which stretches from Westchester Avenue to Butler Place" (NYC LPC 1976:1). The project site consists of all the remainder of Lot 6 that is outside the landmark designated portion of the property (Figure 01).

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westchester Square Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and Bronx/3848/6 (p/o)
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	
Applicant Name	The Bluestone Organization
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	Housing Preservation and Development



Map 02: NYC Street map (OASIS Project 2019).



II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to the consolidation of New York City (1895-1898) this area was part of Westchester County. The area remained relatively rural until more widespread development of New York City began in the early twentieth century. Presently the area surrounding the APE is highly developed by residential and industrial construction, an elevated rail line runs alongside the western edge of the property. There has been no modern development within the APE. The United States Department of Agriculture (2019) identifies the soils in the APE as:

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Percent of AOI
GUAw	Greenbelt-Urban land complex, very deep water table, 0 to 3 percent slopes, cemetery	99.6%
UtA	Urban land, till substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.4%

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The Phase IA Assessment, *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019), details the history of the project area and the potential for the presence of cultural resources associated with the seventeenth century Friends Meeting House and Burial Ground. A brief summary is provided below for context of this document. Map 03 highlights the area of archaeological sensitivity.

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PRE-HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Though the project is within an archaeologically sensitive area according to NYSHPO models, it was determined to have a low sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). This was based upon the fact that there are no other known sites within a half mile radius despite its proximity to Westchester Creek.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY²

The proposed development site is a portion of the present-day St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, which overlaps with the location of the original town meeting house and subsequent Friends Meeting House and burial ground. The earliest date found for the sole use of the Meeting House by Quakers is no earlier than 1685 (Scharf 1886:812 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). In 1723, The Society of Friends built a meeting house on the village green (directly upon the foundations of the old meeting house (Scharf 1886:806 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). The building was destroyed by fire in 1893, and by 1912 only the foundations of the building remained (Jenkins 1912:274- 275 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019).

Based on the available documentary resources and historic maps a Quaker Meeting House stood on this location, in some form, until the end of the nineteenth century. Maps from 1905 onward depict the former location of the Friends Meeting House as vacant and there is no indication that the structure was anything other than leveled to the surface.

According to research, the Friends Meeting House and St. Peter's Church were situated adjacent to their burial grounds and were contemporaneous with the original Puritan settlement in the village (Bolton 1881:404 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). There is debate as to whether the burial ground started as early as 1664 or 1672, though the earliest interment recorded dates to 1702 (Bolton 1881:404 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). It is documented that the town green – upon which the burial ground is situated – was set aside from the outset of settlement in part for the practice of religion, and well-established religious practices had been occurring on this site as early as 1657. This likely included burial rituals.

The Quaker cemetery and adjoining Meeting House lot was sold to St. Peter's Church in 1925. The present-day churchyard is mostly occupied by the cemetery, except for the proposed development site in the southern half of the churchyard. The proposed development site overlaps with the historic Friends property. The area is clear of grave markers and there is no direct evidence of burials in the area. The proposed development site is separated from the extant cemetery by an overgrown dirt pathway, known as St. Peter's Drive.

² This section is excerpted and summarized from the report *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019).

There are several aspects to consider with regard to cultural resources sensitivity associated with the Friends Meeting House. First, there has been no post-occupational development. Once acquired by St. Peter's Church in the early twentieth century the Friends' property became an extension of their yard. Portions of the property, outside the Project APE, were incorporated into the St. Peter's cemetery and subsequently used for burials. Areas south of St. Peter's Drive were not used for burials and remained undeveloped. As a result, any potential building remnants and/or other cultural resources associated with the Friends Meeting House are likely to remain beneath the surface.

The second consideration is what type of cultural resources may potentially be located within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property. The property was occupied by a structure, predominantly used for religious purposes as early as the seventeenth century. Records speak of the Meeting House as early as 1685 and a second, purpose-built Meeting House was constructed in the early eighteenth century. Based on the analysis a structure stood in that location until the late nineteenth century. These structures were all constructed prior to the advent of running water or indoor plumbing and would have utilized wells, privies, and/or cisterns.

Considering there was no post-occupational development of the property it is highly probable that foundation remains of the Meeting House and remnants of structures such as wells or privies remain buried on the property.

A third consideration is the property's use as a burial ground for the Friends congregations. There are two distinct concentrations of Friends interments within the present-day church cemetery outside of the proposed development site. The larger of the two is situated at the center south end of the cemetery. Its boundaries are clearly defined, and its burials separated by four surrounding stone markers, with the northwest marker bearing a plaque reading "Friends Burial Place". A number of recent interments, conducted within the last century, were located south of the Friends Burying Place and outside of the defined markers but still north of St. Peter's Drive. The smaller concentration of Friends interments is situated at the southeast corner of the cemetery. A similar plaque bearing 'Friends Burial Place' lies parallel to the cemetery fence bordering Butler Place. The burials are clearly ordered in a N/S-oriented line, and the plaque identifies this area as being a place of Quaker interments; however, there are no other markers to designate the boundaries, if any, that distinguish this concentration of interments from any other within the cemetery. In addition, several of the southern-most interments in this group extend beyond the pathway that separates the cemetery from the rest of the churchyard, and into the churchyard itself.

It is documented that the earliest burial within St. Peter's cemetery is dated 1702. A recent survey by Chrysalis noted markers dated 1775 and 1777. Attention has been given to the marked Quaker Friends Burial Place and the 73 recorded Quaker markers, as per the Spies inventory (1920) referenced in the sale of the property, located within St. Peter's Cemetery. The majority of these date to the eighteenth century or later. An earlier 1910 inventory (Lincoln) recorded 88 Quaker burials, only 65 of these are recorded in the Spies 1920 inventory. It must be questioned as to whether the number of burials recorded is an accurate representation of deaths within the congregation from the mid-1600s onward. Or that all were laid to rest within the confines of the currently extant markers.

The abovementioned Friends Burial Place lies outside the Project APE but, the Project APE does overlap a portion of the former Friends property. It is possible, and must be considered, that burials could have extended beyond the marked Friends Burial Place area. Prior to the eighteenth-century Quaker burials were often unmarked. Traces of funerary equipment and coffin hardware do not appear in Colonial burials prior to the eighteenth century; and early Puritan funerals would have consisted of little more than a graveside prayer. Gravestones, if any, would have been plain (Daniels 1995:28 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). Prior to the mid-nineteenth century, there was a customary aversion throughout the Quaker community towards headstones and grave markers (Raftery 2016:291 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). The presence of grave markers cannot solely be relied upon to indicate burials.

The documentary evidence, post-occupational history, and the consideration of cultural practices strongly favor the potential for the presence of buried cultural resources, including interments within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property. Based on this information the portion of the Project APE that overlaps with the former Friends Meeting House property was determined to be highly sensitive for potential buried cultural resources and/or interments.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK

A Phase IA documentary study was produced for the project: *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York*.

The 2016 GeoModel report states the purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's Drive (the aforementioned dirt path). The survey was performed within a portion of St. Peter's Drive and a portion of the area south of the drive. The map provided within the report does not specify the precise area or limits of the survey, nor does the text. The report states that transects were placed "a few feet apart across the survey area in parallel directions" (GeoModel 2016:1).

The results were examined by a geologist in the field who detected no graves within or south of St. Peter's Drive including the "large grass lawn area south of St. Peter's Drive" (GeoModel 2016:1).

The results of this survey cannot be considered definitively conclusive. GeoModel, who conducted the survey, makes a disclaimer in the report regarding this. There is also the fact that the boundaries of the survey are not known, and that GPR has been known to provide false readings in heavily urbanized areas.

A walkover survey of the site by Chrysalis noted burials beyond the extant Friends markers. Including a row of relatively early grave markers well outside the boundaries of the Friends Burial Place. One of these dates 1808.

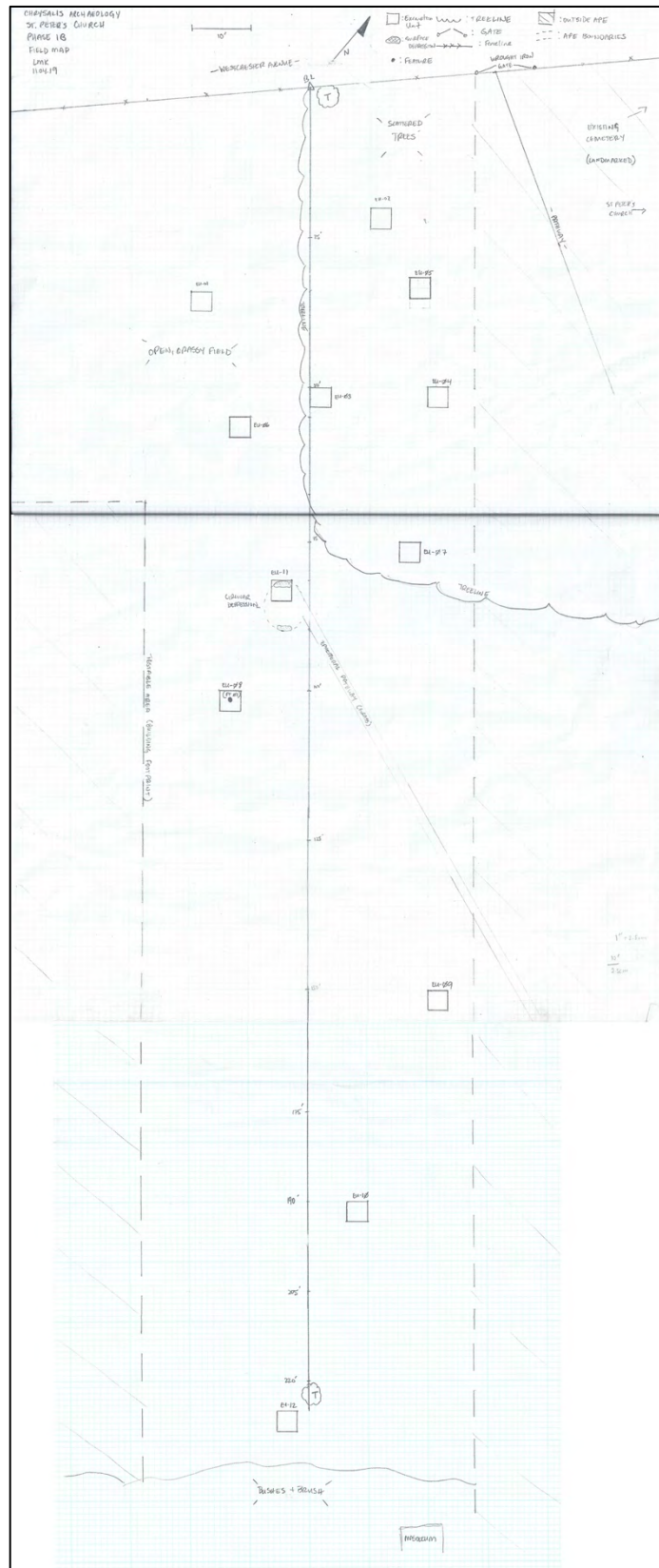
PRELIMINARY PHASE IB FIELD TEST RESULTS

In November 2019, twelve, 3' x 3' (1m x 1m) square excavation units (EU) were located randomly within the APE (Map 04) per the NYC LPC approved AWP.

The stratigraphy across the twelve EUs was largely uniform and consisted of a series of modern disturbance layers (Landscaped A, Redeposited A and B soils, and Fill I) overlaying a Truncated and/or Disturbed and Buried A1 horizon over sterile Bw1, Bw2 and C soils. The modern disturbance layers generally measured between 35cm – 45cm (13.8" – 17.7") below surface and were observed across the site, suggesting that significant modification in the form of stripping and grading occurred across the APE. Preliminarily, and based upon observed materials, this stripping and grading may be from the construction of the nearby elevated train line.

All units were excavated to sterile soil which was present at an average of 50cm (20") below surface. No significant cultural resources were encountered in any of the excavated units during field testing. Approximately 100 artifacts were recovered from the 12 units. Most were from disturbed contexts and saved for reference to document the disturbance. The preliminary indication is that most date to the twentieth century.

No significant cultural resources, or intact stratigraphic levels (A1 horizons) were encountered during Phase IB field testing of the APE.



Map 04: Preliminary Field Map.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Phase IB fieldwork is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of archaeological resources within a site. Its ultimate goal is to determine whether significant, i.e. contributing, National Register [NR] eligible and/or human resources that could be adversely affected by project construction are extant within the APE.

The previously excavated test units identified approximately 12" – 18" of topsoil/disturbed levels. While it appears that there was some degree of stripping and grading that occurred across the APE and sterile subsoil was encountered, there is not enough data to conclude with any confidence that there are no areas that may contain deeper deposits across the site. Hypothetically even if 2' has been stripped and graded, deposits such as those associated with a privy, or burials could still remain beneath the surface.

More extensive testing at close intervals can further determine if any remnants of the seventeenth century Friends Meeting House and/or the Friends' burial ground remain beneath the surface. Potential resources associated with the Meeting House could be remnants of the building foundation, associated support features such as a privy, and/or artifact deposits.

More extensive close interval testing will also provide a larger data set to determine if the previously observed stripping and grading is present and consistent across the site. Close intervals will also increase the probability of potentially encountering deeper truncated deposits, features or burials (burial columns) should they exist.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

The following sets forth the plan for the additional archaeological testing within the APE. The AWP also describes additional measures that may be undertaken should archaeological resources or potential burials be encountered during this phase of testing, including communication with the Church, laboratory work, artifact analysis, reports, etc., as well as consultation with agencies as necessary.

The methodology proposed in this AWP is based on the results of the preliminary field testing, briefly discussed above. It is noted that the initial phase excavation units all encountered natural sterile soils at approximately 20"/50cm below ground surface. This is within the typical depth of excavation of a standardized test pit (STP). STPs generally extend to 36"/1m below surface.

In consideration of this a plan of regularly spaced STPs, at close intervals, would provide substantial information regarding the probability of the site to contain significant archaeological resources, including burials. It would also provide enough information to determine if the previously observed stripping and grading is present and consistent across the site.

Map 5 projects an STP plan of varying density relative to the sensitivity of the site based upon known information (e.g. historic maps).

STPs are placed at 15' intervals along transects placed 15' apart. In the area behind the prospective location of the historic Friends Meeting House, in the area with a greater potential for burials, STPs are placed at 10' intervals across both the X and Y axis. This greater density increases the statistical probability of encountering potential burials or burial columns.

STPs adjacent to previously excavated units will not be excavated, though they appear on the Proposed Testing Map (Map 5).

Should an STP test positive for potentially significant feature(s) (defined below) a series of radial STPs will be excavated to determine the extent of the potentially significant feature. Radials will be placed at a 5' interval at cardinal directions.

If the radials test positive and identification of the type of feature is possible (i.e. identification of a building feature or burial, etc.) all work will stop in this area and the notification protocols (detailed below) will be implemented. No further work will occur in this area until all parties, including NYC LPC, are consulted and all parties agree on next steps. Next steps may include expanding the STP(s) into a larger excavation unit (e.g. 3'/1m square, or larger, dependent upon the nature of the discovery).

Should an STP not encounter sterile soil, it will be expanded into a 3'/1m square excavation unit to allow for deeper excavation.

This proposed plan consists of an estimated 164 STPs to be excavated across the site. STPs will be hand-excavated via shovels in 1.5'x1.5' (50cm x 50cm) units to natural subsoil or a maximum depth of 3' (1m) below ground surface. STPs will be excavated by natural strata or in pre-determined and controlled levels. The first 12" (approximately 35cm) will not be screened unless there is an indication that the surface layers do not conform to the disturbed layers observed during the initial phase testing. All other soils from the STPs will be screened through ¼-inch mesh screen. Soils will be described using the Munsell color system and standard texture classifications.

All artifacts, with the exception of bulk materials such as concrete rubble, brick, large unidentified metal objects, ash, coal, cinders, and slag, recovered during excavation and/or screening will be retained. The above listed bulk materials will be noted and discarded in the field. The approximate number of these items will be documented for each stratigraphic level. All other recovered artifacts will be bagged according to their unique provenience and transported to Chrysalis' laboratory in Brooklyn, NY for processing and analysis. An artifact provenience log that records the pertinent data for each recovered artifact will be created.

Soil profiles, cultural features, and all other important field data will be described, photographed in digital format and illustrated via measured drawings in Imperial or Metric scale, in plan and vertical perspective, as appropriate.

Upon completion of archaeological testing, the STPs will be back-filled. The surface vegetation will not be replaced.

Should testing reveal one or more burials or human skeletal remains, all work in the area will cease. At this juncture Chrysalis will inform Bluestone of the discovery. The project will then proceed to follow the Human Remains protocol detailed below. At the same time the project will notify NYC LPC and St. Peter' Church of the discovery so that all parties may be consulted regarding next steps.

IF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS OR FEATURES ARE FOUND

If archaeological resources that the on-site archaeologist determines to be potentially significant, such as a potential foundation wall or other archaeological feature and/or human remains are encountered the archaeologist will notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC in writing, via email, of the discovery. Further testing in the area of the discovery will cease until the next steps are determined in consultation with all parties.

At this juncture, in consultation with NYC LPC a new detailed AWP specific to the discovery may be required.

If a feature is encountered, particularly in the area where it is anticipated that the remains of the former Quaker Meeting House may be located, the archaeological team will clean and document to potential feature while coordinating with the team and NYC LPC. Documentation will consist of digital photographs and measured drawings as appropriate.

Concurrently, the test pit may be expanded, no more than 12" in length and width, in order to better document the feature and gather pertinent information to aid NYC LPC in a determination of potential significance. A small test pit may be excavated alongside the feature to determine its depth. Specific information that would be sought during minimal expansion includes the dimensions of the feature; i.e. to see if the feature continues or determine if the building materials represent some type of shaft feature such as a cistern or well. If a potentially significant foundation wall has been encountered, this minimal expansion and associated test pit alongside the feature would seek to determine the width and depth of the foundation.

NYC LPC will be consulted to determine if more extensive archaeological field-testing and/or mitigation surrounding the discovery is necessary to determine its potential significance. The specific time required for the documentation and/or additional testing will be coordinated with the project team and is based on the nature of the archaeological discovery. If no additional testing is required, work will continue as originally planned.

If human skeletal remains are encountered the Human Remains Protocol, detailed below, will be followed.

If potential NR eligible archaeological resources are identified during testing all work will cease in the area of the discovery until NR eligibility evaluation (Phase II) and, if necessary, mitigation through additional testing or data recovery (Phase II or Phase III) is completed. A scope of work (AWP) for the potential Phase II and/or III work will be developed in consultation with NYC LPC and implemented, to retrieve significant information before all or part of the site is impacted by construction.

In summary, in the event of a significant discovery the following procedures will be followed:

1. Upon discovery, Chrysalis will halt testing and notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC in writing (i.e. email).
2. Concurrently Chrysalis will clean and document the discovery and protect the exposed archaeological resources as appropriate. No further excavation activity will occur in the area of the discovery until consultation with NYC LPC is completed.
3. A meeting may be held to discuss how to best address the discovery. NYC LPC may wish to visit the site.
4. If NYC LPC determines that further excavation, documentation and/or recovery are required, Chrysalis will create a new AWP specific to the discovery and will include tasks, method, time and budget, within ten business days. The AWP will be provided to Bluestone and NYC LPC for approval.
5. Upon written approval of the new AWP from NYC LPC, Chrysalis will proceed with the new AWP. During this process archaeological testing may continue in other areas.



HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

Special consideration and care is required if human remains are uncovered. Any action related to the discovery of human remains is subject to the statute law as defined in the *Rules of the City of New York*, Title 24 - Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, specifically Title 24, Title V, Article 205. In addition, the NYC LPC regulations regarding human remains and the New York Archaeological Council's policy on the discovery of human remains will be taken into consideration – providing they do not conflict with the City of New York statute regulations.

This Human Remains Protocol is intended to provide a clear process for all project participants to follow in the event that human remains are exposed during the current testing project.

If human remains are discovered, Chrysalis will immediately halt excavation and begin the coordination process with all relevant entities. It will be necessary to consult with NYC LPC. A specific Scope of Work to address such a discovery will be developed, in consultation with NYC LPC should the need arise. If in situ human remains (intact burials) are found, they may not be disinterred until the consultation process has been completed. The discovery of intact, in situ human remains may result in a request to redesign portions of the project to ensure the remains are not disturbed. It is the preference of NYC LPC that human remains, if possible, remain *in situ*, and a project redesign be initiated.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (a)) a burial is defined as a “means (of) interment of human remains in the ground or in a tomb, vault, crypt, cell or mausoleum, and includes any other usual means of final disposal of human remains other than cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). For the purposes of this project and as per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (c)), human remains are defined as “any part of the dead body of a human being but does not include human ashes recovered after cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). This includes any bone fragments, a single bone or tooth, partial skeleton, etc.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.7) a permit must be obtained for the disinterment of any human remains. A funeral director must obtain this permit. No human remains may be removed from the ground, from the area where they are first exposed, until this permit has been obtained. No work can occur in this area while the permit is being obtained and until the archaeologist, in consultation with NYC LPC, gives clearance for work to proceed. Due to the nature of the project site it is recommended that a permit be obtained at the onset of work as a precautionary measure.

INITIAL PROTOCOL

- If suspected human remains are exposed, the archaeologist will immediately halt all work in the area of the discovery.
- If the identified skeletal material is not human, the archaeologist will continue work.
- If the skeletal material is human, the archaeologist will inform the team that work must cease in the area, and the Human Remains Protocol will be implemented.

HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

At all times, human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. The following procedures will be followed once it is confirmed that human remains have been exposed:

1. The archaeologist will immediately notify the project team, St. Peter's Church, and NYC LPC.
2. The archaeologist will also notify the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Medical Examiner's office (OME) of the find. The project team will cooperate with the OME and NYPD, providing access to the site if required.
3. Once the NYPD and OME have determined they have no concerns regarding the discovery³, the archaeological team will proceed with an initial assessment of the remains, including if the remains represent an intact burial, multiple burials, or partial skeleton or fragmentary skeletal remains.
4. Chrysalis will draft a Memorandum email to the team and NYC LPC detailing the discovery the potential effect of the proposed construction on the remains, and recommendations as to how to proceed.
5. As noted above prior to removal, permits from the City of New York Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOH) are necessary for the disinterment and disposition of any human remains. Permits are required for intact burials, partial burials, and fragmentary remains.
6. Only the archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains. However, it is noted that no disinterment of human remains will occur during this preliminary testing phase.
7. Only a funeral director can obtain the permits from DOH. Due to the nature of the site Chrysalis recommends contacting and coordinating with the Funeral Director prior to the onset of testing to obtain all necessary permits.
8. The project team and/or St. Peter's Church will notify any parties, including next of kin, if known, as appropriate, as directed by the NYC LPC, or as indicated by City/State law.
9. The DOH permit requires that the descendant of the deceased or descendant organization be identified if possible. Research may be required to determine the descendant Quaker congregation unless it is determined that St. Peter's Church may act in this regard. In the sale of the property responsibility for the Friends' burial grounds transferred to St. Peter's Church. The Church has drafted a letter of notification to be sent to local Quaker congregations.

³ NYC Department of Health requires that this be obtained in writing.

10. Once the above steps have been followed, the archaeological team will proceed as appropriate depending on the context of the discovery and based on consultation with NYC LPC.

PROTOCOL FOR FRAGMENTARY HUMAN REMAINS

If the exposed skeletal remains are determined to be fragmentary and do not represent an intact or partial skeleton, the following procedures will be implemented:

1. Chrysalis will begin a detailed archaeological assessment of the discovery. This may include photography, scaled drawings and eventual removal of the remains. Only the archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains.
2. Once this is completed and the fragmentary remains have been removed, the archaeologist will further investigate the area to assess if any additional remains are present.
3. If no further human remains are present, the archaeologist will continue excavation of the test unit.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL FOR PARTIAL OR INTACT BURIALS AND IN SITU HUMAN REMAINS

As a Phase IB is solely designed to determine presence or absence of cultural resource materials it is not anticipated that this phase of the project would fully expose *in situ* burials. If it is determined that intact interments are present in the proposed project area, the archaeologist will consult with the NYC LPC and the project team regarding next steps, and/or additional measures to avoid or mitigate further damage. Additional archaeological excavation may be necessary to better identify the number of burials present.

Chrysalis notes that the project design calls for substantial excavation and may not allow for preservation in place and/or project redesign.

If intact or fragmentary human remains are encountered, they will be removed to Chrysalis' laboratory in Brooklyn, NY. This is at the request of St. Peter's Church, which does not have the facilities to house human skeletal remains prior to re-interment. A Final disposition (i.e. re-interment) of the remains following conclusion of the project will be arranged.

Throughout the project, Chrysalis and the project team will follow all guidelines as set forth by DOH requirements and the project permit, which has already been obtained.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CURATION

All artifacts will be cleaned, catalogued and stored in archival safe materials. Pre-contact and (Post-contact) historic artifacts will be analyzed in terms of material type, form, function, and temporal attributes (e.g., Noël Hume 1969, South 1977, Miller 1991). Detailed analysis will include the identification of the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of artifacts for each context and

generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information will be used to establish context and to determine whether such assemblages represent primary or secondary deposits.

Any artifact material removed from the project site will be the property of the project site owner, in accordance with NYC LPC guidelines. It is the responsibility of the property owner to arrange for the long-term curation of the collection in an appropriate facility. The New York City Archaeological Repository (NYCAR) may accept significant and representative materials recovered from a site for curation. Any significant deposits that will be curated at the NYCAR will be prepared in accordance with NYC LPC's 2018 Archaeological Guidelines and the standards of the receiving repository. The artifacts will be returned to the project for transmittal to the long-term curation facility upon completion of the laboratory analysis and with the submission of the final report. There may be archaeological materials and deposits recovered that the NYCAR will not accept for curation. These materials will be returned to the property owner. It is the responsibility of the property owner to arrange for their storage, curation with another facility, or final disposition. The archaeological team will prepare any materials not being delivered to the NYCAR for long-term storage according to current archaeological standards.

REPORT RESULTS

To facilitate the project schedule, it is recommended that an End of Field Memorandum, to include recommendations, be drafted and submitted so the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC can move forward to next steps in the cultural resource management process. Based on the information recovered from the preliminary Phase IB testing, a revised, or new, AWP may be developed to detail next steps, as necessary. If, based on the results of this Phase IB Testing, no additional work is recommended, a final report of the Phase IB field testing, including the previous Preliminary field testing, will be developed and submitted.

This final report will include any associated artifact analysis, and any other background and/or documentary research. The report will be prepared according to NYC LPC standards. Based on next steps for the project regarding the cultural resources process, it may be recommended that this report be developed only after and in conjunction with any additional testing, or potential Phase II or III components of the project.

The final report for the project will include and detail recommendations regarding potential National Register eligibility of any artifact deposits and/or features and recommendations for additional investigation or mitigation, as necessary. A digital, preliminary draft report will be submitted to Bluestone for initial review. Upon approval, the formal draft report will be submitted to NYC LPC. Upon approval of NYC LPC, a printed and digital copy will be provided to NYC LPC for their records.

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

There are several potential outcomes and/or next steps for the project depending on the results of this field testing. This testing is designed to obtain sufficient stratigraphic information to determine previous disturbances to the project area and the presence or absence of buried cultural resources including burials or other human skeletal remains. The following are a few potential outcomes of the testing. These are hypothetical until the testing results are known. This list is also not intended to represent all potential outcomes. Chrysalis will continue the coordination process with the project team and NYC LPC throughout.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 1: QUAKER MEETING HOUSE OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

If the Phase IB Field Test indicates that remains associated with the Quaker Meeting House, such as a foundation wall, support structures (e.g. wells or privies), or other artifact deposits may be present further archeological testing, excavation and/or mitigation may be required. Initially further testing may consist of an expansion of the Phase IB test unit(s) to determine the potential extent of the resources.

Depending upon the extent of the resources Phase II archaeological excavation may be warranted. This phase of archaeological recovery exposes a larger area for the documentation and recovery of potentially significant cultural resources. This phase of testing would be designed to gather information to make of determination of significance.

Additional testing could potentially recover additional artifacts requiring laboratory processing and analysis. It may also require additional documentary research. The results of this are then incorporated into the final project report.

NYC LPC may require some form of mitigation should cultural resources need to be removed or destroyed for construction.

Any work undertaken as part of this Potential Outcome, will require a new Archaeological Work Plan to be developed and submitted to NYC LPC for approval.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 2: INDICATION OF POTENTIAL BURIALS

If the Phase IB Field Test indicates potential burial shaft features or other indications of the presence of human skeletal remains, a new Archaeological Work Plan addressing the specific circumstances, based upon known information, and requiring NYC LPC approval, will be developed and coordinated.

Further testing to determine if there are intact burials on the property may utilize a combination of methodologies, depending upon the pre-determined stratigraphy of the area. However, it is likely that the area will require hand excavation. Hand excavation is employed to ensure that if human remains are present, they are not damaged and that they may be treated with the care and respect they deserve.

If this additional testing determines there is an *in situ* burial, or burials, the AWP for this work will account for the possibility that an in situ undisturbed burial or burials may be present.

Among the items that will be included in an AWP for this outcome are:

1. A detailed disinterment plan.
2. A plan for the disposition and reinterment of any human remains
3. A communication plan to reach out to the descendant community
4. Any disinterment will be conducted by and/or under the supervision of the Forensic Anthropologist following the procedures detailed in the mitigation plan.
5. Depending on the scale of the discovery, additional archaeological personnel may be required to assist with archaeological tasks on site.
6. If any burials are to remain *in situ*, the project will assist as necessary in ensuring they are protected.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 3: NO FURTHER ACTION

If none of the STPs reveals any significant stratigraphic layers, features, artifact concentrations or indications of human remains or test pits demonstrate significant amounts of modern fill soils and materials, NYC LPC may determine that no further archaeological testing be undertaken and the project may proceed to the construction phase. If this is the result of the Phase IB Field Test, it is likely an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan would be required during construction.

An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan outlines protocols and process for the project to follow should any cultural resource materials and/or human remains be exposed during construction. This must be developed and submitted to NYC LPC for approval before construction may start. Archaeological monitoring would entail an archaeologist being present on site during all construction excavation in sensitive areas.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEDULE AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Throughout the testing project Chrysalis will provide the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC with weekly updates via email.

Calendar dates are not provided at this time as this is an unknown based upon Notice to Proceed. The schedule proposed below contains approximations of time needed to complete the necessary tasks. In the absence of adequate information to provide a time frame for a specific task, To Be Determined (TBD) is listed. Assumptions may be altered based upon field conditions, consultation or response time from various involved agencies.

ACTIVITY	DURATION	NOTES
Field Testing	Approx. 3 weeks	Based upon a 4 person team. Does not include delays due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances.
Laboratory work/analysis	TBD	To be determined based on number of materials recovered
Report	TBD	Though an estimated minimum of 3 – 4 weeks is required; the time necessary will be based on the duration of the field work, the number of material remains recovered, the amount of laboratory analysis required.
Internal Draft Review	TBD	TBD by the project team
Regulatory Review	TBD	TBD by NYC LPC
Response to comments	TBD	Time needed to respond to comments is dependent upon the nature of the comments and whether additional research is requested. Time to be completed can be determined upon receipt of comments from all regulatory agencies.

Upon a determination of time for the individual activities listed above, Chrysalis will notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC.

VI. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Concurrent with the Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing, the project team will maintain its ongoing communication plan/strategy. Open lines of communication remain vital to ensure that information is available and transparent.

REGULATORY/PROJECT TEAM COORDINATION

Communication with the project team and the regulatory agencies involved will be three-fold, via email, conference calls, and in-person meetings as necessary. When appropriate written communication of memos (or written reports, etc.) may occur. The principal project coordination team, and contact information, is listed below. This list may expand depending on situation/circumstances.

Communication (i.e. notification) details have already been outlined above in the event of archaeological discoveries, including human remains. Also, as noted, the archaeological team will keep the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC informed via regular email updates. Meetings (conference calls and/or in person) will be scheduled as appropriate.

It is anticipated that at the completion of the Phase IB Field Testing a conference call and/or in-person meeting with the NYC LPC will occur to ensure agreement on the next steps in the process. The formal report for the Phase IB Field Testing has been detailed above.

POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION

As the potential exists for the recovery of human remains and/or physical building remains from the former Quaker congregation, the project, through St. Peter's Church has previously reached out to the present-day Quaker community.

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VII. REFERENCES

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

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Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York



Prepared for

City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, New York

The Bluestone Organization
Jamaica, Queens, New York

Prepared by

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
Elissa Rutigliano
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Edited by

Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
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July 2019

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July 2019

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ABSTRACT

The Bluestone Organization has retained Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the historic St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex and an adjacent developed corner lot located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY. The project was identified by the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) as having potential cultural sensitivity thereby requiring this Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's) is a National Register of Historic Places and New York City landmark property. Though the current building dates to 1853, the use of the property dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates the earlier Friends Burial Ground, an eighteenth-century burial ground associated with the Quaker congregation that once occupied the property. A subdivision south of the extant cemetery and the no longer extant, or visible, St. Peter's Drive and an adjacent lot are slated for the development of affordable housing by The Bluestone Organization.

The purpose of this Phase IA study is to document the history of the project area and assess the potential impacts of proposed development, specific to the Westchester Square Development project within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). More specifically, the goal of the study was to assess the prehistoric and historic potential of the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources including the potential to impact the adjacent cemetery. Part of this is to determine if there is historic information available to confirm the boundaries of the historic cemetery. The APE is defined as any area in which activities related to the project have the potential to disturb ground surface and in turn potential cultural resources.

Based on a result of the Phase IA, it is recommended that the project move to the next phase of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process, the Phase IB. Phase IB Archaeological Field Test should be undertaken to determine the presence or absence of buried cultural remains and stratigraphic levels including the potential for seventeenth to eighteenth century building structures (including wells, privies and cisterns) and the potential for buried human remains.

The project should open a dialogue with NYC LPC to determine the best course of action regarding the recommendations presented above. Before any Phase IB work can be undertaken a detailed Archaeological Work Plan must be written in accordance with the Guidelines for Archeological Work in New York City and submitted to NYC LPC for approval. As stated above, Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing determines presence or absence, if cultural resources are found to be present it may be necessary, in consultation with NYC LPC, to move on to the next phase of the process, Phase II Archaeological Survey.

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. and Elissa Rutigliano authored this report and it was edited by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., on behalf of Chrysalis

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bluestone Organization has retained Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the historic St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex and an adjacent developed corner lot located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY (Maps 01 and 02). The project was identified by the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) as having potential cultural sensitivity thereby requiring this Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's) is on the National Register of Historic Places and is a designated New York City landmark. Though the current building dates to 1853, the use of the property dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates the earlier Friends Burial Ground, an eighteenth-century burial ground associated with the Quaker congregation that once occupied the property. A subdivision south of the extant cemetery and a majority of the no longer extant, or visible, St. Peter's Drive and an adjacent lot are slated for the development of affordable housing by The Bluestone Organization (Map 02).

The purpose of this Phase IA study is to document the history of the project area and assess the potential impacts of proposed development, specific to the Westchester Square Development project within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). More specifically, the goal of the study was to assess the prehistoric and historic potential of the APE with regard to buried and/or extant cultural resources including the potential to impact the adjacent cemetery. Part of this is to determine if there is historic information available to confirm the boundaries of the historic cemetery. The APE is defined as any area in which activities related to the project have the potential to disturb ground surface and in turn potential cultural resources.

This study assessed if the site has the potential to contain significant buried cultural resources, including but not limited to unmarked burials that would be impacted by the proposed development of the APE. It will also consider historic resources and information that may help to more definitively delineate the boundaries of the historic cemetery. This study provides recommendations for further study should the potential for disturbance to potential buried or extant cultural resources and/or unmarked burials exist.

All work was conducted in accordance with the NYC LPC's Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYCLPC 2018); and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800), the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA), New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002), the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), and the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA).

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. and Elissa Rutigliano authored this report on behalf of Chrysalis (see Appendix B for resumes).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bluestone Organization proposes a two-phase development located along Westchester Avenue, south of St. Peter's Church and Cemetery. It will include the demolition of the existing building on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Herschell Street (Block 3848/Lot 1). The project incorporates a subdivision of St. Peter's Church (Block 3848/Lot 6) and the corner property (Block 3848/Lot 1). It will merge the zoning of Block 3848 Lots 1 and a portion of Lot 6.

The development plan will:

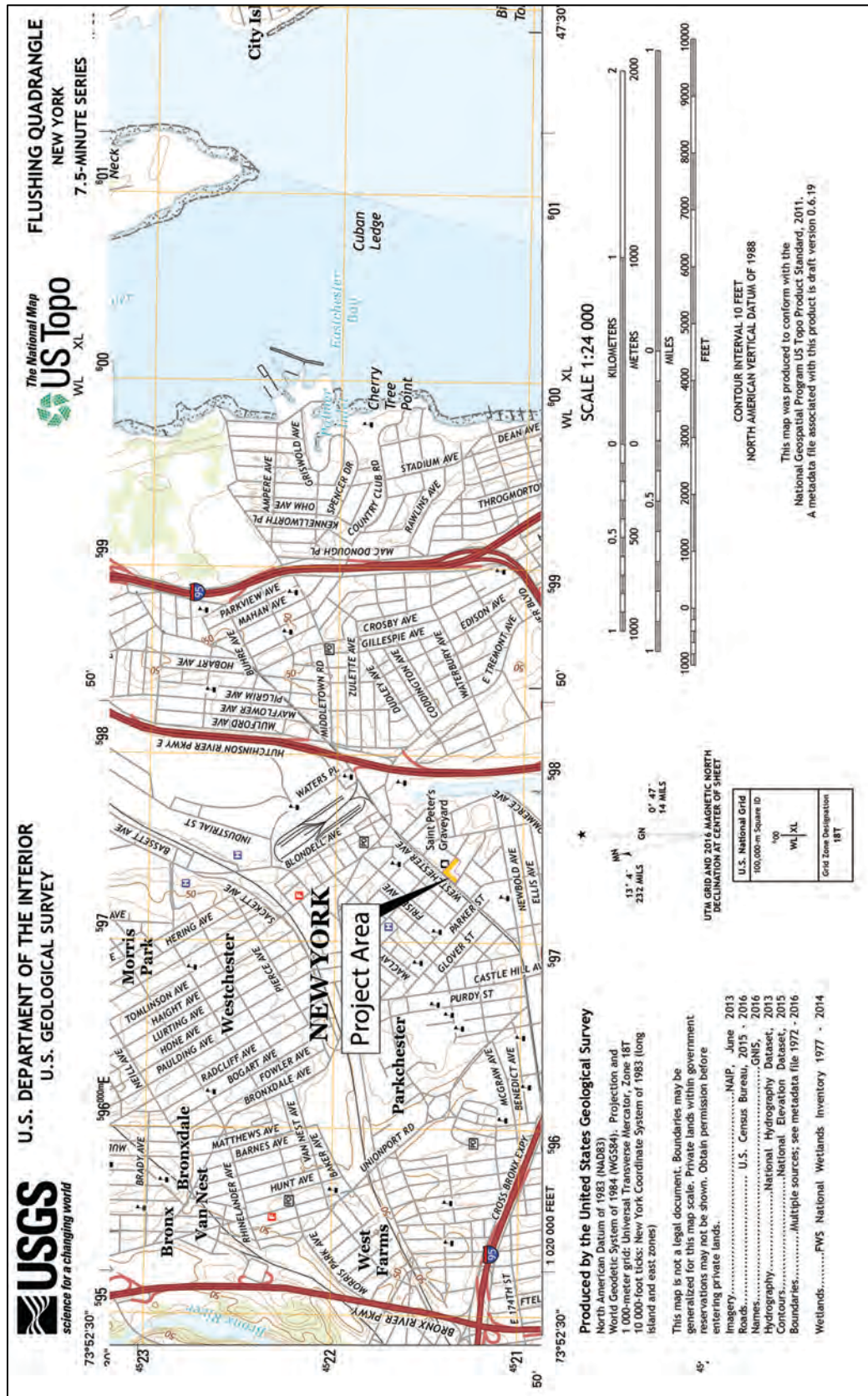
- include two independent mixed-use, mixed income developments
- include residential rental housing across a range of affordability levels
- include senior housing units under the AIRS program
- include community facility space to serve various community needs
- include retail and/or commercial space along Westchester Avenue

The first phase of the project will be located at the northern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and 61' of frontage along Westchester Avenue and extending eastward to the rear of the site. The building will include approximately 155,045 gross square feet (GSF) of residential space, 6,926 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 16,721 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) Phase 2 will be located at the southern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and 175' of frontage along Westchester Avenue. Phase 2 will include approximately 99,757 GSF of residential space, 7,657 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 10,179 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) (Bluestone Organization 2019).

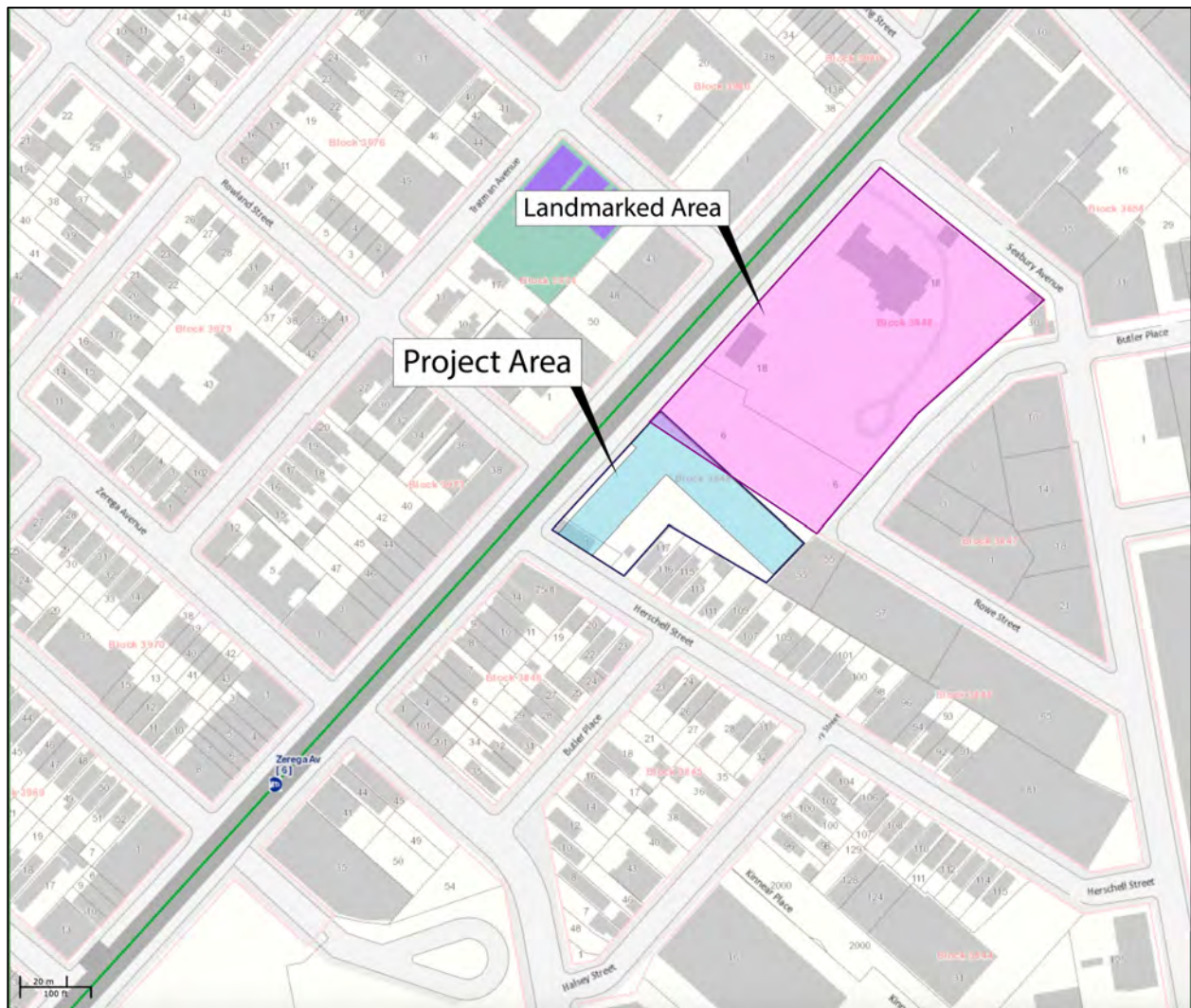
Per Bluestone Organization's Development Bid "the large unused tract of land south of the cemetery creates an unbalance on the site. The concept is to juxtapose the church with a midrise mixed-use building on the vacant portion of the site. The new structure will be set back from the street line". The setback will allow the continuation of the wrought iron fence that runs along the entire Westchester Avenue frontage, and it creates a front yard to match the street wall established by the church and chapel.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westchester Square Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and a portion of Bronx/3848/6
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	
Applicant Name	The Bluestone Organization
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	Housing Preservation and Development



Map 01: United States Geological Survey, Flushing Quadrangle (USGS 2016).



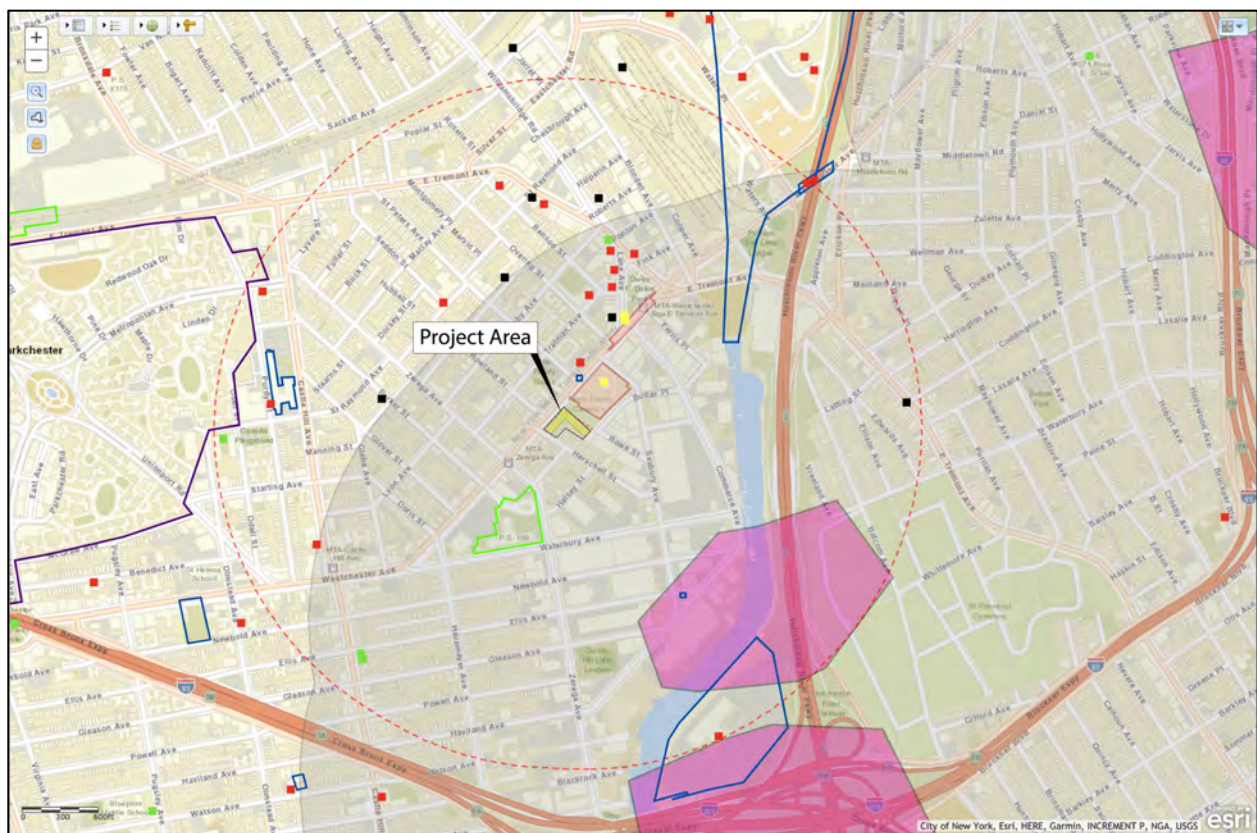
Map 02: NYC Street map (OASIS Project 2019).



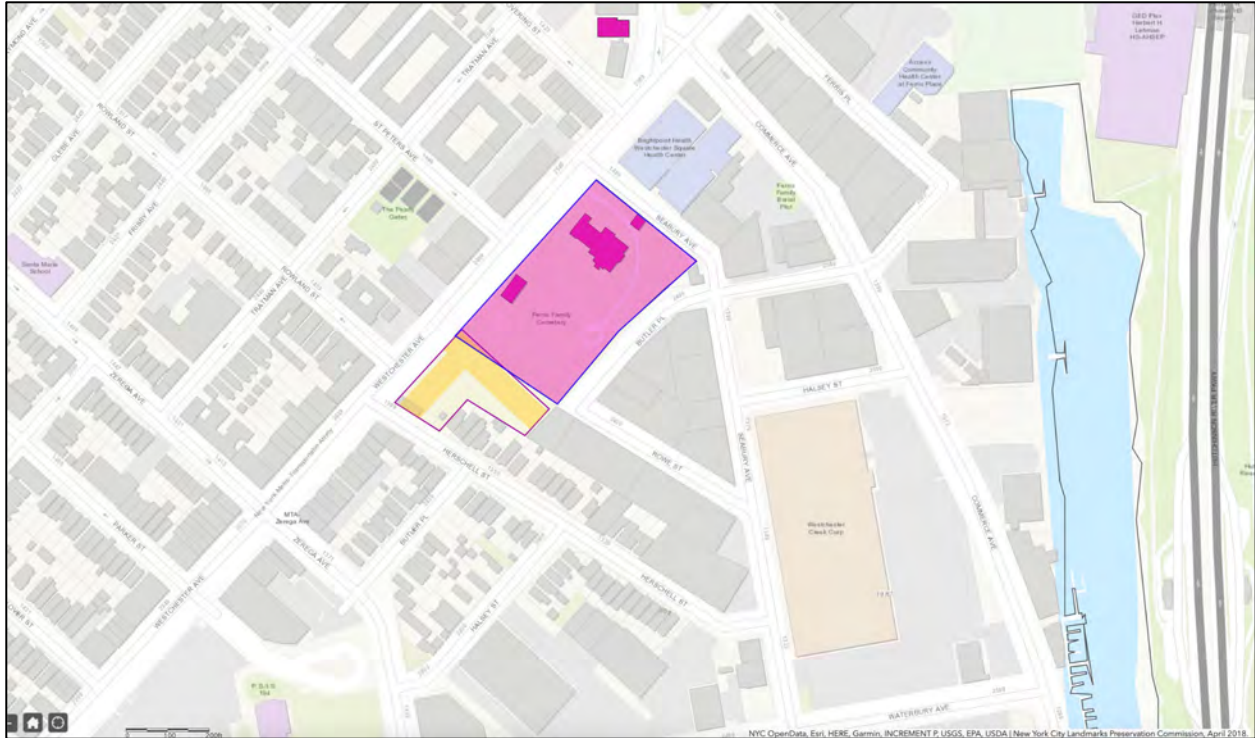
II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

A review of NYC LPC files and the NYSHPO CRIS system did not identify any relevant archaeological projects within a .5 mile radius of the project area. The sole cultural resources project within this boundary is a Phase IA assessment for Proposed Zerega Avenue School, Block 3834, Lot 70, Bronx County, New York (John Milner and Associates 2000) for which no further work was recommended.

The NYSHPO CRIS system places the project APE in an archaeologically sensitive area as based on predictive models. There are several above ground (architectural) resources in the area (Map 03) and the St. Peter's complex is a New York City Landmark (Map 04). The APE is adjacent to a known historic cemetery, part of the landmarked St. Peter's Church and Cemetery Complex.



Map 03: NY SHPO CRIS map – the greyed area represents an archaeologically sensitive area (NY SHPO 2019).



III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The project is located in the Westchester Square neighborhood of the Bronx, Bronx County, New York. The neighborhood is in the eastern section of the Bronx, its eastern end bordered by Westchester Creek. The project area itself is bounded by Westchester Avenue to the west, and Herschell Street to the south. The eastern boundary of the project area is divided between a private industrial lot at the corner of Butler Place and Rowe Street and residential lots that front Herschell Street. The northern boundary of the project area is the cemetery of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, south of St. Peter's Drive, a dirt path that was not visible during a recent site visit (Map 02).

The project site consists of New York City Block 3848 Lot 1 and a portion of Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 1 is a 25.25' x 100.42' with a 22' x 52' building fronting Westchester Avenue. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, a designated New York City landmark (NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The landmarked portion of Lot 6 is noted as "that portion of the lot extending to the western boundary of the cemetery which stretches from Westchester Avenue to Butler Place" (NYC LPC 1976:1). The project site consists of all the remainder of Lot 6 that is outside the landmark designated portion and a small portion of the landmarked area at the southwestern corner of the lot (Figure 1 and Map 4).

The topography of the larger project area and vicinity is the result of glacial activity during the Wisconsin glaciation. The retreat of the ice sheet left behind glacial debris forming low hills or moraines. Prior to development this area of the Bronx consisted of wetlands and marshland. Immediately east of the project area is the aforementioned Westchester Creek, a tidal creek that was utilized for grist mills during the colonial period (Milner 2000).

Prior to the consolidation of New York City (1895-1898) this area was part of Westchester County. This area remained relatively rural until more widespread development of New York City began to occur in the early twentieth century. Presently the area surrounding the APE is highly developed by residential and industrial construction, an elevated rail line runs alongside the western edge of the property.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey identifies the project area as containing 86% GUAw (Greenbelt-Urban land complex, very deep water table, 0 to 3 percent slopes, cemetery), 9.9% UtA (Urban land, till substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes) soils, and 4.1% UGA (Urban land-Greenbelt complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes) (United States Department of Agriculture 2019).

