

**Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for Saint Peter's Church -
Proposed Westchester Square Development Project, Bronx
(Bronx County), New York (2022 Field Work)**



Prepared for:

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

The Albanese Development Corporation
New York

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D., R.P.A.,
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Albanese Development Corporation (“ADC”) retained Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) to undertake Additional Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing for the proposed St. Peter’s Project (2500 Westchester Avenue, Bronx, NY). The project plans include the redevelopment of the St. Peter’s Episcopal Church property (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 eighteenth-century Friends Burial Ground, associated with the Quaker congregation that occupied the property beginning in the seventeenth century. The proposed subdivision slated for development is south of the extant cemetery.

The recent Phase IB archaeological testing is supplemental to the Phase IB testing undertaken by Chrysalis in 2020 (Chrysalis Archaeology 2020). This additional testing addressed changes to the proposed development plan. This phase of testing focused on the area of St. Peter’s Drive, that lies between the northern edge of the 2020 testing area and the known cemetery. The purpose of this additional testing was to determine, whether this area contains potentially significant cultural resources, including, but not limited to, in situ burials, and/or other cultural materials or features.

All work was conducted in accordance with City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2018). Alyssa Loorya, Ph.D. served as Principal Investigator and authored this report for Chrysalis Archaeology. Rosita Tirado served as Field Director.

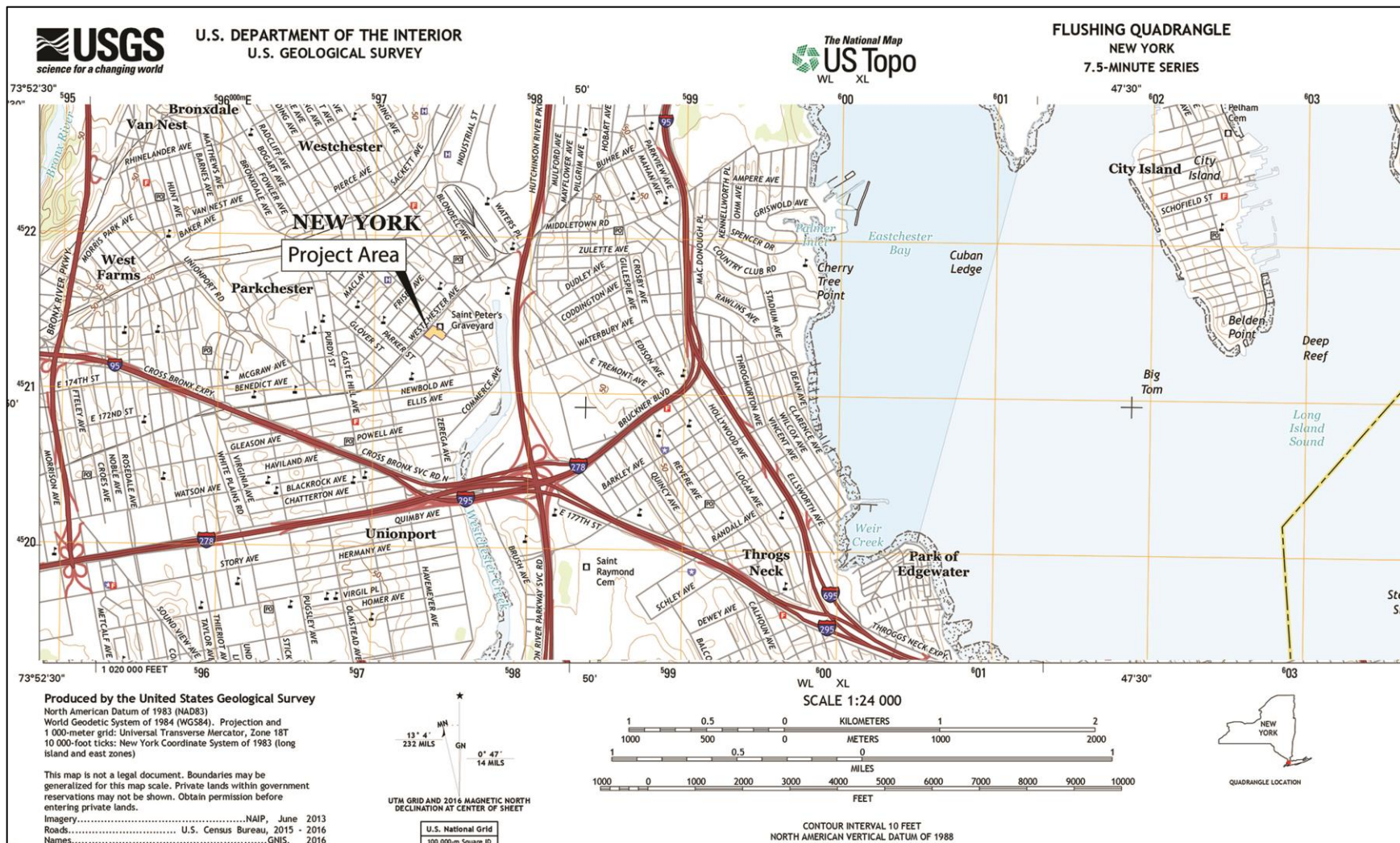
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ADC 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) (Figure 1). 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.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	St. Peter's Church Development
Street Address	2450 Westchester Avenue 2452/2458 Westchester Avenue
Borough/Block/Lot	Bronx/3848/1 and Bronx/3848/6 (p/o)
Applicant Name	Albanese Development Corporation
Lead Agency	Housing Preservation and Development



Map 1: United States Geological Survey, Flushing Quadrangle (USGS 2016).