This Phase IA Documentary Study is designed to assess the potential sensitivity of the proposed project to contain cultural resources and/or unmarked burials associated with the religious institutions that once occupied this area.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

Standard documentary research methodologies were utilized in gathering information for this study. This included a review of existing cultural resource reports within the repositories of the NYCLPC and NY SHPO, a review of historical maps, and other documentary information from various online and library/museum repositories, information provided by the project, and a pedestrian survey of the area. Online repositories utilized included the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, New York State Archives, and David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. A selection of relevant historic maps is provided in Section V.

In addition to standard methodologies documentary resources and records from St. Peter's Church were also utilized. This information included deeds, burial records and church minutes. Visits were also made to the Bronx County and Westchester County Historical Societies to attempt to find additional information regarding burial usage of the property by the Quaker Friends congregation that dates to the 1600s.

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH RESULTS

This section provides a brief overview of the pre-historic period, and a more detailed account of the historic period to determine the potential sensitivity for the APE to contain cultural resources and/or unmarked burials. The history of the project APE extends back to the mid-seventeenth century. Historically the project area and vicinity were part of the town Common lands and would house multiple structures for the congregations of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and the Quaker Society of Friends, among others. Though the main portion of St. Peter's Church and Cemetery

are outside the project APE, the congregation purchased the adjacent Quaker property, including its burial ground in the twentieth century. The history of St. Peter's is included in the following for context.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

The prehistory of Eastern North America is commonly divided in the three major temporal periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Woodland. These may in turn be further subdivided based upon adaptive strategies associated with subsistence patterns and tool-making technologies.

The Paleo-Indian period is the earliest dating ca 12,500 – 10,000 BP. The most recent is the Woodland Period dating ca. 3,000 BP – European Contact. The Native American groups associated with this section of Bronx County are part of the Algonquin language group. The group most relevant to the project area are traditionally the Siwanoy. They were known to have occupied the eastern half of the present-day Bronx (east of the Bronx River) and the Long Island Sound with their influence extending into southwestern Connecticut. Another influential group in the area at the time of European Contact,^t the Weckquaesgeek, a Wappinger tribe, had established major villages in Westchester County (Boesch 1997).

There are no Native American sites within a half mile radius of the project area. However, within 2 miles of the project area there are more than a dozen sites as reported in the 2000 John Milner and Associates report for the nearby Zerega Avenue school. NY SHPO models place the project APE in an archaeologically sensitive area.

HISTORIC PERIOD – WESTCHESTER SQUARE

The land north of the Hudson River, comprising the modern-day borough of the Bronx and Westchester County, had been purchased by the Dutch West India Company in 1640. The region was named Vredeland (*Vriedelandt*), or 'Land of Peace,' and the Dutch colony was sought out as a religious refuge by English Puritans as early as 1643 (Bolton 1881:243). The Dutch had a liberal attitude toward religious acceptance, which prevailed into policy as they established themselves in the new world. As stated by Robert Bolton, "It is apparent that a perfect toleration for all religious opinions had been guaranteed from the first settlement of the province" (Bolton 1855:xiii). As a result, small pockets of English settlements cropped up across Dutch-owned territories. These were emigrants of variegated religious denominations from the New England colonies. These groups, whose varying faiths had left them subject to religious persecution in the New England colonies, looked to the Dutch-ruled New Netherland as a place where they could exercise their religious principles with full freedom (Jenkins 1912:251). English Puritans founded what would become the earliest settlements in Westchester¹. What would become the village of Westchester was first settled by Puritans in 1647, when a group of roughly ten to twelve families from Connecticut settled on the outskirts of Vredeland. The settlement was known to the Dutch as Oostdorp², which is today known as Westchester Square (Greene et al. 1913:237; Bolton 1881:314).

¹ John Throckmorton and a following of thirty-five families settled the area of Throg's Neck in 1643

² Oostdorp, meaning 'east farms', named for its location in relation to the Bronx River (Cook 1913:174; Shonnard et al. 1900:227).

The boundaries of the settlement were defined westerly by the Bronx River and easterly by the Long Island Sound; it would later be bordered to the north by the settlement of Fordham Manor and south by Throckmortons Neck and the East River (Scharf 1886:808). The settlement itself bordered Westchester Creek (Bolton 1881:295). It was here that the settlers established the Town Green (known also as the Commons, or the ‘sheep pasture’) – a 400-acre tract of salt meadow and forested upland situated at the heart of the village, set aside by the freeholders for common use. At the epicenter of the town green was a town house – known to the inhabitants as the Meeting House – which was erected within the first several years of settlement and was the first non-residential structure in the village (Bolton 1881:293) (Map 05). As the purpose for settling Oostdorp had been the freedom of religious practice, the Puritan emigrants prioritized establishing a place of worship within the town. Thus, Thomas Scharf writes that the commencement of the Meeting House was coeval with the settlement of the town (Scharf 1886:810).

From the outset of its settlement, “Westchester village was the seat of the earliest organized and successful English settlement in the province north of the Harlem River” (Bolton 1881:227). Shonnard et al. elaborates on the establishment of this rural community as the town square during the seventeenth century in their description of the village, “(As a) thriving democratic town, whose settlement antedated that of any of the (neighboring) manorial estates, and which was more important than any of them in the matter of population and development” (Shonnard et.al. 1900:227). In 1667, Governor Richard Nicolls granted the first patent for Westchester (Bolton 1881:287). By the late 1670’s, a house was built upon the town green to serve as a court and jailhouse, situated adjacent to the Meeting House (Bolton 1881:298). In 1683, the county of Westchester was organized, with Westchester Square selected as the “shire town” and legislative capital of the county (Bolton 1855:229). Three years later, the second patent of Westchester was granted by Gov. Thomas Dongan, officially entitling Westchester Square with the ability to name freeholders of the town and to elect representatives to the General Assembly (Scharf 1886:808). In 1696, Gov. Benjamin Fletcher deemed, by royal charter, Westchester Square as a Borough-town (Bolton 1881:303). In 1700, a third structure was built upon the town green – the first episcopal church edifice that would become the first St. Peter’s Church.

“On the transfer of the New Netherland colony to the British, in 1664, the worship of the Church of England was introduced” (Disosway 1864:54). In 1692, Benjamin Fletcher – an ardent churchman – assumed the Governorship of New York and set out to establish the Church of England as the official church (Disosway 1864:60). In 1693 the Westchester parish, which comprised the towns of Westchester, East Chester, Yonkers and Pelham Manor, was established by the Colonial Assembly and an accompanying act was passed for the provision of a church building and a “good, sufficient Protestant minister”³ (Bolton 1881:316). In 1696 the village trustees set aside a glebe⁴ of twenty acres of land overlapping the town green for the purpose of a church building and parsonage⁵ (Bolton 1855:xvi). Though the land had been set aside, it took four

³ The provision for the building and the salary for the minister would be levied upon the town itself and raised via taxes on the inhabitants (Disosway 1864:61).

⁴ A glebe is a piece of land forming part of a clergyman's benefice and income.

⁵ The twenty-acres making up the glebe were given to the town by its trustees. According to Bolton, four acres “at an inconvenient distance” were donated by Edward Collier; a twelve-acre donation was divided between Samuel Palmer, Israel Honeywell, John Hunt, Joseph Hunt Jr., and Miles Oakley – names that feature prominently throughout narratives of Westchester’s history; and the remaining eight acres were land from the lot “fronting the sheep pasture” (Bolton 1881:336).

years for the structure to be built, and another two for it to receive a Minister. This was in some part due to the lack of qualifying persons who could fill the ministerial role. Although the Assembly Act did not initially designate the position for any religious denomination specifically, Edward Corwin writes, “It was well understood (that the real design of the law) would call only Episcopalians; that it was a virtual establishment of the English church by law” (Corwin 1879:21). Most of the Assembly at the time were considered Dissenters, other Christians (Disosway 1864:61). Bolton writes that the county of Westchester, which included present day Westchester Square, “grew up under non-Episcopalian supervision” (Bolton 1855:xiii). Westchester county was made up almost entirely of Puritans, Independents, and Quakers (Scharf 1886:809). Most of the Assembly were disinclined to set up a Church of England within their town and attend to the financial burden of it. Puritan inhabitants of Westchester county used the lack of specificity in the Act to their advantage, and by utilizing loopholes they tried securing a “Dissenting” minister of their own faith (Scharf 1886:809). Thus, effectuating the Act stalled in the village of Westchester in part because the town pushed back against it.

The inhabitants of the village pushed for Reverend Warham Mather to be their town clergyman. Mather first appears in town records in 1684 and can be found associated with the regular religious life and activities of the town through 1695. He was not affiliated with the Church of England, as evidenced by an excerpt from the personal account of Reverend John Millner in 1695, “There is a meeting house at Westchester, and a young man (Mather) coming to settle there without orders” (Jenkins 1912:253). In 1696, after setting aside the glebe, the town trustees enabled Col. Heathcote, an ardent Episcopalian, as the town mayor in the hope that Heathcote could mediate a relationship between Mather and the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, where the minister would be recognized before the Church of England. Heathcote, however, rejected the proposal “on the grounds of establishing the Episcopacy” (Leggett 1913:4).

The latter half of the seventeenth century saw the rise of Quakerism in the village of Westchester. The origin of Quaker religion dates to the early seventeenth century, when George Fox – an English shoemaker’s apprentice – became disillusioned with the Church of England. He began preaching independently in England, circa 1647, to a small but dedicated following known as the Religious Society of Friends (Robbins 2014). Scharf credits the Society of Friends as being the result of a religious awakening that followed the Reformation in England (Scharf 1886:28). The Friends valued respect and appreciation levied towards all humanity, conscience-driven morality, and a fervent belief that a threat to the humanity of one person or culture was a threat to all humanity. Their ideals and practices were seen to be so extreme and divergent to the convention of the church that people considered them to be dangerous. Labelled ‘religious dissenters’, the Society sought refuge in the New World and Quaker communities were soon founded in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Flushing and Westchester (Robbins 2014). Scharf traced the origins of Westchester Quakers to their arrival in Massachusetts upon Robert Fowler’s ship, the Woodhouse, circa 1657. Finding the New England colony to be hostile, they emigrated to the Dutch-ruled New Netherlands – much like the first Puritan settlers of Westchester, Quakers too hoped for religious tolerance amongst the Dutch and the freedom to enjoy their religious beliefs (Scharf 1886:29).

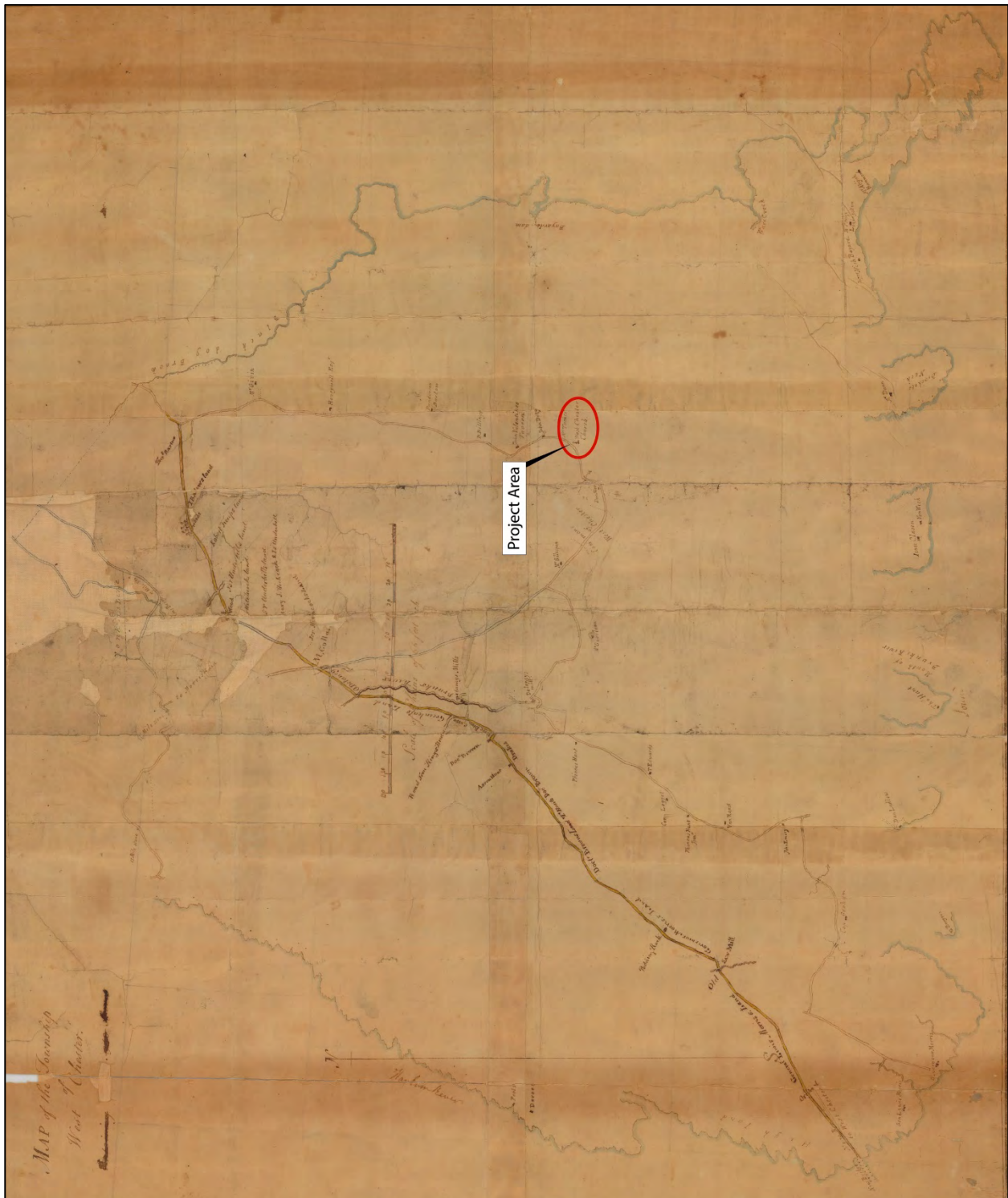
The Quakers became a dominant presence in the early years of the village of Westchester. Patrick Raftery states that, “The first definitive reference to Quakers in the Bronx dates from 1684, at which time the Flushing Quarterly Meeting decided to establish a preparative meeting in

Westchester” (Raftery 2016:291). This was, in part, due to the 1695 acquisition of Harrison’s Purchase made on behalf of the Society of Friends. The purchase was a catalyst that sparked the growth of the Quaker population throughout the Westchester area. The purchase is described by Scharf as being, “A great moment in the future settlement of Friends in Westchester County... A movement began that placed the Quakers in possession of a large portion of the central line of the county, (and) into this the Quakers rapidly pushed” (Scharf 1886:29).

The village of Westchester is where the first meeting in America for the Society of Friends was supposedly held; and it is rumored that George Fox preached in the village in 1672 (Scharf 1886:812). That the community was prominent and influential within the village is evident – their appearance is prevalent throughout the correspondence between the rectors of the new Episcopal church and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Foreign Parts between the years of 1702 and 1767.

“Quaker life in Westchester was marked by simplicity and a homely lifestyle. Westchester Quakers were stewards of the community who promoted human rights and rallied against slavery, poverty and prejudice in all forms. As early as 1767, Westchester Quakers denounced slavery as being non-Christian and donated plots of land to freed African-Americans. They defended conservationism and environmental protection, and in later years were champions of the underground railroad who supported the Civil Rights Movement. Quakers residing in Westchester likewise denounced alcohol, tobacco, dancing, and ornate clothing; and they refused to pay taxes to the Church of England, take legal oaths in Court, or follow the custom of removing their hats to acknowledge those in power – as this conflicted with their belief in all peoples being equal” (Robbins 2014).

In 1702, the village – comprised mainly of Puritans, Independents and Quakers – was described by the church Reverend, John Bartow, as being desperate and “parched of adequate religion” (i.e. adequate being the approved order of the Church of England). As quoted by Bolton, the Reverend writes, “I can’t repeat to you the many janglings and contentions I have had with Quakers and Dissenters; nay, I may say Athiests and Diests” (Bolton 1881:328). Bartow – a missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel – was recruited to Westchester parish by the town Mayor, Col. Heathcote in 1702 (Shonnard et al. 1900:233). From the outset, Bartow endeavored to establish a “ministry and its maintenance” for the parish and prioritized the development of the church in Westchester (Bolton 1881:320). Col. Heathcote reiterated these statements two years later in his own letter to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel – describing the majority of the village inhabitants as “rude and heathenish,” and imposters of the Christian faith (Bolton 1881:332). Bartow again mentions the Quaker community in the village in 1710 and 1711. In 1724, Bartow writes of his parish as being, “12 miles in length, 70 in breadth,” and with roughly 200 families belonging to the congregation (Corwin 1879:343). Five years later, in 1729, Bartow’s successor writes that there were no more than three or four families within the town who were “well affected” to the Church of England, as the majority of the inhabitants were Quakers (Scharf 1886:811). The Reverend goes on to say that, “The whole parish, as to their manners, are somewhat Quakerish” (Jenkins 1912:273). In 1767, correspondence between the church and the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reflects on the inconsistent attendance of the congregation in a village with few communicants, and “a good many Quakers” (Bolton 1881:378).



Map 05: Circa 1711 – 1713 *Map of the Township of West Chester* depicting the Common and West Chester church (St. Peter's Church) (State Engineer and Surveyor. Survey maps of lands in New York State. Series A0273-78, Map #424 on field with New York State Archives).

HISTORIC LAND USE OF THE APE AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY

The proposed development site is a portion of the present-day St. Peter's Episcopal Church complex. The development overlaps with the location of the original town meeting house and subsequent Friends Meeting House and cemetery (Map 06).

As stated, many who emigrated to the village for religious freedom had prioritized securing housing for religious practice. From the outset, the meeting house was established as a place of worship. Throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century, the meeting house functioned for both worship and secular matters in the town congregation. Stephen Jenkins phrases it as such, "Like their New England brethren, they combined town matters with religious ones ... the inhabitants constituting the congregation, and vice versa" (Jenkins 1912:252).

The earliest reference to religious life in the village and the meeting house as being its place of practice is found in early Dutch administrative documents dating to January and August of 1657, respectively. In late December of 1656, several Dutch commissioners were dispatched to the village to witness the inhabitants pledge an oath of allegiance to the Dutch administration. Two excerpts of their recollections, as recorded in their journal to the Governor, are printed below. Both reflect upon the religiosity of the village; the former highlights the town inhabitant's observation of the Sabbath, while the latter demonstrates practices as being well-established, as according to an Independent order, so early on into the town's settlement.

(We requested) to have the inhabitants summoned in the morning at daylight ... He responded, 'It is our Sabbath tomorrow; the inhabitants will not come.' We asked to learn the opinions of the principal settlers at once, as we could explain our business in half an hour, without hindering their service ... (We were given) for answer, no, that they were in no way so inclined. Although we would have preferred to reach home by Sunday noon, we were obliged to remain there until Monday, as they would not be persuaded to assemble on Sunday. (Journal of Mission to Oostdorp. 2003:114)

Cornelius van Ruyven went to the house where they assemble on Sundays, to observe their mode of worship, as they have not as yet any clergyman. There I found a gathering of about 15 men and 10 to 12 women. Mr. Baly made a prayer, which being concluded, one Robbert Bassit read a sermon from a printed book composed and published by an English minister ... After the reading Mr. Baly made another prayer and they sang a psalm and departed. (Journal of Mission to Oostdorp. 2003:115)

Additionally, the Dutch Reverend's Johannes Megapolensis and Samuel Drisius wrote, on August 5, 1657, of the religious state the New Netherland colony. They noted of the settlement in Westchester:

On the west shore of the East River, about one mile beyond Hellgate ... is another English village, called Oostdorp, which was begun two years ago. The inhabitants of this place are also Puritans or Independents. Neither have they a preacher, but they hold meetings on Sunday, and read a sermon of some English writer, and have a prayer. (Ecclesiastical Records 1902:397)

Furthermore, town records for the village during the last half of the seventeenth century indicate religious practices – such as marriage ceremonies and baptisms – were occurring regularly; and several names of Ministers are shown as transiently officiating the congregation at the meeting house⁶.

By 1696, the Meeting House had fallen into decay. There is no indication that this state of decay was the result of disuse, but rather of age, the structure would have been at least thirty years old by then (Jenkins 1912:250). The village voted for its repair, to be made that same year by Gabriel Leggett and Josiah Hunt. Though the resolution passed, it coincided with the English governor's localized introduction of the Church of England into Westchester – thus, plans for the reparations of the Meeting House stalled for several years before being abandoned altogether (Bolton 1881:318). By 1699, the Provincial Assembly passed an act for the provision of town churches that were aligned with the Episcopacy to be levied as a tax on all town inhabitants, irrespective of religious denomination. As a result, a new church building was to be constructed on the town green; and any plan to repair the old Meeting House, or to erect a new one in its place, was abandoned (Jenkins 1912:250).

For the duration of the seventeenth century, neither the meeting house, nor any other non-residential building in the village, had been dedicated exclusively to worship. This changed with the construction of the neighboring church building; and at some point, around the turn of the century, the old Meeting House became the gathering place for the Quaker community in Westchester village (Scharf 1886:804).

The earliest date found for the sole use of the Meeting House by Quakers is provided by Scharf, who states the “decayed” meeting house as being built by Quakers and in use by the Society of Friends no earlier than 1685 (Scharf 1886:812). Similarly, Stephen Jenkins also posits that the Quaker meeting house was erected before 1700 (Jenkins 1912:214). In 1707, the Yearly and Quarterly Friends Meeting recorded the appointment of a committee to purchase a house, on behalf of the Society of Friends from Richard Ward⁷, in the village of Westchester for the purpose of being used as a meeting place.

⁶ Records for marriage ceremonies and baptisms, dating as early as 1680, were performed by Rev. Morgan Jones (Bolton 1881:315; Scharf 1886:810). Rev. Warham Mather was appointed in 1684 by the village vestrymen as minister for one whole year – this is the first formal measure taken by the town to procure a minister (Bolton 1855:232). The second formal measure taken by the town occurred in 1692, when the town voted to procure an Orthodox minister for the village, with Mather in mind (Bolton 1881:312).

⁷ Richard Ward built the original church edifice in the village in 1700 for £40 (Bolton 1881:319).

The Society of Friends built their meeting house in 1723 on the village green (Raftery 2016:291). It was built directly upon the foundations of the old meeting house (Scharf 1886:806) (Maps 06 and 07). In 1723, the site was officially recognized as a Quaker place of worship and the building as the Orthodox Friends Meeting House. Scharff states, “the Friends built their meeting house to the south of St. Peter’s Church” (Scharf 1886:812). Cook notes, “beyond the Sunday school building, a short distance south of the church, stood the ancient Orthodox Quaker Meeting House, built in 1723” (Cook 1913:182) (Maps 06 and 07). By 1725, the Orthodox Friends of Westchester village were established as a Preparative Meeting and an extension of the Flushing Society of Friends. The Yearly Meeting records that the Monthly Meeting of Friends was appointed to be held at the Westchester village meeting house “on the ninth day of the fourth month” in this year (i.e. 1725) (Scharf 1886:812). The Orthodox Friends of Westchester village remained a part of the Preparative Meeting until 1787, when it became its own division (Jenkins 1912:273). In 1826, the Orthodox Friends Meeting House changed to the Hicksite party, following a split in the Quaker community that left the Friends divided into either one of the two branches⁸ (Cook 1913:182).

By 1890, the building was considered to be unused, though also considered by the town to be an ancient landmark (Jenkins 1912:274). In 1893 a series of fires, set by a seditious group of rebels and protestors in the village, targeted the Meeting House and burned it to the ground. “A series of incendiary fires occurred in the town; and barns, stables and outhouses began to burn up with alarming frequency. The incendiaries had a regular organization ... and stated meetings at which the places to be fired were selected and lots drawn as to who should light them. The incendiaries were recruited from the tough element of the town, who set the fires for the sake of the excitement ... among the buildings fired were the two Quaker meeting houses” (Jenkins 1912:275). Both Quaker meeting houses were targeted and destroyed by the fires on the same night.

By 1912, only the foundations of the building remained (Jenkins 1912:274). This coincides with historic maps which show the property where the Friends Meeting House stood as vacant as early as 1905 (Maps 08, 09 and 10).

For centuries, the Quaker meeting house neighbored the church edifice. The original church building had been constructed on the same site as the present-day St. Peter’s Church – on the glebe that had been set aside for the use of a parsonage – and adjoining the former court and jailhouse (Cook 1913:182). The original wooden church building was a 28 square foot quadrangular structure, replete with a pyramidal-shaped roof and a bell turret that made up a second floor (Bolton 1881:319). Sometime between the years of 1758 and 1759, the court and jailhouse adjoining the church were destroyed by fire. A parochial school affiliated with the church took its place. In 1880, a stone building constructed “very nearly” upon the site of the former court and jailhouse was used by the church as both a chapel and as a Sunday school (Jenkins 1912:266). In 1762, a royal charter was granted for St. Peter’s Church in the Borough-town of Westchester (Bolton 1881:368). The first church minister, Reverend John Bartow, remained in constant communication with his sponsors at the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel during his tenure in the village of Westchester, and his letters between the years of 1762 to 1767 reflect on the development of

⁸ Following the transfer of the Meeting House to that of the Hicksite party, in 1828 the Orthodox Friends established their own second meeting house on the opposite side of the street. It was located on Westchester Avenue, between Raymond Street and St. Peter’s Street (Jenkins 1912:274).

the church building and the activities occurring on site. His letters inform of the constant upgrades the first church building underwent and that it did not survive the ensuing American Revolution.

“At the commencement of the American Revolution, there was much animosity manifested towards the Episcopal or Church of England” (Disosway 1864:56). Like many Episcopal churches throughout the colonies, St. Peter’s church was closed during the Revolution and services were not held for thirteen years. Like other church buildings in the Westchester area, the building was repurposed by British forces to function as a stable and/or hospital (Jenkins 1912:263). In 1776, after the Declaration of Independence was issued, the seated Reverend shut the church and left Westchester village, where he was a target of Rebel forces. In response to the Reverend’s departure, the Rebels in the area took over the church building, “tearing off the covering and burning the pews,” and converting the building into a hospital (Jenkins 1912:261).

Following the Revolution, Westchester became a town operating under the state government (Scharf 1886:808). In 1784, the State Legislature passed an Act that allowed for the incorporation of St. Peter’s Church, finalized in 1788. The church reinstated a board of trustees, who immediately set about rebuilding the dilapidated church. Through funds raised, the board commissioned a new church edifice to be constructed by John Odell in 1790 for £336. The old building was purchased and removed by Sarah Ferris; and its replacement was erected upon the same site and completed by the end of the year (Jenkins 1912:264). The new church edifice was to be built, “on or near the same ground where the church of St. Peter, late removed, stood” – order of the vestry, as paraphrased by Bolton (Bolton 1881:387). Additionally, this building is referred to in various texts as the “church building of 1790” or “the wooden church of 1790”.

The building of 1790 was later destroyed by fire. A new church was built 1853-1855, either upon or near to the site of the former church (Jenkins 1912:265). Though portions of this building were damaged by fire this is the currently extant St. Peter’s Church (Image 01).



Image 01: St Peter's Church and Cemetery, looking north.



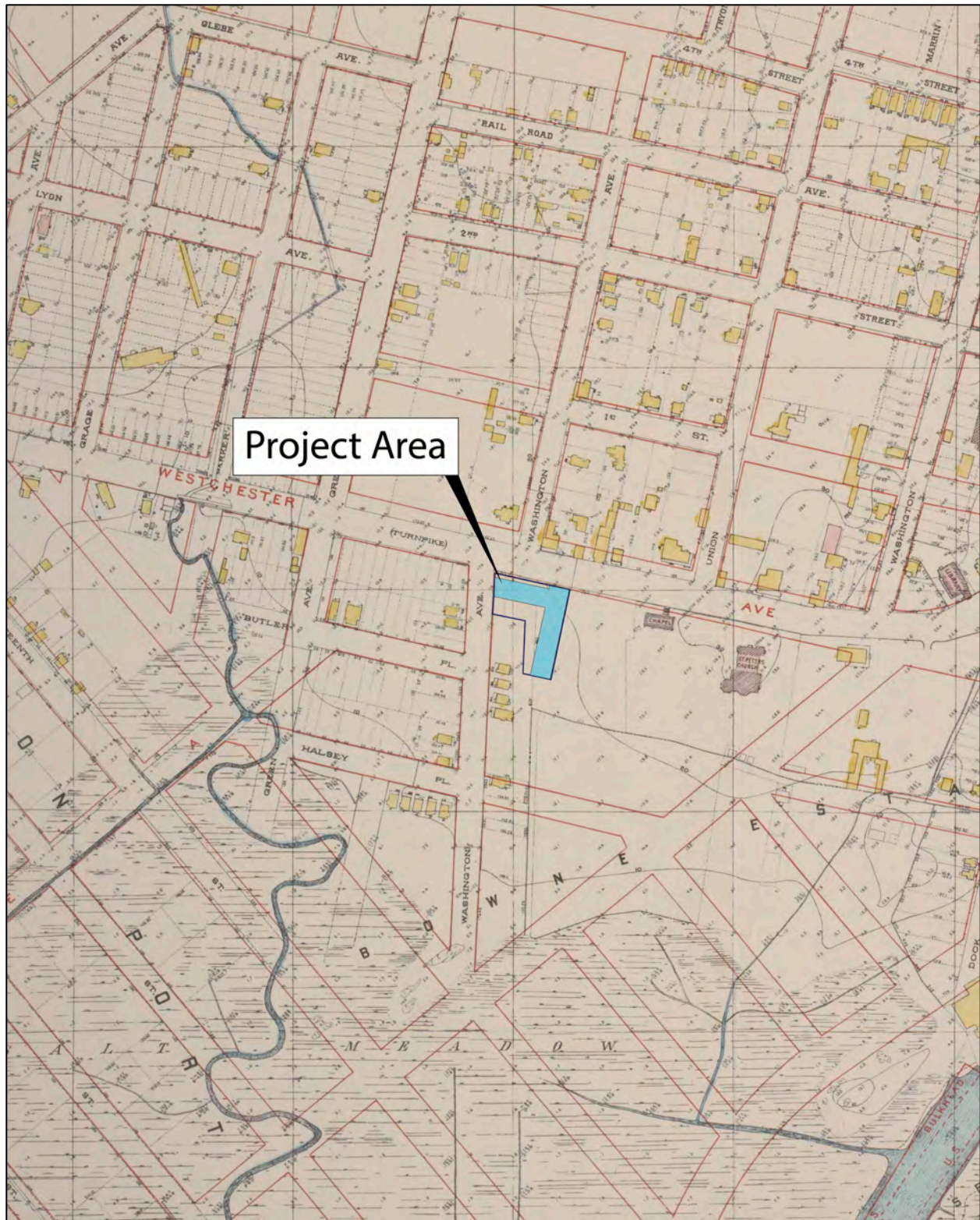
Map 06: 1868 Map of project area with APE overlay from *Atlas of New York and vicinity* from actual surveys by and under the direction of F.W. Beers (Beers, Elli, and Soule 1868).



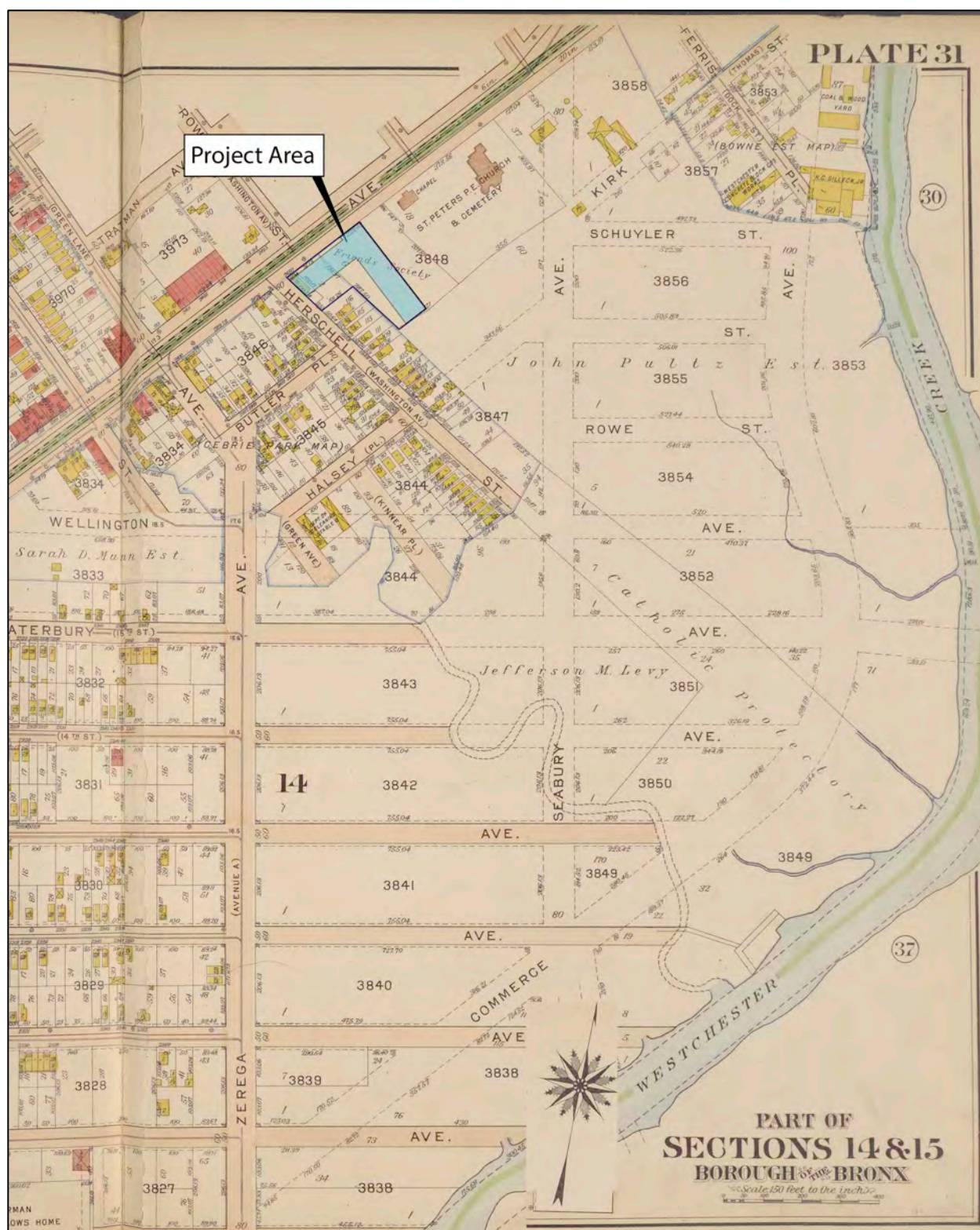
Map 07: 1881 map of project area. Map of West Chester, Schuylerville from *Atlas of Westchester County, New York. From actual surveys and official records by G.W. Bromley & Co., Civil Engineers (Bromley 1881).*



Map 08: 1905 Atlas depicting no structures within the project APE. (Sanborn 1905).



Map 09: 1905 topographic map depicting no structures within the project APE.
(New York City Topographical Bureau, 1905).



CEMETERY AND BURIAL CUSTOMS

Both the Quaker meeting house and the Episcopal church were situated adjacent to the ancient burying ground, which was coeval with the commencement of the original Puritan settlement in the village (Bolton 1881:404). Of the burial ground, Jenkins writes, “The cemetery adjoining the church has been used as a burying-ground from the time that the town was under the Dutch jurisdiction as Oostdorp” (Jenkins 1912:266). This assessment would place the burial ground as first being active no later than 1664; however, it is unclear from the text whether Jenkins’ derives his source from official town records or town legend. The specific boundaries of this early burial ground are unknown.

Though it is stipulated that the burial ground had been in use as early as 1672, the earliest interment recorded dates to 1702 (Bolton 1881:404). However, as demonstrated earlier in this text, the town green – upon which the burial ground is situated – was set aside from the outset of settlement in part for the practice of religion, and well-established religious practices had been occurring on this site as early as 1657. This likely included burial rituals. During the Colonial period, the ideal burial, particularly in English colonies (and for those who did not have family burial plots) was to bury their dead in churchyards and within close proximity to the church (or corresponding place of worship). Many seventeenth century towns, particularly in New England, set aside land as places for common community burial grounds (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service). This is supported by Raftery who writes that it is likely the Friends property had been used as a burial ground in the 17th century, “as the original settlers of the community were from New England, they likely followed that religion’s custom of establishing a community burial ground” (Raftery 2016:168). Furthermore, seventeenth century burials would not necessarily have evident markers. Traces of funerary equipment and coffin hardware do not appear in Colonial burials prior to the eighteenth century; and early puritan funerals would have consisted of little more than a graveside prayer. Gravestones, if any, would have been plain (Daniels 1995:28). “Unmarked burials of the 16th and 17th centuries provide evidence for identifying the historic locations of successors to the founding church sites that gradually disappear in the layering’s of later town development” (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service). In contrast to the ornate headstones that occupy the current church cemetery, the Quakers buried their dead without monument. Prior to the mid-19th century, there was a customary aversion throughout the Quaker community towards headstones and grave markers (Raftery 2016:291). The graves of Friends that are accounted for are adorned with small markers that are uniform in shape, size, and wording (Twomey 2007:187). Correspondence between the Reverend Samuel Seabury and the Venerable Society dating to 1767 records Seabury reflecting on the burial customs of the town inhabitants – there were no burial fees collected, however tokens such as scarves were given to the minister by wealthier families on occasion (Jenkins 1912:266).

The burial ground in Westchester village was owned by the town and belonged to its inhabitants until the turn of the nineteenth century. It lies adjacent to the location of the original meeting house, with the meeting house abutting its southerly border⁹. The first church building of 1700 was parallel to this and constructed along the burial ground’s northern border. This presumably places it within the confines of the existing St. Peter’s cemetery. Though belonging to the town, the burial

⁹ Jenkins describes the former location of the Friends meeting house as being “immediately south of the ancient burying ground” (1912:274)

ground overlapped with the churchyard, and it was utilized by the church throughout the eighteenth century for departed parish members.

It is in the eighteenth century where we first see a separation of burials based on religious denomination and faith. After the adoption of the old Meeting House by the Quaker community, the remaining property was utilized as a Friends burial place. It is unclear whether the Friends plans for a distinct burial ground coincided with the establishment of their Meeting House between 1707 and 1723; or if these plans were a response to the town decision of 1795 to release the burying ground into the possession and care of the church, as the earliest Quaker interment on record occurs in 1780¹⁰. A photograph taken from 1910 shows a fence separating the Meeting House and burial ground from that of the adjacent St. Peter's Church and cemetery, however a date for the erection of the fence is not given (Raftery 2016:289). Earlier burials are likely to be unmarked and lie outside the still extant markers.

The release of 1795 constituted a portion of the burial ground, comprising roughly one acre, that had at that time been recently enclosed and fenced (Bolton 1881:389-390). It was sold to the church under the provision that the church would continue to bury their dead without fee or compensation, and that family members would be kept together and not separated. It was designated that decisions regarding the vacant parts of the lot were left to the discretion of the church (Bolton 1881:390). "All that certain lot, piece and parcel of ground on which the Episcopal Church of St. Peter's is erected, and also the Burying Ground adjoining the said church, as it is now enclosed and fenced, and which has heretofore been used for a Burial Place by the inhabitants of the Township, containing about one acre, be the same more or less" - Excerpt of 1795 town release of the cemetery (Jenkins 1912:263).

The sale did not include the Quaker portion of the burying ground, which was located at the south end of the property.

Fordham Morris, who addressed the Westchester County Historical Society in October of 1896, is quoted by Shonnard et al. as stating:

The Quakers had established their meeting house in the town almost as early as the Church of England edifice was erected, and its graveyard is still to be found, adjoining the Episcopal churchyard, though the meeting house and those who were moved by the spirit within it have long since departed. (Shonnard 1900:232)

An inventory dated January 1910 (*Cemetery Inscriptions, St. Peter's P.E. Church of Westchester, Ferris Family Cemetery, Friends (Or Fox) Cemetery, Methodist Cemetery & Interment Book of the St. Peter's P.E. Church, All of Westchester, N.Y*) recorded 88 burials and their corresponding inscription. This is attributed to James Minor Lincoln whose manuscript was transcribed by W.A. Hildebrand.

¹⁰ Patrick Raftery lists the Quaker Burial Ground as being active between the years of c.1723-1927, which would indicate that the Quaker community's establishment of a distinct burial ground was coeval with the establishment of their meeting house (Raftery 2016:291)

In 1921, Francis F. Spies surveyed the Quaker burial ground and compiled an inventory of seventy-four extant grave markers and, if available, their corresponding inscriptions. The Spies documentation reflects that the heaviest concentration of interments that have markers occurred during the eighteenth century. The seventy-four markers include individuals of at least seventeen families in the village, most of whom feature prominently in early town records. Additionally, family members tended to be buried together or near each other and – while certain elements of inscription repeat throughout Spies inventory – each family had its own preferred style of inscription that was found consistently on their markers.

The Spies inventory recorded 73 Quaker burials¹¹. However, it seems somewhat unlikely that only 73 Quakers were deceased throughout the eighteenth century. These individuals may have been buried elsewhere, possibly in family cemeteries.

The Spies inventory (1921) was the inventory referenced by St. Peter's Church during the purchase of the Quaker cemetery. This inventory recorded 15 fewer burials than the 1910 Lincoln inventory. A comparison of the two documents also notes that only 65 persons are found in both inventories. Four burials are not recorded in either inventory but are known of from other sources (Genealogical books or photographs). In combination this represents 100 unique burials attributed to the Friends cemetery. Table 01 presents a comparison of known Friends cemetery burials relative to their documentary source.

¹¹ Though the inventory goes up to #74, it skips/misses #53, making the total number of persons recorded 73.

Table 01: Friends Cemetery Known Burials.

Name	Spies Inventory (1920)	Lincoln Inventory (1910)	Alt. or Other Source	Most recent photo	Notes
<i>Elizabeth Ann 'Betsey' Stinnard Arnow</i>	#1	1134		No	
<i>Amelia Crane Bowne</i>	#2	1120		Yes (2015)	
<i>Calhoun Bowne</i>	#3	1123		Yes (2016)	Listed in Spies as 'Catharine'
<i>Lionel M. Bowne</i>	#4	1124		Yes (2016)	Listed in Spies as 'Honeywell'
<i>Josiah Quinby Bowne</i>	#5	1118		Yes (2016)	
<i>Mary A. Bowne</i>	#6	1114		Yes (2015)	
<i>Sidney Breese Bowne</i>	#7	1116		Yes (2016)	
<i>Jemima Honeywell Hunt Bowne</i>	#8	1117		Yes (2016)	
<i>Sidney F. Bowne</i>	#9	1121		Yes (2016)	
<i>Phebe Ann Bowne</i>	#10	1122		Yes (2016)	Listed in Lincoln as 'Theresa'
<i>William Hunt Bowne</i>	#11	1115		Yes (2015)	
<i>Sidney Franklin Bowne</i>		1119		No	
<i>Robert M. Bowne</i>		1125		No	
<i>Edward S. Brigg</i>	#12	1150		No	
<i>Samuel Brigg</i>	#13	1149		No	
<i>Elizabeth Brigg (most likely Elizabeth Varian-Brigg)</i>	#14	1146		No	
<i>Elizabeth Brigg (most likely Elizabeth Brown-Brigg)</i>		1132		No	
<i>I. M. C.</i>	#15			No	
<i>D. C.</i>	#16			No	
<i>S. C.</i>	#17	1153		No	
<i>M. C.</i>	#18			No	
<i>D. Coggeshall</i>	#19	1094		Yes (2016)	All three are on the same stone
<i>F. Coggeshall</i>	#20	1095		Yes (2016)	

Name	Spies Inventory (1920)	Lincoln Inventory (1910)	Alt. or Other Source	Most recent photo	Notes
<i>W. W. Coggeshall</i>	#21	1096		Yes (2016)	
<i>Charles Clement</i>	#22			No	
<i>Hannah D. Clement</i>	#23	1127		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'Johannah'
<i>Charles Clement Jr.</i>	#24	1112		Yes (2016)	
<i>Elizabeth B. Clement</i>			Photo	Yes (2015)	
<i>Johnathan Clement</i>	#25	1113		Yes (2016)	Listed in Lincoln as 'Nathan'
<i>Henry Cromwell</i>	#26	1099		Yes (2016)	
<i>Sarah Matilda Bowne Cromwell</i>	#27	1100		Yes (2016)	
<i>Robert B. Cromwell</i>	#28	1101		No	
<i>A. D.</i>	#29	1139		No	
<i>Mary F. Drake</i>	#30	#1145	Photo	Yes (2016)	
<i>L. G. D.</i>	#31	1142		No	
<i>G. D.</i>	#32	1140		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'E.D.'
<i>S. D.</i>	#33	1143		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'C.D.'
<i>S. A. D.</i>	#34	1144		No	
<i>George Henry Fox</i>	#35	1083		Yes (2016)	
<i>Hannah Clarissa Austen Fox</i>	#36	1082		No	
<i>George Shotwell Fox</i>	#37	1086		Yes (2016)	
<i>Rebecca L. Fox</i>	#38	1087		No	
<i>Harry Leggett Fox</i>	#39	1073		Yes (2016)	
<i>William James Fox</i>	#40	1070		No	
<i>Ebenezer Haviland</i>			Ancestry book (Stahr 2001) records markers as being present in 1897	No	
<i>Jane 'Jenny' Burling Haviland</i>				No	
<i>Humphrey Hill</i>	#41	1130		Yes (2015)	
<i>Mary H. Hill</i>	#42			No	

Name	Spies Inventory (1920)	Lincoln Inventory (1910)	Alt. or Other Source	Most recent photo	Notes
<i>Nathaniel Hill</i>	#43	1128		No	
<i>Wellington S. Hill</i>	#44	1129		No	
<i>Levi Hunt</i>	#45	1151		No	
<i>Frederick Lawrence</i>	#46	1133		Yes (2015)	
<i>Hannah Leggett</i>	#47	1103		No	
<i>Thomas Leggett</i>	#48	1078		No	
<i>L. D.</i>	#49			No	
<i>Benjamin Merritt</i>	#50	1084		No	
<i>Eliza F. Merritt</i>	#51			No	
<i>Emily Fearsall Merritt</i>	#52	1085		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'Amy Pearsall'
<i>James S. Oakley</i>	#54	1104		Yes (2016)	
<i>John Oakley</i>	#55	1147		Yes (2016)	
<i>E. D. S.</i>	#56	1138		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'E.D.'
<i>Augustus Stinnard</i>	#57	#1136		No	
<i>Emily D. Drake Stinnard</i>	#58	1141		Yes (2016)	
<i>Frederick 'Steinhart' Stinnard</i>			Photo	Yes (2012)	
<i>Jacob Stinnard</i>	#59	1135		No	
<i>N. B. S.</i>	#60			No	
<i>Susan Stinnard</i>	#61	1137		Yes (2015)	
<i>Anna F. Tucker</i>	#62	1080		No	
<i>Harrie Fearsall Tucker</i>	#63	1081		No	
<i>James W. Tucker Jr.</i>	#64	1076		No	Listed in Lincoln as 'William Jr.'
<i>Ester Fox Tucker</i>	#65	1071		Yes (2016)	
<i>James W. Tucker</i>	#66	1077		Yes (2015)	
<i>Eliza F. Thorne</i>	#67	1072		Yes (2016)	
<i>James Tucker</i>		1079		No	
<i>John R. Walker</i>	#68	1075		No	Listed in Spies as 'John B.'
<i>Robert L. Walker</i>	#69	1074		No	

Name	Spies Inventory (1920)	Lincoln Inventory (1910)	Alt. or Other Source	Most recent photo	Notes
<i>Agnes Walter</i>		1098		Yes (2016)	
<i>Deborah Coggeshall Walter</i>	#70	1091		Yes (2016)	
<i>Elizabeth Walter</i>		1088		Yes (2016)	
<i>Elizabeth H. Bowne Walter</i>	#71	1092		Yes (2016)	
<i>Ellwood Walter</i>	#72	1090		Yes (2016)	
<i>Emile Walter</i>	#73	1093		Yes (2016)	
<i>George Walter</i>		1089		Yes (2016)	
<i>Thomas Walter</i>	#74	1097		Yes (2016)	
<i>Eliza Palmer</i>		1102		No	
<i>E x W</i>		1105		No	
<i>F. H.</i>		1106		No	
<i>R. H.</i>		1107		No	
<i>J. H.</i>		1108		No	
<i>W. H.</i>		1109		No	
<i>J. P.</i>		1110		No	
<i>S. P.</i>		1126		No	
<i>M. S.</i>		1131		No	Earliest burial in Lincoln is dated 1754
<i>R. C.</i>		1148		No	
<i>C. L.</i>		1152		No	
<i>Cynthia Frost</i>		1154		No	Drawing of full inscription in Lincoln 1910:257
<i>Infant son of Cynthia and John B. Frost</i>		1155		No	
<i>Mary Adaline (Frost)</i>		1156		No	
<i>Johnathan (Frost)</i>		1157		No	
<i>Unknown Frost burial</i>		1158			

POST-OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The Quaker cemetery and adjoining Meeting House lot was sold in 1925 by Austin J. Fox to St. Peter's Church, containing in total 144 hundredths acres of land. For the church's part, their need for this land was necessitated by the culmination of several centuries of prior activity which threatened to overcrowd their cemetery¹². To expand their burial ground, the vestry then enacted a committee to purchase the Friends property west of the churchyard (Raftery 2016:173). Several provisions were made for the care of the burial place, and are stated as follows:

That, "(St. Peters Church) will mark the boundaries thereof by suitable stone posts at all corners, connected them by fences or hedges, or paved paths or walks"

That, "The party of the second part (St. Peters Church) for itself its successors and assigns, ... agrees with the said Austin J. Fox, and his heirs, executors and administrators, that (the Church) and its successors and assigns will forever maintain as a burial ground all that part of the said premises which heretofore has been used as a burial ground and will not (indecipherable) suffer it to be used for any other purpose; and will maintain it as a burial ground exclusively for the bodies of persons connected at the time of their death with the Society of Friends, or the descendants of persons whose bodies have been or shall be interred in the said burial ground"

That, "Subject however to any rights of interment heretofore created and now subsisting, will not suffer or permit the remains of persons heretofore buried therein to be disturbed, and will maintain it in the same manner and with the same reverent care as is and they shall main(tain) the burial ground of the Church of St. Peter adjacent to the said premise"

Vestry minutes of the Church for the year of 1925 state that the Quaker Burying Ground Committee made arrangements for the purchase of the 'Old Friends Meeting House Lot' adjoining the Quaker cemetery in September of that year, and that the title for the Quaker burying ground had been approved in October of that year.

Vestry minutes of the Church for the year of 1926 record the Churchyard Committee as stating that \$7000 funding was needed for the improvement of the entire burying ground of the church, the purchase of the Quaker burying ground being included in this cost; furthermore, that during this year two men were employed at the Friends portion of the burying ground for the purpose of "preparing it for future use," and that "graves will be sold in the new portion at a cost of \$75.00 per grave."

In accordance with their purpose to expand their cemetery ground, St. Peter's preserved the Quaker graves and utilized the remaining acquired land for new burials. A memorial slab commemorating Westchester's World War I veterans was erected in the Quaker section of the cemetery shortly after its purchase; and Raftery maintains that most interments made over the last century have occurred in the northwest corner of the new section (Raftery 2016:173).

¹² In 1923, the lack of cemetery space resulted in the Church Sexton limiting the burials that would take place thenceforth (Raftery 2016:173).

Aside from this, it is important to mention that Raftery states that the cemetery has been used sparingly by the church over the last seventy years (Raftery 2016:173).

The present-day churchyard is mostly occupied by the cemetery, excepting the proposed site for development in the southern half of the churchyard (Images 02 and 03). This area is clear of grave markers, with the exception of one imposing marble vault located along the eastern boundary of the property, bordering Butler Place. This vault belongs to the family of Robert D. Smith and was constructed after the purchase of the Quaker burial ground in 1925 (Raftery 2016:293). The proposed site for development (which will herein be referred to as the churchyard) is separated from the cemetery by an overgrown dirt pathway.

There are two distinct concentrations of Friends interments within the church cemetery. The larger of the two is situated at the center south end of the cemetery. Its boundaries are clearly defined, and its burials separated by four surrounding stone markers, with the northwest marker bearing a plaque reading “Friends Burial Place” (Image 04). A number of recent interments, conducted within the last century, were located south of the Friends Burying Place and outside of the defined markers. The smaller concentration of Friends interments is situated at the southeast corner of the cemetery. A similar plaque bearing ‘Friends Burial Place’ (Image 05) lies parallel to the cemetery fence bordering Butler Place. The burials are clearly ordered in a N/S-oriented line, and the plaque identifies this area as being a place of Quaker interments; however, there are no other markers to designate the boundaries, if any, that distinguish this concentration of interments from any other within the cemetery. In addition, several of the southern-most interments in this group extend beyond the pathway that separates the cemetery from the rest of the churchyard, and into the churchyard itself.



Image 02: Project APE looking southwest toward structure on Lot 1
(also within the Project APE).



Image 03: Project APE looking south toward structure on Lot 1
(also within the Project APE) from St. Peter's Drive.



Image 04: Friends Burial Place marker.



Image 05: Second Friends Burial Place marker.

CEMETERY SURVEY

In 2016 GeoModel, Inc performed a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the project area for PWB Management Corporation. The GeoModel report (Appendix A) states the purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's Drive (the aforementioned dirt path). The survey was performed within a portion of St. Peter's Drive and a portion of the area south of the drive. The map provided within the report does not specify the precise area or limits of the survey, nor does the text. The report states that transects were placed "a few feet apart across the survey area in parallel directions" (GeoModel 2016:1).

The results were examined by a geologist in the field who detected no graves within or south of St. Peter's Drive including the "large grass lawn area south of St. Peter's Drive" (GeoModel 2016:1).

BLOCK 3848 LOT 1 AND REMAINDER OF THE APE

There is little specific history for Lot 1 or other portions of the APE that lie outside the footprint of the Friends Meeting House property. The information that is available has been gleaned from historic maps and general information associated with the neighboring Friends' property. The remainder of the APE, outside the Friends' property, appears to have been undeveloped until the twentieth century. It was likely part of the Common during the seventeenth century.

The 1868 Beers map (Map 06) shows this area, and what would become Lot 1, as part of the "Catholic protectory" property. The New York Catholic Protectory had moved to the Bronx from Manhattan in 1865. The organization had purchased the 114-acre William Varian Estate located where the present day Parkchester Housing complex stands (Munch 2015). This is less than one mile from the Project APE.

No further information was found regarding the ownership or use of this portion of the APE. Historic maps demonstrate that the area is divided into separate property lots by 1881 (Map 07). The 1905 New York City Topographic Bureau shows the undeveloped area plotted in its present-day configuration (Map 09).

The first development on Lot 1 is post 1905. The 1913 Bromley Atlas (Map 10) shows the one-story structure that is currently extant on Lot 1. There is no indication of any other development within present-day Lot 6 outside the footprint of Friends' property.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Though the project area is within an archaeologically sensitive area according to NYSHPO models, it is considered to have a low sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. This is based upon the fact that there are no other known sites within a half mile radius despite its proximity to Westchester Creek.

Based on the available documentary resources and historic maps a portion of the project APE overlaps with the historic Friends Meeting House and Cemetery. This is most evident on the Beers 1868 map when overlaid with the project APE footprint (Map 11). According to historic accounts, primarily secondary histories that refer to original documents (e.g. Bolton and Jenkins), the property of St. Peter's Church and the project APE are located in the vicinity of the original town Common and the earliest known Meeting House dating to the seventeenth century.

As Scharf noted in 1886, the Quaker Society of Friends built their meeting house directly upon the foundations of the old meeting house in the early eighteenth century (Scharf 1886:806). Various sources point to the earlier Meeting House having been constructed sometime in the mid-seventeenth century. A Meeting House stood on this location, in some form, until the end of the nineteenth century.

Maps from 1905 onward depict the former location of the Friends Meeting House as vacant. There is no indication that the structure was anything other than leveled to the surface. Jenkins mentions as such stating that there was nothing other than foundations left in 1912 (Jenkins 1912:274). In 1925 the property on which the Meeting House and its cemetery once stood was sold and incorporated into the St. Peter's Church property.

There are several aspects to consider with regard to cultural resources sensitivity associated with the Friends Meeting House. First is post-occupational development; there is none. Once acquired by St. Peter's Church the Friends' property became an extension of their yard. Portions of the property, outside the Project APE, were incorporated into the St. Peter's cemetery and used for burials. Areas south of St. Peter's Drive were not used for burials and remained undeveloped. As a result, any potential building remnants and/or other cultural resources are likely to remain beneath the surface. The second consideration is what type of cultural resources may potentially be located within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property.

The property was occupied by a structure, predominantly used for religious purposes as early as the seventeenth century. Records speak of the Meeting House as early as 1685. The second, purpose-built Meeting House was constructed in the early eighteenth century and a structure stood in that location until the late nineteenth century. These structures were constructed prior to the advent of running water or indoor plumbing and would have utilized wells, privies, and/or cisterns.

Considering there was no post-occupational development of the property it is highly probable that foundation remains of the Meeting House and remnants of structures such as wells or privies remain buried on the property.

A third consideration is the property's use as a burial ground for the Friends congregations. Records note marriages and baptisms occurring within the Meeting House. Based upon the known fact that there was a cemetery associated with the Meeting House it is a natural conclusion that burial, or end of life rituals, also occurred on the property throughout its history. It is documented that the earliest burial within St. Peter's cemetery is dated 1702. A recent survey noted markers dated 1775 (Image 06) and 1777. Attention has been given to the marked Quaker Friends Burial Place and the 73 recorded Quaker markers located within St. Peter's Cemetery. The majority of these date to the eighteenth century or later.

However, it is important to take into consideration various factors regarding burials associated with the Meeting House, whose occupation dates back to the seventeenth century, with regard to the potential of the project to encounter burials. The abovementioned Friends Burial Place lies outside the Project APE but, the Project APE does overlap a portion of the Friends property. It is possible, and must be considered, that burials could have extended beyond the marked Friends Burial Place area. Prior to the eighteenth-century Quaker burials were often unmarked. The presences of grave markers cannot solely be relied upon to indicate burials. It must also be questioned as to whether 73, or even 100, burials are an accurate representation of deaths within the congregation from the mid-1600s onward. Or that all were laid to rest within the confines of the currently extant markers.

A walkover survey of the site by Chrysalis noted burials beyond the extant markers. Image 07 shows the line of sight from one of the markers intersecting a row of grave stones. Additionally, there is a row of grave markers well outside the boundaries of the Friends Burial Place (Image 08). One of these dates 1808 (Image 9).

The 1910 document contains three sketches of the Friends and St. Peter's properties with written measurements (Figure 02). It is noted that there are some inconsistencies between the three sketches. Among these are different measurements for the north boundary of the St. Peter's property and a different orientation of the boundary line between St. Peter's and the Friends properties. These inconsistencies are documented in Table 02. It is also notable that the dimensions of the property differ significantly from what is depicted on the 1863 Beers map. This can be seen on the multi-layered Archaeological Sensitivity Map (Map 12).

Table 02: Inconsistencies between 1910 property sketches. The sketches are referenced 1, 2 and 3 (top to bottom) in Figure 02.

Feature/Item	Sketch 1	Sketch 2	Sketch 3
North boundary of St. Peters property	Not depicted	303.97	372'
St. Peter's property along Westchester Avenue	Not depicted	378.56	322'
Friends property along Westchester Avenue	228.43	221.43	227'
North/South turn along boundary between Friends and St. Peter's property.	21.5 - turns in opposite direction to other sketches	21.5	23.5
South boundary of Friends property	287.5	287.5	288'
Orientation of North arrow	Parallel to Westchester Avenue	45° to Westchester Avenue	Not depicted

With regard to the sketches in the 1910 document, adjustments were made in an attempt to best overlay the noted boundary dimensions on the present-day map. For example, the present-day measurement of the north boundary of St. Peter's property with those on the 1910 sketches and utilizing the one that was most comparable. The one sketch that depicts an alteration in the direction of the boundary line between the two properties was discounted. If necessary, differences in dimensions were averaged along with a present-day boundary dimension if available. While this will render some margin of error it was necessary to account for the inconsistencies of measurements noted alongside the 1910 sketches which are not to scale. Figure 03 overlays the result onto a Google Earth satellite image. The result is also incorporated into the Archaeological Sensitivity Map (Map 12).

In consideration of the above, it must be considered that burials associated with the Friends Meeting House exist beyond the boundaries of the extant markers.

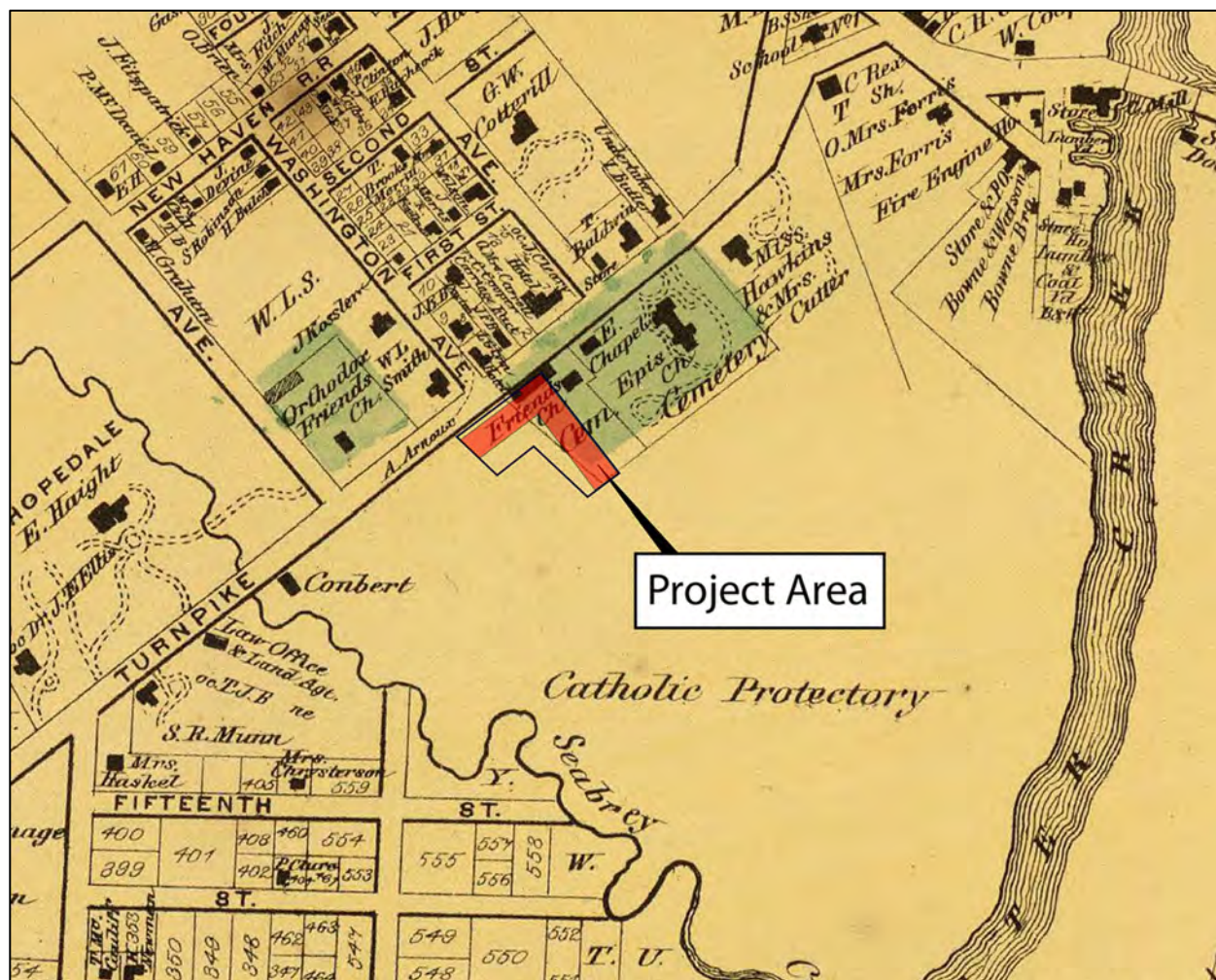
Although the 2016 GPR survey, summarized above, found no evidence of burials south of St. Peter's Drive; the results of this survey cannot be considered definitively conclusive. This assessment is based, in part, on GeoModel's own disclaimer, the fact that the boundaries of the survey are not known, and that GPR has been known to provide false readings in heavily urbanized areas.

The documentary evidence, post-occupational history, and the consideration of cultural practices strongly favor the potential for the presence of buried cultural resources, including interments within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property. Based on this information the portion of the Project APE overlaps with the former Friends Meeting House property and is determined to be highly sensitive for potential buried cultural resources.

There is no evidence to suggest that the portion of the Project APE outside the footprint of the Friends Meeting House property was ever developed or occupied prior to the twentieth century construction currently extant on Lot 1. In consideration of this it is determined that the remainder

of the Project APE has a low sensitivity for the presence, or impact, of significant cultural resources.

Map 12 outlines the area of high archaeological sensitivity within the Project APE.



Map 11: Zoom of 1868 Beers map depicting the Friends Meeting House property with an overlay of Project APE.



Image 06: Gravestone dated 1775 within St. Peter's Church cemetery.



Image 07: Photograph of Friends Burial Place Plaque, and boundary markers.
Photo by Bob Yagley 2016.



Image 08: Burial markers dating to the turn of the nineteenth century.



Image 09: Inscription from burial marker dated 1808 from section in above photograph.

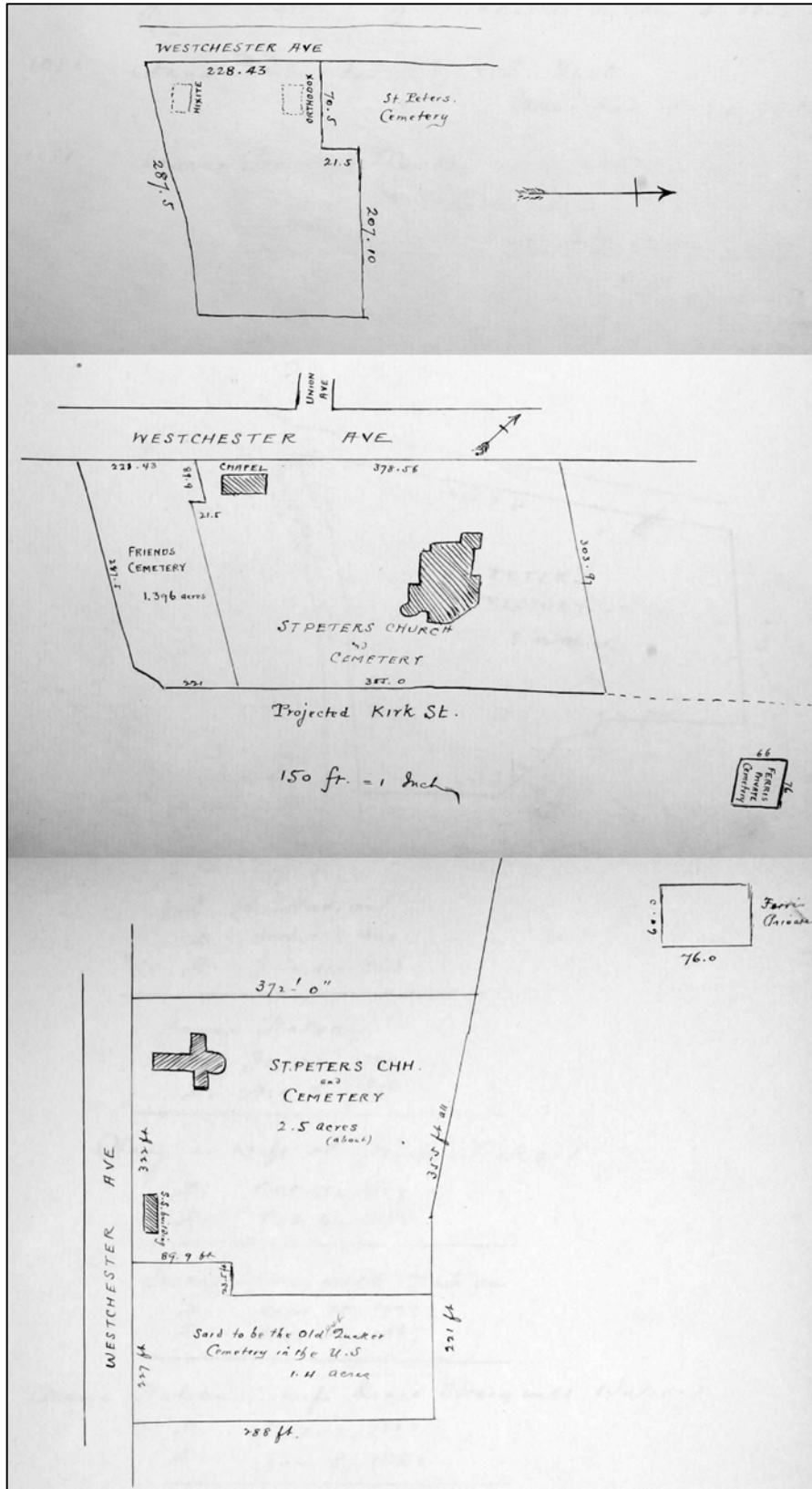


Figure 02: Sketches (1, 2 and 3 - top to bottom) of the Friends and St. Peter's properties with measurements noted (Lincoln 1910).



Figure 03: Friends Church and Cemetery and St. Peter's Church and Cemetery property boundaries based on Lincoln 1910 (Google Earth 2019).



VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the high sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources associated with the Friends Meeting House property it is recommended that the project undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources including further determining if the project APE contains potentially unmarked graves.

The project should open a dialogue with NYC LPC to determine the best course of action regarding Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing. Before any Phase IB work can be undertaken a detailed Archaeological Work Plan must be written in accordance with the *Guidelines for Archeological Work in New York City* (NYC LPC 2018) and submitted to NYC LPC for approval. As stated above, Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing determines presence or absence, if cultural resources are found to be present it may be necessary, in consultation with NYC LPC, to move on to the next phase of the process, Phase II Archaeological Survey.

No further work is recommended for other areas of the Project APE, those outside the footprint of the Friends' property, determined to have a low sensitivity for the presence of cultural resources.

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2016 Flushing Quadrangle.

Yagley, Bob

2016 Photograph of Friends Burial Place plaque in St. Peter's Church Cemetery.

APPENDIX A:

GPR Report

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey
To Define Cemetery Limits
At
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
2500 Westchester Avenue
Bronx, NY 10461

Submitted to:

PWB Management Corporation
Cypress Villa, LLC
3092 Hull Avenue
Bronx, New York 10467

Prepared By:

GeoModel, Inc.
525-K East Market Street
315
Leesburg, VA 20176

August 2016

Introduction

On August 13, 2016, GeoModel, Inc. conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey for PWB Management Corporation (Cypress Villa, LLC) at the St. Peter's Episcopal Church at 2500 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, New York. The purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's Drive in the cemetery. The area surveyed included the portion of the cemetery south of and including St. Peter's Drive.

GPR Equipment and Transect Locations

The survey area was scanned with a GSSI SIR-3000 GPR digital control unit and a 400 MHz antenna. Subsurface reflections at the site were observed on the computer screen of the SIR-3000 field computer.

GPR transects were made a few feet apart across the survey area in parallel directions to detect any graves. The transects were made perpendicular to the orientation of the graves in the cemetery for optimum coverage.

Results

The data from the ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was examined and interpreted by a GeoModel, Inc. professional geologist in the field. The GPR survey data was examined for anomalies that represent possible graves.

GeoModel, Inc. marked out with paint and survey flags the locations of the existing graves at the edge of the cemetery north of St. Peter's Drive. These graves were generally marked with headstones but one grave was unmarked. These graves represent the southern extent of the cemetery limits north of St. Peter's Drive.

No detectable graves were found south of or in St. Peter's Drive. This area includes the large grass lawn area south of St. Peter's Drive.

Limitations

Although GPR can detect buried graves in most conditions, in some areas of the survey area, the GPR data may be incomplete. The results of this report represent the best information that can be determined from the data obtained from this GPR survey.

As with any remote sensing tools, the results of this survey are, in part, interpretive. This survey was conducted using instrumentation considered in good working order and the interpretation provided uses our best judgments. However, as with other remote sensing tools, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of this survey, nor can we accept responsibility for actions taken as a result of this survey.

Appendix B:
Resumes

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. |
President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For nearly twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

PROJECTS BY STATE

New York:

102 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2006
147 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 1998
156 Rivington Street, New York, NY, Phase IA, 2012
210 Broad Street, Staten Island, NY, Phase I 2009
221 Main Street, Sag Harbor, NY, Phase IA, 2016
246 Front Street, New York, NY, Phase I, 2012
265 Front Street, Brooklyn, NY, Phase I, 2016
275 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2016
311 Broadway, New York, NY, Phase IA, 2005
404 Littleworth Lane, Sea Cliff, NY, Phase IB 2016
50 Bowery, New York, NY, Phase I, 2014
63-65 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2004
79 Christopher Street, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2008
Alcoa Powerhouse, Massena, NY, Phase IA, 2016
Artesian Way, Nissequogue, NY, Phase II, 2016
Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 1993, 2004, 2008, 2012
Bronx River Greenway, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 2016
Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2017-present
Carl's River, Babylon, NY, Phase IA, 2017
Chambers Street, New York, NY, Phase I, 2005
Charles Point Waterfront Trail, Peekskill, NY, Phase IB, 2016
City Hall Park, Fuel Cell Project, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2013
City Hall Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, II, 2012
City Island Bridge, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 2014-present
Columbus Park, New York, NY, Phase I, 2007
Conference House Park, Staten Island, NY, Phase IB, 2018-present
DEP Water Tunnel - Shaft 4, NY, Phase IB, 2013

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance
Material Collections Analysis
Archaeological Survey and Excavation
Public Outreach

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology and Archaeology
2018, CUNY Graduate School

M.A., Anthropology and Archaeology:
1998, Hunter College

CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologist
10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER
SWAC - Secure Worker Access
Consortium

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2001-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological
Consultants
2006-2010: URS Corporation, Principal
Investigator
2007-2010: Gray & Pape, Supervisory
Consultant

CONTACT INFORMATION

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4110 Quentin Road
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Brooklyn, NY 11234
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Rhode Island Regional Office
One Richmond Square - Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Elissa Rutigliano, B.A. | Archaeologist



Ms. Rutigliano has two years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation around the New York City area.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

New York

Washinton Square Park – Phase IB (2016 to present)

New York, NY

Monitored replacement of utility lines in archaeologically sensitive areas surrounding the park.

Myrtle Avenue – Phase IB (2017 to present)

Brooklyn, NY

Phase II excavation of several shaft features including wells and cisterns.

Van Onerdonk House (2017 to present)

Queens, NY

Assisted the Principal Investigator with test excavations as part of an after-school program.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

EDUCATION

B.A., Archaeology: 2017
Brooklyn College

CERTIFICATIONS

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2015)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2016-Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Phone: 401.499.4354



To: City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
The Bluestone Organization

From: Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., RPA, and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., RPA.

Re: Phase IB Archaeological Work Plan for Saint Peter's Church, Bronx, New York

Date: November 4, 2019

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bluestone Organization has retained Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (Block 3848/Lot 6) and an adjacent corner lot (Block 3848/Lot 1) located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, NY (Maps 01 and 02).

St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex (St. Peter's) is a National Register of Historic Places and designated New York City landmark property. Though the current building dates to 1853, the use of the property dates to the seventeenth century. The current cemetery incorporates the earlier Friends Burial Ground, an eighteenth-century burial ground associated with the Quaker congregation that once occupied the property. A subdivision south of the extant cemetery and the no longer extant, or visible, St. Peter's Drive and an adjacent lot are slated for the development of affordable housing by The Bluestone Organization.

The purpose of the cultural resources process (and project) is to determine whether the project area contains significant (i.e. National Register eligible) cultural resources, including potential intact or in situ burials, and/or other human remains¹, building features or material deposits associated with the former Friends Meeting House; to determine the extent of any potentially significant archaeological resources; document those resources, should they be encountered, following consultation with all relevant parties. The purpose of this Archaeological Work Plan is to: 1) outline the proposed archaeological tasks; 2) identify interested parties/agencies; 3) outline the lines of communication that will be employed throughout the project with regard to any cultural resources encountered; 4) detail what steps will be taken in the event that significant archaeological

¹ "Other" refers to fragmented or disarticulated, or otherwise disturbed human skeletal remains.

remains are encountered, 5) detail what steps will be taken in the event that intact burials or other human remains, are encountered; 6) highlight potential outcomes of the proposed testing; 7) outline the laboratory process to be followed, if necessary; and 8) outline the report process.

Based on the results of the Phase IA completed for this project, and consultation with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) the specific archaeological tasks required for this Phase IB investigation include:

1. Produce an Archaeological Work Plan;
2. Undertake Archaeological Testing, prior to the commencement of construction activities, to determine presence or absence of significant cultural resources, intact burials and/or other human remains;
3. Develop a human remains protocol to be followed in the event that intact burials or other human remains are encountered;
4. Advise the project with regard to a communication with potential descendant communities and the local community
5. Perform laboratory analysis of any material remains recovered (i.e. washing, cataloging, creation of a database);
6. Develop a historical and cultural context(s) for the interpretation and evaluation of any archaeological resources that may be present within the APE;
7. Produce a draft and final report of the results;
8. Provide all additional related cultural resource management services that may arise.

The work plan presented herein details preliminary archaeological testing. The results of this work will be used to determine what next steps of the cultural resource process should be undertaken.

The proposed cultural resources work will be conducted in accordance with the NYC LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City and the cultural resources specialists who will perform this work will satisfy the qualifications specified in the Guidelines (NYC LPC 2018). Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., RPA will serve as the Principal Investigator, Matthew Brown, Ph.D., RPA will be the Forensic Anthropological expert for the project, and Leah Mollin-Kling, MAA, RPA will act as the Field Director.

This Archaeological Work Plan (AWP), is provided to the NYC LPC for review and approval.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bluestone Organization proposes a two-phase development located along Westchester Avenue, south of St. Peter's Church and Cemetery. It will include the demolition of the existing building on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Herschell Street (Block 3848/Lot 1). The project incorporates a subdivision of St. Peter's Church (Block 3848/Lot 6) and the corner property (Block 3848/Lot 1). It will merge the zoning of Block 3848 Lots 1, 6 and 18.

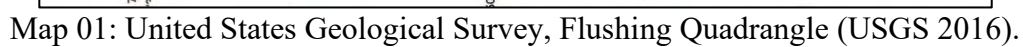
The project site consists of New York City Block 3848 Lot 1 and a portion of Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 1 is a 25.25' x 100.42' with a 22' x 52' building fronting Westchester Avenue. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, a designated New York City landmark (NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The landmarked portion of Lot 6 is noted as "that portion of the lot extending to the western boundary of the cemetery which stretches from Westchester Avenue to Butler Place" (NYC LPC 1976:1). The project site consists of all the remainder of Lot 6 that is outside the landmark designated portion of the property (Figure 01).

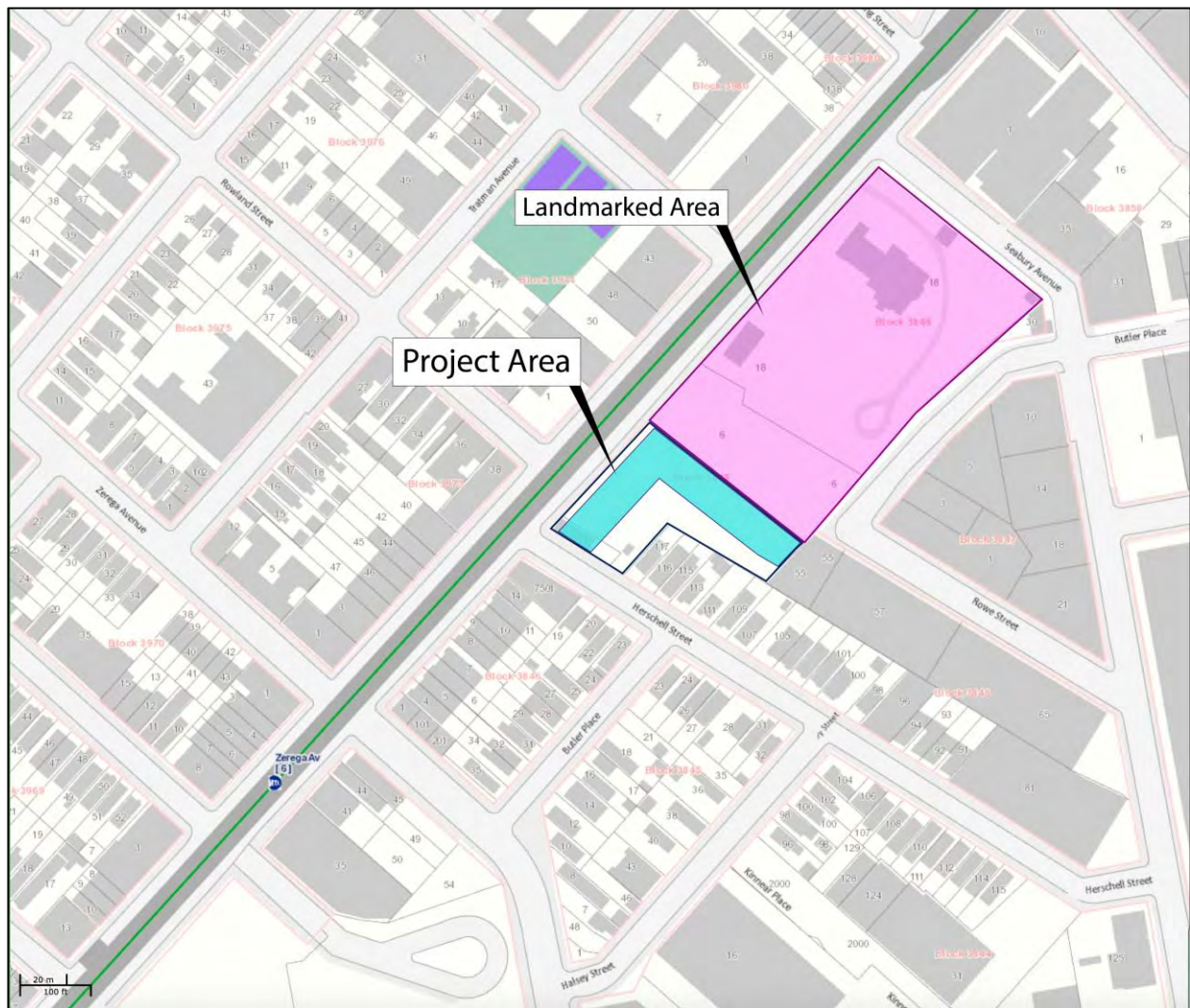
The first phase of the proposed development project will be located at the northern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and approximately 61' of frontage along Westchester Avenue and extending eastward to the rear of the site. The building will include approximately 155,045 gross square feet (GSF) of residential space, 6,926 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 16,721 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces). Phase 2 will be located at the southern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and approximately 165' of frontage along Westchester Avenue. Phase 2 will include approximately 99,757 GSF of residential space, 7,657 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 10,179 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) (Bluestone Organization 2019).

Per Bluestone Organization's Development Bid "the large unused tract of land south of the cemetery creates an unbalance on the site. The concept is to juxtapose the church with a midrise mixed-use building on the vacant portion of the site. The new structure will be set back from the street line". The setback will allow the continuation of the wrought iron fence that runs along the entire Westchester Avenue frontage, and it creates a front yard to match the street wall established by the church and chapel.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westchester Square Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and Bronx/3848/6 (p/o)
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	
Applicant Name	The Bluestone Organization
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	Housing Preservation and Development





Map 02: NYC Street map (OASIS Project 2019).



II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to the consolidation of New York City (1895-1898) this area was part of Westchester County. The area remained relatively rural until more widespread development of New York City began in the early twentieth century. Presently the area surrounding the APE is highly developed by residential and industrial construction, an elevated rail line runs alongside the western edge of the property. There has been no modern development within the APE. The United States Department of Agriculture (2019) identifies the soils in the APE as:

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Percent of AOI
GUAw	Greenbelt-Urban land complex, very deep water table, 0 to 3 percent slopes, cemetery	99.6%
UtA	Urban land, till substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.4%

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The Phase IA Assessment, *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019), details the history of the project area and the potential for the presence of cultural resources associated with the seventeenth century Friends Meeting House and Burial Ground. A brief summary is provided below. Map 03 highlights the area of archaeological sensitivity.

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PRE-HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Though the project is within an archaeologically sensitive area according to NYSHPO models, it was determined to have a low sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). This was based upon the fact that there are no other known sites within a half mile radius despite its proximity to Westchester Creek.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY²

The proposed development site is a portion of the present-day St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery complex, which overlaps with the location of the original town meeting house and subsequent Friends Meeting House and burial ground. The earliest date found for the sole use of the Meeting House by Quakers is no earlier than 1685 (Scharf 1886:812 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). In 1723, The Society of Friends built a meeting house on the village green (directly upon the foundations of the old meeting house (Scharf 1886:806 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). The building was destroyed by fire in 1893, and by 1912 only the foundations of the building remained (Jenkins 1912:274- 275 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019).

Based on the available documentary resources and historic maps a Quaker Meeting House stood on this location, in some form, until the end of the nineteenth century. Maps from 1905 onward depict the former location of the Friends Meeting House as vacant and there is no indication that the structure was anything other than leveled to the surface.

According to research, the Friends Meeting House and St. Peter's Church were situated adjacent to their burial grounds and were contemporaneous with the original Puritan settlement in the village (Bolton 1881:404 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). There is debate as to whether the burial ground started as early as 1664 or 1672, though the earliest interment recorded dates to 1702 (Bolton 1881:404 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). It is documented that the town green – upon which the burial ground is situated – was set aside from the outset of settlement in part for the practice of religion, and well-established religious practices had been occurring on this site as early as 1657. This likely included burial rituals.

The Quaker cemetery and adjoining Meeting House lot was sold to St. Peter's Church in 1925. The present-day churchyard is mostly occupied by the cemetery, except for the proposed development site in the southern half of the churchyard. The proposed development site overlaps with the historic Friends property. The area is clear of grave markers and there is no direct evidence of burials in the area. The proposed development site is separated from the extant cemetery by an overgrown dirt pathway, known as St. Peter's Drive.

² This section is excerpted and summarized from the report *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019).

There are several aspects to consider with regard to cultural resources sensitivity associated with the Friends Meeting House. First, there has been no post-occupational development. Once acquired by St. Peter's Church in the early twentieth century the Friends' property became an extension of their yard. Portions of the property, outside the Project APE, were incorporated into the St. Peter's cemetery and subsequently used for burials. Areas south of St. Peter's Drive were not used for burials and remained undeveloped. As a result, any potential building remnants and/or other cultural resources associated with the Friends Meeting House are likely to remain beneath the surface.

The second consideration is what type of cultural resources may potentially be located within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property. The property was occupied by a structure, predominantly used for religious purposes as early as the seventeenth century. Records speak of the Meeting House as early as 1685 and a second, purpose-built Meeting House was constructed in the early eighteenth century. Based on the analysis a structure stood in that location until the late nineteenth century. These structures were all constructed prior to the advent of running water or indoor plumbing and would have utilized wells, privies, and/or cisterns.

Considering there was no post-occupational development of the property it is highly probable that foundation remains of the Meeting House and remnants of structures such as wells or privies remain buried on the property.

A third consideration is the property's use as a burial ground for the Friends congregations. There are two distinct concentrations of Friends interments within the present-day church cemetery outside of the proposed development site. The larger of the two is situated at the center south end of the cemetery. Its boundaries are clearly defined, and its burials separated by four surrounding stone markers, with the northwest marker bearing a plaque reading "Friends Burial Place". A number of recent interments, conducted within the last century, were located south of the Friends Burying Place and outside of the defined markers but still north of St. Peter's Drive. The smaller concentration of Friends interments is situated at the southeast corner of the cemetery. A similar plaque bearing 'Friends Burial Place' lies parallel to the cemetery fence bordering Butler Place. The burials are clearly ordered in a N/S-oriented line, and the plaque identifies this area as being a place of Quaker interments; however, there are no other markers to designate the boundaries, if any, that distinguish this concentration of interments from any other within the cemetery. In addition, several of the southern-most interments in this group extend beyond the pathway that separates the cemetery from the rest of the churchyard, and into the churchyard itself.

It is documented that the earliest burial within St. Peter's cemetery is dated 1702. A recent survey by Chrysalis noted markers dated 1775 and 1777. Attention has been given to the marked Quaker Friends Burial Place and the 73 recorded Quaker markers, as per the Spies inventory (1920) referenced in the sale of the property, located within St. Peter's Cemetery. The majority of these date to the eighteenth century or later. An earlier 1910 inventory (Lincoln) recorded 88 Quaker burials, only 65 of these are recorded in the Spies 1920 inventory. It must be questioned as to whether the number of burials recorded is an accurate representation of deaths within the congregation from the mid-1600s onward. Or that all were laid to rest within the confines of the currently extant markers.

The abovementioned Friends Burial Place lies outside the Project APE but, the Project APE does overlap a portion of the former Friends property. It is possible, and must be considered, that burials could have extended beyond the marked Friends Burial Place area. Prior to the eighteenth-century Quaker burials were often unmarked. Traces of funerary equipment and coffin hardware do not appear in Colonial burials prior to the eighteenth century; and early Puritan funerals would have consisted of little more than a graveside prayer. Gravestones, if any, would have been plain (Daniels 1995:28 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). Prior to the mid-nineteenth century, there was a customary aversion throughout the Quaker community towards headstones and grave markers (Raftery 2016:291 as referenced in Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). The presence of grave markers cannot solely be relied upon to indicate burials.

Although the 2016 ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey found no evidence of burials south of St. Peter's Drive; the results of this survey cannot be considered definitively conclusive. GeoModel, who conducted the survey, makes a disclaimer in the report regarding this. There is also the fact that the boundaries of the survey are not known, and that GPR has been known to provide false readings in heavily urbanized areas.

A walkover survey of the site by Chrysalis noted burials beyond the extant Friends markers. Including a row of relatively early grave markers well outside the boundaries of the Friends Burial Place. One of these dates 1808.

The documentary evidence, post-occupational history, and the consideration of cultural practices strongly favor the potential for the presence of buried cultural resources, including interments within the footprint of the former Friends Meeting House property. Based on this information the portion of the Project APE that overlaps with the former Friends Meeting House property was determined to be highly sensitive for potential buried cultural resources and/or interments.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK

With the exception of the Phase IA documentary study, *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* by Chrysalis Archaeology, there has not been any formal Cultural Resource Management study undertaken within the project area.

The 2016 GeoModel report states the purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's Drive (the aforementioned dirt path). The survey was performed within a portion of St. Peter's Drive and a portion of the area south of the drive. The map provided within the report does not specify the precise area or limits of the survey, nor does the text. The report states that transects were placed "a few feet apart across the survey area in parallel directions" (GeoModel 2016:1).

The results were examined by a geologist in the field who detected no graves within or south of St. Peter's Drive including the "large grass lawn area south of St. Peter's Drive" (GeoModel 2016:1).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Phase IB fieldwork is designed to ascertain the presence/absence of archaeological resources within a site. Its ultimate goal is to determine whether significant, i.e. contributing, National Register [NR] eligible and/or human resources that could be adversely affected by project construction are extant within the APE.

The Preliminary Archaeological field testing proposed in this AWP is designed to determine if any remnants of the seventeenth century Friends Meeting House and/or the Friends' burial ground remain beneath the surface. Potential resources associated with the Meeting House could be remnants of the building foundation, associated support features such as a privy, and/or artifact deposits.

It is also designed to gather sufficient stratigraphic information about the property to inform further archaeological testing if warranted. This preliminary testing will provide an overview of the site stratigraphy hopefully identifying whether or not the site retains a high degree of stratigraphic integrity and identifying the depth of natural sterile subsoils.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

The following sets forth the plan for the preliminary archaeological testing for the project. The AWP also describes additional measures that will be undertaken should archaeological resources or potential burials be encountered during this phase of testing, including communication with the Church, laboratory work, artifact analysis, written memorandums and reports, and further documentary research, and consultation with agencies as necessary. This AWP also outlines some potential outcomes of this preliminary testing.

The methodology proposed in this AWP is based on the meeting between the project team, St. Peter's Church and the NYC LPC in August 2019 and follow-up discussion between NYC LPC and Chrysalis (23 September 2019). This AWP only details the preliminary (initial) Phase IB Testing that will help to define the stratigraphy of the site and potentially identify areas to be further archaeologically tested by means to still be determined in conversation with NYC LPC.

This AWP will also outline hypothetical potential outcomes of this preliminary Phase IB testing as requested by NYC LPC. Once field testing data is available a new, revised AWP for the next phase of the project may be developed. This new AWP will be based upon the results of the preliminary Phase IB testing, recommendations based upon the results of the preliminary Phase IB testing, and in consultation with the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING

During the August 2019 meeting, NYC LPC directed the project team to undertake specific preliminary Phase IB Archaeological Testing Plan for the site. NYC LPC believes that the testing methodology proposed will best define the potential presence or absence of both material and/or human remains within the overall project area, as well as provide stratigraphic information for the site.

Twelve (12), 3-foot (1 meter) square archaeological test pits will be hand excavated. These will be randomly located throughout the project area (see Map 04). The size of the test units, which may be excavated to 4' – 5' below ground surface has the potential to yield detailed stratigraphic information for a portion of the property. The units are large enough that should the random placement encounter soil distinctions associated with a burial shaft, or other archaeological features, they will be more readily discernible and provide a greater level of information than traditional Standardized Test Pits.

Of the approximate 28,000 square foot project area the current plan will test approximately 90 – 108 square feet, less than .4% of the total project area. Test units will be excavated to sterile soils or approximately 4' – 5' below ground surface (bgs) dependent upon soil conditions. It is noted that OSHA regulations require means of safe egress at 4' below surface and shoring for any excavations 5' bgs and deeper. However, if soil conditions are deemed unstable by the on-site OSHA competent individual unprotected hand excavation may cease before 4' bgs.

If sterile soil is not encountered before 4' bgs the footprint of 1, but no more that 3 test units will be expanded to accommodate egress and safe excavation practices to 5' bgs. If sterile soil has still not been encountered at 5' bgs Chrysalis will halt excavation and consult with all parties as to how best to proceed. Installation of construction shoring will be required to continue hand excavation beyond 5' bgs.

The hand-excavated test units will be excavated to either the maximum allowable depth without shoring and/or to natural sterile subsoil. Test pits will be excavated by natural strata or in pre-determined controlled levels. All excavated soils will be screened through ¼-inch mesh screen. Soils will be described using the Munsell color system and standard texture classifications.

All artifacts, with the exception of bulk materials such as concrete rubble, brick, large unidentified metal objects, ash, coal, cinders, and slag, recovered during excavation and/or screening will be retained. The above listed bulk materials will be noted and discarded in the field. For discarded materials, an approximate number of items for each stratigraphic level will be documented. A sample of all suspected building materials, including mortar will be retained.

All other recovered artifacts will be bagged according to their unique provenience and transported to Chrysalis' laboratory in Brooklyn, NY for processing and analysis. An artifact provenience log that records the pertinent location data for each recovered artifact will be created.

Throughout the Preliminary Phase IB Testing project, excavation location, soil information and all other important field data will be recorded on standardized forms, photographed in digital format, and illustrated via measured drawings in Imperial or Metric scale, in plan and vertical perspective, as appropriate.

Upon completion of archaeological testing, the test pits will be back filled. The surface vegetation will not be replaced.

IF POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS OR FEATURES ARE FOUND

If archaeological resources that the on-site archaeologist determines to be potentially significant, such as a potential foundation wall or other archaeological feature and/or human remains are encountered the archaeologist will notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC in writing, via email, of the discovery. Further testing in the area of the discovery will cease until the next steps are determined in consultation with all parties.

At this juncture, in consultation with NYC LPC a new detailed AWP specific to the discovery may be required.

If a feature is encountered, particularly in the area where it is anticipated that the remains of the former Quaker Meeting House may be located, the archaeological team will clean and document to potential feature while coordinating with the team and NYC LPC. Documentation will consist of digital photographs and measured drawings as appropriate.

Concurrently, the test pit may be expanded, no more than 12" in length and width, in order to better document the feature and gather pertinent information to aid NYC LPC in a determination of potential significance. A small test pit may be excavated alongside the feature to determine its depth. Specific information that would be sought during minimal expansion includes the dimensions of the feature; i.e. to see if the feature continues or determine if the building materials represent some type of shaft feature such as a cistern or well. If a potentially significant foundation wall has been encountered, this minimal expansion and associate test pit alongside the feature would seek to determine the width and depth of the foundation.

NYC LPC will be consulted to determine if more extensive archaeological field-testing and/or mitigation surrounding the discovery is necessary to determine the potential significance of the discovery. The specific time required for the documentation and/or additional testing will be coordinated with the project team and is based on the nature of the archaeological discovery. If no additional testing is required, work will continue as originally planned.

If human skeletal remains are encountered the Human Remains Protocol, detailed below, will be followed.

If potential NR eligible archaeological resources are identified during testing all work will cease in the area of the discovery until NR eligibility evaluation (Phase II) and, if necessary, mitigation through additional testing or data recovery (Phase II or Phase III) is completed. A scope of work (AWP) for the potential Phase II and/or III work will be developed in consultation with NYC LPC and implemented, to retrieve significant information before all or part of the site is impacted by construction.

In summary, in the event of a significant discovery the following procedures will be followed:

1. Upon discovery, Chrysalis will halt testing and notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC in writing (i.e. email).
2. Concurrently Chrysalis will clean and document the discovery and protect the exposed archaeological resources as appropriate. No further excavation activity will occur in the area of the discovery until consultation with NYC LPC is completed.
3. A meeting may be held to discuss how to best address the discovery. NYC LPC may wish to visit the site.
4. If NYC LPC determines that further excavation, documentation and/or recovery are required, Chrysalis will create a new AWP specific to the discovery and will include tasks, method, time and budget, within ten business days. The AWP will be provided to Bluestone and NYC LPC for approval.
5. Upon written approval of the new AWP from NYC LPC, Chrysalis will proceed with the new AWP. During this process archaeological testing may continue in other areas.



Map 04: Proposed archaeological testing map.

HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

Special consideration and care is required if human remains are uncovered. Any action related to the discovery of human remains is subject to the statute law as defined in the *Rules of the City of New York*, Title 24 - Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, specifically Title 24, Title V, Article 205. In addition, the NYC LPC regulations regarding human remains and the New York Archaeological Council's policy on the discovery of human remains will be taken into consideration – providing they do not conflict with the City of New York statute regulations.

This Human Remains Protocol is intended to provide a clear process for all project participants to follow in the event that human remains are exposed during the current testing project.

If human remains are discovered, Chrysalis will immediately halt excavation and begin the coordination process with all relevant entities. It will be necessary to consult with NYC LPC. A specific Scope of Work to address such a discovery will be developed, in consultation with NYC LPC should the need arise. If in situ human remains (intact burials) are found, they may not be disinterred until the consultation process has been completed. The discovery of intact, in situ human remains may result in a request to redesign portions of the project to ensure the remains are not disturbed. It is the preference of NYC LPC that human remains, if possible, remain *in situ*, and a project redesign be initiated.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (a)) a burial is defined as a “means (of) interment of human remains in the ground or in a tomb, vault, crypt, cell or mausoleum, and includes any other usual means of final disposal of human remains other than cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). For the purposes of this project and as per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (c)), human remains are defined as “any part of the dead body of a human being but does not include human ashes recovered after cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). This includes any bone fragments, a single bone or tooth, partial skeleton, etc.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.7) a permit must be obtained for the disinterment of any human remains. A funeral director must obtain this permit. No human remains may be removed from the ground, from the area where they are first exposed, until this permit has been obtained. No work can occur in this area while the permit is being obtained and until the archaeologist, in consultation with NYC LPC, gives clearance for work to proceed. Due to the nature of the project site it is recommended that a permit be obtained at the onset of work as a precautionary measure.

INITIAL PROTOCOL

- If suspected human remains are exposed, the archaeologist will immediately halt all work in the area of the discovery.
- If the identified skeletal material is not human, the archaeologist will continue work.
- If the skeletal material is human, the archaeologist will inform the team that work must cease in the area, and the Human Remains Protocol will be implemented.

HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

At all times, human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. The following procedures will be followed once it is confirmed that human remains have been exposed:

1. The archaeologist will immediately notify the project team, St. Peter's Church, and NYC LPC.
2. The archaeologist will also notify the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Medical Examiner's office (OME) of the find. The project team will cooperate with the OME and NYPD, providing access to the site if required.
3. Once the NYPD and OME have determined they have no concerns regarding the discovery³, the archaeological team will proceed with an initial assessment of the remains, including if the remains represent an intact burial, multiple burials, or partial skeleton or fragmentary skeletal remains.
4. Chrysalis will draft a Memorandum email to the team and NYC LPC detailing the discovery the potential effect of the proposed construction on the remains, and recommendations as to how to proceed.
5. As noted above prior to removal, permits from the City of New York Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOH) are necessary for the disinterment and disposition of any human remains. Permits are required for intact burials, partial burials, and fragmentary remains.
6. Only the archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains. However, it is noted that no disinterment of human remains will occur during this preliminary testing phase.
7. Only a funeral director can obtain the permits from DOH. Due to the nature of the site Chrysalis recommends contacting and coordinating with the Funeral Director prior to the onset of testing to obtain all necessary permits.
8. The project team and/or St. Peter's Church will notify any parties, including next of kin, if known, as appropriate, as directed by the NYC LPC, or as indicated by City/State law.
9. The DOH permit requires that the descendant of the deceased or descendant organization be identified if possible. Research may be required to determine the descendant Quaker congregation unless it is determined that St. Peter's Church may act in this regard. In the sale of the property responsibility for the Friends' burial grounds transferred to St. Peter's Church. The Church has drafted a letter of notification to be sent to local Quaker congregations.

³ NYC Department of Health requires that this be obtained in writing.

10. Once the above steps have been followed, the archaeological team will proceed as appropriate depending on the context of the discovery and based on consultation with NYC LPC.

PROTOCOL FOR FRAGMENTARY HUMAN REMAINS

If the exposed skeletal remains are determined to be fragmentary and do not represent an intact or partial skeleton, the following procedures will be implemented:

1. Chrysalis will begin a detailed archaeological assessment of the discovery. This may include photography, scaled drawings and eventual removal of the remains. Only the archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains.
2. Once this is completed and the fragmentary remains have been removed, the archaeologist will further investigate the area to assess if any additional remains are present.
3. If no further human remains are present, the archaeologist will continue excavation of the test unit.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL FOR PARTIAL OR INTACT BURIALS AND IN SITU HUMAN REMAINS

As a Phase IB is solely designed to determine presence or absence of cultural resource materials it is not anticipated that this phase of the project would fully expose *in situ* burials. If it is determined that intact interments are present in the proposed project area, the archaeologist will consult with the NYC LPC and the project team regarding next steps, and/or additional measures to avoid or mitigate further damage.

Chrysalis notes that the project design calls for substantial excavation and may not allow for preservation in place and/or project redesign.

If intact or fragmentary human remains are encountered, they will remain on site at St. Peter's Church. Final disposition (i.e. re-interment) of the remains following conclusion of the project will be arranged with the project team and follow all guidelines as set forth by DOH requirements and the project permit.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CURATION

All artifacts will be cleaned, catalogued and stored in archival safe materials. Pre-contact and (Post-contact) historic artifacts will be analyzed in terms of material type, form, function, and temporal attributes (e.g., Noël Hume 1969, South 1977, Miller 1991). Detailed analysis will include the identification of the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of artifacts for each context and generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information will be used to establish context and to determine whether such assemblages represent primary or secondary deposits.

Any artifact material removed from the project site will be the property of the project site owner, in accordance with NYC LPC guidelines. It is the responsibility of the property owner to arrange for the long-term curation of the collection in an appropriate facility. The New York City Archaeological Repository (NYCAR) may accept significant and representative materials recovered from a site for curation. Any significant deposits that will be curated at the NYCAR will be prepared in accordance with NYC LPC's 2018 Archaeological Guidelines and the standards of the receiving repository. The artifacts will be returned to the project for transmittal to the long-term curation facility upon completion of the laboratory analysis and with the submission of the final report. There may be archaeological materials and deposits recovered that the NYCAR will not accept for curation. These materials will be returned to the property owner. It is the responsibility of the property owner to arrange for their storage, curation with another facility, or final disposition. The archaeological team will prepare any materials not being delivered to the NYCAR for long-term storage according to current archaeological standards.

REPORT RESULTS

To facilitate the project schedule, it is recommended that an End of Field Memorandum, to include recommendations, be drafted and submitted so the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC can move forward to next steps in the cultural resource management process. Based on the information recovered from the preliminary Phase IB testing, a revised, or new, AWP may be developed to detail next steps, as necessary. If, based on the results of this preliminary Phase IB Testing, no additional work is recommended, a final report of the Preliminary Phase IB field testing will be developed and submitted.

A report documenting the full results of the Preliminary Phase IB excavation, any associated artifact analysis, and any other background and/or documentary research, will be prepared according to NYC LPC standards and submitted at a later date. Based on next steps for the project regarding the cultural resources process, it may be recommended that this report be developed only after and in conjunction with any additional Phase IB testing, or potential Phase II or III components of the project.

The final report for the project will include and detail recommendations regarding potential National Register eligibility of any artifact deposits and/or features and recommendations for additional investigation or mitigation, as necessary. A digital, preliminary draft report will be submitted to Bluestone for initial review. Upon approval, the formal draft report will be submitted to NYC LPC. Upon approval of NYC LPC, a printed and digital copy will be provided to NYC LPC for their records.

POTENTIAL OUTCOMES

There are potential outcomes and/or next steps for the project depending on the results of the preliminary field testing. This preliminary testing is designed to obtain sufficient stratigraphic information to design additional targeted testing of the project area to determine the presence or absence of buried cultural resources including burials or other human skeletal remains. The following are a few potential outcomes of the preliminary testing. These are hypothetical until the

testing results are known. This list is also not intended to represent all potential outcomes. Chrysalis will continue the coordination process with the project team and NYC LPC.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 1: FURTHER INFORMATION IS REQUIRED

1A - It is possible that the Preliminary Phase IB Testing does not produce sufficient information to make a determination of stratigraphic integrity or identify areas for further targeted archaeological testing. In this instance NYC LPC may require additional Phase IB Testing of the project area in the form of additional test units or a series of Standardized Test Pits.

1B – Preliminary testing identifies select areas that warrant additional testing. Additional testing may take different forms dependent upon the information gathered from the preliminary test pit and/or the potential resources. For example, larger hand excavated units may be required. If there is a defined fill layer it may be possible to employ mechanical trenching to remove the upper layer of fill in advance of further hand excavation.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 2: QUAKER MEETING HOUSE OR OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

If the preliminary Phase IB testing indicates that remains associated with the Quaker Meeting House, such as a foundation wall, support structures (e.g. wells or privies), or other artifact deposits may be present further archeological testing, excavation and/or mitigation may be required. Initially further testing may consist of an expansion of the original Phase IB test unit(s) to determine the potential extent of the resources.

Depending upon the extent of the resources Phase II archaeological excavation may be warranted. This phase of archaeological recovery exposes a larger area for the documentation and recovery of potentially significant cultural resources. This phase of testing would be designed to gather information to make of determination of significance.

Additional testing could potentially recover additional artifacts requiring laboratory processing and analysis. It may also require additional documentary research. The results of this are then incorporated into the final project report.

NYC LPC may require some form of mitigation should cultural resources need to be removed or destroyed for construction.

Any work undertaken as part of this Potential Outcome, will require a new Archaeological Work Plan to be developed and submitted to NYC LPC for approval.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 3: INDICATION OF POTENTIAL BURIALS

If the preliminary field testing indicates potential burial shaft features or other indications of the presence of human skeletal remains, a new Archaeological Work Plan addressing the specific circumstances, based upon known information, and requiring NYC LPC approval, will be developed and coordinated.

Further testing to determine if there are intact burials on the property may utilize a combination of methodologies, depending upon the pre-determined stratigraphy of the area. For example, if there is a uniform “topsoil” layer across the entire project area, mechanical means may be employed to strip this topsoil layer. However, it is more likely that the area will require hand excavation. Hand excavation is employed to ensure that if human remains are present, they are not damaged and that they may be treated with the care and respect they deserve.

If this additional testing determines there is an *in situ* burial, or burials, the AWP for this work will account for the possibility that an *in situ* undisturbed burial or burials may be present.

Among the items that will be included in an AWP for this outcome are:

1. A detail disinterment plan.
2. A plan for the disposition and reinterment of any human remains
3. A communication plan to reach out to the descendant community
4. Any disinterment will be conducted by and/or under the supervision of the Forensic Anthropologist following the procedures detailed in the mitigation plan.
5. Depending on the scale of the discovery, additional archaeological personnel may be required to assist with archaeological tasks on site.
6. If any burials are to remain *in situ*, the project will assist as necessary in ensuring they are protected.

POTENTIAL OUTCOME 4: NO FURTHER ACTION

If none of the test pits reveals any significant stratigraphic layers, features, artifact concentrations or indications of human remains or test pits demonstrate significant amounts of modern fill soils and materials, NYC LPC may determine that no further Phase IB archaeological testing be undertaken and the project may proceed to the construction phase. If this is the result of the preliminary Phase IB testing, it is likely an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan or archaeological monitoring would be required during construction.

An Unanticipated Discoveries Plan outlines protocols and process for the project to follow should any cultural resource materials and/or human remains be exposed during construction. This must be developed and submitted to NYC LPC for approval before construction may start. Archaeological monitoring would entail an archaeologist being present on site during all construction excavation in sensitive areas.

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEDULE AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Throughout the testing project Chrysalis will provide the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC with weekly updates via email.

With ideal soil conditions, it generally takes a two-person crew approximately two days to excavate and document one, 3-foot (1-meter) square test unit. Based on this, it is anticipated that the preliminary Phase IB field testing will require a minimum of 20 to 24 business days to complete. This does not include time for potential delays associated with discoveries that will require contacting and consulting with NYC LPC, inclement weather delays, laboratory analysis, or report preparation. As with all standard field work practices, any changes in site conditions will be coordinated in "real time" with the project team and the NYC LPC if significant deviation from this AWP is necessary.

Calendar dates are not provided at this time as this is an unknown based upon Notice to Proceed. The schedule proposed below contains approximations of time needed to complete the necessary tasks. In the absence of adequate information to provide a time frame for a specific task, To Be Determined (TBD) is listed. Assumptions may be altered based upon field conditions, consultation or response time from various involved agencies.

ACTIVITY	DURATION	NOTES
Field Testing	Approx. 4 – 5 weeks	Based upon time and schedule. Does not include delays due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances.
Laboratory work/analysis	TBD	To be determined based on number of materials recovered
Report	TBD	Though an estimated minimum of 3 – 4 weeks is required; the time necessary will be based on the duration of the field work, the number of material remains recovered, the amount of laboratory analysis required.
Internal Draft Review	TBD	TBD by the project team
Regulatory Review	TBD	TBD by NYC LPC
Response to comments	TBD	Time needed to respond to comments is dependent upon the nature of the comments and whether additional research is requested. Time to be completed can be determined upon receipt of comments from all regulatory agencies.

Upon a determination of time for the individual activities listed above, Chrysalis will notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC.

VI. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Concurrent with the Preliminary Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing, the project team will initiate a two-fold communication plan/strategy: Regulatory/Project Team Coordination and Potential Stakeholder Coordination. Open lines of communication will be vital to ensure that information is available and transparent.

REGULATORY/PROJECT TEAM COORDINATION

Communication with the project team and the regulatory agencies involved will be three-fold, via email, conference calls, and in-person meetings as necessary. When appropriate written communication of memos (or written reports, etc.) may occur. The principal project coordination team, and contact information, is listed below. This list may expand depending on situation/circumstances.

Communication (i.e. notification) details have already been outlined above in the event of archaeological discoveries, including human remains. Also, as noted, the archaeological team will keep the project team, St. Peter's Church and NYC LPC informed via regular email updates. Meetings (conference calls and/or in person) will be scheduled as appropriate.

It is anticipated that at the completion of the Preliminary Phase IB Field Testing a conference call and/or in-person meeting with the NYC LPC will occur to ensure agreement on the next steps in the process. The formal report for the Preliminary Phase IB Field Testing has been detailed above.

POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION

As the potential exists for the recovery of human remains and/or physical building remains from the former Quaker congregation, the project will reach out to the present-day Quaker community. This communication is being undertaken by St. Peter's Church. Chrystalis is undertaking an advisory role. The goal of this outreach is to ensure the Quaker community is aware of the project. An initial introductory letter will be sent to targeted members of the Quaker community, listed below. This letter will introduce the project, outline general project goals, current and near-term activity, and identify the principal team members. Persons or groups receiving the letter will be offered the opportunity to receive further project updates if they request to do so.

The preliminary communication letter will be distributed via St. Peter's Church, who will remain the main Point-of-Contact for this potential stakeholder communication. A copy of this letter, and recipients, is provided in Appendix A.

The Project is aware of local community interest in the project. It is the intention of the project team and St. Peter's Church, to open a dialogue with the local community through the Community Board. The Community Board, local Council Member and the congregation of St. Peter's will be made aware of the archaeological testing once a start date has been determined. This communication will occur via St. Peter's Church.

PROJECT CONTACT LIST

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Office: (718) 645-3962
Cell: (347) 922-5581
Email: aloorya@chrysalisarchaeology.com

The Bluestone Organization
Jim Anglely
The Bluestone Organization
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Jamaica, NY 11432
347-572-6324 (office)
917-335-2872 (mobile)
Email: James.Anglely@bluestoneorg.com

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology
City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission
Municipal Building
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New York, New York 10007
(212) 669-7823
Email: asutphin@lpc.nyc.gov

St. Peter's Church
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Email: jamdc1@gmail.com

St. Peter's Church – Attorney's
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Jason Labate
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New Rochelle, New York 10801
Phone: (646) 768-4109
Email: jlaborate@goldsteinhall.com

City of New York – Police Department

43rd Police Precinct

900 Fteley Avenue

Bronx, New York 10473

Phone: (718) 542-0888

City of New York – Office of the Medical Examiner

Bradley Adams

City of New York – Office of the Medical Examiner

520 1st Avenue

New York, New York 10016-6499

(212) 447-2760 or (646) 879-7873

Email: badams@ocme.nyc.gov

VII. REFERENCES

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

- 2019 Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission.

- 2018 Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

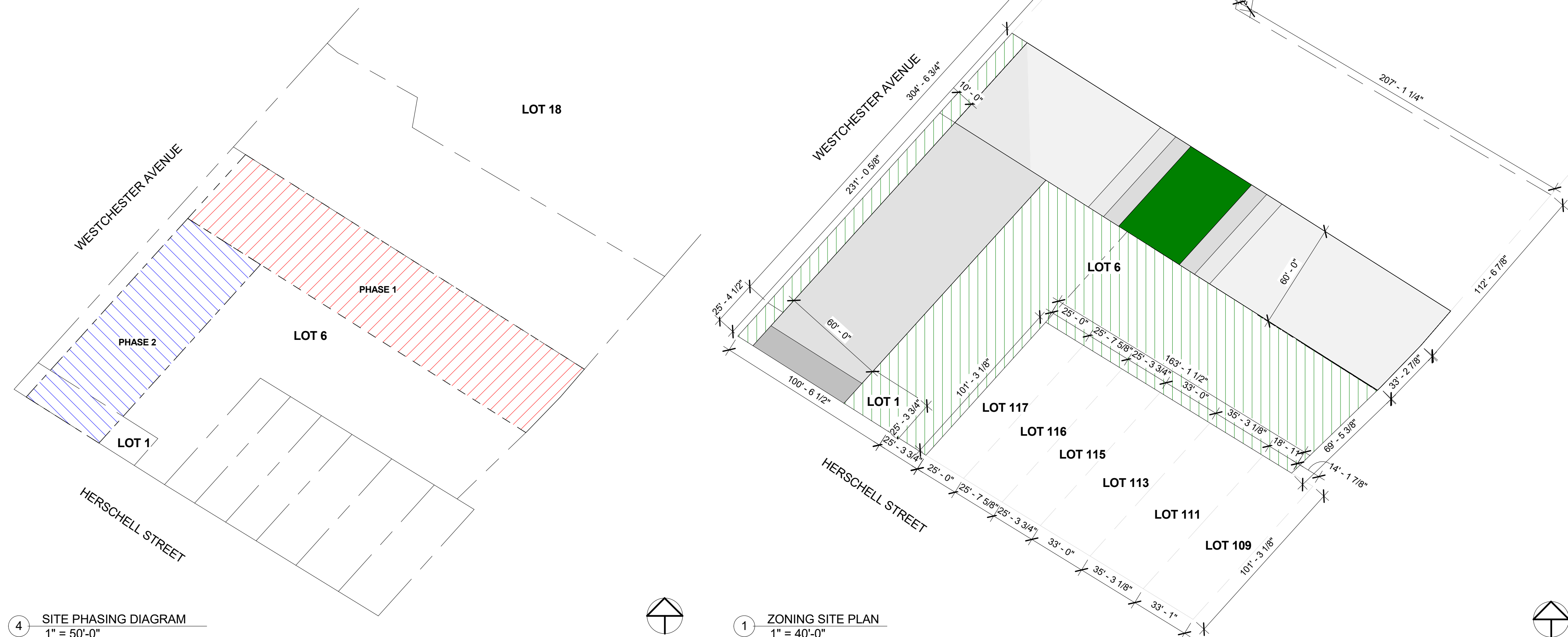
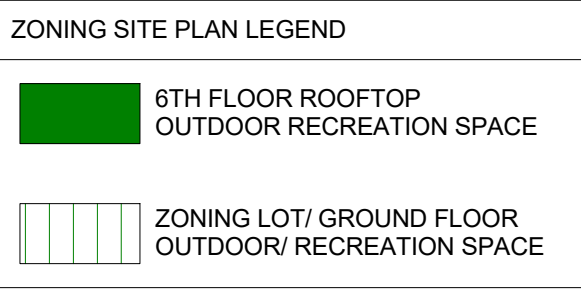
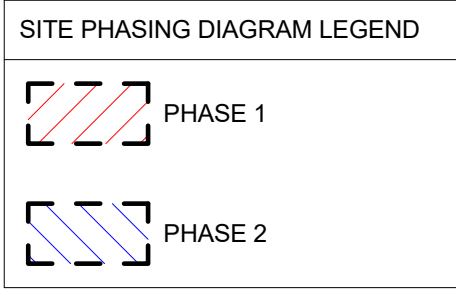
New York Archaeological Council.

- 1994 Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Standards Handbook: Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2002 Guidelines for the Use of Archaeological Monitoring as an Alternative to Other Field Techniques. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York

Appendix A:
Potential Stakeholder Information

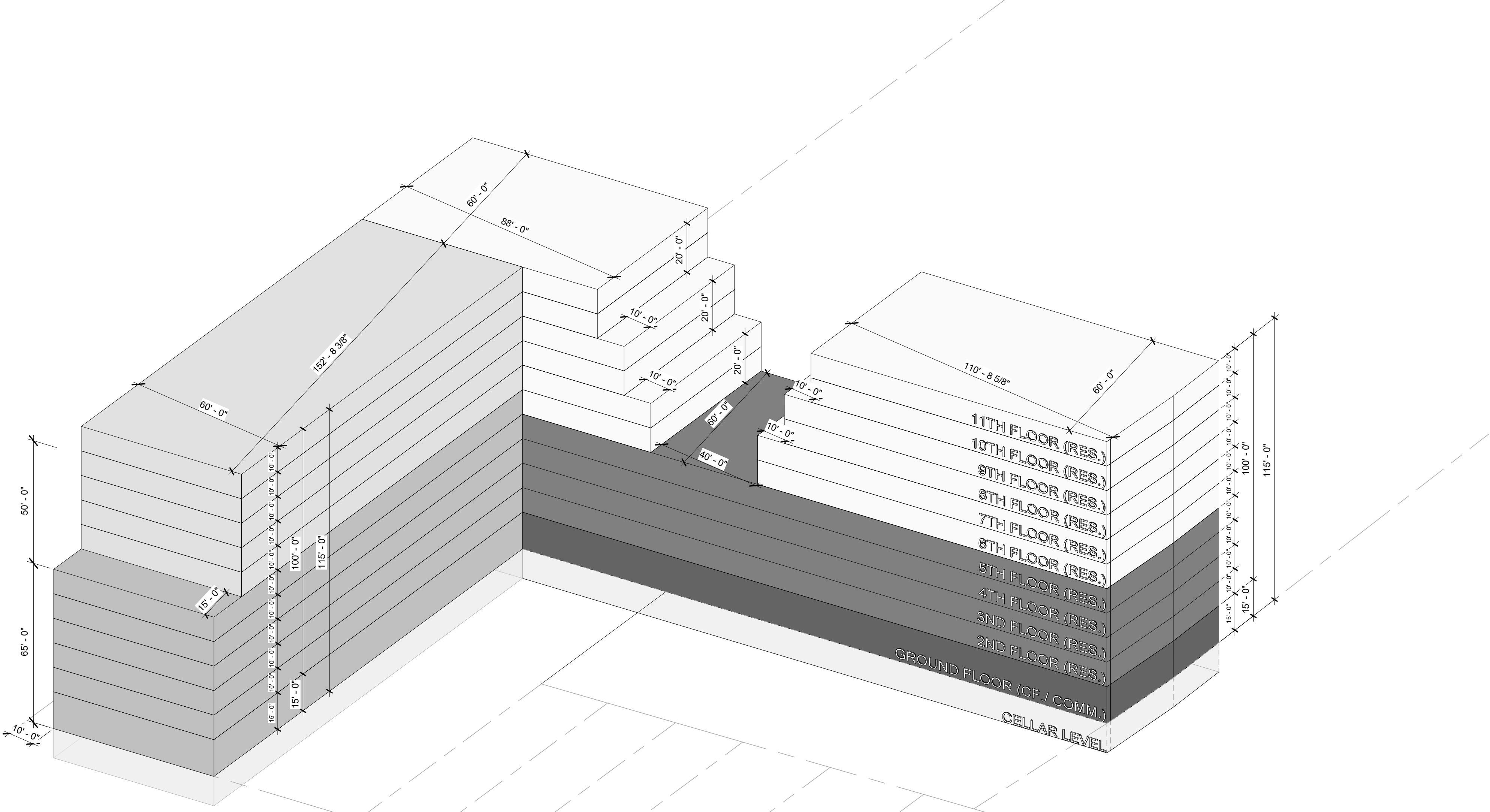
Appendix B:

Site Plans



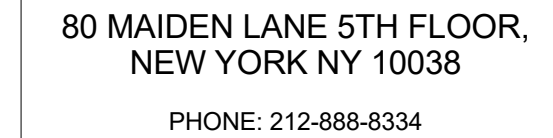
4 SITE PHASING DIAGRAM
1" = 50'-0"

1 ZONING SITE PLAN
1" = 40'-0"



8 ZONING - PROPOSED BULK ANALYSIS

ZONING LOTS 1 & 6 ANALYSIS			<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>CROWN</div><div>ARCHITECTURE AND CONSULTING, D.P.C.</div></div><div>80 MAIDEN LANE 5TH FLOOR, NEW YORK NY 10038</div><div>PHONE: 212-888-8334</div></div> <div>PROJECT INFORMATION</div> <div>2450 WESTCHESTER AVENUE</div> <div>2450 WESTCHESTER AVENUE BRONX, NY 10461</div> <div><div>ISSUED FOR:REVIEW</div><div>ALT. TYPE:NB</div><div>USE GROUP:N/A</div><div>CONST CLASS:1B</div><div>COM BOARD:N/A</div><div>SPECIAL DIST:N/A</div><div>BIN #:N/A</div><div>HEIGHT/STORIES:115/11</div><div>BLOCK:3848</div><div>LOT:1/6</div><div>ZONING DIST.:R6</div><div>MAP:4B</div><div>DRAWINGS, NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE AND ARE THE PROPERTY OF CAC DPC. INFRINGEMENT WILL BE PROSECUTED. INFORMATION HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL. BY ACCEPTING THIS PRINT, BORROWER AGREES IT WILL NOT BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT IS LOANED. THIS DRAWING AND THE DESIGNS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE ISSUED TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT TEAM. THIS INFORMATION IS INTENDED FOR USE ON THIS PROJECT ONLY. THIS PLAN IS APPROVED ONLY FOR WORK INDICATED ON THE APPLICATION SPECIFICATION SHEETS. ALL OTHER MATTERS SHOWN ARE NOT TO BE RELIED UPON OR TO BE CONSIDERED AS EITHER BEING APPROVED OR IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE CODES. CAC DPC EXPRESSLY RESERVES ITS COMMON LAW COPYRIGHT AND OTHER PROPERTY RIGHTS IN THESE PLANS. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, CHANGED OR COPIED IN ANY FORM OR MANNER WHATSOEVER NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION AND CONSENT OF CROWN ARCHITECTURE AND CONSULTING DPC. IT IS A VIOLATION OF NYS PROFESSIONAL LICENSE LAW FOR ANY PERSON TO ALTER THIS DRAWING IN ANY WAY UNLESS ACTING UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A NYS LICENSED PROFESSIONAL SECT.7209 (2), ART.720</div></div>
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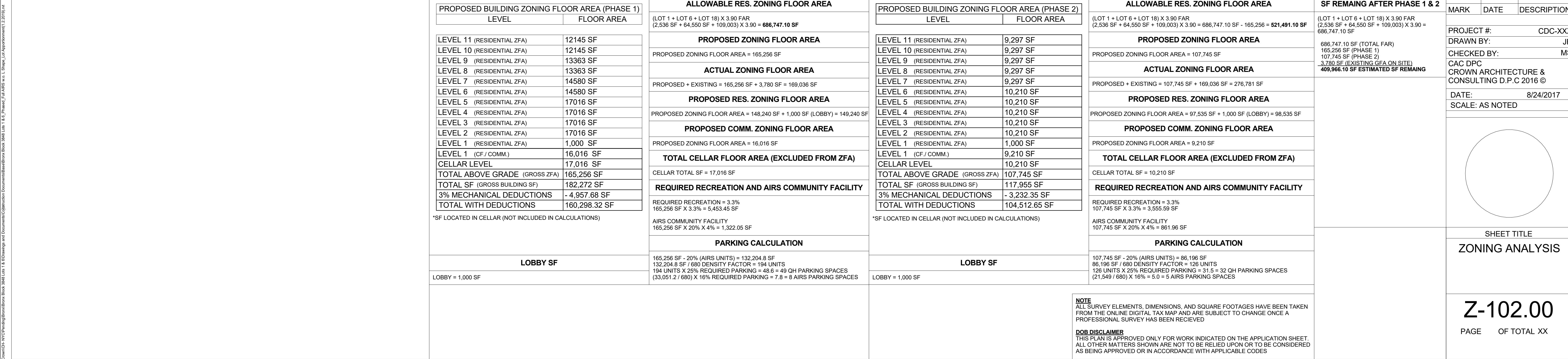
2450 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

ISSUED FOR:	REVIEW
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USE GROUP:	N/A
CONST CLASS:	1E
COM BOARD:	N/A
SPECIAL DIST:	N/A
BIN #:	N/A
HEIGHT/STORIES:	115/1
BLOCK:	384E
LOT:	1/E
ZONING DIST.:	R
MAP:	4E

PROJECT #:	CDC-XX
DRAWN BY:	JL
CHECKED BY:	MA
CAC DPC CROWN ARCHITECTURE & CONSULTING D.P.C 2016 ©	
DATE:	8/24/2017
SCALE: AS NOTED	



PAGE OF TOTAL XX



Ground Penetrating Radar Survey
To Define Cemetery Limits
At
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
2500 Westchester Avenue
Bronx, NY 10461

Submitted to:

PWB Management Corporation
Cypress Villa, LLC
3092 Hull Avenue
Bronx, New York 10467

Prepared By:

GeoModel, Inc.
525-K East Market Street
315
Leesburg, VA 20176

August 2016

Introduction

On August 13, 2016, GeoModel, Inc. conducted a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey for PWB Management Corporation (Cypress Villa, LLC) at the St. Peter's Episcopal Church at 2500 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, New York. The purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's Drive in the cemetery. The area surveyed included the portion of the cemetery south of and including St. Peter's Drive.

GPR Equipment and Transect Locations

The survey area was scanned with a GSSI SIR-3000 GPR digital control unit and a 400 MHz antenna. Subsurface reflections at the site were observed on the computer screen of the SIR-3000 field computer.

GPR transects were made a few feet apart across the survey area in parallel directions to detect any graves. The transects were made perpendicular to the orientation of the graves in the cemetery for optimum coverage.

Results

The data from the ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was examined and interpreted by a GeoModel, Inc. professional geologist in the field. The GPR survey data was examined for anomalies that represent possible graves.

GeoModel, Inc. marked out with paint and survey flags the locations of the existing graves at the edge of the cemetery north of St. Peter's Drive. These graves were generally marked with headstones but one grave was unmarked. These graves represent the southern extent of the cemetery limits north of St. Peter's Drive.

No detectable graves were found south of or in St. Peter's Drive. This area includes the large grass lawn area south of St. Peter's Drive.

Limitations

Although GPR can detect buried graves in most conditions, in some areas of the survey area, the GPR data may be incomplete. The results of this report represent the best information that can be determined from the data obtained from this GPR survey.

As with any remote sensing tools, the results of this survey are, in part, interpretive. This survey was conducted using instrumentation considered in good working order and the interpretation provided uses our best judgments. However, as with other remote sensing tools, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of this survey, nor can we accept responsibility for actions taken as a result of this survey.

Appendix C:
Field Documents

Project: ST PETER'S
EU #: 01
Dimensions: 1m x 1m
Measuring System: Metric

Site: PHASE 1B
NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____
Long/Lat: 73°50'42.23 "W 40°50'16.16 "N
Datum: SW corner Arbitrary: 10cm Natural: _____

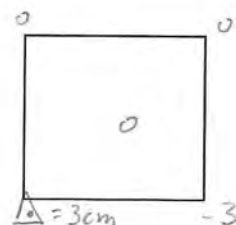
Block: _____
FS#: 1
DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.04.19 - 11.05.19
Excavators: AA-KCL

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EU-01 is placed 36' grid east of the wrought iron fence line at Westchester Ave and the perimeter of the property in order to catch the supposed foundation line of the historic Friends meeting house. EU-01 is on flat terrain in an open, grassy field.

Sketch:

AGN



EU-01: BL 34', 20' (GRID SOUTH)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
Landscape A	0-14cm	10YR 3/2 10KGY BN	SLLO
Redeposited A/B	10-40cm	10YR 3/2 10KGY BN nat w/ 10YR 4/4 8K4W BN	SLLO / 10Sa w/ trace amount of pb, cb, 1/4 asphalt chunk
Buried A	36-51cm	10YR 4/2 8KGY BN	SLLO w/ Fe ₂ O ₃ staining + high amount of redox + pb
B ₁	26-75cm	10YR 4/6 8N nat w/ 10YR 4/2 8KGY BN	SLLO
B ₂	70-90cm	10YR 5/6 1VW BN	Silty loam

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
FS1	Level 2 (10-20cm)	3 glass fragments, clear glass @ Coalash	1 bag

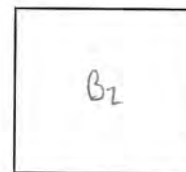
Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
None			

Closing Notes

* No foundation or historic deposits were encountered during excavation. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that whatever may have existed at this location was stripped and graded using existing soils - possibly in the modern era due to the presence of the asphalt chunk in the redeposited layer. Buried natural soils beneath. No significant cultural materials encountered and the unit was discontinued in sterile B₂ soil.

Sketch:



Photos: 0297-0299. West wall profile, 0287-opening 01

Samples: No

Project: ST. PETERS PHASE 1B

EU #: 01

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

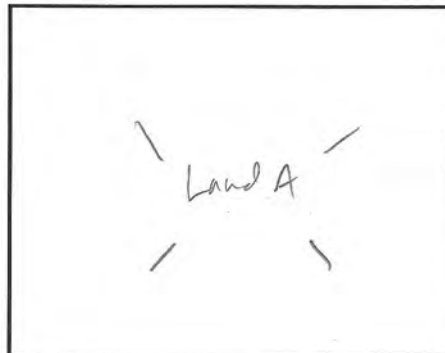
0-10 cmbs: Landscape A 101R3/3 Sa Lo

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Topsoil - 100% screened.



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

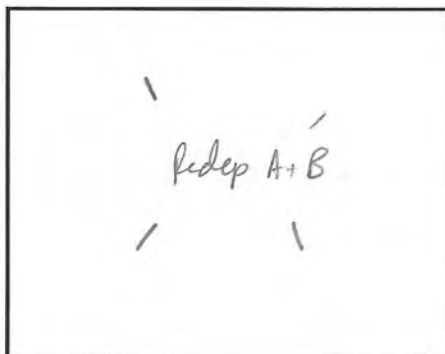
10-20 cm: Redeposited A+B
104R3/3 Sa Lo mottled w/ 7YR4/4
w/ pb, cb, asphalt frags, coal/ash deposit

Artifacts:

FS#1: 3 glass frags

Notes:

Excavation continues.



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 1

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

20-30cm 10YR 3/2 Salo mottled w/
Redup A/B 10YR 4/4 Lo Sa
Rounded pebbles & cobbles

Artifacts: Coal ash, brick frags
(discarded)

Notes:



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

BURIED A1
10YR 4/2 Salo w/ FeO₂
staining - some rounded pebbles &
cobbles - fewer than lvl 3

Artifacts: Coal frags (discarded)

Notes:



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

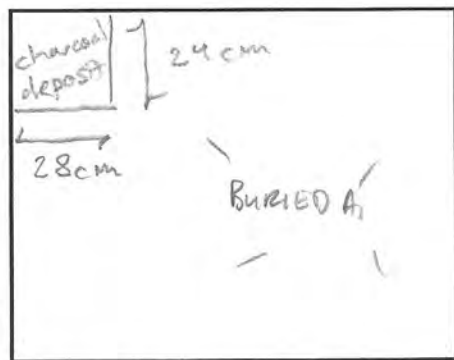
EU #: 1

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cm

Sketch: Floor at 50cm

Stratigraphy: BURIED A₁
40-50cm, 10YR 4/2 Salo w/ FeO₂ staining
Same rounded pebbles & cobbles
Charcoal pocket - same munsell but w/ cc

Artifacts: Nil



FN

Notes:

Charcoal deposit in NW corner at 50cm bags

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

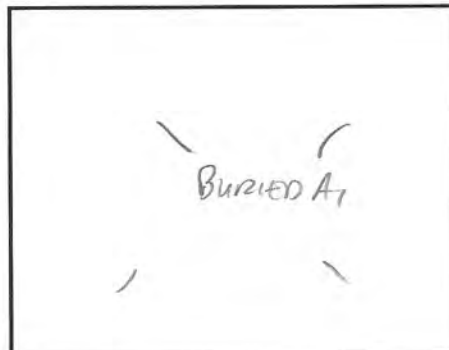
Photos: 1 photo of charcoal deposit.

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: BURIED A₁
10YR 4/2 Salo w/ FeO₂ staining
CC DEPOSIT - 48-53cm about
Fewer pebbles than level 5

Artifacts: Nil



Notes:

Charcoal deposit ends at 53cm bags

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 1

Level: 7 Depth: 60-67cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

B₁ 60-67cm: 10YR 4/2 Sa Lo w/ FeO₂ stains
very few pebbles

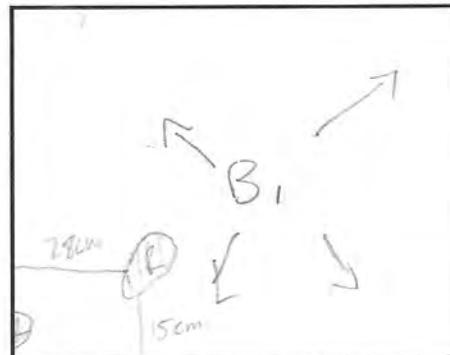
B₁ 67-70cm: B₁ 10YR 4/6 Si Sa Lo

Artifacts:

N: 1

Notes:

Thick layer w/ Fe O₂ flecking + cc glazeing to B subsoil in all yards.
Rock in floor is non-cultural



A
GN

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

B₁ 70-75cm: 10YR 4/6 Si Sa Lo

1 large cobble continuing down

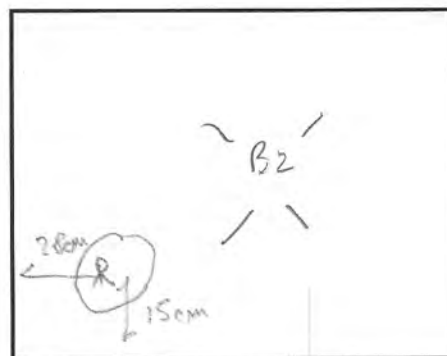
B₂ 75-80cm: 10YR 5/6 YW Sa Si Lo

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

B₂ horizon



FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 1

Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

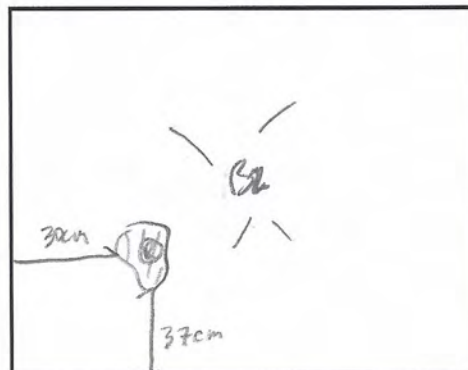
80-90cm: B₂ loess/silt

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Excavation discontinued. Strike subsoil.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos: West Profile

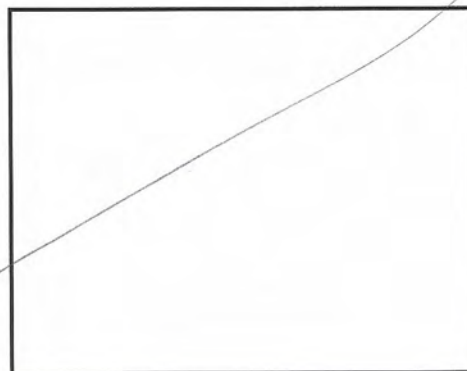
Level: Depth:

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

Artifacts:

Notes:



FT #:

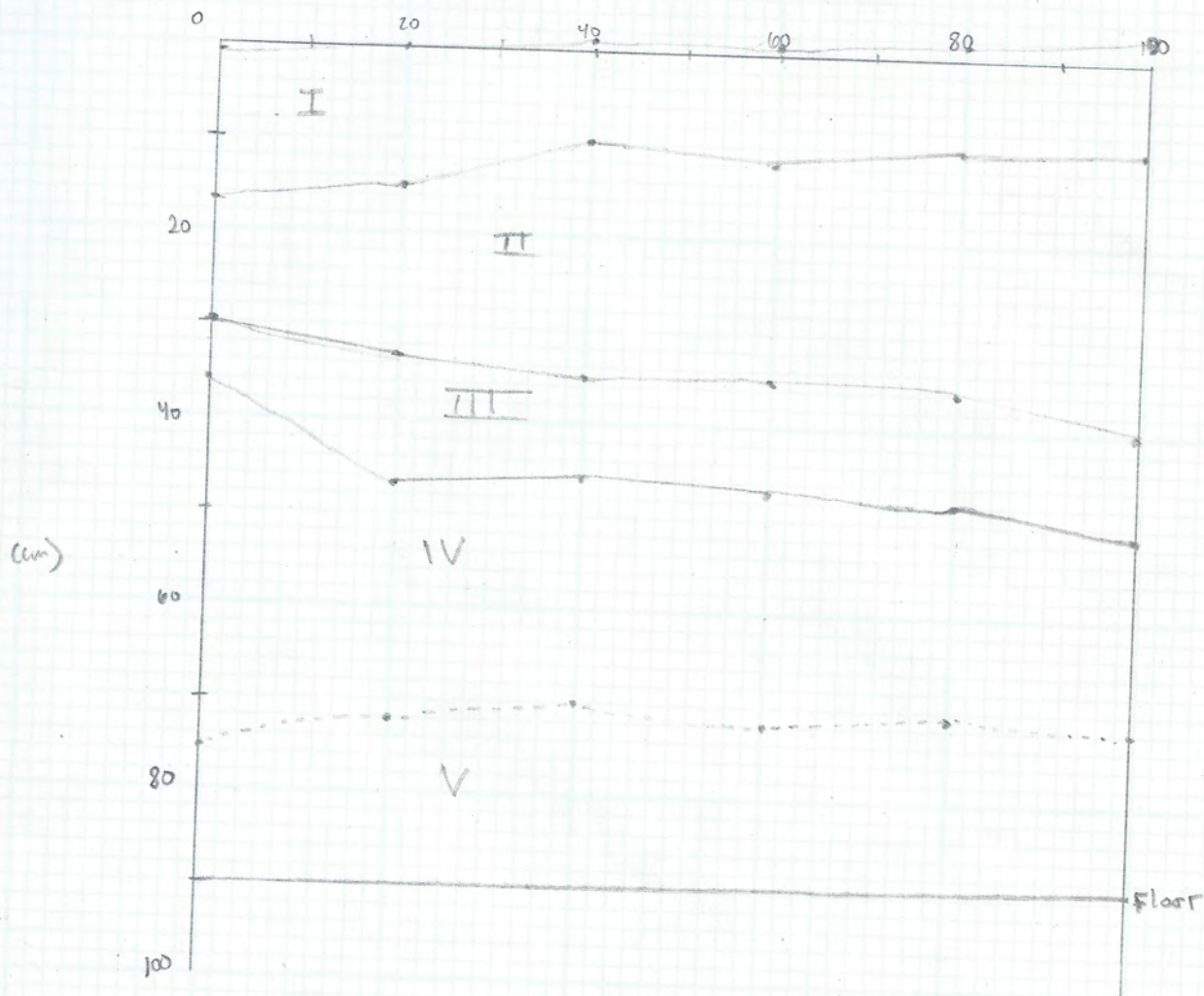
Sample #:

Photos:

20cm

WEST WALL PROFILE

(cm)



I - Landscape A: 10YR 3/2 VDKGYBN. SaLo

II - Redeposited A/B: 10YR 3/2 ^{SaLo} VDKGYBN mott w/ 10YR 4/4 DKYBN LoSa w/ large amount of porcb, and asphalt chunk

III - Buried A: 10YR 4/2 DKGYBN SaLo w/ FeO₂ staining + high amount of rocks + pb

IV - B1: 10YR 4/3 BN mott. w/ 10YR 4/2 DKGYBN SaLo w/ cc flecking

V - B2: 10YR 5/6 YWBN SiLo

CHRYSLIS ARCHAEOLOGY

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

PHASE 1B

EU-01

W WALL PROFILE

0-90cmbs

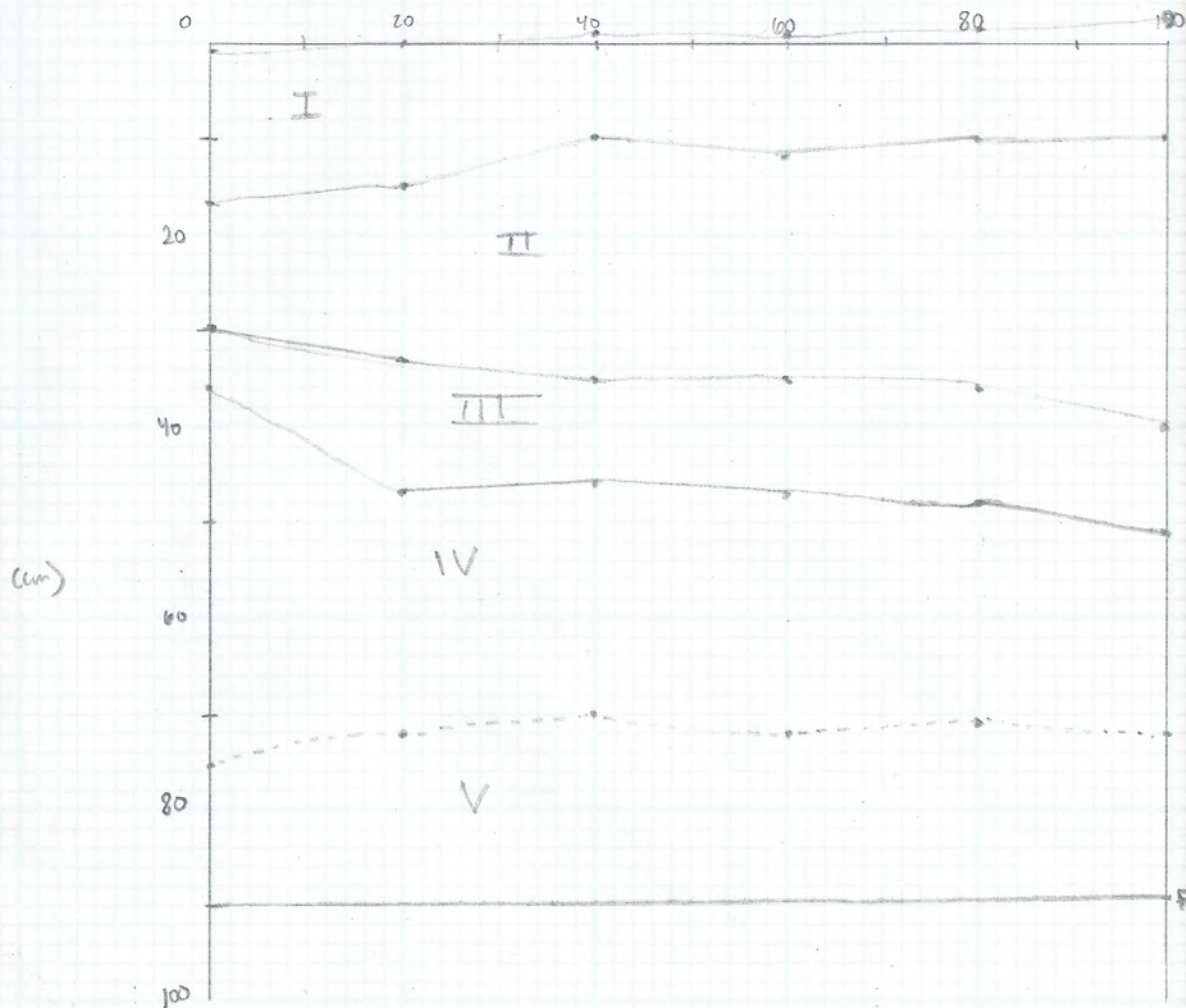
AA, KCL

11.05.19

20cm

WEST WALL PROFILE

(cm)



I - Landscape A: 10YR^{3/2} VDKGYBN S₁Lo

II - Redeposited A/B: 10YR^{3/2} VDKGYBN mott w/ 10YR^{4/4} DKGYBN LoS₁ w/ large amount of pb/cb, and

III - Buried A: 10YR^{4/2} DKGYBN S₁Lo w/ FeO₂ staining + high amount of rock sp

IV - B1: 10YR^{4/3} BN mott. w/ 10YR^{4/2} DKGYBN S₁Lo w/ cc flaking

V - B2: 10YR^{5/6} YWBN S₁Lo

Excavators: RQ / SW

$$A = 4.5 \text{ cm}$$

Photos: 0292-0293 - opening
0300-0302 - Buried A1 w/ artifact concentration

Samples: No

0305-0307 - North wall profile
0308-0310 - South wall profile

Project: St. Pater's

EU #: 2

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10cm

Sketch: GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

0-4cm: A0

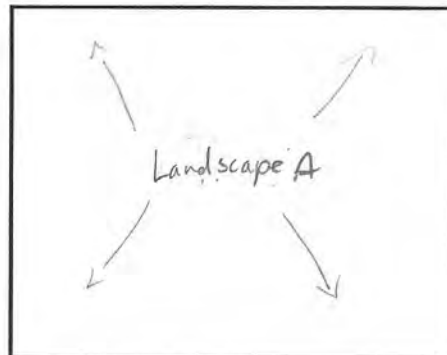
4-10cm: Landscape A 10123/3 FSA Lo

Artifacts:

brick fragment, styrofoam,
modern glass (NS)

Notes:

took EU down 1st 10cm
arbitrary level (NCM)



FT #: ✓

Sample #: ✓

Photos: ✓

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20cm

Sketch: PGN

Stratigraphy:

10-20cmbs: Landscape A

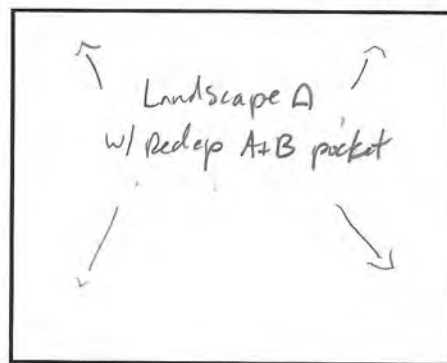
104R 5/2 mottled Redep A+B pocket
with 7.54R 4/6 Very Fine Sa
Strong Brown

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

many small roots



FT #: ✓

Sample #: ✓

Photos: ✓

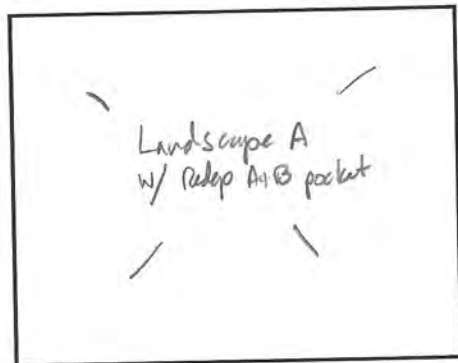
Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 2

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: LANDSCAPE A:
 10YR 3/2 mottled with
 7.5YR 4/6 Very Fine Sand
 very dark grayish brown
 mottled with strong brown
 gravel concentration
Artifacts: 2 clear vessel glass frags (NS)



AGN

Notes: gravels, cobbles

FT #:

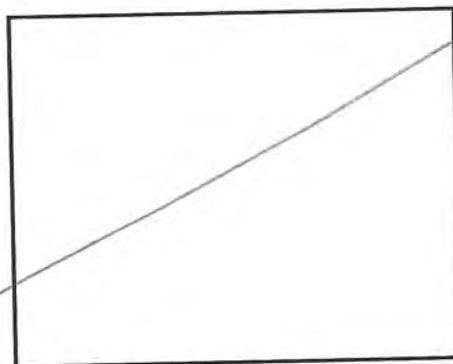
Sample #:

Photos:

Level: Depth:

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:



Artifacts:

Notes:

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 2

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch: GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

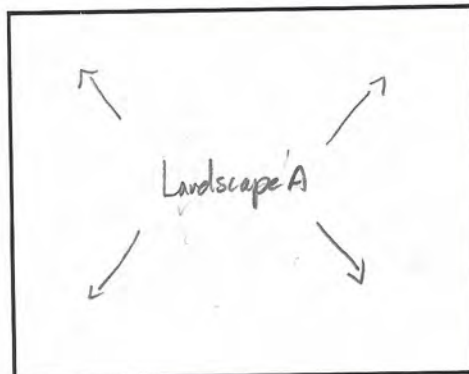
30-40 cmbs: 10YR 3/2 Landscape A
very dark grayish brown
very fine sand with cobbles,
pebbles, gravels

Artifacts:

⑤ clear vessel glass frags. (NS)
1 coal frag

Notes:

concentration of cobbles
and pebbles - pebbles increase in
density 35-40cm bgs



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cm

Sketch: G.N. ↑

Stratigraphy:

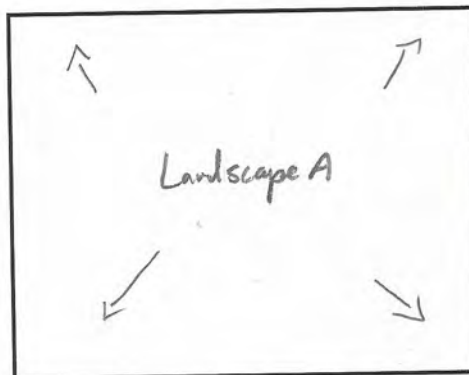
10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown
40-50 cmbs: Landscape A very fine sand
small cobbles, dense concentration of pebbles +
gravels

Artifacts:

2 clear vessel glass (N.S.); FS #2
1 creamware

Notes:

- coal flecking (not in discernable pattern)
- very few coal frags
- @ 43cm bgs sand deposit/inclusion in center of EU



FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Project: ST PETER'S CHURCH PHASE 1B

EU #: 02

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

AGN

Stratigraphy:

50-53 cm: Landscape A 104R3/2 VYDKBN VFSA

53-60 cm: BURIED, DISTURBED A₁

NE CORNER: 104R4/3 BN VFSA₁

OTHER QUADS: 104R3/4 DKYWB BN VFSA₁ w/ CL Flaking

Artifacts:

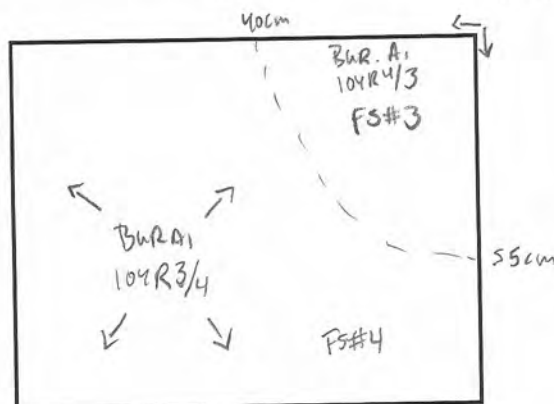
FS#3 (BURIED, DIST. A₁) - brick frags, H-W nail
53-60cm NE CORNER

FS#4 (BURIED, DIST. A₁) OTHER QUADS: glass + nails
53-60cm

Notes:

1 corroded WID nail (NS)

A hand-wrought nail was encountered in a buried, disturbed A₁ context in the NE corner of the unit, along w/ brick frags. Elsewhere, the buried and disturbed A soil in the rest of the EU yielded 19th century glass base - suggesting the buried A is disturbed. FS#3/NE corner could be the remnants of a post hole or other feature. An additional unit to the east of EU 2 to follow the artifact layer is suggested.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos: ✓ - NE QUAD

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch:

AGN

Stratigraphy:

* 60-69cm: Buried A₁ 104R4/3 VFSA₁

* The A₁ horizon is on a diagonal

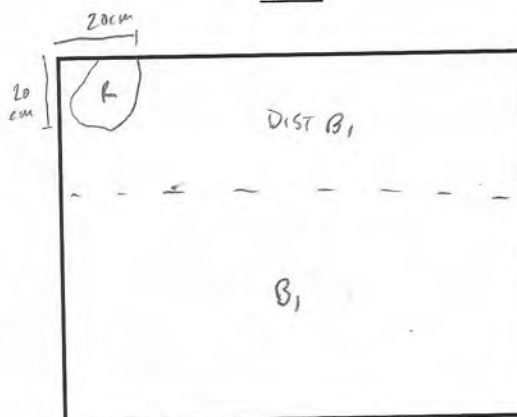
670cmbs: DIST. B₁ in N 1/2 104R4/4 YWB BN FS#5

Artifacts:

FS#5 (60-69cm) SW Quad Buried A₁ - brick frags

Notes:

B₁ is sterile.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos: ✓

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 2

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cm

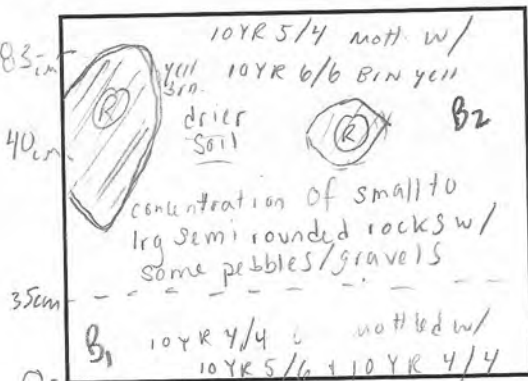
Sketch: GN N ↑

Stratigraphy:

B₂ North 10YR 5/4 mott. w/ 10YR 6/6 VFSaSi 83cm
70-80cm Yell Brn Brn Yell

South 10YR 4/4 mott. w/ 10YR 5/6 yell brn 40cm
70-80cm FiSaSi trace clay

Artifacts: NCM



R: Rock

Notes:

2 stones in sketch are at BOE left in situ

soil drier north of ----- (see sketch)

B₁ soil is not evident in the north wall of EU-02; B₂ soil has not yet been reached in the South wall

B₂ soil appears to have been completely stripped in the northern wall of the unit; it appears in the west wall and slopes downward into the south wall. This is perhaps the result of grading/stripping effects on a natural slope.

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

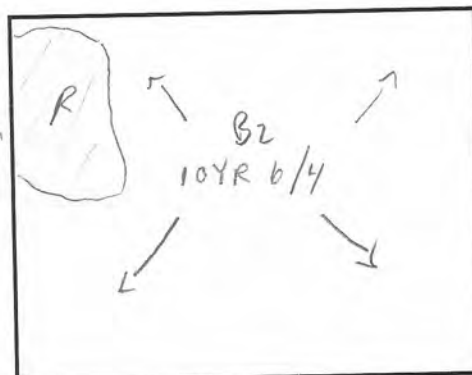
Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cm

Sketch: GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

B₂ 10YR 6/4 VFiSa 40cm
80-90cm high concentration of cobbles & rocks in northern 2/3's

Artifacts: NCM



Notes:

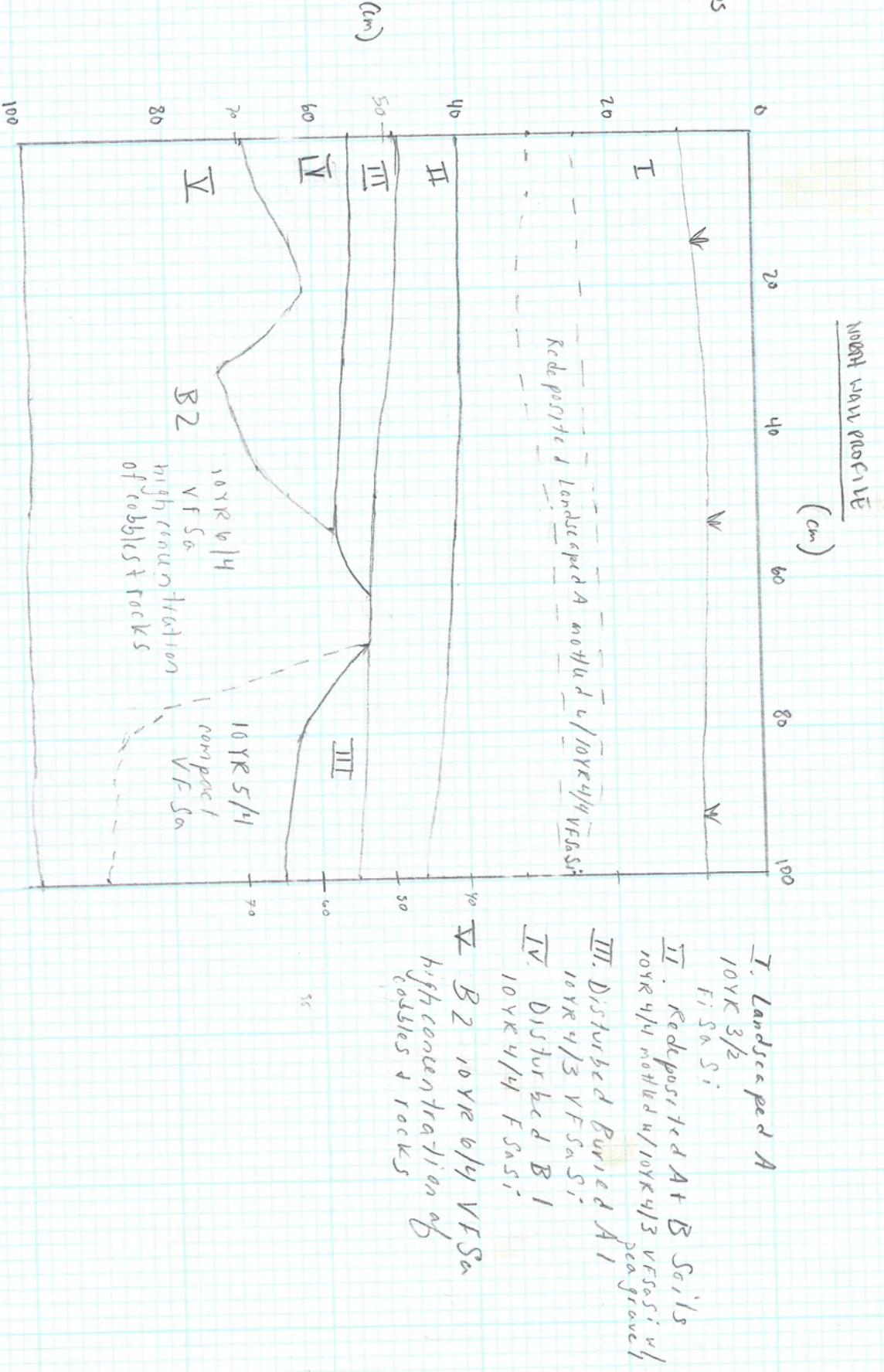
Rock left in situ, extends beyond base of excavation

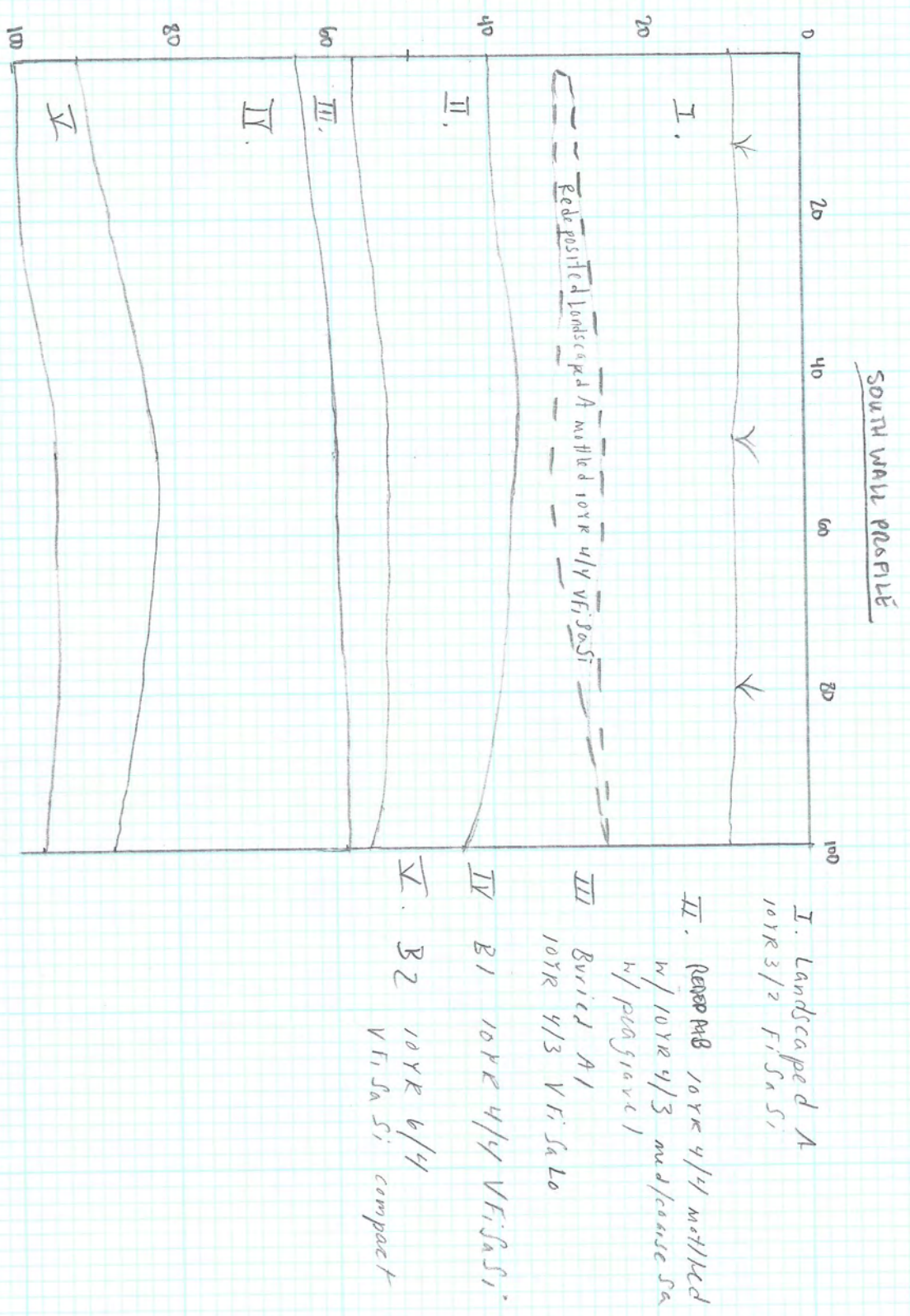
Unit discontinued due to sterile sub soil

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:





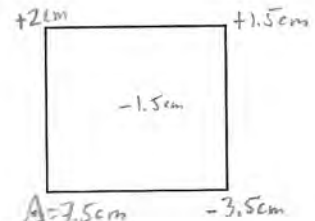
Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B Site: PHASE 1B Block: 13-15
EU #: 03 NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____ FS#s: 13-15
Dimensions: 1x1m Long/Lat: 73°50'41.84 "W 40°50'16.10 "N DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.06 - 11.08.19
Measuring System: metric Datum: SW Arbitrary: 10cm Natural: _____ Excavators: RA, LMK, SW

Sketch:

AGN

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

As per the work plan approved by EPC, a series of twelve 1x1m excavation units (EUs) are placed randomly across the APE. EU 03 is along the (arbitrary) baseline east of the supposed footprint of the Friends Meeting House. Unit will be excavated to determine whether significant cultural resources are evident at this location: human remains, structural remains, colonial/earlier cultural deposits, pre or post contact materials. Landscape is open field - flat.
(EU-03 81-50' exact)



Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE A	0-21 cmbs	10YR 3/3 OKBN	SLT w/ ROOTS
FILL w/ LANDSCAPE A	21-47 cmbs	10YR 3/3 OKBN SLT w/ 7.5YR 4/6 ST BN	M-C SA w/ high concentration of peat & soil. (increases w/ depth)
TRUNCATED BURIED A	47-56 cmbs	10YR 4/3 BN	SLT w/ FeO ₂ staining
B1	56-71 cmbs	10YR 4/4 OKYWB	BN SLT w/ CC flecking
B2	71-83 cmbs	10YR 4/6 DKYWB	BN SLT w/ FeO ₂ staining

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
13	20-30 cmbs (redep A)	1 animal bone (frag of ball joint)	1
14	40-50 cmbs Buried A	1 kaolin clay pipe bowl frag	1
15	50-60 cmbs Buried A	1 kaolin clay pipe bowl frag	1

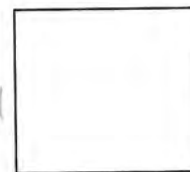
Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
NONE			

Sketch:

Closing Notes

EU-03 was hand excavated via flat and rounded shovel to a depth of 80 cmbs in B2. Unit was discontinued due to sterile subsoil. No significant cultural materials or features were encountered. A possible human bone was found in redeposited soils - though it was cursorily determined to not be human by Alyssa Looney. Stratigraphy is similar to that found across the western portion of the APE and is indicative of a high amount of disturbance.



Photos: 0311 - 0312's opening; 1255-1259 N wall profile

Samples: No

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE I B

EU #: 3

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10cmbs

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

0-10cmbs: Landscape A
w/ pb + cb throughout and a concentration
in SW quad

Artifacts:

2 coal, 1 brick frag, 1 modern glass frag (NS)
Ncm

Notes:

Opening 10 cm arbitrary level. many small roots. Ncm.



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cms

Sketch:

GN P

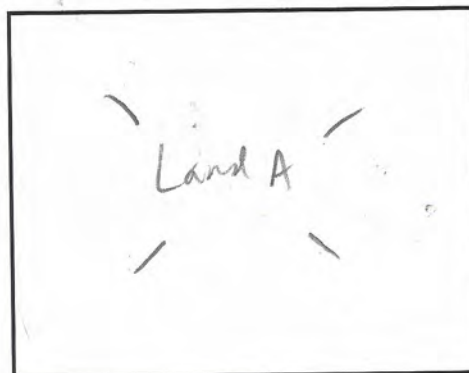
Stratigraphy:

10YR 3/3 dark brown
(0-20cm): Landscaped A SiFiSa

Artifacts:

brick frags, glass (vessel, modern)
(not saved)
Ncm

Notes:



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1 B

EU #: 3

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cmbs

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

20-30cmbs: Redeposited A + B soils w/ higher content of pb, cb, and medium semi-rounded rocks.



Artifacts:

FS#13 1 animal bone - bull head of long bone - not typed, 1 window glass

NOT SAVED: 13 brick frags, aqua and clear bottle glass sherds

Notes: (unkinematic), window glass -

Animal bone found in NW quad w/in first 3cm of the level. Determined to not be human based on bone density upon consultation w/ Alyssa Loorgan. Bone and all other artifacts from mixed context. Bone and window glass saved to document disturbance. Cobbles, rocks, pebbles and sand content increased in this level. This may be the gravel rich context found in EUS 1 + 2.

FT #:

FS# 13

Sample #:

Photos:

NO

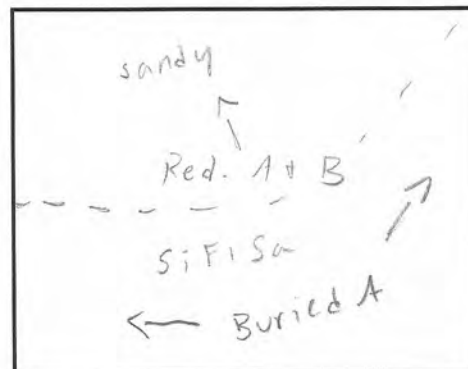
Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch:

N^A G^N

Stratigraphy:

Redeposited A + B - North, Buried A - South
high concentration of cobbles, pebbles



Artifacts:

Notes: 2 interface - see sketch
more cobbles than level 3

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 3

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

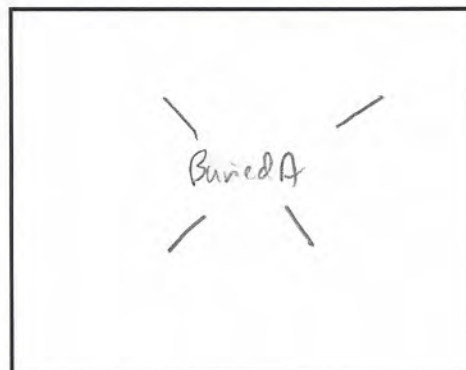
40-45 cmbs: Redep. increasing sand content

45-50 cmbs: Buried A
v. compact

Artifacts: FS # 14; Kaolin clay pipe bowl + heel fragments.

Notes:

Unit taken down additional 10cmbs. This level was sterile, save for pipe fragments. A series of v. small, but deep holes in the Buried A determined to be the result of v. small roots (vertical). Excavation continuing.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cmbs

Sketch:

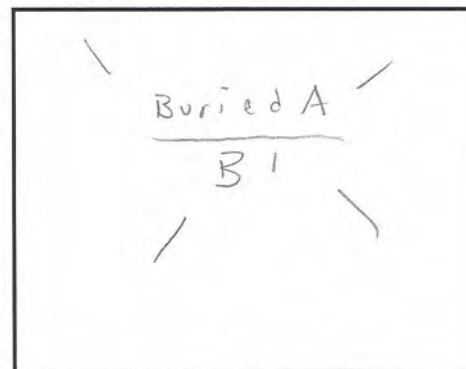
Stratigraphy:

@ 50cmbs - 51cmbs Buried A

51-60cm B1: 10YR 4/4 DK YU BN siftn

Artifacts: 1 pipe bowl frag. FS # 15

Notes:



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 3

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

60-70cmbs: B2 - 10YR4/6 DKYWBK SNFSA



Artifacts:

NCM.

Notes:

Unit taken down additional 10cm. Soil is very compact.

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

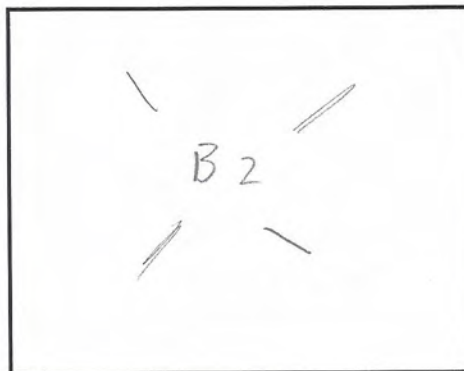
Photos: _____

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

70-80cm by S



Artifacts: NCM.

Notes: soil is very compact. End of unit discontinued due to sterile subsoil.

FT #: _____

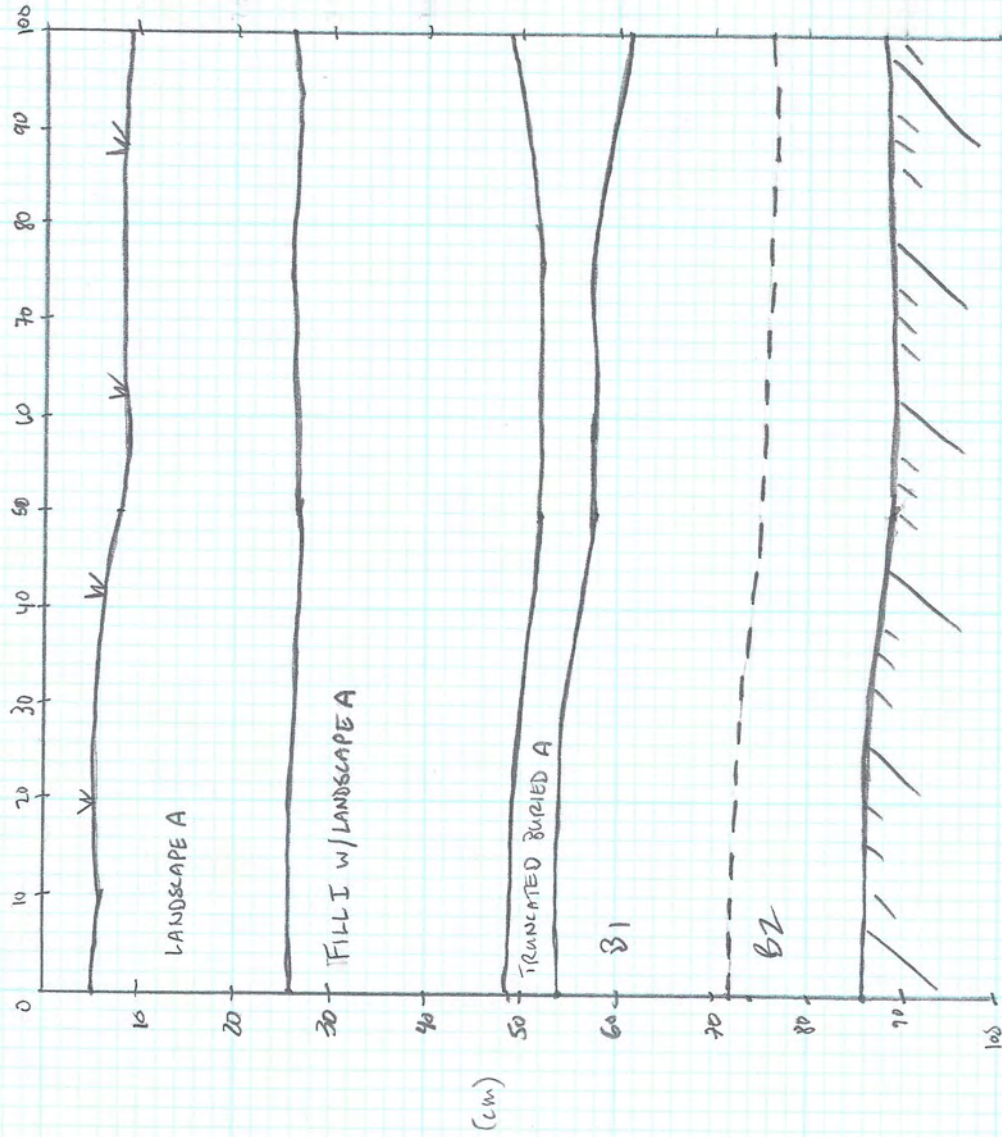
Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

CHRYSAEIS ARCHAEOLOGY
 SISTER'S CHURCH
 PHASE 1B
 EN-03
 NORTH WALL PROFILE
 0-80 cmbs
 LMK, RR
 11.08.19

NORTH WALL PROFILE

(cm)



LANDSCAPE A: 10403/3 DKBN Salow/roots
 FILL I w/ LANDSCAPE A: 10423/3 DKBN SaLo
 NOTED WITH 7.54R 4/6 STBN M-C Sa
 w/ high concentration of periglacial, Pb, cb
 (increasing w/ depth)
 TRUNCATED BURIED A: 10424/3 BN SiVFSa w/
 FeO₂ staining
 B1: 10424/4 DKYwBN SiVFSa w/ cc flecking
 B2: 10424/6 DKYwBN SiVFSa

Project: ST PETER'S

Site: PHASE 1B

Block: 16-21

EU #: 04

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____

FS#: 16-21

Dimensions: 1m x 1m

Long/Lat: 73°50'41.91" W 40°56'16.36" N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11/7/19 - 11/13/19

Measuring System: metric

Datum: SW corner Arbitrary: ☒ Natural: ☐

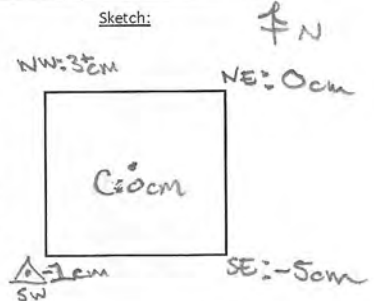
Excavators: AA, KCL

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

Located on flat terrain East of the location of the Friends Meeting House structures according to Beers 1868 and south of extant grave markers and trees.

(BL-50' ; 20' Grid North)

Sketch:



Matrix (Overall)

I
II
III
IV
V

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
Landscaped A	+3 - 32 cmbs	10YR 3/2 VDK GY/BN SaLo	Coal, brick, red & ang pb
Re-deposited A/B	27 - 56 cmbs	10YR 3/3 DK BN mtd w/ 10YR 4/4 DK YLBN SaLo	coal, brick, many
Truncated Buried A	52 - 64 cmbs		red & ang. pb & ch, asphalt
B1	56 - 85 cmbs	10YR 4/3 SaLo	same pb, ch, asphalt (brown)
B2	82 - 100 cm	10YR 4/2 S:Lo	FeO ₂ stains, few pb (DK GY BN)
		10YR 5/6 S:Lo	(YLBN)

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
16	I	SW, glass, base (poss, human)	1
17	I	lamp glass	1
18	I	clear glass, nails, ceramic	2
19	II	glass	1

Features Artifacts - cont'd

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
20	II		glass, ceramic
21	III		glass

Sketch:

Closing Notes

Very high compaction



Photos: opening - 0315 (Roseanne's), Excavation in progress - 1260-1261, North profile - 1267, 1268
Drawing profile - 1272, 1273 (orange lumix)

Samples: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 4

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

- 10 yr 3/2 VDR GRAY/BN sandy loam
- Landscape A Horizon
- some roots, but not too much
- rounded & angular pebbles

Artifacts: SW, glass, bone (poss. human metacarpal)

FS#16

Notes:

coal frags, brick frags, shell
some roots



FT #: /

Sample #: 16

Photos: opening

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown

Salto -

rounded & angular pebbles

Artifacts: (FS#) description, # of frags:

1 lamp glass frag

FS#17

Notes:

coal frags, brick frags,



FT #: /

Sample #: 17

Photos: /

Project: St Peter's

EU #: 4

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

20-23 cm

Unit A - 10 yr 3/2 VDKGY/BN sandy loam

23-30 cm - change at 23 cm bgs
- from 23 cm down 10 yr 3/2 mottled with
Redep A/B 10 yr 5/6, sandy loam

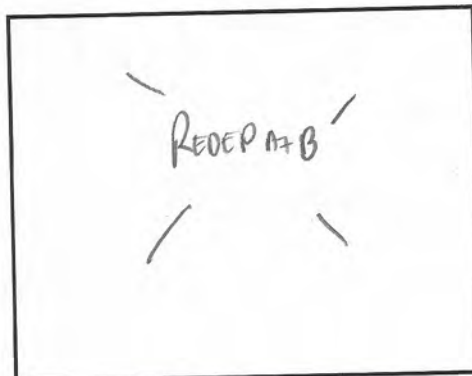
Artifacts:

- 3 clear glass frags
- 2 nails

FS#18

Notes:

- lots of thick roots
- higher amount of both rounded & angular pebbles than previous layers
- some brick frags, coal



FT #: _____

Sample #: FS18

Photos: _____

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

- 10 yr 3/3 mottled w/ 10 yr 4/4, sandy
Dark brown dark yellowish brown loam

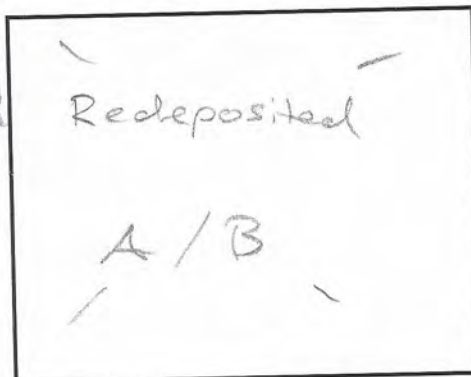
Artifacts:

- 3 clear glass frags (Red A/B)

FS#19

Notes:

- coal
- high amount of both rounded and angular pebbles and cobbles



FT #: /

Sample #: 19

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 4

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown
Salo w/ v. high concentration of
rounded pebbles & cobbles



1 GN

Artifacts: NCM

Notes: Some coal frags.

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60 cm

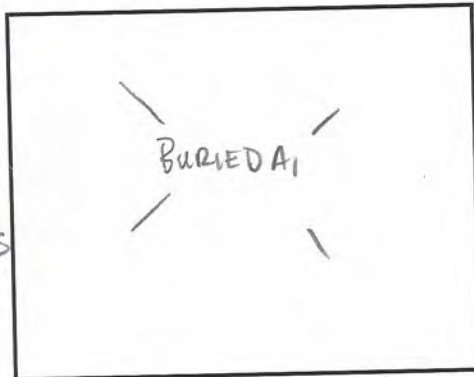
Sketch:

Stratigraphy: Redep A+B
- 50-53 cm → same sal as layer above
(10YR 4/4 DK YELLOWISH BN - Salo
w/ v. high

Buried, Truncated A₁
- 53-60 cm → Diff Strat
10YR 4/2 DK GY BN
silty loam w/ iron oxide stains

Artifacts:

Redep A+B: FS #20: 1 glass, ceramic
Buried A₁: FS #21: 5 glass frags (clear)



1 GN

Notes:

- More pebbles + cobbles in upper layer, as well as some asphalt
- Some coal, very few brick frags and 1 brick

FT #: 1

Sample #: FS20+21

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 4

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: → brown

- 10yr 4/3, high amount of oxide staining is
 ↳ silty loam 5yr 4/3 compact

Some rounded & angular pb & cb

Artifacts:

None

Reddish
Brown



Notes:

- Pillar holding up large stone

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80 cm

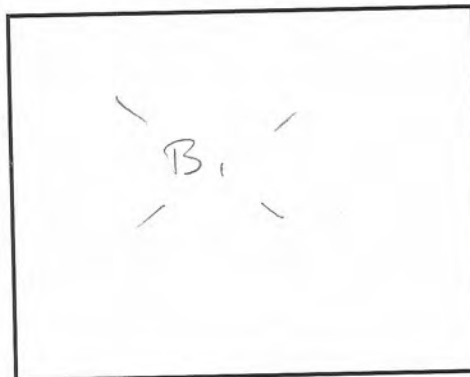
Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 4/4 dk yellowish brown s.l.c.
 very compact. FeO₂ lamellae

very few angular pebbles

Artifacts:

NCM



Notes:

- Pillar holding up large stone

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 4

Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

- 80-85cm: 10yr 4/4 DK YE BN SiLo, very compact / DIFF STRAT

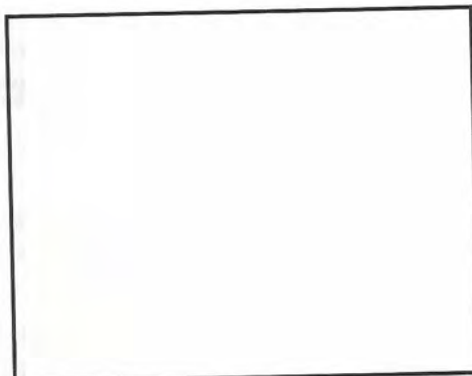
- 85-90cm: DIFF STRAT / 10yr 6/6 brownish yellow, mottled w/ 10yr 5/4 yellowish BN, SiLo

Artifacts:

None

Notes:

Very compact, some pebbles



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 10 Depth: 90-100cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10yr 5/6 yellowish brown SiLo

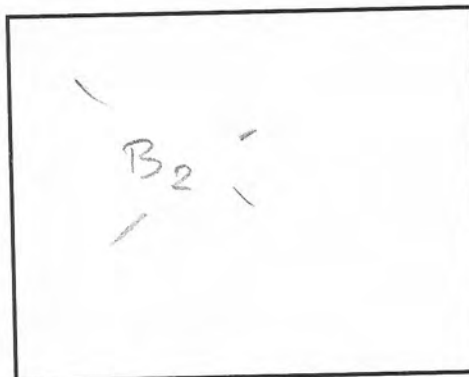
Very compact

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Very few pebbles. Unit discontinued due to 2+ layers of sterile subsoil and maximum 1m excavation depth achieved. No significant cultural materials encountered.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

ST. PETER'S

PHASE 1B

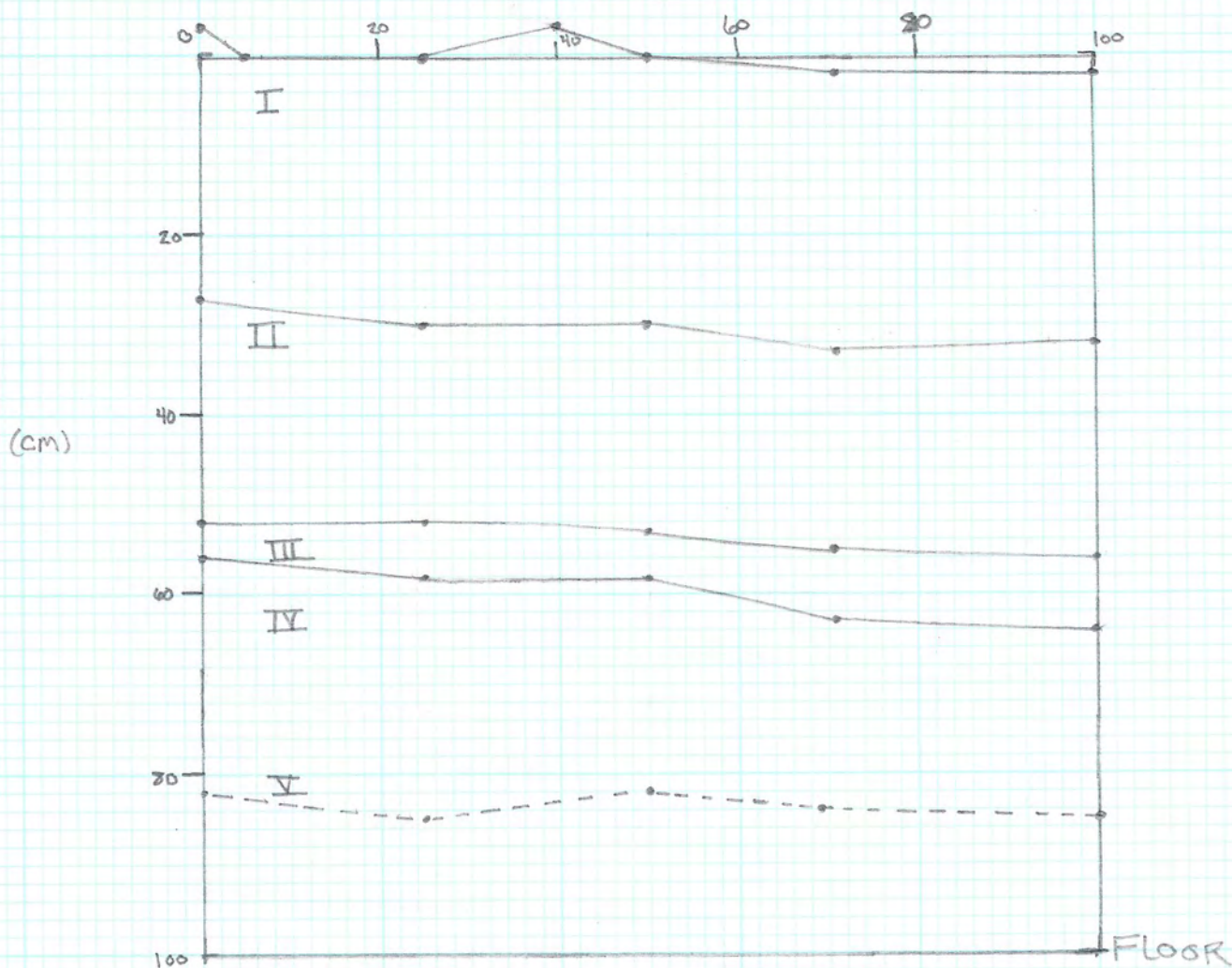
EU-04

N WALL PROFILE

0-100 cmbs

KCL, AA

11.14.19

NORTH WALL PROFILE (cm)

- I: Landscaped A hzn - 10YR 3/2 v. dark grayish brown S:Lo, coal, brick, rnd & ang pb & cb, roots
 II: Redeposited A/B hzn - 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled w/ 10YR 4/4 dk yellow brown S:Lo, many pb, cb, brick, coal, asphalt, roots
 III: Truncated Buried A hzn - 10YR 4/3 Brown S:Lo, some pb, cb, asphalt
 IV: B₁ hzn - 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown S:Lo w/ FeO₂ lamellae
 V: B₂ hzn - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown S:Lo

Project: ST PETER'S

Site: PHASE 1B

Block: _____

EU #: 05

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____

FS#s: 6-12

Dimensions: 1m x 1m

Long/Lat: 40° 50' 16.37" W 73° 50' 41.88" N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11/5/19 - 11/7/19

Measuring System: metric

Datum: SW

Arbitrary: ☒

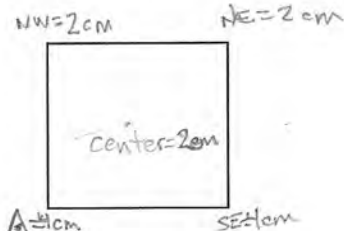
Natural: _____

Excavators: AA - KCL

Sketch:

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

Flat terrain, located within area of interspersed trees approx. 4-6 m apart. It is located East of the supposed footprint of the Friends Meeting House structures according to Beers 1868, and south of the extant grave markers.



OFFSET 1.5' N + 1.5' W b/c of large obstruction (irregular wooden box)
(Original location: BL 25', 18' @ 85° from BL 25' marker)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
I Landscaped A	0 cm - 18 cm	10YR 3/2 v. drk brown silo	
II Redeposited A/B	12 cm - 51 cm	10YR 3/2 dk gry brwn silo mottled w/ 7.5YR Strng Bwn Silo	- cobbles, brick, asphalt
III Buried A	41 cm - 65 cm	10YR 4/2 dk gry brwn mottled w/ 10YR 4/3 brown silo, FeO ₂ stains	- angular gravel
IV B1	63 cm - 80 cm	10YR 4/3 brown mottled w/ 10YR 4/4 dk yllw brwn silo	- v. compact & asphalt
V B2	78 cm - 100 cm	10YR 6/6 bn yllw mottled w/ 10YR 5/4 yllw bn silo	- " "

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
6	II	glass, ceramic, metal	(2)
7	II	glass, nails, metal, raw	(2)
8	III	glass, metal	(1)
9	III	glass	(1)
10	III	glass, sw	(1)

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
11	II 50-60 cmbs	glass	(1)
12	III 60-70 cmbs	glass	(1)

artifacts cont'd:

Sketch:

Closing Notes

EU 05 exhibited modern disturbances, typified by the asphalt frags present at 60 cmbs in truncated and Buried A horizon. This unit is closest to the pathway leading into the cemetery from the wrought-iron gate at Westchester Avenue which could have caused the disturbance to EU-05. This unit appears more disturbed w/ a deeper Redeposited A/B layer and more compact than others so far excavated. This EU is also closest to the extant tombstones on the other side of the pathway. No significant cultural materials encountered during excavation.

- 2 opening - 0303 - 0304, 2 W. wall profile 0313 - 0314

Photos:

Samples:

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 5

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: A₀ hzn + Landscape A
 10YR 3/2 Very dark grayish brown
 SaLo - ~5% rounded pebbles

Artifacts: 3 glass frags, 1 glazed brick frag,
 1 brick frags, concrete frag - discarded

Notes:



↑
GN

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 0303-0304 - opening plan

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 3/2 V. dark grayish brown SaLo
 to 13 cm - then mottled w/ 7.5YR 4/6
 strong brown SaLo w/ high
 amount of rounded pb & cb

Landscape A

Artifacts: modern plastic - discarded
 clear glass frags, 1 yw shard, porcelain
 object, green glass frags, metal frags,
 iron spike, metal 1rd, sickle blade

Notes:

brick frags, concrete frags, coal ash, charcoal, shell



↑
GN

10-18 cmbs: Land A 10YR 3/2 VDKGYBN SaLo

18-20 cmbs: Redep A+B 10YR 3/2 VDKGYBN SaLo mott w/ 7.5YR 4/6 STBN SaLo w/ - - -

FT #: 1

Sample #: 6

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 5

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cm

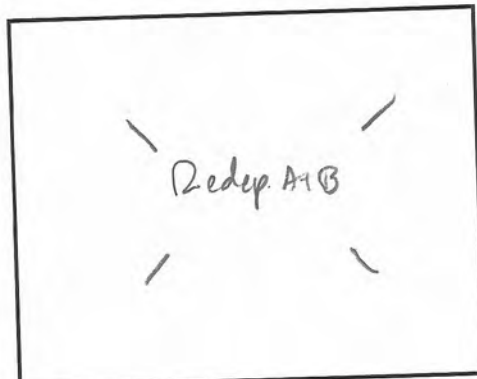
Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

10YR 3/3 dark brown Salo,
V. high amount of rounded pebbles &
cobbles
Redep. A+B - pocket w/

Artifacts: clear glass frags (bottle & other)
green glass frags (mixed in w/ lvl 2)

Notes: Brick frags, coal ash, asphalt frags
Moderate root disturbance.



FT #: 1

Sample #: 6

Photos: 1

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown Salo
Some rounded pebbles, fewer than lvl 3
at 39cm 10YR 4/2 Salo w/ Fe O₂ stains
Redep A+B

Artifacts: clear glass, nails, metal frags, rw
(CFS 7)
clear glass, metal frags
(CFS 8)

Notes:

Brick frags, coal ash & coal, asphalt frags throughout



30-39cm: Redep A+B

39-40cm: Buried A: 10YR 4/2 Salo w/ Fe O₂ stains

FT #: 1

Sample #: 7, 8

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 5

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 4/2 mottled w/ 10YR 4/3
dark grayish brown Sa Lo

angular pebbles, some rounded peb.
mottled w/ 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown

Artifacts: clear glass frags, aquae glass frags

Notes: Very compact. Concrete frags, asphalt frags, coal



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled w/
10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam -

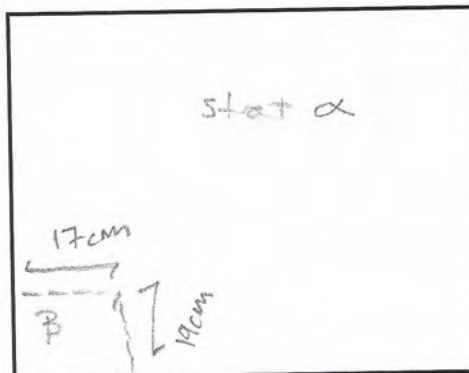
B 10YR 3/3 dark brown sa. lo in SW corner

Artifacts: glass frags, stoneware, sw sewer pipe
(FS 10) (BURIED A)
glass frags (FS 11)

Notes:

Very compact (strat A), B is much less

asphalt frags, angular pebbles & cobbles, brick frags (less than 1/15)



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 5

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cmbs

Sketch:

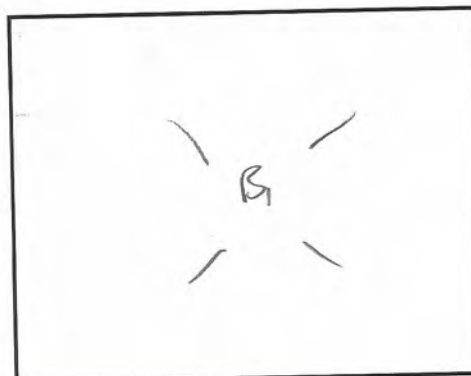
PGN

Stratigraphy:

B₁: 10yr 4/3 brown sandy loam with iron
62-70cmbs oxide stains

BURIED A: 60-62cmbs

Artifacts: Thick green glass frags (FS12)
(BURA)



Notes:

Very compact, asphalt frags, coal, brick frags (even less than Levels 5+6), some angular pebbles (less than Level 6) - All in Buried A horizon

* Buried A deeper in Northern section.

FT #: _____

Sample #: 12

Photos: _____

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cmbs

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

B₁ 10yr 4/4 dark yellowish brown,
silty loam

Artifacts: None



Notes:

Very compact, dusty and dry

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 5

Level: 9 Depth: 80-90 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

B₂ 10 yr 6/6 mottled with 10 yr 5/4
silty loam



↑ GN

Artifacts:

None

Notes:

very compact, dusty and dry, some pebbles, a few roots

DISCONTINUED IN B₂ after 20cm levels.

FT #:

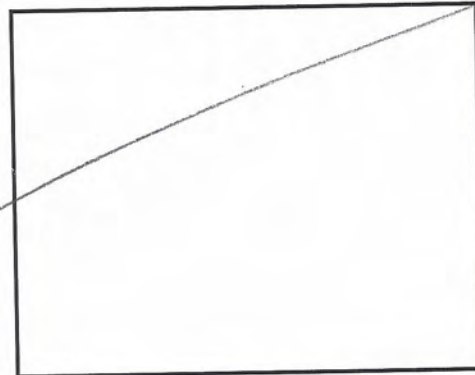
Sample #:

Photos:

Level: Depth:

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:



Artifacts:

Notes:

FT #:

Sample #:

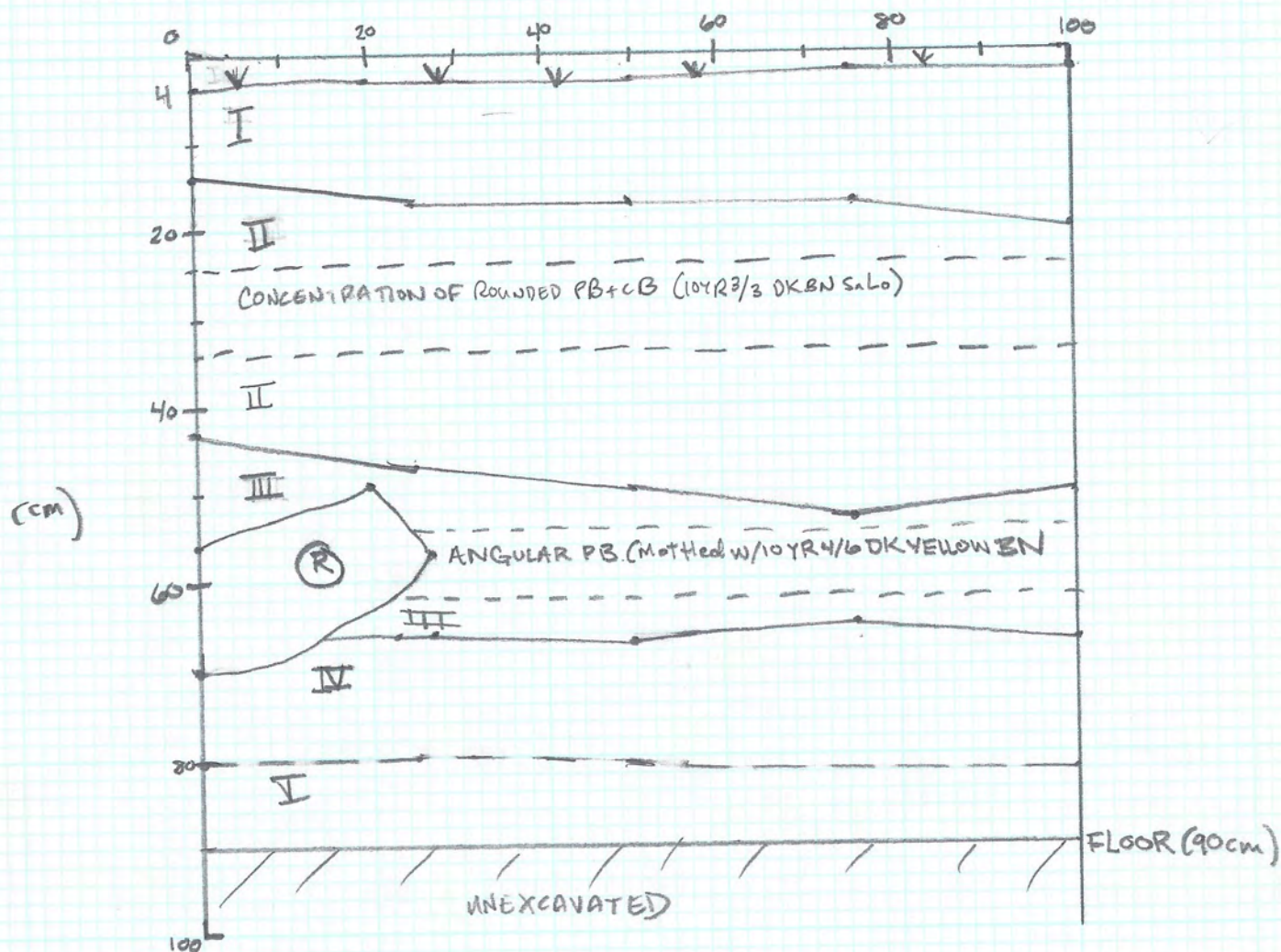
Photos:

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGY
ST. PETER'S CHURCH
PHASE 1B
EU-05
W WALL PROFILE
0-90 cmbs
KCL, AA
11.07.19

pg 6 of 6

20cm

WEST WALL PROFILE (cm)



- I - Landscape A: 10yr 3/2 VDKGYBN SALO
 II - Redeposited AB: 10yr 3/2 DKGYBN mottled w/ 7.5yr 4/6 strong BN SALO ^{High amount of garbage}
 III - Buried A: 10yr 4/2 DKGRAYBN SALO, mottled w/ 10yr 4/3
 IV - B1: 10yr 4/3 BN, 10YR 4/4 DKYELLBN
 V - B2: 10yr 6/6 BN YELL, mottled w/ 10yr 5/4 YELLBN
 (R): Rock

Project: ST PETER'S CHURCH

Site: PHASE 1B

Block: _____

EU #: D6

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____

FS#: 22

Dimensions: 1x1m

Long/Lat: 73° 50' 41.77"

"W 40° 50' 15.99" "N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.08.19 - 11.13.19

Measuring System: Metre

Datum: NN corner

Arbitrary: 10cm Natural: _____

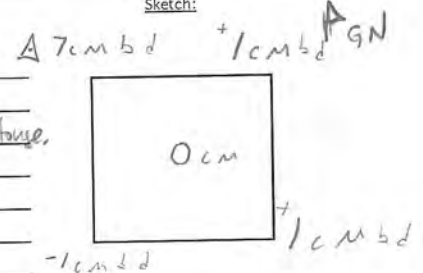
Excavators: RQ, LMK

Sketch:

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EU-D6 was placed in an open field south of the exist tree line. The unit was placed randomly in the APE to satisfy LPC-disturbed testing strategy. The unit is outside of the supposed footprint of the Meeting House.

(55'-Baseline; 10' grid south)



Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE A	0 - 21cmbs	10YR 3/3 DK B/L FSA Lo	
REDEPOSITED A-B	17 - 32cmbs	10YR 4/3 BN MOTT W/ 10YR 4/6 DK YW BN FSA Si	
FILL 1	25 - 44cmbs	7.5YR 4/6 ST BN M-L SA w/ high concentration of pb, cb, peagrv	
TRUNK BURIED A	38 - 54cmbs	10YR 4/3 BN FSA Lo	
B1	44 - 83cmbs	10YR 4/6 DK YW BN	COMPACT FSA w/ pb, cb, rooturbation, some cc fl.
B2	74 - 100cmbs	10YR 5/6 YW BN	COMPACT FSA

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
22	40-50 BURIED A	PW, Aqua base frag (glass), green glass frag	①

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
None			

Sketch:

Closing Notes

EU-D6 exhibited very little intact stratigraphy and no significant cultural resources were encountered during its excavation. Typical of the area, a landscaped A horizon overlaid a redeposited layer atop fill before transitioning to a disturbed/truncated Buried A. Unit discontinued at 100cmbs after several layers of sterile subsoil. Excavation of EU-D6 reinforces the theory that the APE was stripped and graded at some point in more recent times - thus destroying any historic deposits and/or features, including burials.

Photos: opening photos: 1262-63
EAST WALL profile: 1264-1266

Samples:

NO

Project: ST. PETER'S CHURCH

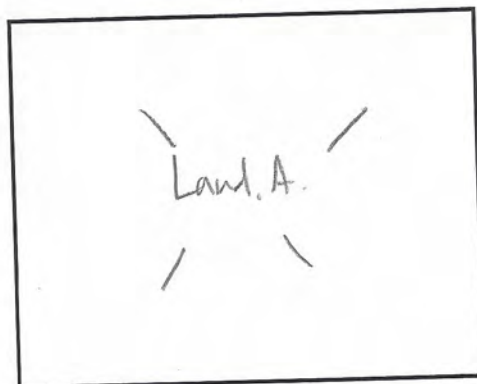
EU #: 6

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cmbs

Stratigraphy:

0-10 cm: Landscape A 10YR 3/3 DK BN F5a Lo

Sketch:



P 4N

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

opening level - took soil cap off and excavated via shovel (flat) to 10 cmbs.

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cm

Stratigraphy:

10-20 cm: Land. A 10YR 3/3 DK BN F5a Lo

cobbles

Artifacts: window glass (MS)

NCM

Notes:

Landscape A horizon continues into next level.



FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 6

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

15-21 cm: LAND A dirt/3 Fsal0

21-30 cm: REDEPOSITED A+B

10424/3 BN MTTW/ 10424/6 DEYWBW Fsal0 w/ pb, cb, pgrv.

cobbles, pebbles, gravels increasing

Artifacts:

clear window glass (XS)



A
GN

Notes:

Landscape A transitioned quickly to Redeposited A+B soils across unit.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

30-32 cm: Redep A+B

32-40 cm: Fill 1 754R 4/6 ST BN M-L Saw

cobbles, pebbles

Artifacts:

NCM, sterile



Notes:

Redeposited A+B disturbed layer transitioned to Fill 1 at 32 cmbs.
Excavation continues.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 6

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50 cm

Sketch:

AGN

Stratigraphy:

40-42 cm: Fill 1 75% ST BN m-sa

42-50 cm: TRUNCATED BURIED A,
10YR 4/3 BN f-saLo

Artifacts:

FS #22: PW sherd, aqua base frag,
green glass frag. (Buried A)

Notes:

NOT SAVED: brick frag



Arbitrary 10cm level - ~~Fill~~ Fill from previous level transitioned to Buried A,
at 42 cmbs. Excavation continues.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

50-60: B₁ horizon 10YR 4/6 DK YW BN
compact f-sa/pw,

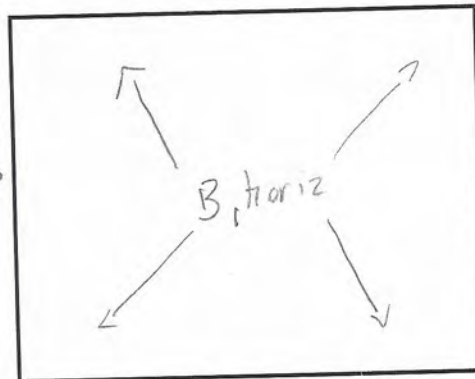
compact, very few cobbles + rooturbation

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Excavation continues.



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 6

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

60-70cm: B₁ w/cc flecking 10YR 4/6 ST BN

70-80cm: B₁ w/cc flecking 10YR 4/6 ST BN

charcoal (NS)

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Excavation continues.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cm

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

70-80cm: B₁ 10YR 4/6

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Excavation continues into sterile subsoil.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S PHASE IB

EU #: 6

Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cmbs

Sketch:

PGV

Stratigraphy:

80-90cm: Bz 104R 5/6 YW BN comp. FSA
compact



Artifacts:

NEM

Notes:

sterile. Excavation continues.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

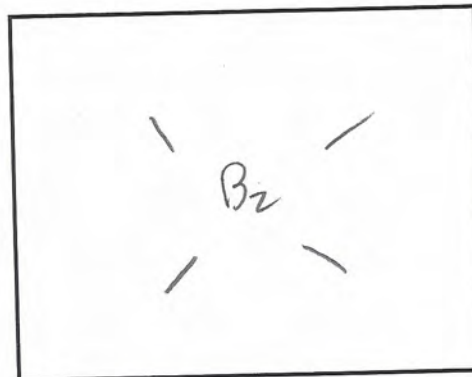
Level: 10 Depth: 90-100cm

Sketch:

PSN

Stratigraphy:

90-100cm: Bz 104R 5/6 YW BN



Artifacts:

Num

Notes:

Unit discontinued due to max depth reached + multiple levels of sterile
subsoil

FT #: /

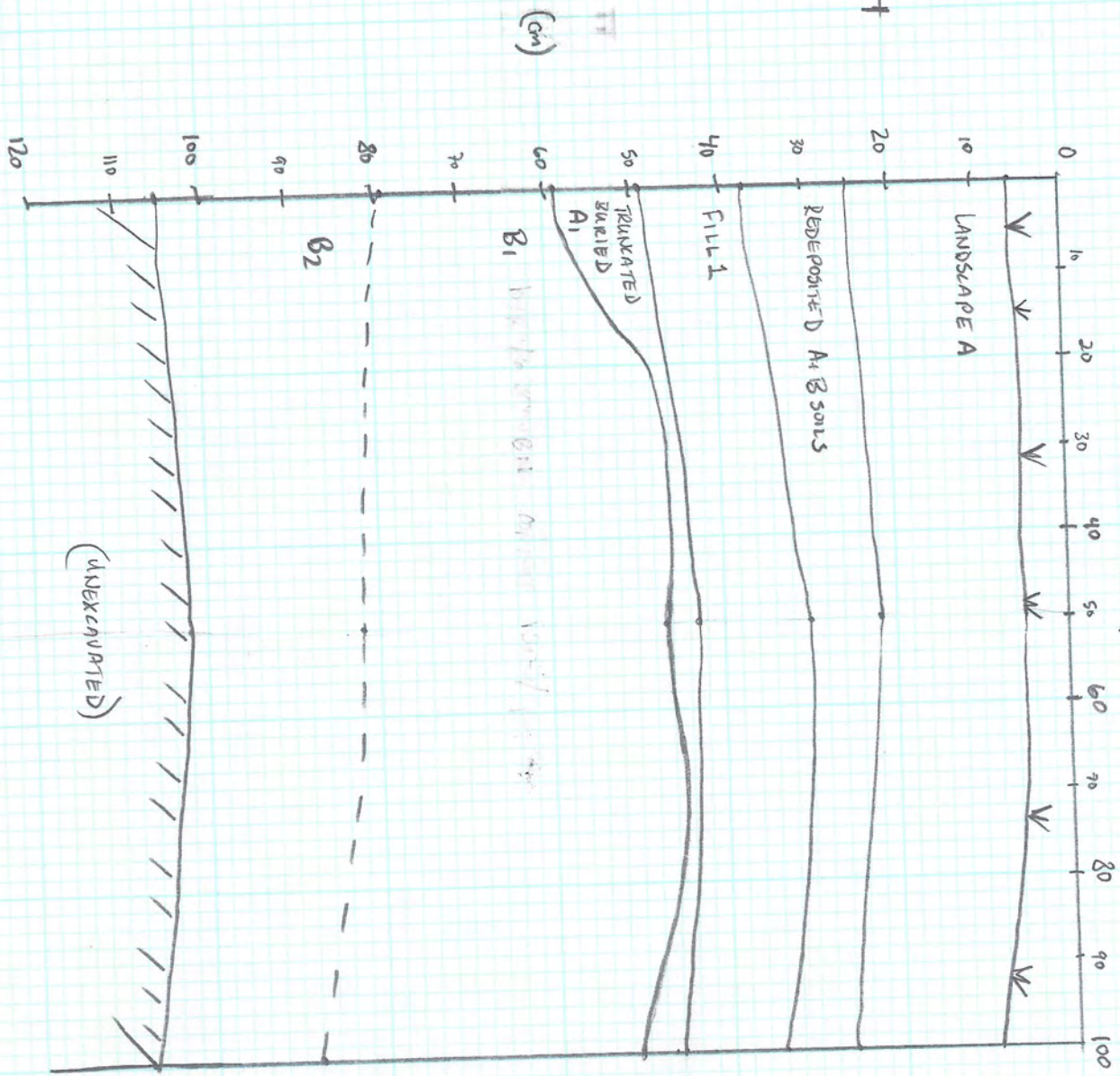
Sample #: /

Photos: EAST wall profile
(1263-1266)

(1.5cm)

EAST WALL PROFILE

(cm)



LANDSCAPE A: 10YR 3/3 F5a L0
DK BN

REDEPOSITED A+B: 10YR 4/3 BN Mottled w/
10YR 4/1 DK YW BN F5a5i

FILL 1: 7.5YR 4/10 ST BN M-CSA
w/ high concentration of pb, cb, pva
grv

TRUNCATED BURIED A1: 10YR 24/3 BN F5a L0

B1: 10YR 4/6 DK YW BN Compact F5a w/
pb, cb, root-turbation + some cc
flaking

B2: 10YR 5/6 YW BN Compact F5a

Project: ST. PETER'S

Site: PHASE 1B

Block: _____

EU #: 07

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____

FS#: 24, 28, 29

Dimensions: 1x1m

Long/Lat: 73°50'41.41" W 40°50'16.10" N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.14.19 - 11.15.19

Measuring System: Metric

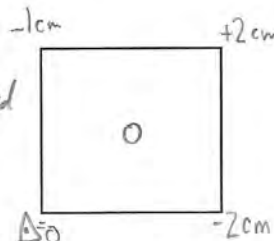
Datum: SW corner Arbitrary: 10cm Natural: _____

Excavators: AD, KCL

Sketch:

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EU-07 is located south of the existing grave markers and east of the supposed location of the Friend's Meeting House at the edge of the planted trees. EU-07 was randomly placed in the APE to satisfy LPC-approved and directed PHASE 1B field testing for this project and is designed to ascertain whether significant cultural resources are extant in the APE. Possible resources include historic deposits, structural remains, other features, human remains - all related to the Dutch + colonial history of the APE/area.



(BL-75', 15' Grid North)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N89/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE	0-22cmbs	10YR3/2 DKGYBN	LoLo
PEDEPEDIA B	18-41cmbs	10YR3/2 DKGYBN MOTT w/ 10YR4/4 DKYWB	LoSa w/ pb, b, brick frags - high density
PEDEP A, soil	39-49cmbs	10YR4/2 DKGYBN MOTT w/ 10YR4/4 DKYWB	LoSa / SaLo w/ pb, b, brick frags
DISTURBED, BULKED A1	46-66cmbs	10YR4/4 DKYWB MOTT w/ 10YR4/3 BN	SaLo w/ FeO staining - compact w/ pb, b, brick frags (some)
B1	63-80	10YR5/4 YWB	FSaLo w/ fir pb v. compact
B2	80-90	10YR5/6 YWB	FSa w/ pb - Extremely compact

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
25	PEDEP A+B 10-20cmbs	2 glass	(1)
28	PEDEP A+B 40-50cmbs	1 nail	(1)
29	PEDEP A 40-50cmbs	1 nail	(1)

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description

Sketch:

Closing Notes

EU-07 was extremely compact from 60-90cmbs and was discontinued in part due to extreme compaction before reaching max excavation depth of 100cmbs (1m). However, no significant cultural materials were encountered during excavation and the stratigraphy suggests a high amount of disturbance in the area.



Photos: Opening: 1274-1276; North wall Profile: 1288-1290

Samples: /

Project: St. Peter's

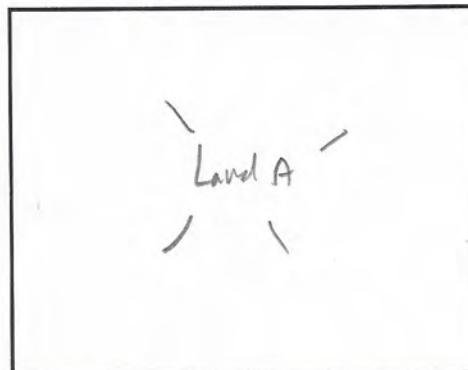
EU #: 07

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

-10 yr 3/2 V.DKGRBN Salo
0-10cmbs: Landscape A ↑



Artifacts:

None

Notes:

Some modern trash (small plastic bits). Some coal

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: opening: 1274-1276

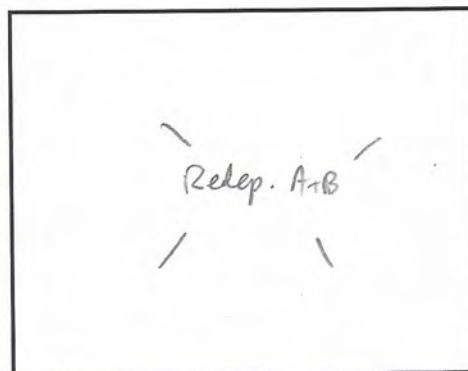
Level: 2 Depth: 10-20cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: I 10YR 3/2 v.dk gr bn Salo to 18cmbs

II 10YR 4/4 DKYLBW 18-20cmbs

II has high amount of angular & rounded pebbles, some coal & asphalt



Artifacts:

2 glass frags from strat II (FS 25)

Notes:

0-18cmbs: Landscape A 10YR 3/2

18-20cmbs: Redeposited A+B soils 10YR 4/4 DKYLBW

FT #: 1

Sample #: 25

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 07

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

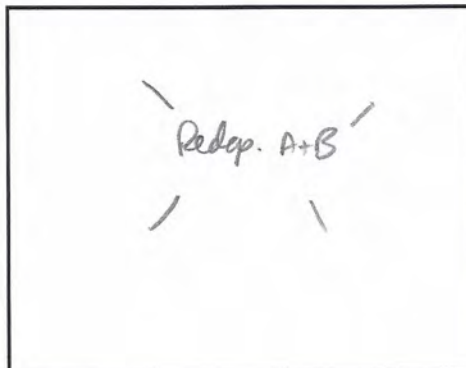
20-30 ~ 10 yr 3/2 V-DKGRBN mottled with
 umbs 10 yr 4/4 DK YELLOWISHBN
 Redep A+B
 - Loamy sand, loose
 - Pebbles and cobbles (fair amount)

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

- Brick frags (few), very small amount of coal



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

10YR 3/2 V-DKGRBN mottled w/
 Redep A+B 10YR 4/4 DKYLWBN Los a
 30-40cm. Loose

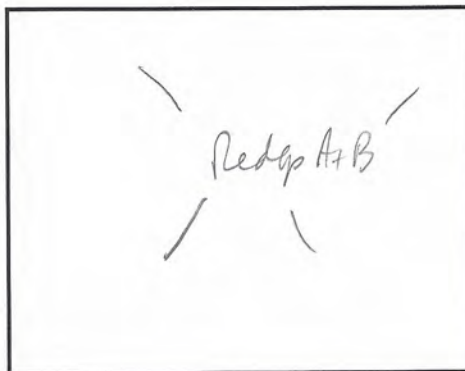
- Moderate amt of rounded & angular pebbles & cobbles

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Same coal & brick frags



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 7

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50

Sketch: ± N

II Stratigraphy: 10YR 4/4 DK YLW BN mottled w/
(REDEP A+B): 10YR 3/2 V. DK GR BN Lo Sa down
to strat change, then

III 10YR 4/2 DK GR BN mottled w/10YR 4/4
(REDEP A1): DK YLW BN SALO

Artifacts: II - Nail - FS 28 (REDEP A+B)

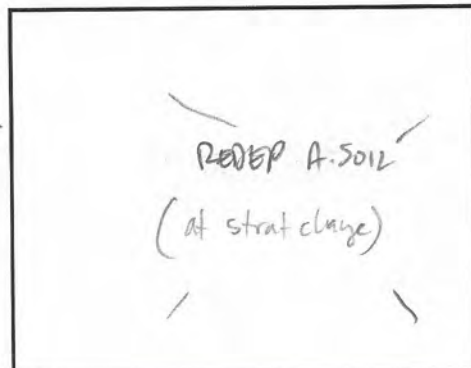
III - Nail - FS 29 (REDEP A1)

Notes:

Numerous rounded & angular
pebbles, coal & brick frags in both strata,
higher density in strat II

45cm

43cm



50cm

50cm

FT #: /

Sample #: 28, 29

Photos: /

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

DISTURBED - 10YR 4/4 DK YLW BN mottled w/10YR
BURIED A1 4/3 BN, SALO, iron oxide staining.
Compaction is increasing, moderately
compact

Artifacts:

None

Notes:

- Some rounded cobbles and pebbles
- Brick frag + coal in small amounts



FT #: /

Sample #: -

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 7

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy: 10YR 5/4 YLBN mottled w/
10YR 4/4 DK YLBN
Fine SaLo

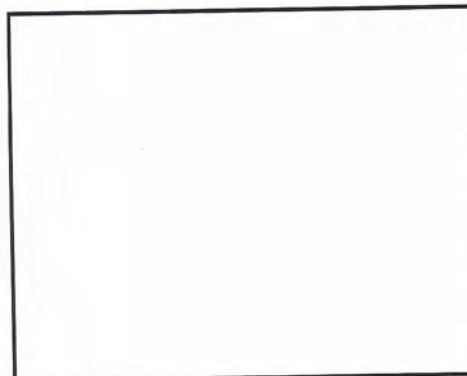
very few rounded pebbles

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Increasing compaction



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cm

Sketch:

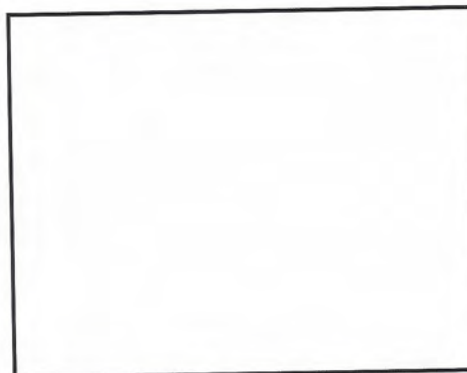
Stratigraphy:
- 10YR 5/6 YE BN, mottled with
10YR 5/4 YE BN, SiLo
- Extremely compact

Artifacts:

None

Notes:

Very compact with few PB, few bits of coal from wall.



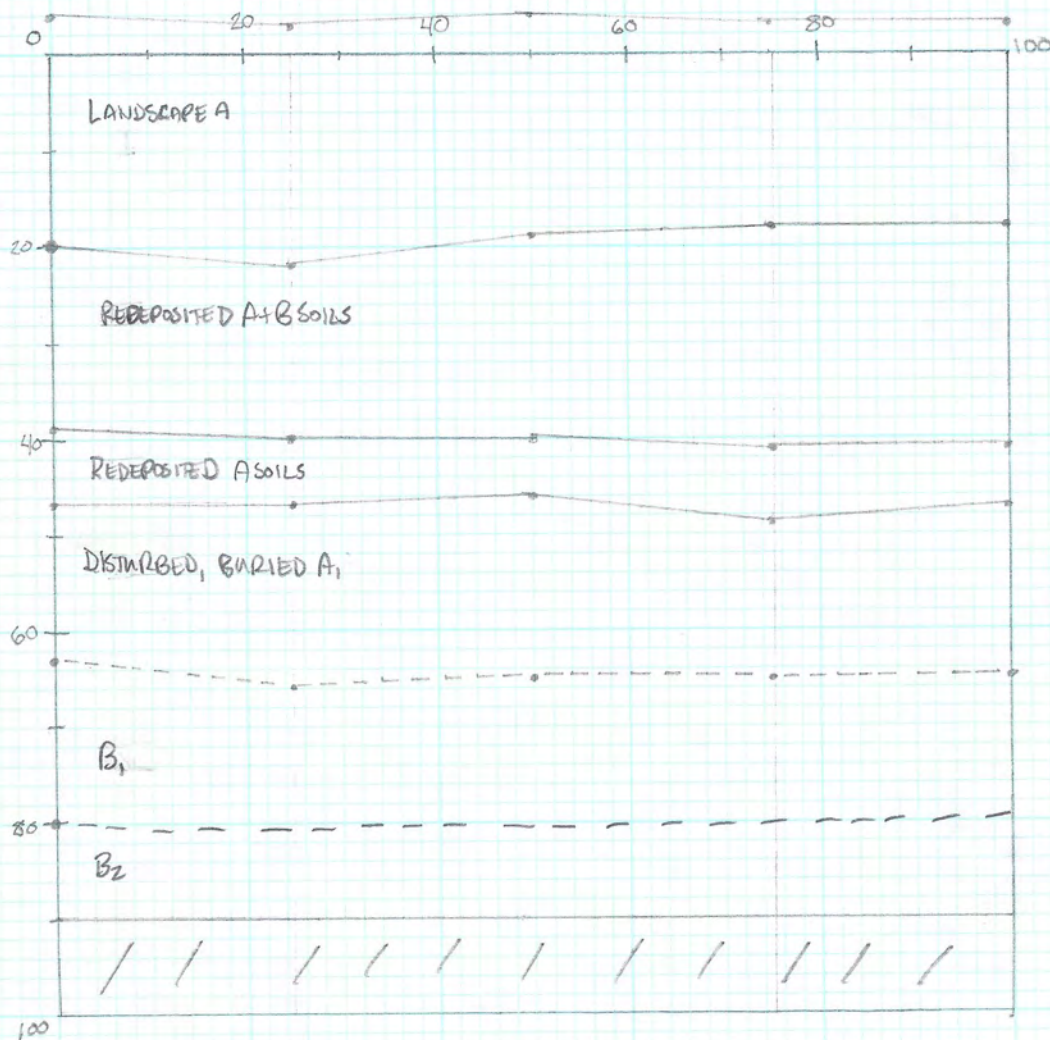
FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

CHRYSLIS ARCHAEOLOGY
 ST. PETER'S CHURCH
 PHASE 1B
 EU-07
 NORTH WALL PROFILE
 0-80 cmbs
 11.15.19
 KCL, AA

NORTH WALL PROFILE



LANDSCAPE A: 10YR 3/2 VDKGY BN S₁Lo

REDEPOSITED A+B SOILS: 10YR 3/2 VDKGY BN mott w/ 10YR 4/4 DKYWB N LoSa w/ high density of pb, cb, brick frags

REDEPOSITED A SOIL: 10YR 4/2 DKGYBN mott w/ 10YR 4/4 DKYWB N LoSa/S₁Lo w/ pb, cb, brick frags

DISTURBED, BURIED A₁: 10YR 4/4 DKYWB N mott w/ 10YR 4/3 BN compact S₁Lo w/ pb, cb + some brick frags

B₁: 10YR 5/4 YW BN V compact F₁Lo w/ pb

B₂: 10YR 5/6 YW BN Ex. compact w/ few pb.

Project: ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Site: PHASE 1B

Block:

EU #: 08

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION:

FS#: 23, 24, 26, 27

Dimensions: 1 x 1 m

Long/Lat: 73°50'41.46 "W 40°50'15.74 "N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.14.19 - 11.15.19

Measuring System: metric

Datum: SW corner

Arbitrary: 10cm

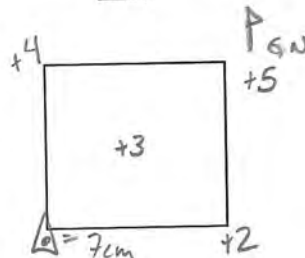
Natural:

Excavators: UNK, RR

Sketch:

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EU-08 is located further east along the baseline (100') heading towards the eastern edge of the APE roughly in the middle. The unit was arbitrarily placed to satisfy LPE-approved testing plan. The EU is outside of the supposed location of the Meeting House. Terrain is flat and open field.



(BL 100', 15' Grid South)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE A	0-21 cmbs	10YR 3/3 DK BN	FSA Lo
REDEP A+B	17-22 cmbs	10YR 3/3 DK BN Mott w/ 10YR 4/6 YWRN	FSA Si
FILL 1	20-47 cmbs	7.5YR 4/4 BN	MSA w/ pb+cb (high concentration)
REDEP A	40-57 cmbs	10YR 4/2 DK GY BN	Siv FSA w/ FeO ₂ staining
TRUNCATED BURIED A	46-79 cmbs	10YR 4/3 BN	Siv FSA
B1	69-93 cmbs	10YR 4/6 DK YW BN	Compact FSA
B2	89-100 cmbs	7.5YR 4/4 BN	compact FSA

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
23	10-20 cmbs Land A.	1 musket ball	①
24	20-30 cmbs Redep. A+B	1 bisect ceramic, 19 th cen. glass	①
26	40-50 cmbs Buried A.	1 ceramic bead	①
27	50-60 cmbs Bur. A.	2 porcelain shards	①

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
1	50-54 cmbs	NE QUAD	Very shallow post-hole w/ no associated artifacts

Sketch:

Closing Notes

EU-08 yielded three artifacts from intact buried A horizon (truncated due to above disturbance, but otherwise undisturbed)

Post hole feature was discovered, though it was very shallow (50-54 cmbs). It is possible that the original horizon / A₁ was stepped and graded - reinforced by the stratigraphical profile - which destroyed the remainder of the post hole. It could also be made in the Fill 1 soil was inside of the post-hole. In any case, it is disturbed. No associated artifacts were recovered and no significant cultural resources were encountered during excavation. It does appear, however, that this area of the APE is less disturbed (thicker A₁ layer) than in those closer to Westchester Ave. Will test this going forward.

Photos: Opening Views: 1269-1271

Closing: 1281

Samples: FT #1: 1277-1280

N wall Profile: 1282-83

No

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 08

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10cm

Sketch:

ASN

Stratigraphy:

0-10 cm LANDSCAPE A - 104R3/3 DKBN FSA Lo

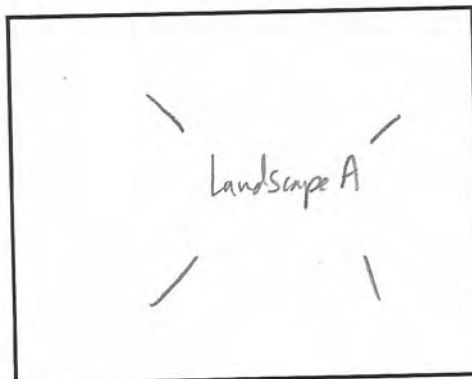
Artifacts:

NCM

Terracotta frag, amber glass frag (NS)

Notes:

Soil removed and level taken down to 10cms. Very dense Ao. Excavation continues.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20cms

Sketch:

ASN

Stratigraphy:

10-19cms: Land A 104R3/3 DKBN FSA Lo

19-20cms: Redep A/B 104R3/3 DKBN FSA Lo mottled/
104R4/6 YWBN FSA Si

Artifacts:

FS #23: 1 musketball (Land A.)

NS: window glass, wire nails

Notes:

Landscape A transitioning to what appears to be redeposited A/B soils, although more yellow than that seen in other units in the APE. Will determine what horizon this is as we continue excavation.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 08

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cm

Sketch:

AGN

Stratigraphy:

20-30 : Fill 1 7.5YR4/4 B/M Snw/pbcb



Artifacts:

FS#24 : 1 aqua 19th cen glass bottle frag, 1 possible
unglazed biscuit ceramic rim frag, green
bottle
glassw/cam (19th cen)

(Ns: brick frag,
window glass)
Notes:

Probably the same redeposited layer found across the site, though w/ more cobbles and less peagruel.

Artifacts from mixed context horizon. Excavation continues.

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch:

AGN

Stratigraphy:

30-40cm: Fill 1 7.5YR4/4 BN

cobbles / peagruels

Artifacts:

NCM



Notes:

Excavation continues.

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: St Peter's

EU #: 08

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cm

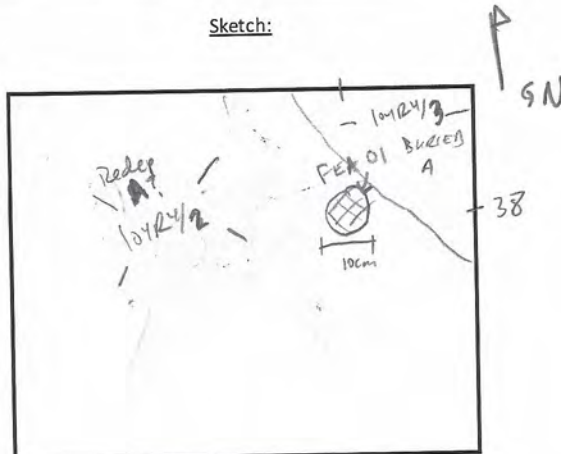
Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

40 - 43cm: Fill 1 75YR4/4 BN

43 - 50cm A1 Horizon (buried A)
10YR4/3 BN / 10YR4/2 DK4Y BN SiVFSa

(1) ceramic
Artifacts: bead: FS # 26 (Abandon)



Notes:

@ 43cm scraping A1

*See Feature 01 PAPERWORK FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
250cm / 1'8" Feat 1

A feature the first of the project, was discovered at 43cm while scraping the Buried A1. It is not known if the feature was in the level before as the fill is the 1st layer.

FT #: 1 - Post Hole

Sample #: /

Photos: Feature @ 50cmbs

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

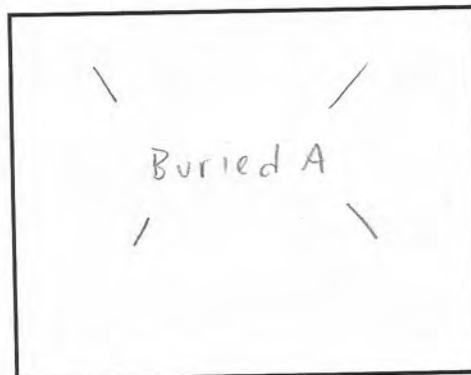
50-60cm 10YR4/3 BN SiVFSa
Buried A (Terminated?)

Artifacts: 2 porcelain FS # 27

(2) window glass (NS) oyster shell (NS)

Notes:

excavated Feat 1 50-54cm, terminated.



FT #: 1 - Post Hole

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 28

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

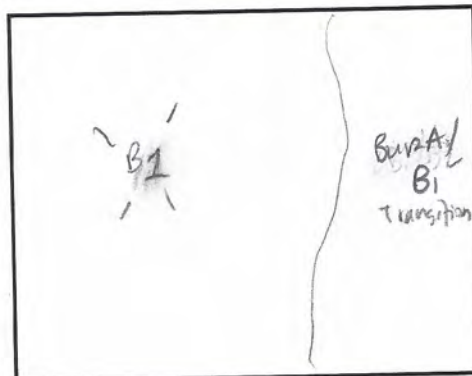
Bur A: 60-67cmbs ^{104124/3 BN} In Western 2/3 of unit
 B₁: 67-70cmbs ^{104124/6 DKYWBK Compact FSA}
 Bur A to 70cmbs in eastern 1/3 (transition layer in floor)

Artifacts:

Ncm

Notes:

less compact B layers than in other units - still same texture. B₂ in Western 2/3 of unit and B₁ in eastern 2/3 of unit - unit ^{gently} slopes to the east.



PGN

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

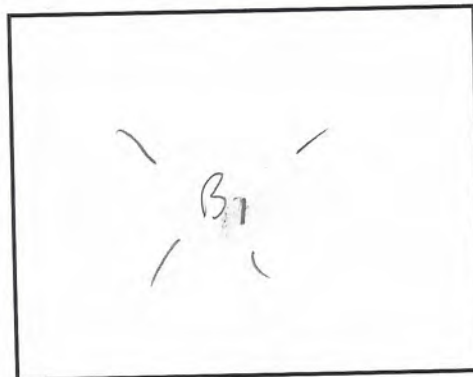
70-80: B₁ ^{104124/6 DKYWBK Compact FSA}

Artifacts:

Ncm

Notes:

Excavation continues into sterile B₁ layer.



PGN

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Project: ST. PETERS PHASE 1B

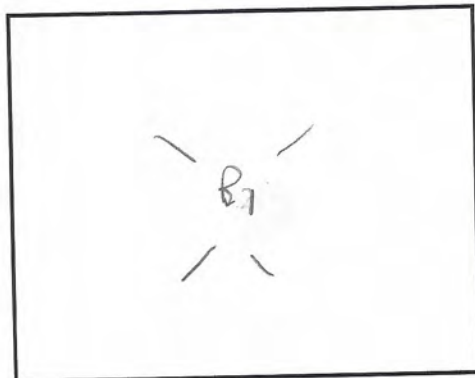
EU #: 08

Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

80-90cm: B₁ 10YR 4/6 DK YW BN Compact FSA



A
GN

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Excavation continues into sterile B₁.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

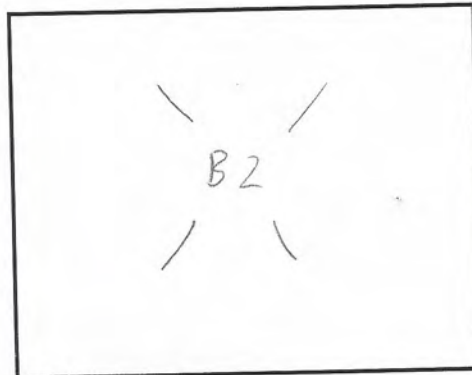
Level: 10 Depth: 90-100cm

Sketch:

GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

90-100cm: B₂ 7.5YR 4/4 BN Compact FSA



Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

discontinuing at 1m due to achievement of
maximum depth;
3 sterile levels prior to level 10

FT #: /

Sample #: /

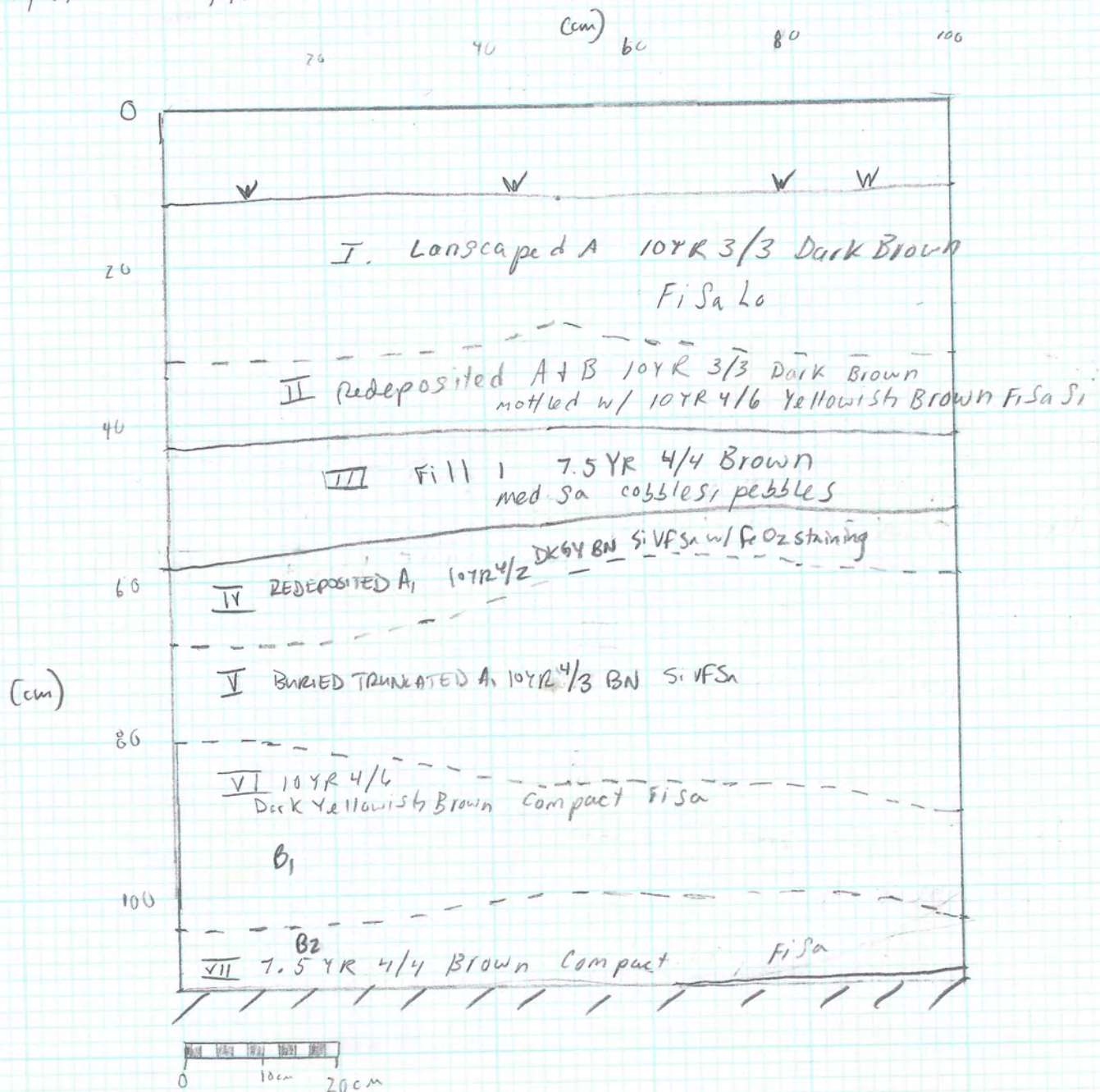
Photos: /

CHRYSAEIS ARCHAEOLOGY
PHASE IB

ST Peter's Church
EU 8
North Profile

0-100cm
11/15/19 LMK, RA

NORTH WALL PROFILE



Project: ST PETER'S **Site:** PHASE 1B

Feature #: 1

FS Number(s) _____

STRAT Buried A₁ **LEVEL** _____

SW Coordinates: N _____ E _____

Natural Stratum _____ **Arbitrary Level** _____ ()

Date: 11.14.19

Circle: (Metric) (Tenths)

Excavators: LMK, RQ

Datum: Surface / String **Coordinates:** ()

Mesh: (1/4) (1/8)

Unit Dimensions: lx/m

PHOTOS 1277-1280

Record Opening and Closing Depths below. Write depth in corresponding position on unit diagram (CORNERS + CENTER)



Methods: Shovel, trowel

Matrix Description and Interp: (Horizon, Munsell, Texture, Inclusions, Structure, Moisture, Disturbances)

Surrounding matrix = Buried A₁

Brief Description of Artifacts Recovered:

FS # _____ **Bags** _____

List field sampled items: (reason for discard and weight (if applicable))

Samples:

FS# _____ **Samples** _____

SITE ST. PETER'S PHASE VB FEATURE 01 STRAT LV.

Narrative: (Discuss excavation procedures, techniques, list maps / profiles / photos,)

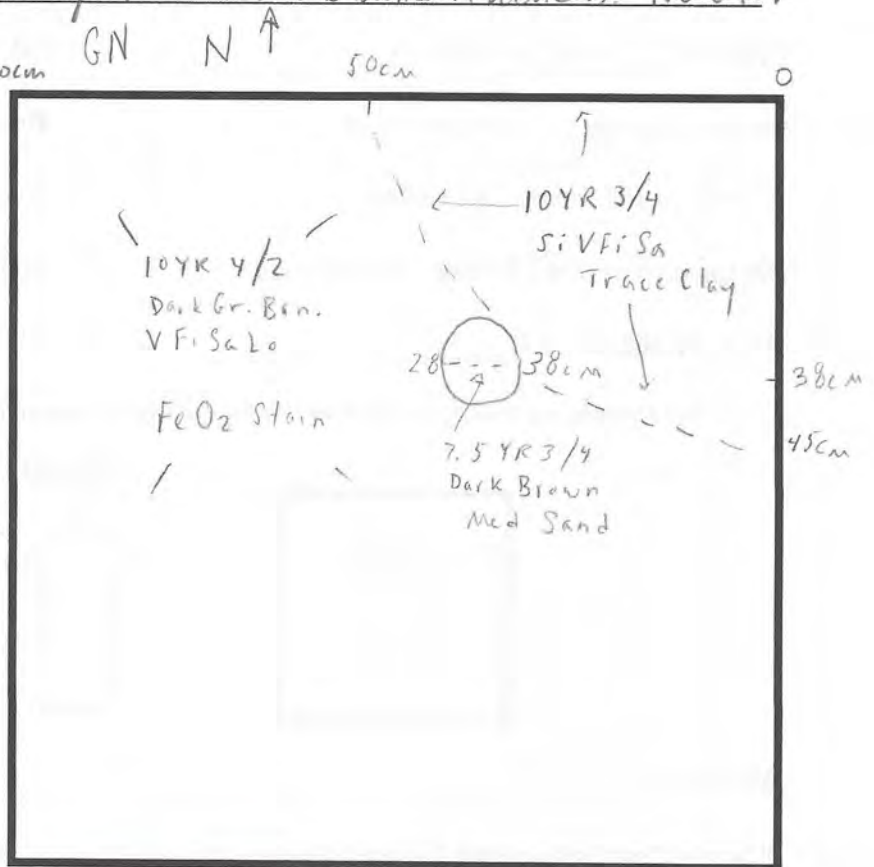
Post hole - circular feature appeared in floor of 40-50cm arbitrary level in the Buried A horizon. Feature fill is the redeposited/fill layer from above the Buried A horizon. No other post holes evident in floor.

Excavation will continue after feature documentation.

Feature disappeared at 54cmbs in

either the post-hole was partially destroyed when the area was stripped, leaving a shallow remnant that got filled in w/ the above layer's MSandy fill/Redeposited subsoils, or it is a modern post hole w/ no discernible edges in the above layers.

Notes - Feature fill.



(Sketchbox)

Sketch Diagnostics:

Formal Plan View drawn to scale on graph paper Must include Header, scale, north arrow, and key.

Project: ST Peter's Church

Site: PHASE 1B

Block: _____

EU #: 09

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____

FS#s: 30, 32

Dimensions: $1 \times 1 \text{ m}$

Long/Lat: 73°50'40.85 "W 40°50'15.44 "N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11/15/19 - 11.19.19

Measuring System: metric

Datum: NW corner Arbitrary: 10cm Natural:

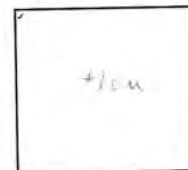
Excavators: LMK, RQ

Sketch: GN \uparrow

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EN-09 is located further east along the project baseline (@150') and was randomly placed to satisfy LPC-approved testing methodology. EN is outside of the known area of the Friends Meeting House and is a little further than halfway to the eastern boundary of the APC. Testing in this location is designed to assess whether significant cultural resources, in the form of historic deposits, features, or human remains associated w/ the 1st Quaker Meeting House or colonial Dutch reform church/graves.

 $\Delta^+ 5.5 \text{ cm} \quad + 0.5 \text{ cm}$ 

(EU-09: BL 150' 80' Grid North)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE A	0-32cumbs	10YR 3/3 DKBN	FiSa Si w/ roots
REDUCED D A/B	23-50cumbs	10YR 3/3 DKBN mott w/ 10YR 4/6 DKBWBN	SiFSA
TRUNCATED B ₁	42-60cumbs	10YR 4/6 DKBWBN	Compact w/ pb, cb
B ₂	48-75cumbs	10YR 5/6 YWBN	ex. compact FSA w/ pb, cb
C	70-86cumbs	10YR 6/6 BNW mott w/ 10YR 6/2 LBNGRY	ex. compact FSA w/ cb, pb + FeO ₂ staining
—			
—			

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
30	10-20cm Land A	1 bottle neck, 1 RW, 1 green glass, 1 amber, 1 clear glass	1
32	20-30cm	1 RW	1

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description

Sketch:

Closing Notes

Photos: opening: 1284-86 En 09 @ 60cmbs: 1299-1300, Ewell Profile: 1301-1303

Samples:

Project: ST. Peter's Church

EU #: 09

Level: 0 Depth: 10 cm

Sketch:

GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

0-10 cm Landscaped A
7.5YR 2.5/3 Very Drk Brn Silo

very few gravels

Artifacts: 1 green bottle glass (NS)
modern

Notes: opening level, 10 cm arbitrary.
Base of excavation still in
landscaped A horizon.



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: opening photo 1284-85

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cm

Sketch:

GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

Landscaped A 7.5YR 2.5/3
Very Drk Brn. Silo

*few gravels

Artifacts: @ 10-15 cm clear bottle neck + 1 P. 1 cm base.

@ 15-20 cm green glass frag.; glass

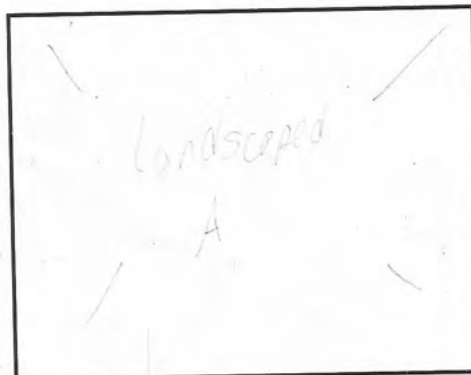
(NS) a poss. wheel (modern) black rubber

(NS) 2 clear window glass, 3 clear bottle

Notes: glass frag, both modern,

COG (NS); 1 brick frag (NS), 1 oyster shell (NS)

FS # 30



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: St. Peter's Church

EU #: 09

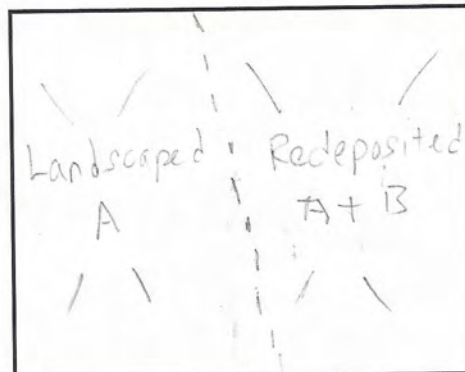
Level: 3 Depth: 20-30

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

20-25cm Land. A 10YR 3/3 Silts
25-30cm redeposited A+B
SiFiSa

Artifacts: FS # 321 Whiteware



Notes:

Lots of roots, compact
more pebbles & cobbles; increases

redeposited in eastern wall, western wall still Landscaped A

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cm

Sketch:

GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

level 4 transitioned
into Redeposited A+B

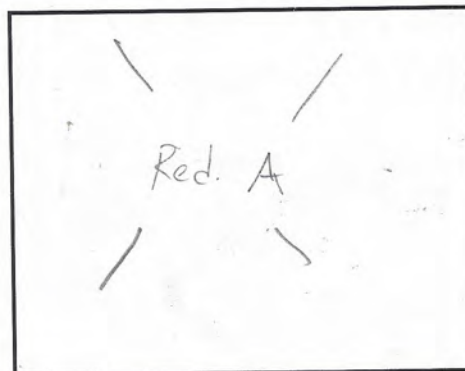
few cobbles, gravels

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

small roots, compact



FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 09

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cm

Sketch: GN A

Stratigraphy:

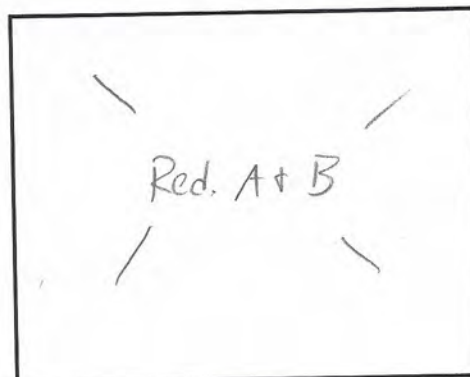
40-50cm Redeposited A+B

few cobbles, gravels, small roots

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:



FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch: _____

Stratigraphy:

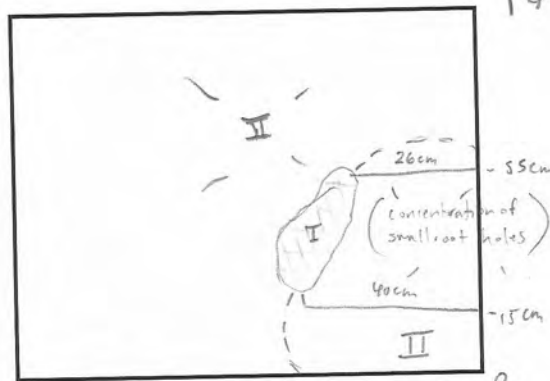
I: Amorphous soil: 104R4/3 silvsa (loose w/ ^{small} roots)

II: B2/C?: Very compact 104R5/6 Fsa w/ pb, cb

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:



An amorphous, vaguely ovalar spot of darker, softer soil appeared to the south of the center of the unit and is visible in the floor. A series of smaller holes observable in other subsoil layers in other EUs into AGE is also visible in the floor surrounding the amorphous soil deposit. These small holes are determined to be natural and are the result of small tree roots. No artifacts were found in this level and no associated staining is visible in the walls of the EUs. At this point, the amorphous stain will be photographed and recorded, but not given a feature designation.

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: Yes - @ 60cm (soil stain)

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 09

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch: GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

60-67cm BZ
poss c horizon



Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

the amorphous loose soil remained in tact down to ~67cm bgs. No cultural material was found. The possible root stains dotting the ground directly North and East of the amorphous slope disappeared with depth - see level 6 for more info.

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

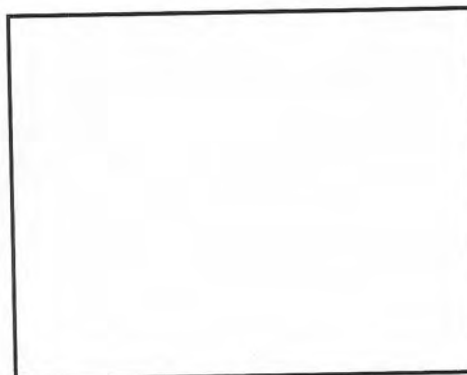
Photos: _____

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80

Sketch: _____

Stratigraphy:

c-horizon



Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

very compact - discontinued dvet to compaction, multiple sterile levels and subsoil

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Chrysalis Archaeology
ST. Peter's Church

Phase 1 B

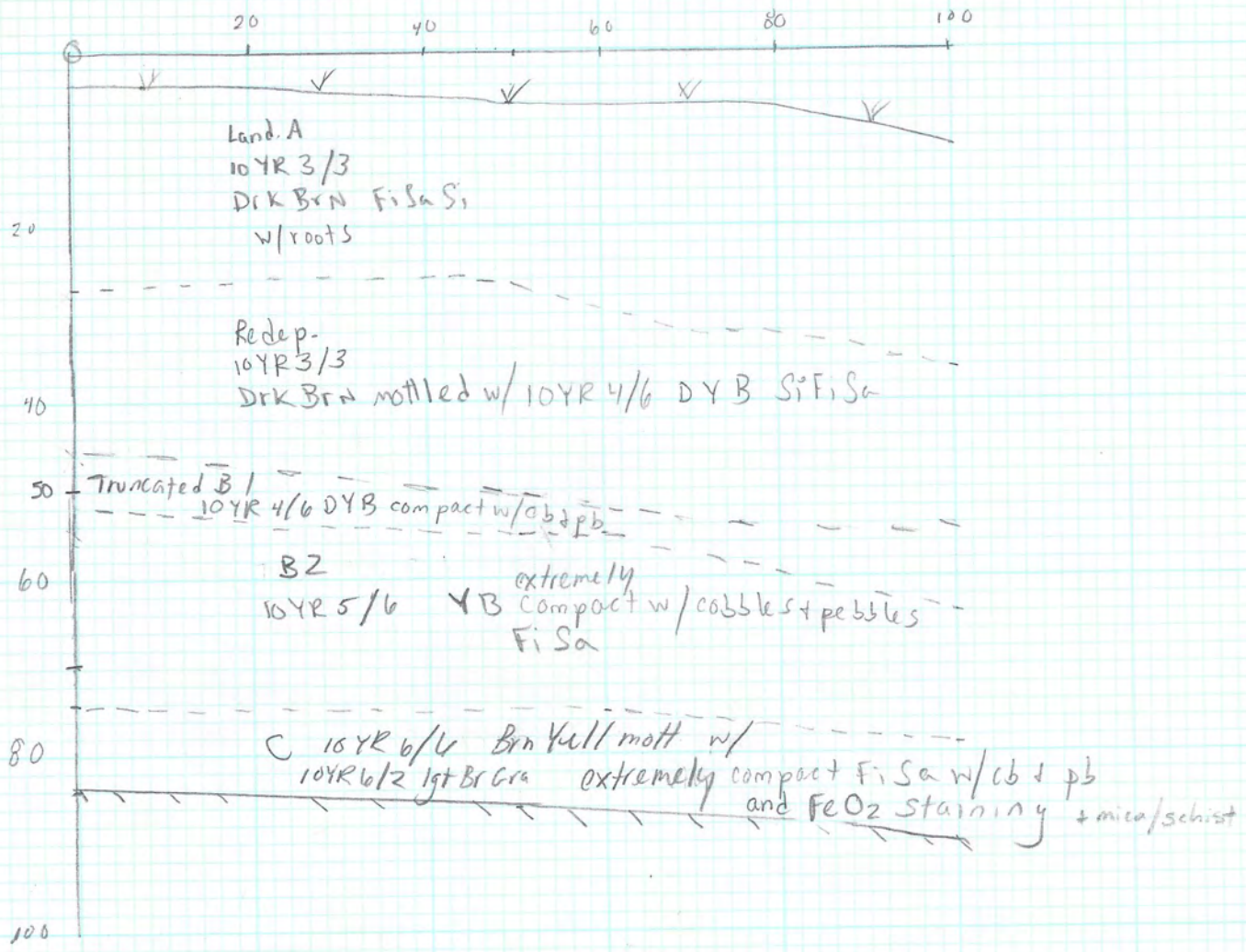
EV-09

0-80cm / 0-2'8"

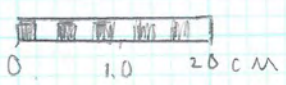
11/19/19

LMK RQ

East Wall Profile (cm)



note: vertical root disturbances throughout wall profile.



Project: St. Peter's
EU #: 10
Dimensions: 1m x 1m
Measuring System: Metric

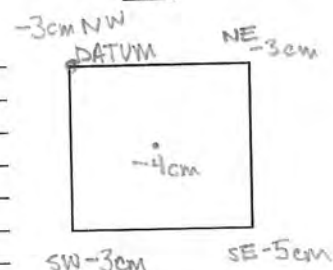
Site: PHASE 1 B
NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: _____
Long/Lat: 73° 50' 40.53" W 40° 50' 15.39" N
Datum: NW corner Arbitrary: ☒ Natural: ☐

Block: _____
FS#: 31, 33
DATES (BEGIN - END): 11/18/19 - 11/19/19
Excavators: AA, KCL

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

East side of APE, just south of graveyard.
Approximately 10m away from trees on all sides.

Sketch:



(BL 190'; 10' 6.2 North)

Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
<u>Strat I:</u>	<u>3cm - 19cm</u>	<u>10yr 3/2 V-DKGYBN Salo</u>	<u>Landscaping A Horizon</u>
<u>Strat II:</u>	<u>17cm - 58cm</u>	<u>10yr 3/3 DKBN Salo</u>	<u>A Horizon</u>
<u>Strat III:</u>	<u>46cm - 72cm</u>	<u>10yr 4/6 DKYWB N mottled w/ 10yr 4/2 DKGYBN Salo</u>	<u>C16</u>
<u>Strat IV:</u>	<u>70cm - 80cm</u>	<u>10yr 5/6 YLWBN mottled w/ 10yr 4/2 DKGYBN</u>	

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
<u>FS 31</u>	<u>Level 2 (10-20cm)</u>	<u>Strat II Metal wire nails, glass, porcelain</u>	<u>2 bag</u>
<u>FS 33</u>	<u>Level 3 (20-30cm)</u>	<u>Strat II Bones, glass frags, metal pieces</u>	<u>1 bag</u>

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
------	-------	--------------------	-------------

Sketch:

Closing Notes

Far less disturbed than western units.

Photos: 1291, 1292, 1313, 1314, 1315

Samples: /

Project: St. Peter's

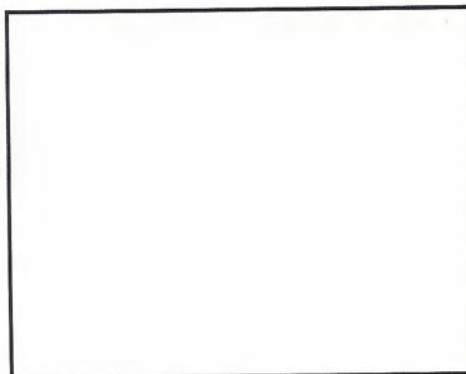
EU #: 10

I Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

-10 yr 3/3 DKBN Salo



Artifacts:

None

Notes:

Very few roots

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

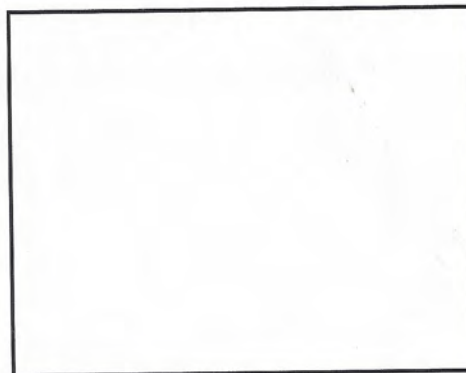
I Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

10YR 3/3 DKBN SALO.

- Some angular pebbles, shale,
coal, coal ash, slag



Artifacts:

Painted ww, plain ww,
terra cotta rw, metal wire, nails,
clear glass, amber glass, aqua glass

Notes:

FT #: /

Sample #: 31

Photos: /

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 10

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30

Stratigraphy:

I: 10 yr 3/3 DKBN SaLo
NW corner

II: 10 yr 3/3
mottled w/ 10 yr 4/6 DKYLBN SaLo
along N wall starts at 22cm to the west
of NE corner / Ends in E wall at 70cm S

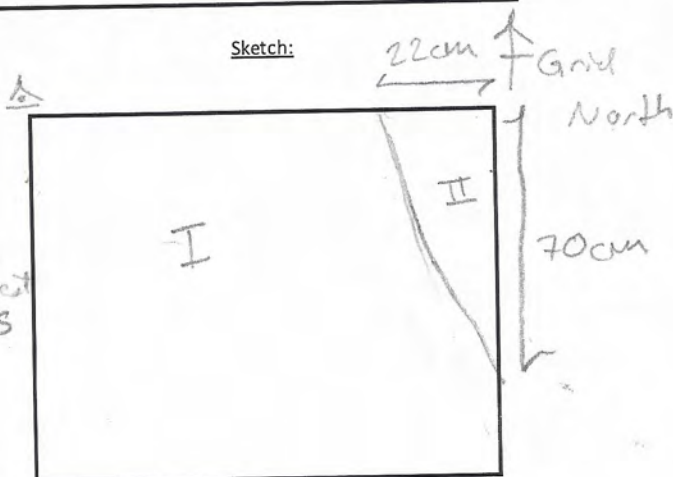
Artifacts:

Animal bones, few metal frags, some
broken glass

Notes:

strat change in band detailed above

Sketch:



FT #: _____

Sample #: FS33

Photos: _____

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40

Stratigraphy:

A) 10YR 5/4 YLBN mottled w/ 10YR 4/2 DKGYBN

B) 10YR 5/6 YLBN mottled w/ 10YR 4/3 BN

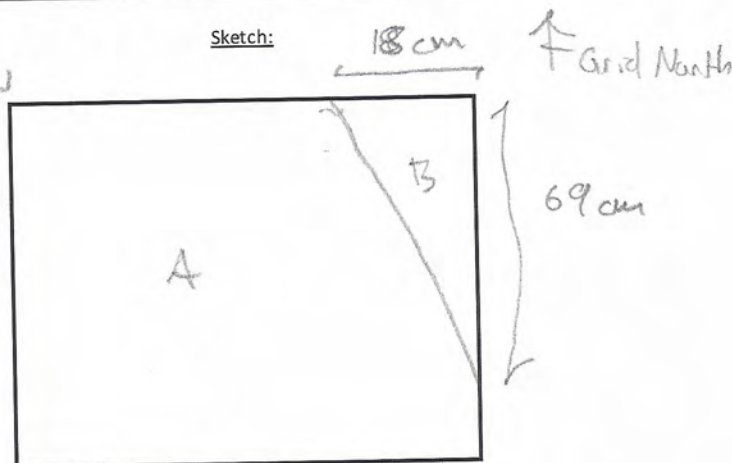
Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Some rounded pebbles & cobbles

Sketch:



FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 10

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

I = 10 yr 4/4 DKYLWBN - ends at 47 cm down approx - mottled w/

10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN Salo

II = 10 yr 5/6 YLWBN mottled w/ 10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN / Sandy clay Loam

SW = 10 yr 3/2 V-DKGYBN mott w/ 10 yr 5/6 YLWBN Salo

Artifacts:

- None

Notes:

- Lg angular cobbles
- Root action is increasing

60 cm
↑ N

SW

30 cm
East

N ↑

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

10YR 5/6 YLWBN mottled w/ 10YR 4/4 DKYLWBN
Sandy Lo

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Some rounded & angular pebbles

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Project: ST PETER'S

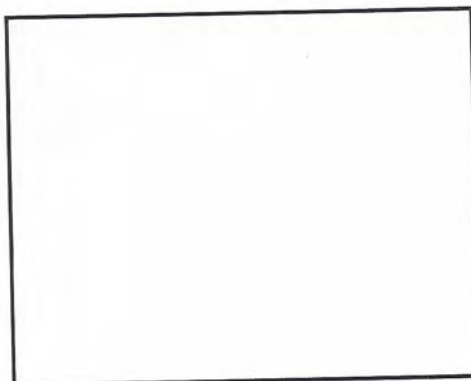
EU #: 10

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

-10 yr 4/6 DKYLWBN mottling from root
action 10 4/2 DRGYBN
Sandy Clay loam



Artifacts:

None

Notes:

Some root disturbance, few rocks both angular and rounded

FT #: —

Sample #: —

Photos: —

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80 cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

10YR 6/6 BN YLW mottled w/
10YR 3/2 V. DRGYBN
SACILo



Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Some angular & rounded pebbles, including
micaceous schist.
some root disturbance.

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: South profile

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGY

ST PETER'S CHURCH

PHASE IB

EU 10

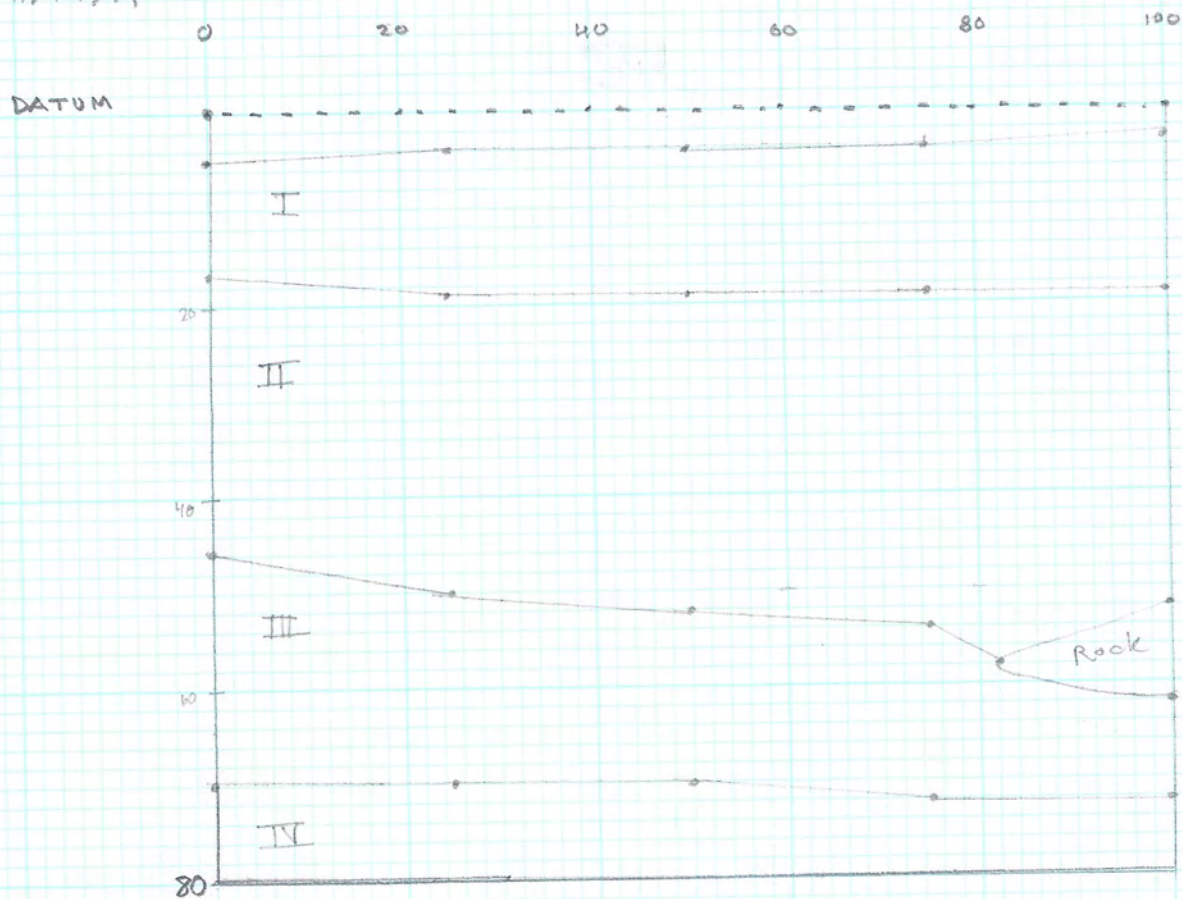
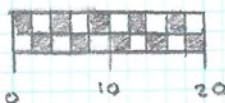
SOUTH WALL PROFILE

0-80 cm bs

AA, KCL

11/19/19

Scale (cm)



I = 10 yr 3/2 V.DKGYBN Salo - Landscape A Horizon

II = 10 yr 3/3 DKBN Salo - A Horizon

III = 10 yr 4/6 DK YLWBN mottled w/ 10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN Salo

IV = 10 yr 5/6 YLWBN mottled w/ 10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN

Project: ST. PETER'S

Site: Phase 1B

Block: 35

EU #: 11

NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION:

FS#s: 35

Dimensions: 1x1m

Long/Lat: 73°50'41.59" W 40°50'15.88" N

DATES (BEGIN - END): 11.19.19 - 11.21.19

Measuring System: Metric

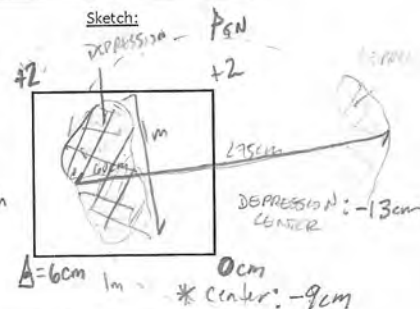
Datum: NW corner Arbitrary: 10cm Natural:

Excavators: LMK, RD

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

A surface anomaly was discovered during Phase 1B field testing. What appears to be a circular depression w/ a pathway leading from it was found near the baseline at 75'. EU-11 was placed on the western edge of this anomaly at the location of the deepest depression along the edge to ascertain its purpose.

(NW corner: 81.5' baseline, 3' S from baseline)



Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
LANDSCAPE A	0-21cmbs	10YR 3/2 VDKGY BN	Lo Sa
REDEP A-B w/ Fill 1	19-45cmbs	10YR 3/2 MOTT W/ 10YR 3/4 DKGY BN	Si MSA w/ pb, cb (highly compacted)
REDEP A	38-51cmbs	10YR 4/2 DKGY BN	Si VESA w/ FeO ₂ staining
BURIED/TRUNK A	45-75cmbs	10YR 4/3 BN	Si VESA w/ FeO ₂ staining - slightly compact
B ₁	70-100cmbs	10YR 4/10	VESA - slightly compact

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
35	40-50 BUEA	Ceramics (ironstone)	(1)

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
------	-------	--------------------	-------------

Closing Notes

No features or different stratigraphy was found in EU-11. The depression has no clear below surface expression. The pathway (enhanced) leading away from the depression is probably modern as the stratigraphy in EU-11 and across the site all indicate extensive modern disturbances. No significant cultural materials encountered. EU was discontinued at 100cmbs in B₁ soil after multiple sterile levels b/c it was clear that no cultural materials would be found as intact subsoil horizons were encountered.

Sketch:



Photos: 1304-1310: opening;

Samples:

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 11

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10cms

Sketch:

GN

Stratigraphy:

Landscape A + soil

Artifacts:

modern trash (NS)

Notes:

first 10cm arbitrary level yielded no features or significant resources. The EU was taken down 10cm at the 4 corners of the center/depression staying almost at surface level. This will be the methodology going forward. A yellow brick or other material is visible in the floor and will be assessed in the next level.



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20cms

Sketch:

GN

Stratigraphy:

Landscape A : 10-20cms

Artifacts:

NCM - some window glass + wire nail frags (NS)

Notes:

No features or ^{significant} cultural materials. Brick remains in situ - excavation will continue via shovel scraping in the next level to determine if it is articulated.



(B) Brick

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 11

Level: 3 Depth: 20-30cms

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

Land A 20-22cms

Redep A+B 22-30cms w/ increased cobbles, pb

Artifacts:

SAYRE + FISHER C°
SAYREVILLE, NJ

MODERN/MACHINE MADE
BRICK (yellow/fire?) (NS)

NCM

Notes:

Landscap A transitioned to redeposited A+B soil seen across the site at 22cms. The brick seen in previous levels was taken out of this layer and was not articulated. cobbles + pebbles increased w/ depth. Excavation continues.



↑ GN

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 4 Depth: 30-40cms

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

Redeposite A - 30cm - 40cm in NW, NE, SE

Buried A 37-40cm in SW quadrant
cobbles, pebbles

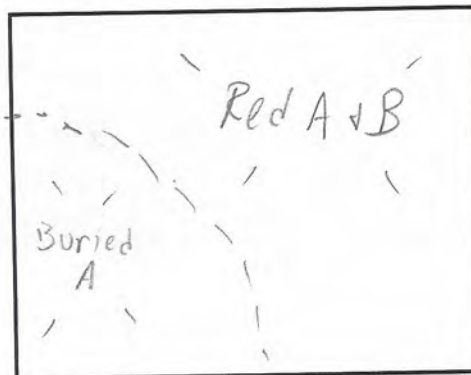
Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

cobbles, pebbles, gravels

Buried A in SW quadrant - redeposite A+B ? Base of excavation for rest of EU.



↑ GN

FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 10

EU #: 11

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50cmbs

Sketch:

PGW

Stratigraphy:

Redep A+B in eastern segment of EU: 40-50cmbs
compact

Buried A in remainder of EU: 40-50cmbs

Artifacts:

FS# 35 → ceramics (5) (BURA)

NS: window glass, shell (oyster), 3x10 nails - corroded

Notes:

Redeposited A+B still present in the eastern section of the EU, although it is getting smaller. It appears to be mixed w/ a paler brown - TBD in profile. Buried A continues in the rest of the EU. Excavation continues



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60cm

Sketch:

GNP

Stratigraphy:

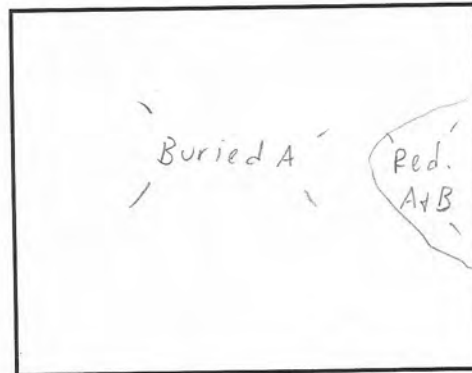
50-60 Buried A
cmbs
cobbles

Redep A+B - 50-60cmbs in eastern edge.

Artifacts: oyster shell, nails unid., window glass +
anthracitic coal (NS)

Notes:

Buried A continued to base of excav.
Pocket of "Red A+B" continues - present in east - see sketch
with FeO₂ staining and compact with cobbles, pebbles



FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: ST. PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 11

Level: 7 Depth: 60-70cm

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

60-70cm: Buried A

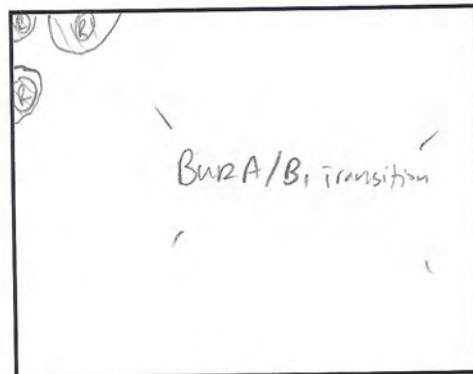
65-70cm: B₁ mottling at transition in western section

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Buried A continues into this level w/ B₁ mottling coming through, especially in the western segment of T6 unit.
No cultural materials found. Continuing excavation.



FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Level: 8 Depth: 70-80cm

Sketch:

GN ↑

Stratigraphy:

B₁ 70-80cm

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:



FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: 1

Project: ST PETER'S PHASE 1B

EU #: 11

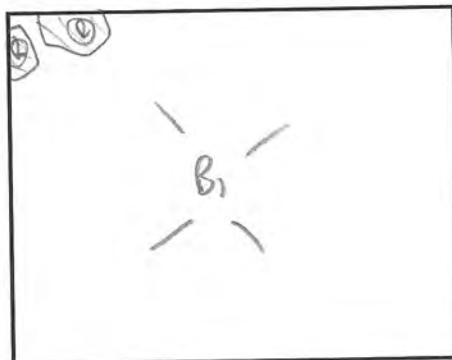
Level: 9 Depth: 80-90cm

Sketch:

PGN

Stratigraphy:

80-90 cm B₁



Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

excavation continues

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

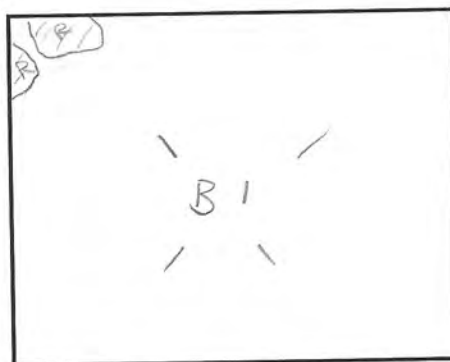
Level: 10 Depth: 90-100cm

Sketch:

CN ↑

Stratigraphy:

90-100cm B₁



Artifacts:

(NCM)

Notes:

terminated at 1 meter,
prior 3 levels were sterile.

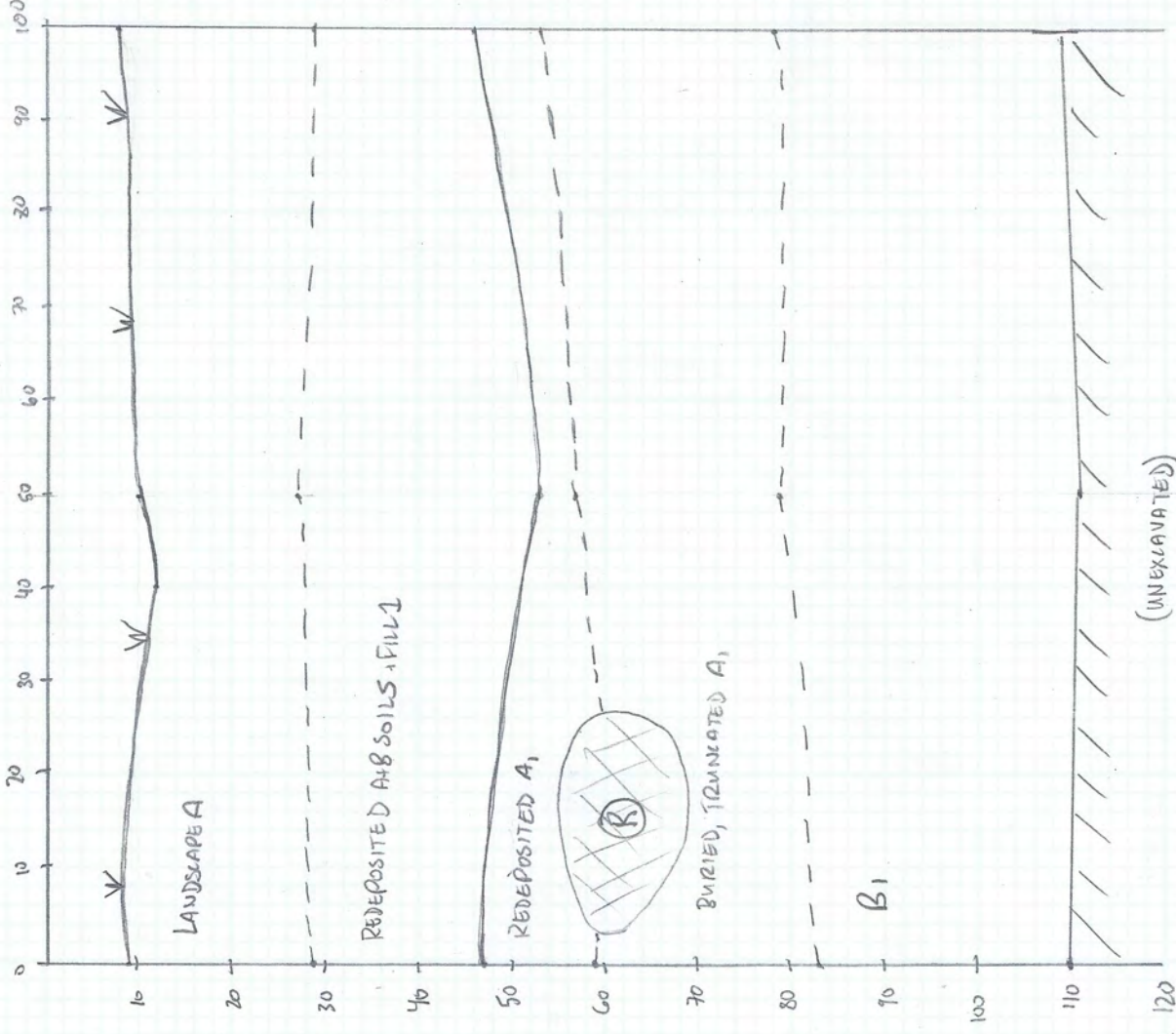
FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

NORTH WALL PROFILE

(Cum)



200m

(R) : Rock

W : surface

(Cum)

CHARISMUS RECH.
ST. PETERS PHASE 1B
SURFACE ANOMALY / DEPRESSION

EU-11

11.11.14

LINE, Q, Q



(6.5')

7.5'

8.5'

3'

8.5'

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

100'

(slight)
depression
1m
100'

100'

100'

100'

100'

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100'

100'

open field

depression

1m

1m

1m

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1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

1m

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270cm

110°

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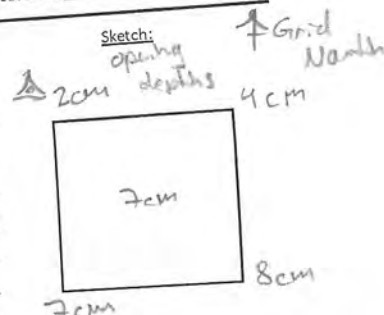
Chrysalis
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

EXCAVATION UNIT FORM

Project: ST PETER'S Site: PHASE 1B Block: 34
EU #: 12 NAVD88 SURFACE ELEVATION: FS#: 34
Dimensions: 1m x 1m Long/Lat: 73°50'39.78 "W 40°56'15.03 "N DATES (BEGIN-END): 11/19/19 - 11/20/19
Measuring System: Metric Datum: NW corner Arbitrary: ☒ Natural: ☐ Excavators: AA, KCL

Opening Notes (Purpose of excavation, environmental conditions, sketch of opening depths)

EU 12's SW corner was established 5m east of marker 225' and 2m south of baseline. It is located on the east side of the APE in a low-lying area between two slightly raised landforms.



Matrix (Overall)

Soil Type	Total Depths (N88/BGS)	Munsell / Texture	Description
Strat I	2cm-10cm	10YR 3/2 V-DK GYEN	Solo AO Horizon
Strat II	11cm-41cm	10YR 3/3 DK LBN	10YR 3/2 V-DK GYEN Solo
Strat III	25cm-46cm	10YR 4/4 DK YLWBN	10YR 4/2 DK GYBN Solo
Strat IV	43cm-60cm	10YR 4/6 DK YLWBN	10YR 4/2 DK GYBN C10

Artifacts

FS #	Strat	Description of Artifacts	# of Bags
FS34	I	2 sherds	1

Features

FT #	Depth	Quad/Section of EU	Description
------	-------	--------------------	-------------

Closing Notes

Boulders impeded further excavation.

Sketch:



Photos: Opening - 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320 Closing-

Samples:

Project: ST PETER'S

EU #: 12

Level: 1 Depth: 0-10 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

- 10 yr 3/2 VDKG YBN Salo

Artifacts:

- 2 sherds (FS 34)

Notes:

Concrete and brick frags, Few glass frags

FT #: /

Sample #: FS34

Photos: Opening - 1316-1320

Level: 2 Depth: 10-20 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

7.5YR 3/2 DKBN

Sandy loam, higher clay content than level 1

Artifacts:

None collected

Notes:

Concrete & brick fragments, modern plastic, wood fragments, angular pebbles, slate fragments, rounded cobbles, angular cobbles & straw

Stones in the floor are unarticulated, loose rubble/field stone

GRID NORTH

□ = Stone

FT #: /

Sample #: /

Photos: /

Project: St. Peter's

EU #: 12

Level: 3 Depth: 20-35 cmbs

Sketch:

↑ Grid North

Stratigraphy:

- 10yr 3/2 v. DKGYBN mottled w/
7.5yr 4/4 SaClLo
BN

Artifacts:

- None

Notes:

- Lots of large rounded and angular rocks
- Same cobbles/boulders in floor as in level 2



▣ = Rock

FT #: _____

Sample #: _____

Photos: _____

Level: 4 Depth: 35-40 cmbs

Sketch:

↑ GRID NORTH

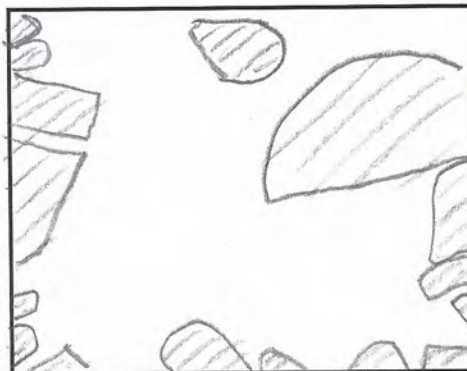
Stratigraphy: 7.5yr 4/4 brown mottled w/
10yr 3/2 v. DKGYBN SaClLo
Some angular & rounded pebbles

Artifacts:

NEM

Notes:

- Same cobbles/boulders in floor as in level 3, + more



▣ = Rock

FT #: 1

Sample #: 1

Photos: _____

Project: St Peter's

EU #: 12

Level: 5 Depth: 40-50 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

- 10 yr 4/4 BKYLWBN mottled with
10 yr 4/2 BKGRBN, from root action

Artifacts:

- None

Notes:

- Large rocks remaining in situ have been further excavated, revealing them to be boulders



FT #:

Sample #:

Photos:

Level: 6 Depth: 50-60 cmbs

Sketch:

Stratigraphy:

7.5 yr 4/4 BROWN
CL to

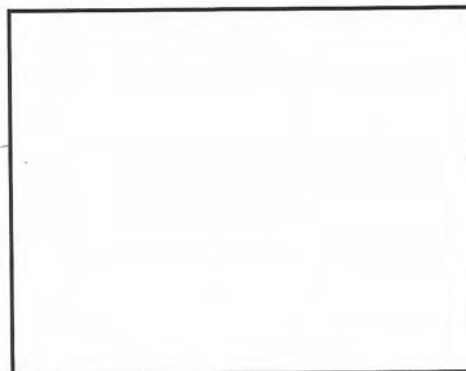
Some angular & rounded
pebbles & cobbles

Artifacts:

NCM

Notes:

Boulder from above continues downward into the floor.
EU halted due to rocky disturbance.



FT #:

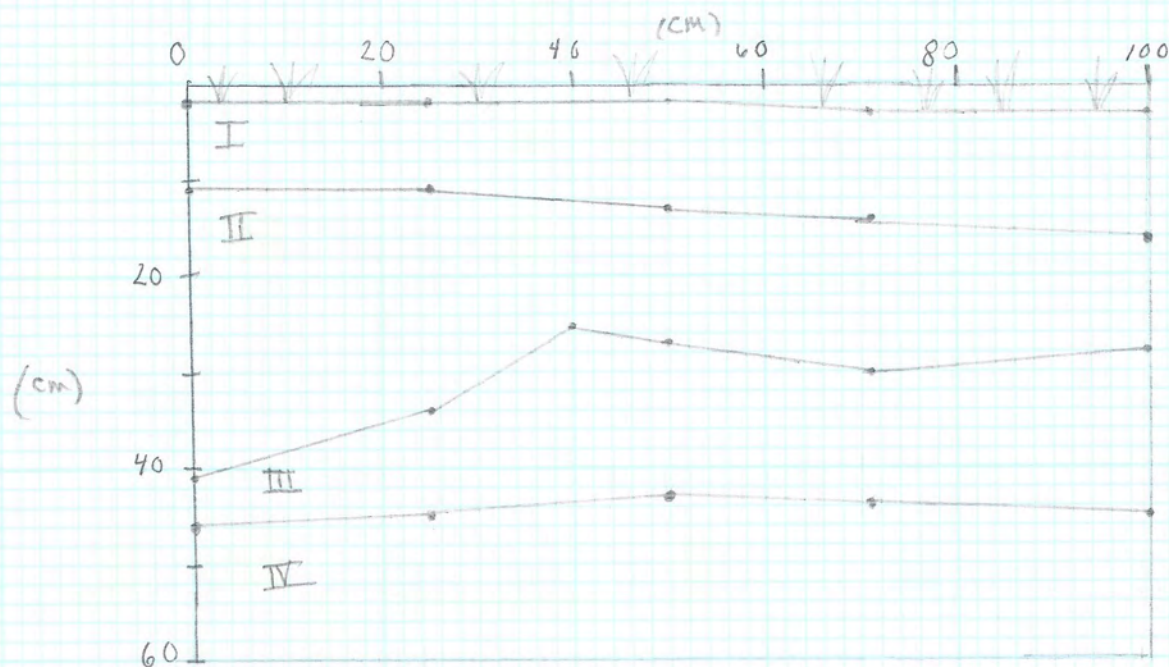
Sample #:

Photos:

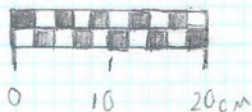
CHRYSLIS ARCHAEOLOGY
 ST. PETER'S CHURCH
 PHASE 1B
 EU-12
 N WALL PROFILE
 0-60 cmbs

NORTH WALL PROFILE (cm)

KCH, AA
 11-20-19



I: 10 yr 3/2 v. DKGYBN SaLo-AO Horizon
 II: 10 yr 3/3 DK BR mott 10 yr 3/2 v. DKGYBN SaLo
 III: 10 yr 4/4 DKYLWBN mott 10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN SaClLo
 IV: 10 yr 4/6 DKYLWBN mott 10 yr 4/2 DKGYBN ClLoam



ROSEANNE'S
CAMERA

100

#	Description	Direction	Date
0287	OPENING EU-01	N	11/04/19
0288	GENERAL VIEW/ PRE-PICTURES	S	11/04/19
0289	" " " "	(W?)	11/04/19
0290	" " " "	E	
0291	" " " "	N	
0292	OPENING EU-02	N	
0293	OPENING EU-02	N	
0294	EU-01 charcoal concentration @ 50cmbs NW corner	NE	
0295	" " " " "	NE	
0296	" " " " "	NE	
0297	West Wall Profile EU-01	W	11/05/19
0298	" " " " "	W	
0299	" " " " "	W	
0300	Historic deposit (possible) - EU-02	E	
0301	" " " " "	E	
0302	" " " " "	E	
0303	EU-05 opening view	E	
0304	" " " " "	E	
0305	EU-02 N wall Profile	N	11/06/19
0306	" " " "	N	
0307	" " " "	N	
0308	EU-02 S wall Profile	S	
0309	" " " "	S	
0310	" " " "	S	
0311	EU-03 opening	S	
0312	" " " "	S	
0313	EUS - W wall profile	NW	11/7/19
0314	" " " "	NW	
0315	EU4 - opening	NE	
1255	EU3 - N wall profile	NE	11/8/19
1256	" " - " "	NE	
1257	" " - " "	NE	
1258	" " - " "	NE	
1259	" " - " "	NE	
1260	EU 4 - Excavation in progress	NW	

Orange
Lumix

Orange
mud
(leak's)

#	Description	Direction	Date
1261	EU 4-Exc. in progress	NW	11/8/19
1262	EU 6 Opening View	NW	I
1263	" " " "	NW	I
1264	EU 6 EAST WALL PROFILE	E	11/13/19
1265	" " " "	E	I
1266	" " " "	E	I
1267	EU 4 North WALL PROFILE	N	11/14/19
1268	" " " "	N	11/14/19
1269	EU 8 Opening View	W	11/14/19
1270	" " " "	W	I
1271	" " " "	W	I
1272	CREW ACTION SHOT - PROFILE EU-04	N	I
1273	" " " "	N	I
1274	EU 7 Opening View	NE	I
1275	" " " "	NE	I
1276	" " " "	NE	I
1277	FEA 01 in EU-08 @ socombs	E	I
1278	" " " "	E	I
1279	" " " "	E	I
1280	" " " "	E	I
1281	EU-08 closing	N	11/15/19
1282	EU-08 N Wall Profile 0-100 cmbs	N	I
1283	" " " "	N	I
1284	EU-09 opening	NE	I
1285	EU-09 opening	N	I
1286	Crew working	E	I
1287	Crew working	N	I
1288	EU-07 North Wall Profile	N	I
1289	" " " "	N	I
1290	" " " "	N	I
1291	EU 10 - Opening	NE	11/18/19
1292	" " " "	NE	I
1293	Crew working		I
1294			I
1295			✓

*More room for
artifacts on
paperwork

[illegible]

St. Peter's Church Phase IB FS LOG

FS	STP/EU	QUAD	STRAT	DEPTH (cmbs)	CONTENTS	# BAGS	DATE	NOTES
1	G-04	-	Redeposited A and B	22	Swastika coin "1910"	1	5-Feb-20	
2	F-06	-	Disturbed A1	55	3 glass fragments	1	5-Feb-20	
3	F-07	-	Ab (trunc)	30-40	3 glass fragments	1	5-Feb-20	
4	F-08	-	Ab (trunc)	20-30	3 glass fragments	1	7-Feb-20	
5	F-08	-	Demo I	30-40	1 pipe stem, 2 glass fragments, UID nails (3)	1	7-Feb-20	
6	F-10	-	Demo I	13-23	2 cobalt blue glass fragments	1	7-Feb-20	
7	F-08	-	Demo I	40-50	Shell, 4 metal fragments	0	7-Feb-20	discarded in lab
8	F-13	-	Demo I	15-20	3 glass fragments, 1 metal fragment	1	10-Feb-20	
9	E-02	-	Ab (trunc)	30-40	1 cut nail	1	10-Feb-20	
10	N-02	-	Ab (trunc)	40-50	2 UID metal, 1 nail	1	10-Feb-20	
11	N-03	-	Ab (trunc)	30-40	1 glass fragment	1	10-Feb-20	
12	N-04	-	Ab (trunc)	30-40	1 bottle base fragment	1	10-Feb-20	
13	M-03	-	Ab (trunc)	38-46	1 whiteware	1	12-Feb-20	
14	N-08	-	Ab (trunc)	30-40	1 porcelain	1	12-Feb-20	
15	N-08	-	Ab (trunc)	40-50	1 aqua glass base fragment, 1 pipe stem	1	12-Feb-20	
16	V-03	-	A1	10-20	3 glass fragments	1	12-Feb-20	
17	U-02	-	Ab (trunc)	5-40	2 ceramic sherds, 1 shell fragment	1	14-Feb-20	
18	U-05	-	Landsaped A	0-10	1 buffware, 4 whiteware	1	14-Feb-20	
19	T-05	-	Landsaped A	0-10	1 pipe stem	1	14-Feb-20	
20	I-15	-	Ab (trunc)	12-40	glass fragment, button	1	14-Feb-20	
21	I-13	-	Ab (trunc)	18	gray saltglazed stoneware sherd with handle	1	17-Feb-20	
22	C-01	-	Redeposited A and B	30-32	1 green transister (glass)	1	17-Feb-20	discarded in lab
23	C-02	-	Ab (trunc)	50-60	2 tin glazed redware sherds	1	17-Feb-20	
24	K-01	-	Ab (trunc)	50-60	1 redware (refined, Staffordshire	1	17-Feb-20	
25	K-04	-	Ab (trunc)	40-50	2 glass fragments, 1 possible metal coin or button	1	18-Feb-20	
26	K-05	-	Ab (trunc)	48-60	multiple glass bottle fragments	1	18-Feb-20	
27	K-07	-	Ab (trunc)	60-70	1 terracotta lip fragment	1	18-Feb-20	
28	K-10	-	Ab (trunc)	40-50	cobalt blue glass fragments	1	18-Feb-20	
29	J-01	-	Redeposited A and B	26-46	Whitewares (19), graphite	1	19-Feb-20	discarded in lab
30	J-04	-	Redeposited A and B	18-50	embossed glass fragment	1	19-Feb-20	discarded in lab
31	J-14	-	Ab (trunc)	30-60	glass bottle base	1	20-Feb-20	
32	J-09	-	Redeposited A and B	27-37	nail	1	21-Feb-20	discarded in lab
33	J-10	-	Fill I	40-50	13 ceramic sherds	1	21-Feb-20	
34	O-01	-	Demo II	45	bone	1	25-Feb-20	
35	M-02	-	Ab (trunc)	60-65	bone, pipe stem, glass	1	10-Feb-20	
36	EU-13	SE	Ab (trunc)	32-40	bottle lip, 2 nails	1	26-Feb-20	
37	EU-13	NE and SI	Ab (trunc)	40-50	glass, metal fragments	1	26-Feb-20	
38	EU-13	NW	Disturbed A1	40-50	brick, shell, 1 nails	1	26-Feb-20	
39	EU-13	NE	Ab (trunc)	40-50	axe head	1	26-Feb-20	
40	EU-13	NW	Redeposited A and B	30-40	1 cut nail, 1 stoneware	1	26-Feb-20	
41	EU-13 Ext.	SE	Ab (trunc)	30-40	unidentified metal, 1 bead	1	27-Feb-20	
42	EU-13 Ext.	SE	Ab (trunc)	40-50	2 nails	1	27-Feb-20	
43	EU-13 Ext.	SE	Ab (trunc)	40-50	unidentified nail	1	27-Feb-20	
44	EU-13	NW	West Wall	40-50	Penny "1993"	1	27-Feb-20	
45	EU-14	SW	Ab (trunc)	28-40	4 unidentified nails, green glass fragment	1	27-Feb-20	
46	EU-14	N	Disturbed A1	35-40	1 cut nail, 5 unidentified nails	1	27-Feb-20	
47	EU-14	S	Ab (trunc)	50-60	glass, buff earthenware	1	27-Feb-20	

Appendix D:
Artifact DataBase

St. Peter's Church Phase IB - Artifact Catalog

FS	cat no	Quantity	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Decoration II	Color	Pattern	Form	Manufacture Technique	Date Range	Dated by	Reference	Notes	Species	Status
1	66	1	Commercial/Communication	Coin									1910			One side has a boy on a horse with lettering "THE EXCELSIOR MEDAL/ SHOE FOR BOYS JULY 1910"; The other side has a swastika emblem with a four leaf		Retained
2	12	1	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Green							Bottle glass fragment		Retained
2	13	2	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Colorless		Base and Body					Bottle base fragment		Retained
3	59	3	Household	Hollowware	Common Glass				Green									Retained
4	11	3	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Colorless							Bottle glass fragments		Retained
5	29	1	Architectural	Plate Glass	Common Glass				Colorless									Retained
5	27	3	Architectural	Nail	Ferrous Metal							Indeterminate				Corroded		Retained
5	28	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	White Ball Clay	Incised				Pipe stem					Incised diagonal line		
5	30	1	Household	Hollowware	Common Glass				Colorless			Indeterminate						Retained
6	3	2	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Blue, Cobalt		Body		1840s - early 1900s	Color	www.sha.org/bottle/			Retained
7	73	3	Architectural	Indeterminate	Iron						Indeterminate					Corroded		Culled/Dis carded
7	72	1	Faunal	Shell Fragment													Clam	Culled/Dis carded
8	24	3	Household	Bottle	Common Glass				Colorless		Neck, Finish and Base	Mouth Blown, General	Mid 1870s to Early 20th Century	Prescription Finish	www.sha.org/bottle/	Prescription lip; medicine bottle; body and base mend		Retained
8	25	1	Architectural	Nail	Ferrous Metal							Indeterminate				Corroded		
9	60	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron							Cut	1805 - Present	Manufacture	Miller et al 2000	Corroded		Retained
10	51	2	Architectural	Indeterminate	Iron						Indeterminate					Corroded; possible hinge		
10	50	1	Architectural	Nail	Ferrous Metal							Indeterminate				Corroded		Retained
11	19	1	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Pink		Body							Retained
13	61	1	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware					Base		1815 - Present	Ware	Azizi et al 1996			Retained
14	18	1	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware					Body		1815 - Present	Ware type	Azizi et al 1996	Possibly molded		Retained
15	57	1	Household	Hollowware	Common Glass				Aqua		Base							Retained
15	58	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	White Ball Clay	Incised		White		Pipe Stem					Incided vertical line		Retained
16	63	2	Household	Hollowware	Common Glass		Embossed		Amber		Body					Embossed "... R E .../...T TO BE USE/OR SOLD/...TO..."		
16	62	1	Household	Hollowware	Common Glass				Colorless		Base					Possible tumbler		Retained
17	23	1	Household	Tableware, General	Stoneware	Stoneware	Colored Glaze		Yellow, Mustard		Rim							
17	22	1	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	Field Dot	Blue		Body		1816 - 1841	Field Dot printed decoration on both sides				Retained
17	20	1	Faunal	Shell Fragment	Shell						Oyster						Oyster	
17	21	1	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware							1815 - Present	Ware	Azizi et al 1996			Retained
18	48	1	Household	Tableware, General	Earthenware		Unglazed		Buff		Rim							Retained
18	49	4	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware/White Granite	Molded Pattern				Rim		1860s	Classical Motif	www.jefpat.maryl			Retained
19	17	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	White Ball Clay					Pipe stem					Undecorated		Retained
20	45	1	Household	Tableware, General	Common Glass				Aqua		Body							Retained
20	44	1	Personal	Button	Clay				White		Button					Circular; 2cm diameter		Retained
21	35	1	Household	Tableware, General	Stoneware	Salt Glazed, Gray/Buff Bodied	Albany-Type Slip		Gray		Handle		early 19th Century - Early 20th Century	Albany Slip	www.jefpat.maryl			Retained
22	68	2	Electrical	Transister Glass	Common Glass				Blue-Green				early 1950s	Type	semiconductormuseum.com			Culled/Dis carded
23	43	2	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Redware	Tin Glazed				body		1640 - 1800	Tin Glaze	Janowitz 2008	Tin glaze on one side		Retained
24	64	1	Household	Tableware, General	Earthenware	Earthenware			Brown, Dark/Mustard		Body					Staffordshire-type		Retained
26	10	73	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Colorless							Bottle glass fragments		Retained
27	1	1	Activities	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					Rim							Retained
28	2	2	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass				Blue, Cobalt		Body		1840s early 1900s	Color	www.sha.org/bottle/			Retained
29	71	1	Other		Graphite													Culled/Dis carded
29	71	19	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware												Culled/Dis carded
30	69	1	Household	Tableware, General	Common Glass				Colorless		Indeterminate					Embossed "B"		Culled/Dis carded
31	40	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass				Green		Base							Retained
32	68	1	Architectural	Nail	Ferrous Metal							Indeterminate				Corroded		Culled/Dis carded
33	26	13	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Flow Printed	Indeterminate	Blue	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		1878 - 1920	Decoration	www.jefpat.maryl	Spall		Retained
35	55	1	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Porcelain	Undecorated		White		Rim							Retained
35	56	7	Faunal	Bone												3 fragments; 4 scrap	Indetermi	
35	54	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	White Ball Clay			White		Pipe Stem							Retained
35	53	1	Household	Tableware, General	Common Glass				Amber		Body							Retained
35	52	2	Architectural	Plate Glass	Common Glass				Colorless									Retained
36	46	2	Architectural	Nail	Iron							Cut	1805 - Present	Manufacture	Miller et al 2000	Corroded		Retained
36	47	1	Household	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass				Colorless		Finish	Mouth Blown, General	Mid 1870s to Early 20th Century	Prescription Finish	www.sha.org/bottle/			Retained

[illegible]

Appendix E:

Unanticipated Discoveries Plan



To: City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
The Bluestone Organization

From: Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A., R.P.A., Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. and Christopher Ricciardi,
Ph.D., R.P.A.

Re: Unanticipated Discoveries Plan and Human Remains Protocol for the Proposed
Westchester Square Development Project, Bronx (Bronx County), New York

Date: June 18, 2020

I. INTRODUCTION

The Bluestone Organization (Bluestone) contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to provide all Cultural Resource Management (Archaeological) services for the proposed Westchester Square Development Project. The proposed project will develop a subdivision of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery parcel located in the Westchester Square section of Bronx County, New York (Map 01). Phase IB archaeological field testing occurred October to November of 2019 and February of 2020 (Chrysalis 2020). Based on the results of the field testing, Chrysalis recommends the implementation of an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) and associated Human Remains Protocol (HRP) for all future project actions at this parcel. This UDP and HRP is provided to Bluestone and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) for concurrence and enactment for the duration of the project.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of a portion of New York City Block 3848 Lot 6. Lot 6 is part of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and Cemetery parcel (St. Peter's), a portion for which is a designated New York City landmark also listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 1983, NYC LPC 1976). The Landmark Designation consists of the Church property (Block 3848, Lot 18) and a portion of the cemetery yard (Block 3848, Lot 6). The project site consists of the 0.65-acre remainder of Lot 6 that lies outside the landmark designated portion of the property (Map 02). The project area is bordered by Westchester Avenue to the west, Herschell Street to the south, Butler Place to the east, and Seabury Avenue to the north.

New York
4110 Quentin Rd
Brooklyn, NY 11234
Phone: 718.645.3962

Laboratory
2119 East 34th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11234

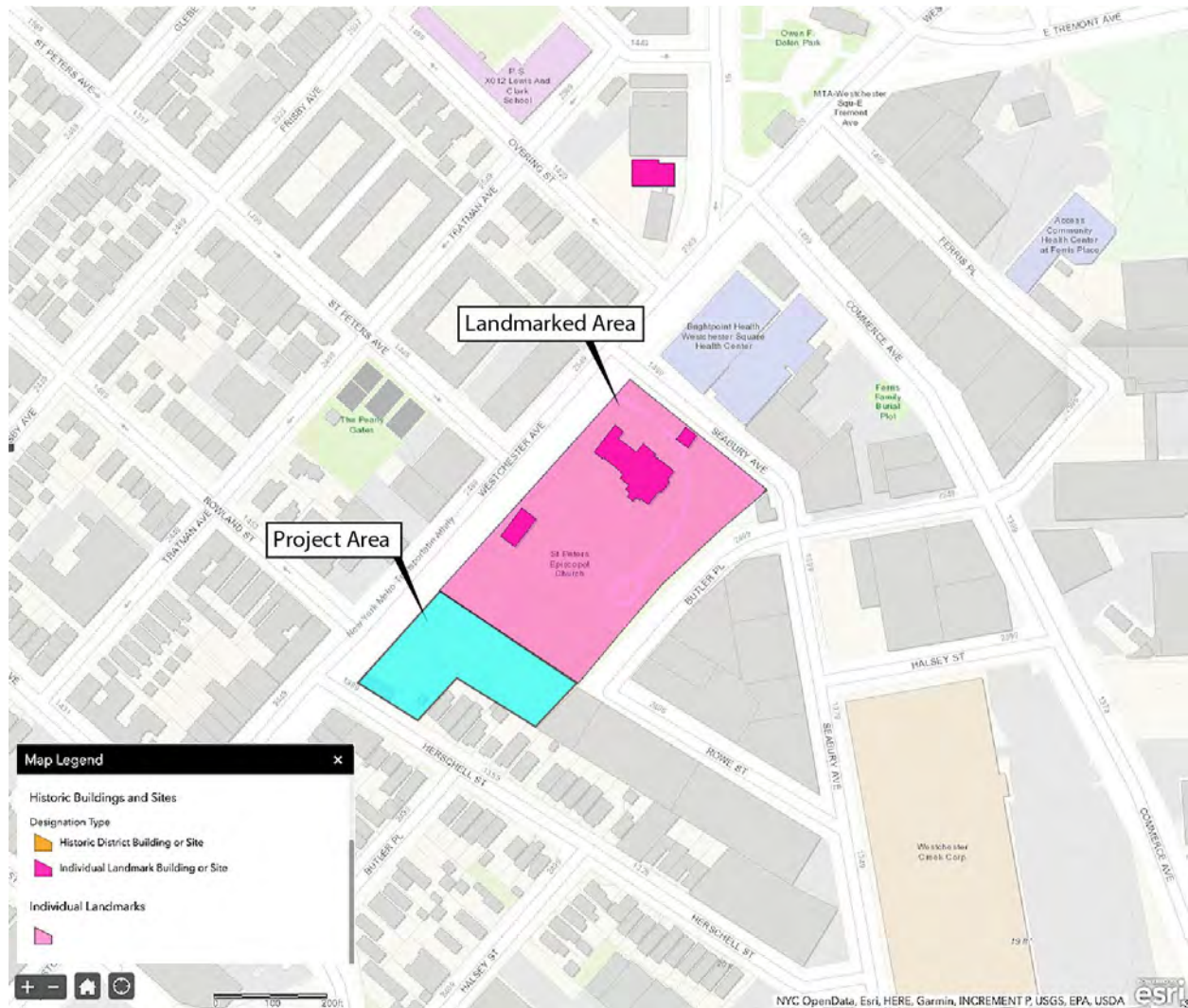
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Based on the results of the Phase IA Documentary Study (Chrysalis 2019), it was determined that the site had the potential to contain significant buried cultural resources, including, but not limited to, unmarked burials that would be impacted by the proposed development of the APE. As a result, the APE was subject to Phase IB Archaeological field testing.

Stratigraphical information gleaned from Phase IB field testing of the APE indicated a high amount of modern disturbance across the site (Chrysalis 2020). No significant archaeological resources and no human remains were encountered during Phase IB field testing. As a result, the archaeological sensitivity of the APE is considered low, denoting that significant cultural resources in the form of historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains are not anticipated to remain in the project area. However, as the APE lies adjacent to a NYC Landmarked area and historic cemetery, Chrysalis recommends that subsequent project work be subject to an UDP and HRP.

The purpose of the UDP and HRP is to document the procedures to be followed if on-site construction activities expose unanticipated, potentially significant, buried, *in situ*, cultural resources and/or human remains within the APE.

This Unanticipated Discoveries Plan and Human Remains Protocol conforms with NYC LPC's *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (NYC LPC 2018); the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800); the New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA); NY SHPO's guidelines (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002); the (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA).



Map 02: NYC Street map (OASIS Project 2019).

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Bluestone Organization proposes a housing development to be located along Westchester Avenue and south of the extant church buildings and cemetery in an unused portion of the St. Peter's Church and Cemetery property. The project incorporates a subdivision of St. Peter's Church (Block 3848/Lot 6) and the corner property (Block 3848/Lot 1). Project work will include the demolition of the existing building on the corner of Westchester Avenue and Herschell Street (Block 3848/Lot 1). It will merge the zoning of Block 3848 Lots 1, 6 and 18.

The first phase of the proposed development project will be located at the northern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and approximately 61' of frontage along Westchester Avenue and extending eastward to the rear of the site. The building will include approximately 155,045 gross square feet (GSF) of residential space, 6,926 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 16,721 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces). Phase 2 will be located at the southern portion of the site, with a 10' setback from the sidewalk and approximately 165' of frontage along Westchester Avenue. Phase two will include approximately 99,757 GSF of residential space, 7,657 GSF of community facility/retail/commercial space, and 10,179 GSF of cellar space (including parking and mechanical spaces) (Bluestone Organization 2019).

Per Bluestone Organization's Development Bid "the large unused tract of land south of the cemetery creates an unbalance on the site. The concept is to juxtapose the church with a midrise mixed-use building on the vacant portion of the site. The new structure will be set back from the street line". The setback will allow the continuation of the wrought iron fence that runs along the entire Westchester Avenue frontage, and it creates a front yard to match the street wall established by the church and chapel.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Westchester Square Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and Bronx/3848/6 (p/o)
LPC PUID (If Yet Assigned)	
Applicant Name	The Bluestone Organization
Lead Agency (Contact Person)	Housing Preservation and Development

III. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

The proposed project development area is located in the Westchester Square neighborhood of the Bronx, Bronx County, New York. The neighborhood is in the eastern section of the Bronx and is bordered on its eastern end by Westchester Creek. The project's APE is bound by Westchester Avenue to the west and Herschell Street to the south. The eastern boundary is divided between a private industrial lot at the corner of Butler Place and Rowe Street and residential lots that front Herschell Street. The APE sits within the present-day St. Peter's Episcopal Church complex and south of its existing cemetery.

The St. Peter's Church, Chapel and Cemetery Complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (90NR00061), as is the adjacent Westchester Square Subway Station (Pelham) (94SR00031). According to the station's NRHP inventory form, construction began on the station in 1916 and was completed in 1920. No other National Register-listed resources are located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project area.

The current project's APE is situated in an open field and is the only visibly undeveloped portion of the church complex to the south of the existing historic cemetery. Parts of the APE also overlap with the location of the original colonial town meeting house and subsequent Friends Meeting House, as well as the burial ground. However, the project area is clear of grave markers and there is no direct evidence of burials in its immediate vicinity. The proposed development site is separated from the extant cemetery by an overgrown dirt pathway, known as St. Peter's Drive.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The Phase IA Assessment, *Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York* (Chrysalis 2019), details the history of the project area and the potential for the presence of cultural resources associated with the seventeenth century Friends Meeting House and Burial Ground. A brief summary is provided below. Map 03 highlights the area of archaeological sensitivity.

Though the project is within an archaeologically sensitive area according to NY SHPO models, it was determined to have a low sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources (Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants 2019). This was based upon the fact that there are no other known sites within a half mile radius despite its proximity to Westchester Creek.

The land on which the St. Peter's Church complex sits today was once part of the town green for the Village of Westchester, established by English Puritans in 1647 (Chrysalis 2019:9). The town green was set aside from the outset for the practice of religion, with its earliest recorded date of use 1657. A village meeting house was erected on the green shortly after the establishment of the settlement, and the first Episcopal church structure was erected in 1700.

The earliest Quaker interment on site dates to 1702 (Bolton 1881:404). Most of the burials in the St. Peter's cemetery date to the eighteenth century or later.

In 1723 The Society of Friends built a meeting house on the village green, directly upon the foundations of the eighteenth-century village meeting house (Scharf 1886:806). The new meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1893 (Jenkins 1912:274-275). Maps from 1905 onward depict the former location of the Friends Meeting House as vacant and the land was probably subsequently leveled.

The Quaker cemetery and adjoining meeting house lot was sold to St. Peter's Episcopal Church in 1925 and became an extension of the St. Peter's churchyard. Some of the original Friend's property was incorporated into the St. Peter's cemetery and subsequently used for non-Quaker burials. No evidence exists to suggest that the remaining area to the south of St. Peter's Drive was used for burials. Instead, it appears to have remained undeveloped into the twenty-first century.



Map 03: Archaeological Sensitivity Map.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Based on Phase IB Field Testing, further Phase IB Archaeological testing or monitoring were not recommended for the next stages of project work (Chrysalis 2020). However, as the Phase IA outlines, there were historical resources adjacent to the APE. As such, it is recommended that the Project be subject to a UDP and HRP. The purpose of the UDP and HRP are to outline protocols should any unexpected cultural resources (i.e. historic archaeological features or deposits and/or human remains) be exposed during the course of construction and without an archaeologist present.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

This Unanticipated Discoveries Plan (UDP) is intended to serve as a guide for construction personnel should cultural resources, as defined below, be exposed during the course of the project. This Human Remains Protocol (HRP) is intended to serve as a guide for construction personnel should skeletal remains, as defined below, be exposed during the course of the project. As an archaeologist will not be present on-site during construction, all project team members, construction foremen, and personnel should be made aware of this plan, including the criteria for what classifies an unanticipated discovery.

V. UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES PLAN

Unanticipated Discoveries are defined as any cultural resources, including human remains, exposed during construction in any portion of the project site not monitored by the Archaeologist. Cultural resource discoveries that require immediate reporting and notification to the archaeological team and the construction coordinator include, but are not limited to, recognizable, concentrations of artifacts (e.g. pottery or glass), features (e.g. brick or stone foundations), or other evidence of human occupation and/or human remains.

Prior to the commencement of construction field activities, the Archaeologist should provide the Resident Engineer (and should include the construction personnel as well) with a briefing that outlines what constitutes a potential “archaeological” find. This visual briefing would use the UDP and the HRP as a framework for the discussion.

Should such materials be exposed the Engineer will coordinate with the professional Archaeologist retained for implementation of the UDP.

The Engineer will review this UDP and file it on site. The Engineer will provide it to all necessary personnel and ensure that they are aware of, and familiar with, the UDP. It is recommended that the Engineer sponsor an awareness session with the Archaeologist and Contractor prior to the commencement of any construction activities on site.

Cultural resource discoveries that require reporting and notification to the Engineer include (but are not limited to):

1. Human remains, including disarticulated and/or fragmentary bones as well as intact or *in situ* burials. Evidence of burials, including coffin wood and hardware, tombstones, and other associated grave materials, may also be found.
2. Pre-existing building or other structural foundations. These may be constructed of wood, stone or brick. It is possible that artifact deposits exist within these features. Foundation walls may be intact, but often only sections of a wall are uncovered and/or remain in place.
3. Any recognizable concentrations of artifacts, features, faunal material or other evidence of human occupation. This includes evidence of shaft features such as wells or privies. Artifact concentrations/deposits may contain pottery, glass, bottles, smoking pipes, and faunal remains (animal bones), among others.

If unanticipated archaeological resources are found during construction in any portion of the project site the following procedures will be followed:

1. If an unanticipated discovery of human remains, artifacts or historic structural remains, as defined above occurs during construction, all work will immediately stop in the area of the discovery to protect the integrity of the find. Work may not resume in the area of the discovery until the Archaeologist and the Engineer has granted clearance. See further section below “Human Remains” and Section VI. Human Remains Protocol.
2. The Contractor will immediately notify the Engineer of the find. The Engineer will instruct the Contractor to flag and fence off the area of the discovery to avoid damage and disruption of the find.
3. The Engineer will immediately notify Bluestone, the Archaeologist, St. Peter’s Church, and NYC LPC 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 Engineer will identify the location and date of the discovery on the project plans.
4. The Archaeologist will coordinate an on-site consultation to evaluate the find within 48 hours of their notification. An initial assessment of the discovery will be provided 48 hours after arriving on site. Specific timeframes may vary based on the nature of the discovery (i.e. size, complexity, etc.) and other variables such as weather and availability of all participants.

5. The Archaeologist will conduct an on-site assessment of the find. If necessary, the archaeologist will coordinate with the Engineer to direct the Contractor to further flag or fence off the location of the archaeological discovery and direct the Contractor to continue work in another portion of the project area. The Contractor will not restart work in the area of the identified archaeological resource until the Engineer has granted clearance, after receiving word from the archaeologist that the archaeological resource has been fully examined and documented as necessary.
6. The archaeologist will inform Bluestone, St. Peter's Church, and the Engineer of the preliminary significance, if any, of the find.

If the discovery is determined to lack potential significance by the Archaeologist, the Engineer will grant clearance to the Contractor to resume work.

If the unanticipated discovery is determined to be potentially significant, the following procedures will be followed:

1. The Archaeologist will promptly notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church, the Engineer and NYC LPC to explain why the discovery is significant.
2. Based on this initial notification and consultation, a defined Scope of Work (SOW) for further evaluating the significance of the resource and project effects on it may be drafted and submitted to NYC LPC for approval. All work to evaluate significance will be confined to the project Area of Potential Effect (APE).
3. Following consultation with NYC LPC, the Archaeologist will conduct a more detailed assessment of the resource's significance and the potential effect of construction on the resource.
4. The Archaeologist will document the find in accordance with the NYC LPC *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* and as defined in the consultation with NYC LPC.
5. Bluestone will notify other parties, as directed by NYC LPC, or as indicated by City/State law.
6. If the find is determined to be significant, and continuing construction may damage the resource, then the Archaeologist and Bluestone will consult with NYC LPC and project stakeholders regarding further mitigation and appropriate measures for recovery and/or appropriate measures for site treatment. These measures may include:
 - Formal archaeological evaluation of the site
 - Visits to the site by NYC LPC and/or other parties
 - Preparation of a mitigation plan for approval by NYC LPC
 - Implementation of the mitigation plan

Approval to resume construction will follow completion of the fieldwork component of the mitigation plan.

7. If the find is determined to be isolated or completely disturbed by previous construction activities, the Archaeologist will consult with Bluestone and the Engineer and will request approval to resume construction, subject to any further mitigation that may be required by NYC LPC.
8. The Engineer will direct the Contractor to resume work.

HUMAN REMAINS

Though not anticipated based on the results of the previous Phase IB testing (Chrysalis 2020), the possibility of discovering human remains must be addressed due to the APE's proximity to a known cemetery. Special consideration and care is required if human remains are uncovered. Any action related to the discovery of human remains is subject to the statute law as defined in the *Rules of the City of New York*, Title 24 - Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, specifically Title 24, Title V, Article 205. In addition, NYC LPC regulations regarding human remains and the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) policy on the discovery of human remains will be taken into consideration – providing they do not conflict with the City of New York statute regulations. The protocols to be implemented in the event that human remains are discovered are more fully detailed in the Human Remains Protocol.

If *in situ* (i.e. complete or almost complete) human remains are discovered, the project will immediately halt excavation. It will be necessary to consult with NYC LPC and begin the coordination process with all relevant entities. A specific Scope of Work to address such a discovery will be developed, in consultation with NYC LPC should the need arise. This plan will include the removal, and eventual reburial, of the remain(s) within the existing St. Peter's Church ground. See Human Remains section for additional details.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CURATION

If any material remains are recovered, they will be cleaned, catalogued and stored in archival safe materials. Pre-contact and (post-contact) historic artifacts will be analyzed in terms of material type, form, function, and temporal attributes (e.g., Noël Hume 1969, South 1977, Miller 1991). Detailed analysis will include the identification of the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of artifacts for each context and generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information will be used to establish context and to determine whether such assemblages represent primary or secondary deposits.

Any artifact material removed from the project site will be the property of the project site owner, in accordance with NYC LPC guidelines. The New York City Archaeological Repository (NYCAR) will accept *significant* and representative materials recovered from the site for curation at no cost to the project or the project site owner. Any significant deposits that will be curated at the NYCAR will be prepared in accordance with NYC LPC's curation guidelines and the standards of the receiving repository. There may be archaeological materials and deposits recovered that the NYCAR will not accept for curation. These artifacts will be returned to the site owner for either long term storage or deaccession. The archaeological team will prepare any materials not being delivered to the NYCAR for long-term storage according to current archaeological standards.

REPORT RESULTS

A report documenting the results of the monitoring, analysis, any other background and/or documentary research, and field efforts will be prepared according to NYC LPC standards. In addition, the report will include recommendations regarding the potential National Register eligibility of any artifact deposits and/or features and recommendations for additional investigation or mitigation, as necessary. A digital, preliminary draft report will be submitted to Bluestone for initial review. Upon approval, Bluestone will transmit the formal draft report to NYC LPC for formal review and approval. Upon approval, one printed copy will be provided to NYC LPC for their records by Bluestone. Digital copies will be provided to all other parties unless printed copies are requested.

VI. HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

Special consideration and care is required if human remains are uncovered. Any action related to the discovery of human remains is subject to the statute law as defined in the *Rules of the City of New York*, Title 24 - Department of Mental Health and Hygiene, specifically Title 24, Title V, Article 205. In addition, the NYC LPC regulations regarding human remains and the New York Archaeological Council's policy on the discovery of human remains will be taken into consideration – providing they do not conflict with the City of New York statute regulations.

This Human Remains Protocol is intended to provide a clear process for all project participants to follow in the event that human remains are exposed during the current testing project.

If human remains are discovered, Chrysalis will immediately halt excavation and begin the coordination process with all relevant entities. It will be necessary to consult with NYC LPC. A specific Scope of Work to address such a discovery will be developed, in consultation with NYC LPC should the need arise. If *in situ* human remains (intact burials) are found, they may not be disinterred until the consultation process has been completed.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (a)) a burial is defined as a “means (of) interment of human remains in the ground or in a tomb, vault, crypt, cell or mausoleum, and includes any other usual means of final disposal of human remains other than cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). For the purposes of this project and as per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.1 (c)), human remains are defined as “any part of the dead body of a human being but does not include human ashes recovered after cremation” (Rules of the City of New York 2015). This includes any bone fragments, a single bone or tooth, partial skeleton, etc.

As per New York City law (Title 24, Title V, Section 205.7) a permit must be obtained for the disinterment of any human remains. A funeral director must obtain this permit from the City of New York Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOH). No human remains may be removed from the ground, from the area where they are first exposed, until this permit has been obtained. No work can occur in this area while the permit is being obtained and until the archaeologist, in consultation with NYC LPC, gives clearance for work to proceed. Due to the nature of the project site it is recommended that a permit be obtained at the onset of work as a precautionary measure.

INITIAL PROTOCOL

- If suspected human remains are exposed, all work in the area of the discovery will halt and the location will be secured and protected from damage and disturbance. The Contractor will immediately notify the Engineer of the find. Work may not resume in the area of the discovery until the Archaeologist and the Engineer have granted clearance.

- The Engineer will immediately notify Bluestone, St. Peter's Church, Chrysalis and NYC LPC of the discovery. The Archaeologist will coordinate an on-site consultation to evaluate the find within 48 hours of their notification. An initial assessment of the discovery will be provided 48 hours after arriving on site. Specific timeframes may vary based on the nature of the discovery (i.e. size, complexity, etc.) and other variables such as weather and availability of all participants.
- If the identified skeletal material is determined to not be human, the Archaeologist will allow for the continuation of work.
- If the skeletal material is human, the Archaeologist will inform the team that work must cease in the area, and the Human Remains Protocol will be implemented.

HUMAN REMAINS PROTOCOL

At all times, human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. The following procedures will be followed once it is confirmed that human remains have been exposed:

1. The Archaeologist will immediately notify the Resident Engineer, Bluestone, St. Peter's Church, and NYC LPC.
2. The Archaeologist will also notify the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Medical Examiner's office (OME) of the find. The project team will cooperate with the OME and NYPD, providing access to the site if required.
3. Once the NYPD and OME have determined they have no concerns regarding the discovery¹, the archaeological team will proceed with an initial assessment of the remains, including if the remains represent an intact burial, multiple burials, or partial skeleton or fragmentary skeletal remains.
4. Chrysalis will draft a Memorandum email to the project team and NYC LPC detailing the discovery, the potential effect of the proposed construction on the remains, and recommendations as to how to proceed.
5. As noted above, prior to removal, permits from the City of New York Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOH) are necessary for the disinterment and disposition of any human remains. Permits are required for intact burials, partial burials, and fragmentary remains.
6. Only the Archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains. However, it is noted that no disinterment of human remains will occur during this preliminary testing phase.

¹ NYC Department of Health requires that this be obtained in writing.

7. Only a funeral director can obtain the permits from DOH. Due to the nature of the site Chrysalis recommends contacting and coordinating with the Funeral Director prior to the onset of testing to obtain all necessary permits.
8. The project team and/or St. Peter's Church will notify any parties, including next of kin, if known, as appropriate, as directed by the NYC LPC, or as indicated by City/State law.
9. The DOH permit requires that the descendant of the deceased or descendant organization be identified, if possible. As part of the Phase IA and Phase IB portions of the archaeological process, letters were provided to former Quaker community groups informing them of the potential action.
10. Once the above steps have been followed, the archaeological team will proceed as appropriate depending on the context of the discovery and based on consultation with NYC LPC.

PROTOCOL FOR FRAGMENTARY HUMAN REMAINS

If the exposed skeletal remains are determined to be fragmentary and do not represent an intact or partial skeleton, the following procedures will be implemented:

1. Chrysalis will begin a detailed archaeological assessment of the discovery. This may include photography, scaled drawings and eventual removal of the remains. Only the archaeologist or Forensic Anthropologist may excavate identified human remains.
2. Once this is completed and the fragmentary remains have been removed, the Archaeologist will further investigate the area to assess if any additional remains are present.
3. If no further human remains are present, the Archaeologist will allow for the continuation of work.

VII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEDULE AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Calendar dates are not provided at this time as this is an unknown based upon Notice to Proceed, a resumption of work once the COVID-19 pandemic rules are modified, and various other factors. Once the schedule is reset, the team will notify the NYC LPC of the schedule of activities.

VII. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Open lines of communication remain vital to ensure that information is available and transparent. Chrysalis will enquire with Bluestone regularly, via email, to check on the status of construction.

REGULATORY/PROJECT TEAM COORDINATION

Communication with the project team and the regulatory agencies involved will be three-fold, via email, conference calls, and in-person meetings, as necessary. When appropriate, written communication of memos (or written reports, etc.) may occur. The principal project coordination team, and contact information, is listed below. This list may expand depending on situation/circumstances.

Communication (i.e. notification) details have already been outlined above in the event of archaeological discoveries, including human remains.

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A., Principal Investigator
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
Office: (718) 645-3962
Cell: (347) 922-5581
Email: aloorya@chrysalisarchaeology.com

The Bluestone Organization

Jim Anglely
The Bluestone Organization
19-11 160th Street, Suite 100
Jamaica, N.Y. 11432
Phone: (347) 572-6324
Cell: (917) 335-2872
Email: James.Anglely@bluestoneorg.com

St. Peter's Church

Joade Dauer-Cardsis
St. Peter's Episcopal Church
2500 Westchester Avenue
Bronx, NY 10461
Phone: (718) 931-9270
Cell: (917) 612-1108
Email: jamdcl@gmail.com

St. Peter's Church – Attorney

Jason Labate
Goldstein Hall PLLC
271 North Avenue – Suite 310
New Rochelle, New York 10801
Phone: (646) 768-4109
Email: jlabate@goldsteinhall.com

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission

Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology
City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission
Municipal Building
One Center Street – 9th Floor
New York, New York 10007
(212) 669-7823
Email: asutphin@lpc.nyc.gov

City of New York – Office of the Medical Examiner

Bradley Adams
City of New York – Office of the Medical Examiner
520 1st Avenue
New York, New York 10016-6499
(212) 447-2760 or (646) 879-7873
Email: badams@ocme.nyc.gov

City of New York – Police Department

New York City Police Department
45th Precinct
2877 Barkley Ave
The Bronx, NY 10465
(718) 822-5411

VIII. REFERENCES

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc

- 2019 Phase IA Historical Documentary and Archaeological Assessment Report for the St. Peter's Church Property, Bronx, Bronx County, New York. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2020 Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for Saint Peter's Church - Proposed Westchester Square Development Project, Bronx (Bronx County), New York. Pending.

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC).

- 2018 Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC).

- 1994 Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2000 Cultural Resource Standards Handbook: Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2002 Guidelines for the Use of Archaeological Monitoring as an Alternative to Other Field Techniques. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York

United States – Geological Survey (USGS).

- 2016 USGS US Topo 7.5-minute map for Flushing, NY. USGS – National Geospatial Technical Operations Center (NGTOC).

Appendix F:

Resumes

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A. | President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For more than twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

PROJECTS BY STATE

New York:

Brooklyn:

63/65 Columbia Street – Phase IA (2004)
102 Franklin Avenue Project – Phase IA (2006)
147 Hicks Street – Phase IB (1998)
265 Front Street – Phase I (2016)
1019-1029 Fulton Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (2019)
1662 Bergen Street – Phase IA (2019)
Bond Street and Pacific Street – Phase IA (2018)
Brooklyn Navy Yard (Steiner Studio) – Phase IB (2017-2018)
Coney Island Utility Upgrade – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017-2018)
Downtown Brooklyn Reconstruction – Phase IB/Monitoring (2012)
Elias Hubbard House – Phase IB (2001)
Gravesend Cemetery – Phase IB (2001)
Greenpoint Project – Phase IA (2013)
Gowanus Canal Study – Phase IA (2012)
Hendrick I. Lott House – Phase IB/Monitoring (2004, 2013)
Floyd Bennett Field – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014)
Marine Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (1997, 2003)
Myrtle Avenue - Ingersol Senior Housing—Phase I/II (2016-2020)
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase IB/Monitoring (2004)
Shell Road – Phase IA (2019)
Sponge Park, Gowanus Canal – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017)

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance

Material Collections Analysis

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Public Outreach

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Anthropology and Archaeology:
2018, CUNY Graduate School

M.A., Anthropology and Archaeology:
1998, Hunter College

CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety

30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety

40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER

SWAC - Secure Worker Access
Consortium

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1995-2001: Brooklyn College
Archaeological Research Center

2001-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological
Consultants, President and Principal
Investigator

2006-2010: URS Corporation, Principal
Investigator

2007-2010: Gray & Pape, Supervisory
Consultant

CONTACT INFORMATION

aloorya@chrysalisarchaeology.com

New York Headquarters

4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234-4322
Phone: 718.645.3962

Brooklyn Laboratory

3604 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234
www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Rhode Island Regional Office

One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Staten Island:

210 Board Street - Phase I (2009)

Block 7792, Page Avenue – Phase I (2005)

Alice Austen House – Phase IB (2018)

Conference House Pavilion, - Phase IB (2018-2020)

Farm Colony of NYC – Phase IB (2014)

Fort Wadsworth – Phase IB/Monitoring (Utility Line) (2014)

Fort Wadsworth – Phase IB/Monitoring (Security Perimeter) (2016)

Midland Beach Boulevard – Phase IB/Monitoring (2018)

Ocean Breeze Park – Phase IA (2008)

Manhattan:

50 Bowery – Phase I (2014-2015)
156 Rivington Street – Phase IA (2012)
204 Avenue A – Phase I (2019-2020)
235 Lafayette Street – Phase IA (2013)
246 Front Street – Phase I (2012)
311 Broadway – Phase IA (2005)
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project – Phase II (2008)
Chambers Street – Phase IB (2005)
City Hall Reconstruction Project – Phase IB and II (2010-2015)
Columbus Park – Phase I (2007)
Consolidated Edison Project – Phase IA (2006)
Dyckman Farmhouse Project – Phase IB/Monitoring (2007)
Ellis Island – Phase IB/Monitoring (2001)
Fortune Society Project – Phase IA (2007)
Fulton Street Reconstruction – Phase I and II (2009-2018)
High Bridge Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014-2015)
John Street - Phase IB/Monitoring (2011)
Liberty Island – Phase IB/Monitoring (2001)
Major Deegan Express Bridge – Phase IA (2016)
Peck Slip – Phase I and II (2011-2018)
Randall's Island – Phase IB/Monitoring (2018)
Roger Morris Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2005)
South, South Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017-2018)
Stone Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (1998)
Wall Street Water Main Project – Phase I (2007-2008)
Washington Square Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2015-2020)
Warren Street/John Street – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017)
West Village Housing – Phase IA (2007)
Worth Street—Phase I/Monitoring (2018 to 2020)

Queens:

C.C. Moore Homestead Park – Phase IB /Monitoring (2019)
John Bowne House – Phase IB/Monitoring (2016)
John Bowne House – Phase II – Phase IB/II/Monitoring (Cistern) (2014)
John Bowne House – Phase IB (Foundation Work) (2019-2020)
Elmhurst Cemetery – Phase IA (1997)
Fort Totten – Phase IB (2019)
Kosciuszko Bridge Replacement – Phase IB (2016-2017)
Little Bay Park – Phase I (2013-2014)
Martin's Field Phase I Project - Phase IB/Monitoring (2006)
Martin's Field Phase II Project - Phase IB/Monitoring (2006)
Newtown Playground – Phase IB/Monitoring (2018-2019)
Queens County Farm Museum – Phase IB/Monitoring (2004)
Rockaway Beach Boulevard – Phase IB/Monitoring (2018)
Riis Park Boathouse – Phase IB/Monitoring (2019-2020)
Rufus King Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (Tree Planting) (2006)
Rufus King Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (Utility Upgrade) (2007)
Saint George's Church – Phase IB/Monitoring (2010)
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase I – Phase IB (2007)
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase II – Phase IB (2008)
Wayanda Park – Phase IB/Monitoring (2003)

The Bronx:

174th Street (Dutch Broadway) Bridge Replacement – Phase IA (2019-2020)
Bartow-Pell Mansion – Phase IB/Monitoring (Barn) (2008, 2012)
Bartow-Pell Mansion – Phase IB/Monitoring (Barn) (1993)
Bartow-Pell Mansion – Phase IB/Monitoring (Cemetery) (2004)
Bronx River Greenway – Phase IB/Monitoring (2015-2016)
City Island Bridge Replacement – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014-2016)
Fort Independence – Consultation (2012)
Hart Island – Phases I and II (2017 to 2020)
Hunts Point – Phase IA (2019)
Major Deegan Expressway – Phase IA (2016-2017)
Monsignor Del Valle Square – Phase IA (2016)
Pelham Bay Park – Phase IB/Monitoring and II (2015)
Saint Peter's Church – Phase I (2019-2020)
Van Cortlandt Park Dog Run – Phase I (2016)

Nassau County:

545 Arlington Road, Cedarhurst – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014)
Long Beach/Island Park – Phase IA (2019)
Long Island Rail Road Expansion – Phase IA (2018)
OEHL Residential Facility, Cedarhurst – Phase IB (2014)
U.S. Merchant Marine Academy – Phase IB/Monitoring (2010)

Suffolk County:

221 Main Street, Sag Harbor – Phase I (2016)
Brightview Senior Living at Port Jeff Station – Phase IA (2019)
404 Littleworth Lane, Sea Cliff – Phase IB/Monitoring (2016)
Artesian Way, Nissequogue – Phase II (2016-2017)
Carl's River, Town of Babylon – Phase IA (2017)
Fire Island National Seashore – Phase IB/Monitoring (2014)
Forge River Sewer Line Project – Phase IB/Monitoring (2017-2018)
Hubbard County Park – Phase I (2016)
MacArthur Airport – Phase IA (2018-2020)
Old House, Cutchogue – Phase IB (2018)
The Edwards Homestead; Sayville – Phase IB (2001)

Ulster County:

NYC DEP Water Tunnel – Catskill and Delaware (2013)
Interconnection Replacement – Phase IB/Monitoring (2012)
The Village of Ellenville – Phase IB (2014)

Westchester County:

Charles Point Park, Peekskill – Phase IB (2016)
Consolidated Edison Project – Phase IA (2006)
Memorial Field, Mt. Vernon, NY – Phase I (2010)
Tappan Zee Bridge Replacement – Phase I/Monitoring (2014-2016)
Timothy Knapp House; Rye – Phase IB (1997)

Rockland County:

Village Hall, Village of Grand View on Hudson, NY—Documentation Package/Phase IA (2015-2015)

St. Lawrence County:

Alcoa Powerhouse—Phase IA (2016)

New Jersey:

Atlantic Coastal Mitigation Bank Site, Block 270, Lots 12-13, City of Pleasantville—Phase IA (2014)
Elizabeth River Mitigation Site, Union Township, Union County – Phase IA (2010)
Cranbury Wetland Mitigation Site – Phase I (2009)
Deep Run Preserve, Block 8003, Lot 7 and 11, Old Bridge Township – Phase IA (2014)
Hunterdon County Bridge Replacement – Phase IA (2006)
Jamesburg County Park, Block 18, Lots 5, 6, 6.05, and 7, Helmetta Borough – Phase IA (2014)
Lenape Farms, Atlantic County – Phase I (2015)
Mullica River Mitigation, (Pinelands) Evesham Township, Burlington County – Phase IA (2013)
New Bridge Landing Park – Documentation Plan (2019-2020)
Oldmans Creek Mitigation Site, Pilesgrove Township, Salem County – Phase I (2014, 2015)
Oradell Reservoir Site, Bergen County – Phase I (2012)
Overpeck Creek Park; Englewood – Phase IA (2009)
Pin Oak Forest Conservation Area, Block 1020.01, Lot 1.03, Woodbridge Township – Phase IA (2014)
Pleasant Grove, Jackson Township – Phase I (2012)
Southard Avenue, Howell Township – Phase I (2012)
Spotswood Road; Township of Monroe – Phase I (2012)
Thompson Park Extension, Block 20, Lot 28.06 and 28.08, Monroe Township – Phase I (2015)
Trestle Replacement, Gloucester County – Phase IA (2009)

Vermont:

Richmond, VT – Phase IB (2013)
Weathersfield, VT – Phase IB (2013)

New Hampshire:

Fitzwilliam, NH – Phase IB (2015)

Connecticut:

Audubon Society of Greenwich, CT – Phase IB (2001)
West Haven, CT – Phase IB (2015)

Pennsylvania:

Sharswood-Blumberg, Philadelphia Housing Authority – Phase IA (2018)

EMPLOYMENT – EDUCATION-PRESERVATION-CONSULTATION:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STAR HIGH SCHOOL
Archaeological-Education Consultant, July 2004 to 2005
Teaching special content classes and grant writing.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK'S – RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER
Educational Consultant - Archaeology and Historic Preservation - City Hall Academy September 2003 – June 2004 and November 2004 to 2005

DIG MAGAZINE

Archaeological-Education Consultant and Contributor, 2000 to 2005

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

Program Development, January 2005 to present

Developed the Interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE

Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator, September 1997 to December 1998

PS 134, New York, NY, Scarsdale Elementary School, Scarsdale, NY, Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, NY, Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY

NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Educational Consultant, March 2001 to December 2004, February 2007 and May 2008 to 2009

Developing special content curriculum for NYC Department of Education to meet national and state standards using primary resource historic preservation material. Teacher development and classroom teaching.

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM

Archaeological-Educator – Curriculum Development Consultant, 2003 to 2008

Responsibilities include the creation and implementation of Teacher Workshops throughout the school year.

GREATER RIDGEWOOD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Program Development, January 2016 to present

Developed and implemented an Archaeological Education Curriculum for the Vander-Ende Onder Donk House. Created web and print based media presentations, including several museum displays.

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM

Archaeological Educator, September 1999 to June 2001

PUBLICATIONS:

Over 100 publications in CRM and popular magazines published. For full listing see:

www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

Over 100 Conference Papers presented since 1997. For full listing see: www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to 2006	Board of Trustees – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2003 to 2007	Member – Historic House Trust Educators Alliance
2002 to 2007	Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2002 to 2007	Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 to 2007	Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2010 to 2016	Advisory Board – Historic Districts Council of New York City
2012 to 2013	Vice President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2013 to 2014	President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2016 to present	Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2016 to present	Board of Trustees – Historic District Council of New York City

2015 to present Vice President - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)
Historic District Council (HDC)
New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

REFERENCES (ARCHAEOLOGICAL):

Project: City Hall and Park, New York, NY
Prime: Beyer Blinder Belle Architects
POC: Richard Southwick, (212) 777-7800, RSouthwick@BBBARCH.com
Year Completed: 2013
Approx. Cost: \$725,000
Services: Archaeological – Phase IB, II and III Monitoring and Excavation

Project: Peck Slip Reconstruction Project, New York, NY
Prime: Tectonic Engineering
POC: Peter Roloff, (718) 391-9200, PRoloff@tectonicengineering.com
Year Completed: 2015
Approx. Cost: \$650,000
Services: Archaeological – Phase IA, IB and II Monitoring and Excavation

Project: Fulton Street Reconstruction Project, New York, NY
Prime: HAKS Engineering
POC: Hashem Kotby, (212) 747-1997, hkotby@haks.net
Year Completed: 2015
Approx. Cost: \$625,000
Services: Archaeological – Phase IA, IB and II Monitoring and Excavation

Project: Gowanus Canal Historic District Survey, Brooklyn, NY
Prime: Gregory Dietrich Preservation
POC: Gregory Dietrich, (917) 828-7926, ggdietrich@msn.com
Year Completed: 2011
Approx. Cost: \$20,000
Service: Archaeological – Phase IA – including National Register building survey

REFERENCES (EDUCATIONAL):

Linda Monte, President
Greater Ridgewood Historical Society/Vander-Ende Onder Donk House
1820 Flushing Avenue
Ridgewood, Queens, New York 11385
Phone: (718) 456-1776
Email: lindabmonte@yahoo.com

Mary Delano and Kate Ottavino
Center for Architecture and Building Science Research
New Jersey Institute of Technology
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard
Campbell Hall, Room 335
Newark, New Jersey 07102
Phone: (973) 596-3097
E-mail: mdelano@njit.edu

Leah Mollin-Kling, M.A.A, R.P.A. |

Field Director

Ms. Mollin-Kling has over ten years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation. Her specializations include both prehistoric and historic contexts in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions. Her professional focus centers on historic urban infrastructure and consumer culture. She has extensive knowledge of field methodologies for prehistoric and historic sites.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

New York

[CC Moore Homestead Park – Phase Ib \(2019\)](#)

Queens, NY

Monitored construction trenching in historic park for NYC Parks.

Excavated several uncovered features and archaeological deposits.

[Alice Austen House – Phase Ib \(2019\)](#)

Staten Island, NY

Field Director for Phase Ib field testing of the yard surrounding the NYC Landmarked Alice Austen House as Part of Sandy Recovery efforts.

[Brooklyn Navy Yard Annex – Phase II Monitoring \(2019\)](#)

Brooklyn, NY

Monitored excavation of trenches in a continuation of Phase Ib work in the vicinity of historic structures and cemetery in the Brooklyn Naval Yard Annex.

[Conference House – Phase Ib \(2018-2019\)](#)

Staten Island, NY

Field Director for Phase Ib monitoring and field testing of a portion of NR-listed Conference House Park.

[Newtown Playground – Phase Ib \(2018\)](#)

Bronx, NY

Field Director for Phase Ib field testing to identify whether human skeletal elements are extant at Newtown Playground, a former historic cemetery.

[Artesian Way Lot 1 – Phase Ib \(2018\)](#)

Nissequoque, NY

Field Director for Phase Ib field testing of a lot within the Daphne



AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

Public Outreach and Education

Historic Materials Identification

EDUCATION

M.A.A., Applied Anthropology:
2009, University of Maryland,
College Park

B.A., Archaeology: 2005, Boston
University

CERTIFICATIONS

OSHA 10 Hour

HAZMAT 40 Hour

LIRR Safety

Fireguard

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2017 – Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants

2016-2017: Geoarcheology
Research Associates

2014-2016: Public Archaeology
Laboratory

2009-2011: John Milner
Associates

2006-2007: Public Archaeology
Laboratory

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA)

Society for Historic Archaeology
(SHA)

New York State Archaeological
Association (NYSAA)

Beth Shih Estate in Long Island. Identified ample evidence of pre-contact Native resources and features.

[Randall's Island Shoreline Restoration – Monitoring \(2018\)](#)

Queens, NY

Monitored reconstruction efforts of section of shoreline on Randall's Island.

[Hart Island – Pre-Phase \(2018-2019\)](#)

Bronx, NY

Ongoing collection of nineteenth-century human remains on Island in areas of extreme erosion due to Hurricane Sandy in lead-up to large-scale project in 2019.

[Fort Wadsworth Building 433 Demo – Monitoring \(2018\)](#)

Staten Island, NY

Monitored the demolition of a residential building on the Fort Wadsworth Coast Guard base.

[Bond & Pacific Street Historic Well – Phase IA \(2018\)](#)

Brooklyn, NY

Provided Phase IA research and s report for an unanticipated historic stone-lined well discovered during construction work.

[Washington Square Park – Monitoring \(2017-2018\)](#)

New York, NY

Monitoring construction of water utility pipes around Washington Square Park in Manhattan for human remains and archaeological resources.

[Forge River Watershed Project – Phase Ib \(2017\)](#)

Brookhaven, NY

Principal Investigator for Phase Ib excavations in various locations in Brookhaven, Long Island, NY for Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts.

[Myrtle Avenue – Monitoring/Phase II \(2017\)](#)

Brooklyn, NY

Monitored construction activities and performed Phase II field testing of remains of mid-nineteenth century row houses in Fort Greene, Brooklyn, NY.

[Brooklyn Navy Yard Annex – Phase Ib \(2017\)](#)

Brooklyn, NY

Monitored mechanical excavation of test pits in the vicinity of historic structures and cemetery in the Brooklyn Naval Yard Annex.

Professional Archaeologists of
New York City (PANYC)

CONTACT INFORMATION

lmollinkling@
chrysalisarchaeology.com

[Access Northeast Pipeline – Stony Point T&R - Phase Ia-Ib \(2016\)](#)
Stony Point, NY

Field lead for Phase Ib survey of pipeline corridor in various locations in New York and Connecticut. Created and submitted daily logs, designed field survey methods, used handheld GPS devices, took and kept track of pictures, drew field maps and maintained all paperwork. Also engaged in field walkover to assess site sensitivity prior to fieldwork.

[Atlantic Bridge Pipeline – Phase Ib \(2014-2015\)](#)
Peekskill, NY

Conducted Phase Ib excavation of historic and pre-contact materials along pipeline corridor in various locations around Peekskill, NY.

[Governors Island– Phase Ib – II \(2014\)](#)
New York, NY

Conducted Phase Ib – II excavations underneath existing parking lot to locate the remains of a 19th century Confederate prisoner cemetery and the footprint of out-buildings associated with Castle William for the National Park Service and the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation.

[Whitehall Barracks – Phase Ib – II \(2011\)](#)
Whitehall, NY

Excavated 19th century War of 1812 American barracks on remote island. Also uncovered evidence of pre-contact Native presence.

[Martin Van Buren National Historic Site– Phase Ib \(2007\)](#)
Kinderhook, NY

Excavated in various locations within the Martin Van Buren post-presidential residence and National Historic Site.

Connecticut

[Access Northeast Pipeline – Phase Ib \(2015-2016\)](#)
Danubury/Watertown, CT

Field lead for Phase Ib excavation of pipeline corridor in various places in Connecticut. Located evidence of pre- and post-contact Native resources as well as historic-era materials.

[AIM Pipeline – Phase III \(2015\)](#)

Norwich, CT

Lead field crew in Phase III excavation of a multi-component, pre-contact Native site. Analysis included protein residue and phytolith/starch residue analysis on lithic tools.

[AIM Pipeline – Phase II \(2014-2015\)](#)

Norwich, CT and Various Locations

Field technician for Phase II excavation of pipeline corridor in Norwich, CT and various places in Connecticut. Evaluated historic and pre-contact archaeological resources discovered during phase I testing.

New Jersey

[Access Northeast - Mahwah Station M&R – Phase II \(2016\)](#)

Mahwah, NJ

Designed and lead field staff in Phase II testing of a multi-component site in a remote pipeline substation in order to assess the nature and extent of preliminarily identified pre-contact and historic native materials.

Massachusetts

[Saint Joseph's Church Cemetery – Phase III \(2006\)](#)

Roxbury, MA

Assisted in the excavation of a 19th-century primarily Irish immigrant cemetery. Over 1000 individual skeletons were recovered over a period of 6 months.

[Pine Hills and Clam Pudding – Phase I-III \(2006\)](#)

Plymouth, MA

Excavated 19th century farmhouse and 18th century tavern adjacent to the old Boston Road.

Rhode Island

[Acushnet LNG Facility – SPECTRA Pipeline -- Phase II \(2016\)](#)

Acushnet, RI

Field lead on Phase II survey of multi-component site.

[Salt Pond – Phase III \(2006\)](#)

Acushnet, RI

Conducted Phase III excavations of an undisturbed, pre-contact Native American coastal village complex.

Pennsylvania**Valley Forge – Phase III (2006)****Valley Forge, PA**

Conducted Phase III excavations in an area adjacent to George Washington's Headquarters.

PROFESSIONAL REPORTS AND PAPERS

REPORTS**Written**

Phase II Archaeological Monitoring of the Brooklyn Navy Yard – Naval Annex Project (Naval Hospital Area) Brooklyn, (Kings County), New York (13PR00424), March 2019

Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing of the Sandy-Related Repairs and Installation of Lighting Project at the Alice Austen Park & House, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (R117-115MA) (15PR02013), March 2019

Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for Construction of Simple, Complex, and Landmark Pedestrian Ramps Project– New York City Design and Construction (HWP15KCL), Boerum Hill, (Kings County), New York, July 2018

Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring Report as part of the Demolition of Building 443, Coast Guard Sector, New York, Staten Island, Richmond County, New York (Project Number: 8771461) (NY SHPO Number: 17PR05603), July 2018

Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Update for the Metropolitan Transportation Authority Long Island Railroad Expansion Project (16SR00995), from Floral Park to Hicksville (Nassau County), New York, April 2018

Phase IA Documentary Information and Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Sharswood/Blumberg Revitalization Area, Philadelphia, PA, March 2018

Phase II Archaeological Monitoring Plan, Unanticipated Discoveries Plan and Human Remains Protocol for the Brooklyn Navy Yard – Naval Annex (Naval Hospital Area) Project, February 2018

Phase II – Archaeological Analysis Plan for Proposed Development at 275 Myrtle Avenue (Ingersoll Senior Residences), Fort Greene, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, NY SHPO No.: 16PR04528 – Ingersoll Senior Residences and CEQRA No.: 17CHA002K, February and May 2018

Phase IB Field Test Report, Forge River Watershed Sewer Project, Town of Brookhaven (Suffolk County), New York, NY SHPO No.: 15PR01821, January 2018

Test Pit Monitoring Report, Former Naval Yard Annex, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, NY SHPO No.: 13PR00424; NYC LPC No.: Empire State Development Corp/15ESD001K, July 2017

Edited

Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction Project (HWMVVTCA8B) & Peck Slip Redevelopment Project (HWM1159 [HWMWTCA7D]) Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Volume III, August 2017

CONFERENCE PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA), April 2018: “Smoking Pipes from the Fort Greene Section of Brooklyn in the Late-Nineteenth Century”.

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), January 2009: “Contextualizing Capitalism: Ceramics and the Processes of Urbanization in Early 19th Century Maryland”.

Alexander Agran | Archaeologist



Mr. Agran has eleven years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation and reporting. His specializations include both prehistoric and historic contexts in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Midwest regions. He has extensive knowledge of laboratory analysis and archival preparation techniques for prehistoric and historic artifacts, and has experience with in-field GPS devices.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

Delaware

[Harrington Spray Irrigation Disposal Site – Phase IB](#) **Kent County, DE** 2008

Conducted shovel test excavation and walking surveys at the historic Blessing Farm. The survey resulted in the confirmation of the 19th and 20th century occupation as well as the identification of two distinct prehistoric occupation loci.

Illinois

[Rockies Express Pipeline – Phase III](#) **Pittsfield, IL** 2008

Excavated Phase III prehistoric upland occupation site, including structural, hearth, storage, and tool production areas. Analysis included tool microanalysis and storage vessel lipid testing to assess local faunal resources utilized for food and hides. Conducted in advance of Rockies Express – East natural gas pipeline installation.

Michigan

[DTE Vector Pipeline – Phase IB](#) **Macomb County, MI and Oakland County, MI** 2014

Conducted shovel test excavations and walking surveys along 55 miles of the proposed corridor for the Vector natural gas pipeline to assess the sensitivity of a rural area.

New Hampshire

[Telecommunication Tower Weber Lane Camp Site NH-5050C – Phase IB](#) **Cheshire County, NH** 2015

Conducted site ground survey and shovel test pit excavation in historic town and prehistorically sensitive region in advance of cell tower construction in southern New Hampshire.

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation
Construction Monitoring
Prehistoric Artifact Analysis
Laboratory Preparation

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology: 2008, Temple University

CERTIFICATIONS

8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher Course (2012)
10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety Training (2010)
40-Hour HAZWOPER Safety Training (2009)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2014: Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group
2011-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants
2008-2011: URS Corporation

CONTACT INFORMATION

aagran@chrysalisarchaeology.com

New Jersey

[Thompson Park Federal Road Fields Wetland Mitigation Project – Phase IB](#)

Middlesex County, NJ

2015

Performed shovel test excavations in a rural, nineteenth-century industrial area in advance of state-funded wetlands management activities intended to remove invasive species and support native flora and fauna of the New Jersey Pinelands Spotswood Outlier region.

[Oldmans Creek Freshwater Wetland Enhancement and Riparian Zone Restoration Project – Phase IB](#)

Salem County, NJ

2015

Performed shovel test excavations in a prehistorically sensitive rural area in advance of state-funded wetlands restoration intended to remove invasive species, discontinue agricultural use and replace with native species.

[Williams Natural Gas Pipeline – Phase IB](#)

Hunterdon County, NJ

2011

Conducted shovel test excavations along an existing gas pipeline through landforms varying from low to high probability for cultural resources to determine the impact of a proposed new pipeline.

[Rutgers University Campus Expansion – Phase II](#)

Camden County, NJ

2011

Testing and mitigation of Site 28CA124 on Rutgers Camden Campus to recover 19th century residential structures and materials in area of planned new student housing.

[Allied Textile Printing Site Cultural Research Investigation – Phase II](#)

Paterson, NJ

2010

Investigated the 19th century remains of the Colt Gun Mill, Mallory Mill, Passaic Mill, and Todd Mill within the Allied Textile Printing complex, part of America's first planned industrial community. Conducted trenching and unit excavation to map mill raceways and architectural progression. Performed in conjunction with Hunter Research.

[Multi-Use Pathway at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook Unit, Gateway National Recreation Area – Phase II](#)

Monmouth County, NJ

2009

Conducted testing in historical and prehistorically sensitive

oceanfront areas for the National Park Service in advance of hiking and bike trail improvements around Sandy Hook. Special attention paid to 19th century battery area. Required training in unexploded ordnance identification.

New York

[Alice Austen House – Phase IB](#)

Staten Island, NY

2018

Conducted shovel test excavations on the property of a late 17th century house.

[Worth Street Reconstruction – Phase IB](#)

New York City, NY

2018–Present

Monitored excavation during the upgrading of water, gas, and other utilities along Worth St in lower Manhattan, in the vicinity of the 18th century African Burial Ground and the 19th century Five Points neighborhood.

[Newtown Playground – Phase IB](#)

Queens, NY

2018

Conducted shovel test excavations and monitored excavation in a former mortuary site, in advance of Parks Department improvements.

[Artesian Way, Nissequogue – Phase IB](#)

Suffolk County, NY

2018

Conducted shovel test excavations in an area of high prehistoric sensitivity, in advance of private housing development construction.

[Conference House Park – Phase IB](#)

Staten Island, NY

2018

Conducted shovel test excavations and monitored excavation for the construction of a new pavilion for the park.

[Forge River – Phase IB](#)

Suffolk County, NY

2017

Conducted shovel test excavations in an area of high prehistoric sensitivity, in advance of the construction of a proposed water treatment facility and associated pump stations.

[Myrtle Avenue – Phase II](#)

Brooklyn, NY

2017

Monitored excavation of a former residential block across from historic Fort Greene Park. Mapped and documented the basements of four property lots; five associated mid-19th century shaft features were excavated.

City Island Bridge Replacement – Phase II Monitoring

Bronx, NY

2016

Monitored excavations in Pelham Bay Park and City Island in advance of the City Island Bridge replacement to mitigate any impacts to potential pre-historic or historic cultural resources along the river shoreline area.

John Bowne House – Phase IB

Queens, NY

2016

Monitored core sample drilling in the vicinity of the oldest surviving structure in Queens, an anglo-dutch house dating to 1661.

404 Littleworth Lane – Phase IB

Nassau County, NY

2016

Monitored excavations on a private residence in an area of high sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic remains.

Washington Square Park Water Main Replacement – Phase IB

Manhattan, NY

2015–2018

Oversaw excavations and conducted excavation of human remains around Washington Square Park and its surrounding area in order to replace and upgrade water main, sewer, and additional utility services. The park area served as a potter's field and contagious disease cemetery and contains potentially up to 20,000 eighteenth and early nineteenth century burials in addition to structures related to the first free African landowners in the city from the seventeenth century.

Kosciuszko Bridge Replacement – Phase IB

Queens, NY

2015

Monitored excavation for utility emplacement for evidence of prehistoric activity and early Dutch and English settlement structures and burial areas. Performed for the NY State Department of Transportation in advance of deconstruction and replacement of an early twentieth-century truss bridge at a main borough thoroughfare; replacement activities were part of the first cable-stayed bridge built in New York City since the Brooklyn Bridge.

Van Cortlandt Park Dog Run – Phase IB

Bronx, NY

2015

Performed shovel test excavations in a historically and prehistorically sensitive area of the Bronx to determine the possible impact on the nearby site of the Stockbridge Indian Massacre. Generated comprehensive report on the findings.

[Hendrick I. Lott House – Phase IB](#)

Brooklyn, NY

2013

Monitored excavations and conducted excavation of outdoor features associated with 19th century rural and farmland activities at one of the oldest remaining historic houses in New York City

[The High Bridge Rehabilitation – Phase IB](#)

New York City, NY and Bronx, NY

2012–2014

Under hazmat conditions, conducted archaeological monitoring of excavation for new footings as well as the removal of toxic lead dust from within the bridge, mapping and architectural investigation of the 19th century bridge spanning the East River.

[Peck Slip Rehabilitation – Phase II](#)

New York City, NY

2011–2013

Conducted Phase II monitoring, mapping, and feature-specific excavations during road reconstruction and utility replacements at Peck Slip, an 18th and 19th century shipping area and Historic District in downtown Manhattan.

[Fulton Street Reconstruction – Phase II](#)

New York City, NY

2011–2013

Monitored Phase II excavations and investigated historic architecture and water supply features in advance of road reconstruction and utility replacements at Fulton Street in downtown Manhattan's South Street Seaport Historic District.

[Liberty Island Utility Upgrade Investigation – Phase IB](#)

New York Harbor, NY

2009

Conducted shovel tests around the Statue of Liberty and Fort Wood to identify historic and prehistoric materials in advance of utility installations across National Park Service lands. Identified shell middens related to prehistoric island occupation and exploitation of harbor resources.

[Fort Edward/ GE Hudson River Remediation – Phase III](#)

Washington County, NY

2009–2010

Performed excavation along the Hudson River to identify the boundaries of the 18th century Fort Edward as well as prehistoric and contact-era Native American tools and trade goods. Performed shovel test pits across Hudson River islands to attempt to locate mass graves and quarantine housing related to 18th and 19th century yellow fever outbreaks.

[Martin Van Buren National Historic Site– Phase II](#)

Kinderhook, NY

2009

Excavated test pits and trenches to identify the location and trajectory of the original Old Post Road transit line at the Martin Van

Buren post-presidential residence and National Historic Site.

Pennsylvania

[Archaeological Testing and Mitigation, Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area Site 36PI136 – Phase III](#)

East Stroudsburg, PA

2010

Performed Phase III excavations in prehistorically sensitive Woodland period river bank areas at Smithfield Beach and Bushkill Access in advance of comfort station and water access enhancements.

[Cabot Gas & Oil Pipeline – Phase IB](#)

Wyoming County, PA

2009

Excavated shovel test pits along multiple portions of upland pipeline routes to assess prehistorically sensitive Woodland areas.

[I-95 /Girard Interchange Project – Phase II, Phase III](#)

Philadelphia, PA

2009–2011

Performed extensive excavation across three miles of 18th and 19th century residential and commercial areas in one of Philadelphia's first communities. Identified wells, privies, architectural features, and property line variations, as well as occupation areas related to contact-era Native Americans. Identified the Dyottville Glassworks riverfront industrial plants and planned worker communities. Conducted artifact analysis of historic and prehistoric materials as well as floatation analysis to identify faunal material, historic diet, and urban agricultural activity.

[Aramingo Canal/Girard Interchange – Phase II](#)

Philadelphia, PA

2008

Monitored and directed excavations to locate and expose the Aramingo Canal, a 19th century urban canal cut at Gunner's Run creek to extend Philadelphians' access and drain waste material to the Delaware River. Extensive work at and below the local water table documented historic timber bulkhead construction methodology related to landfilling and water access.

West Virginia

[Dominion Transmission Pipeline – Phase IB](#)

Marshall County, WV

2011

Conducted shovel test excavations along the planned reroute of an existing natural gas pipeline and at the proposed site of a gas processing facility in the floodplain of the Ohio River, just south of

Moundsville and several known Adena sites.

PUBLICATIONS

Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring/Testing for the Reconstruction of The Kosciuszko Bridge, Brooklyn-Queens, New York Project (NY SHPO: 05PR00256, BIN: 1075699, Contract Number: D900011, PIN X731.24, Job Number: 025401)

Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring – The Reconstruction of The High Bridge between Manhattan and the Bronx, New York, New York (Contract Number: P-3PNYC01; Parks Number: M307-607M PlaNYC; NY SHPO Number: 10PR02849)

Roseanne Quinn, B.A. | Archaeologist



Ms. Quinn has over 14 years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation. Her specializations include both prehistoric and historic contexts in the Northeast, West and Mexico. Her professional focus centers on historic urban infrastructure and consumer culture. She has extensive knowledge of field methodologies for prehistoric and historic sites.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

New York

Fort Totten – Phase IB (2019 to present)

Queens, NY

Field monitoring within the historic Army Base. Uncovered 19th century remains dating to the Fort's military period.

Inwood – Phase IB (2018)

New York, NY

Preconstruction testing for precontact, colonial and/or historic period deposits. Report preparations and writing contributions.

Lower Hudson Valley – Phase 1B (2018)

Westchester County

Prehistoric and historic archaeological testing within the National Historic Landmark (NHL) boundary. Conducted shovel test excavations, mapping, artifact analysis, report preparations and writing contributions.

Sailfish – Phase IB and Phase 11 (2018 to 2019)

Montgomery, New York

Conducted shovel testing and subsequent excavation units in areas that tested positive for historic and prehistoric cultural material and archaeological features.

Staten Island – Phase IB (2017 to 2018)

Staten Island, NY

Historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations. Conducted field testing, artifact analysis and field logs.

Essex County – Phase IB (2016)

Ticonderoga, NY

Historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations.

Orange County – Phase III (2017)

Goshen, NY

Conducted Phase III archaeological investigations of a Late Archaic site including excavations, mapping, feature identification and soil profiles.

Governors Island Redevelopment Project (2012 to 2016)

Governors Island, NY

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation
Public Outreach and Education
Prehistoric and Historic Materials
Identification

EDUCATION

B.A., Archaeology: 2006
Hunter College, CUNY

CERTIFICATIONS

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2019)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2019 - Present: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants
2018 – 2019: Archaeology and Historic Resource Services, LLC (AHRS)
2018: Burns & Mc Donnell
2017 – 2018: AKRF Environmental Planning and Engineering Consultants
2016 – 2017: Landmark Archaeology, Inc
2012- 2016: Linda Stone, RPA
2013: Emal Archaeological Project
2012: SWCA Environmental Consultants
2012: North American Archaeology/American Museum of Natural History
2011: Central Yucatecan Archaeological Cave Project
2010 and 2013: NYC Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
2005: Hawaii Scientific Drilling Project
2005: University of Hawaii @ Hilo/ Archeology Internship

CONTACT INFORMATION

rquinn@chrysalisarchaeology.com
(917) 576-3279

Monitored construction activities in areas of historical interest on Governors Island. Identification, photographic and map documentation of historic structures and cultural material. Conducted shovel test pits, hand excavation, screening and artifact recovery. Laboratory work included artifact analysis, report preparation and writing contributions.

[World Trade Center PHR Phase III \(2010 and 2013\)](#)

Staten Island, New York

Sifting Operations; Conducted screening operations directed towards the recovery of human remains and personal effects.

[North American Archaeology/ AMNH \(2012\)](#)

New York, NY

Laboratory: Processing artifacts (ceramic and lithic analysis, cataloging, database management). Excavations on St. Catherines Island, Georgia: mapping, probe surveys, screening artifacts, surface collections, field notes. Native American prehistoric/historic and European historical artifact recovery and analysis

New Jersey

[Courses Landing Road Phase IB \(2019\)](#)

Carneys Point Township, NJ

Historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations. Conducted field testing, artifact analysis and field logs.

[Cranbury - South River Road Phase IB \(2019\)](#)

Monroe Township, NJ

Historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations. Conducted field testing, artifact analysis and field logs.

Pennsylvania

[Transmission Pipeline Phase I \(2018\)](#)

York, PA

Conducted pedestrian surveys and shovel testing in York County.

South Dakota

[Wind Farm Survey Phase I \(2018\)](#)

Hand County, SD

Conducted pedestrian surveys and shovel testing with tribal monitors investigating and mapping areas of prehistoric and historic sensitivity.

Wyoming

[AECOM Greencore Pipeline Phase I \(2012\)](#)

Campbell County, Wyoming

Monitored construction activities, conducted open trench inspections and conducted inventory of cultural materials. Trimble XT GPS, photographic documentation, and site testing excavations. Identification of cultural resources and features. Resources encountered include archaic to late prehistoric and expansion era historic.

[Riley Ridge Pipeline, Segment I Class III \(2012\)](#)

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Conducted intensive surveys, site recording, and site testing excavations. Evaluation of eligibility of prehistoric and historic sites. Resources encountered include archaic to late prehistoric and expansion era historic.

Hawaii

[Hawaii Scientific Drilling Project \(HSPD\) Phase II \(2005\)](#)

Hilo, Hawaii

Assembled recovered core into trays aligning fracture faces, recorded composition and type of rock from Mauna Kea volcano core and determined what each stratigraphic section represents. Conducted rock slicing and shrink wrapping in preparation for core archival.

[University of Hawaii \(2005\)](#)

Hilo, Hawaii

Recovery and analysis of lithic artifacts from the eastern portion of the Pohakuloa Military Training Area on the island of Hawaii, calibration of Electron Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer (EDXRF) to obtain trace element concentrations for volcanic glass flakes, geochemical characterization of basaltic and volcanic glass artifacts to determine particular volcanic source compared with data from Mauna Kea adze quarry on the island of Hawaii. Conducted studies on the extent of adze trade and exchange patterns on the island of Hawaii

Kristin Clyne-Lehmann

1180 State Rt. 94, New Windsor, NY 12553
(631)766-0904 bluebird074@icloud.com

PERSONAL PROFILE

Pending graduate from Archaeology BA (Hons) program, who thrives on hard work and learning, with a varied experience profile in multiple aspects of archaeological practice, seeking an entry-level position in the field of archaeology.

EDUCATION

2016 – 2020 (Completed Jan 2020, Graduation July 2020) *University of Leicester*

Archaeology BA (Hons) DL

Relevant Courses Include: Aims & Methods in Archaeology; Later Prehistory; Classical Archaeology; Medieval Archaeology; Post-Medieval Archaeology; Archaeology of Egypt & Nubia; Rise of States in the Old World; The Mediterranean in the Medieval World; Interpreting Archaeological Evidence; Archaeology of Religion & Belief; Urbanism (Recent PowerPoint project: A Place Biography of NYC); Archaeology of Human Evolution and Development; Archaeological Theory; Fieldwork Module (Excavation at Bradgate Park, UK); Archaeology of Households; Archaeology in the Laboratory.

May 13, 2019 – May 17, 2019 *University of Leicester Laboratory Training, University of Leicester, England*

- Specified training and extensive handling of materials, including lithics, pottery, animal bones and human bones.

June 18, 2018 – June 22, 2018 *University of Leicester Field School Excavation Module, Bradgate Park, England*

- Developed skills pertaining to excavation techniques.
- Acquired knowledge and skills in the identification of various types of material culture, with a focus on animal bones, pottery and lithics, as well as how to determine a potential chronology of construction phases and identify animal disturbances within a site.
- Trained in use of dumpy level and staff.
- Executed section drawings, plan drawings, site grid and trench layout.
- Utilized context sheets for recording data.
- Performed site photography.
- Instructed in site safety practices.

Dissertation (Submitted Jan 2020): A Woman's Place: Gendered Rock Art Frequency and Relationship to the Landscape of Valcamonica, Italy, Focusing on Female Motifs

1998 - 2002 *Smithtown High School, New York*

RELEVANT WORK EXPERIENCE

Nov 4, 2019- Current *Contracted Archaeological Field Technician, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Brooklyn, New York*

- Excavated test pits at St. Peter's Church, Bronx, NY, in survey for potential archaeological significance.

Aug 13, 2018 – Aug 17, 2018 *Volunteer, Sherwood Forest Archaeological Training Field School, Sherwood Forest, England*

- Developed skills pertaining to excavation techniques, including particularly effective training in site formation as seen through stratigraphy.
- Developed knowledge and skills in the identification of various types of material culture and finds processing practices, with a focus on pottery, lithics, weathered glass and clay pipes.
- Utilized context sheets for recording data.
- Performed site photography.
- Executed section drawings, plan drawings, site grid and trench layout.
- Trained in use of dumpy level and staff, as well as Total Station.
- Instructed in site safety practices.

- *Field School Director's written comments pertaining to applicant's work available.*

July 19, 2018 - Aug 2, 2018 & July 27, 2017 - Aug 4, 2017 *Valcamonica Rock Art Field School, Paspardo, Italy Volunteer*

- Acquired skills in the identification & potential relative dating of prehistoric rock art.
- Recorded prehistoric rock art utilizing Perma pens and plastic sheeting, visually differentiating between intentional and unintentional abrasions and natural rock features.
- Developed processing skills of recorded images using light-box and copy machine for image reduction, followed by digitalisation in Photoshop and limited experience with modelling software.
- Performed site photography.
- Conducted personal fieldwork in 2018 gathering data for BA dissertation, utilizing standard survey methods & personally-developed data recording forms on iPad, with special attention paid to GPS information, landscape features & identification of potentially-gendered rock art motifs. Efforts made to employ the use of photogrammetry and GIS map creation, however, data has not yet been processed.
- *Field School Director written comments pertaining to applicant's work available.*

June 10, 2017 – June 24, 2017 *Jacobites, Clearance, and Scots Field School (HARP), Blair Atholl, Scotland Volunteer*

- Acquired a variety of skills relating to conducting an archaeological field survey.
- Collected and recorded data for multiple archaeological sites, in a teamwork setting, using digital data recording forms on iPad.
- Created section drawings and plan drawings.
- Performed site photography.
- Conducted historical research pertaining to the studied area.
- Assembled spreadsheets of collected archaeological data.
- Utilized assembled data to create layered maps of site information, using QGIS software.
- *Field School Director written comments pertaining to applicant's work available.*

June 20, 2016 – July 1, 2016 *Achill Archaeological Field School, Achill, Ireland Volunteer*

- Acquired training and experience in a variety of archaeological excavation practices.
- Created section drawings and plan drawings.
- Performed site photography.
- Created multi-slide presentation of GPS points connected to site information, using ArcGIS software.
- Conducted research and wrote paper graded by NUI Galway, pertaining to passage tombs of Ireland.
- Created multiple artefact illustrations (available upon request).

QUALIFICATIONS & AWARDS

- 2017- current **UK Archaeology Skills Passport:** Detailed record of specific archaeological skills gained in previous work (ie, trowelling, finds processing). Available upon request.
- Achieved June 2018 **Leicester Award:** University of Leicester diploma award program. General professional skills and insights were gained through completion of several online workshops.

KEY SKILLS

Teamwork

- Conducted archaeological work in several international settings and worked effectively with a variety of peers from diverse backgrounds. Able to establish rapport by learning key phrases in group members' native language.
- Took note of teammates' strengths and weaknesses and fostered a work environment that would yield the best results for the project.

Problem Solving and Decision Making

- When working in a field survey environment, was able to utilize a meter stick, measuring tape and math to attain accurate dimension measurements of ditch site, which otherwise would not have been measurable.
- Able to discern accidental markings from intentional rock art carvings, resulting in more accurate final representations of figures.

LANGUAGES

- English (Fluent)
- Spanish (Beginner/Conversational)

TECHNICAL SKILLS

- GIS software experience, using QGIS & ArcGIS.
- Prehistoric rock art recording, from identification to digitalisation, and application towards study.
- Artefact illustration.

INTERESTS

Well-travelled candidate, who enjoys new experiences and cultures, combined with history. Also, an avid gardener, with innumerable hours of experience performing manual labour outdoors for fun.

REFERENCES

Available on request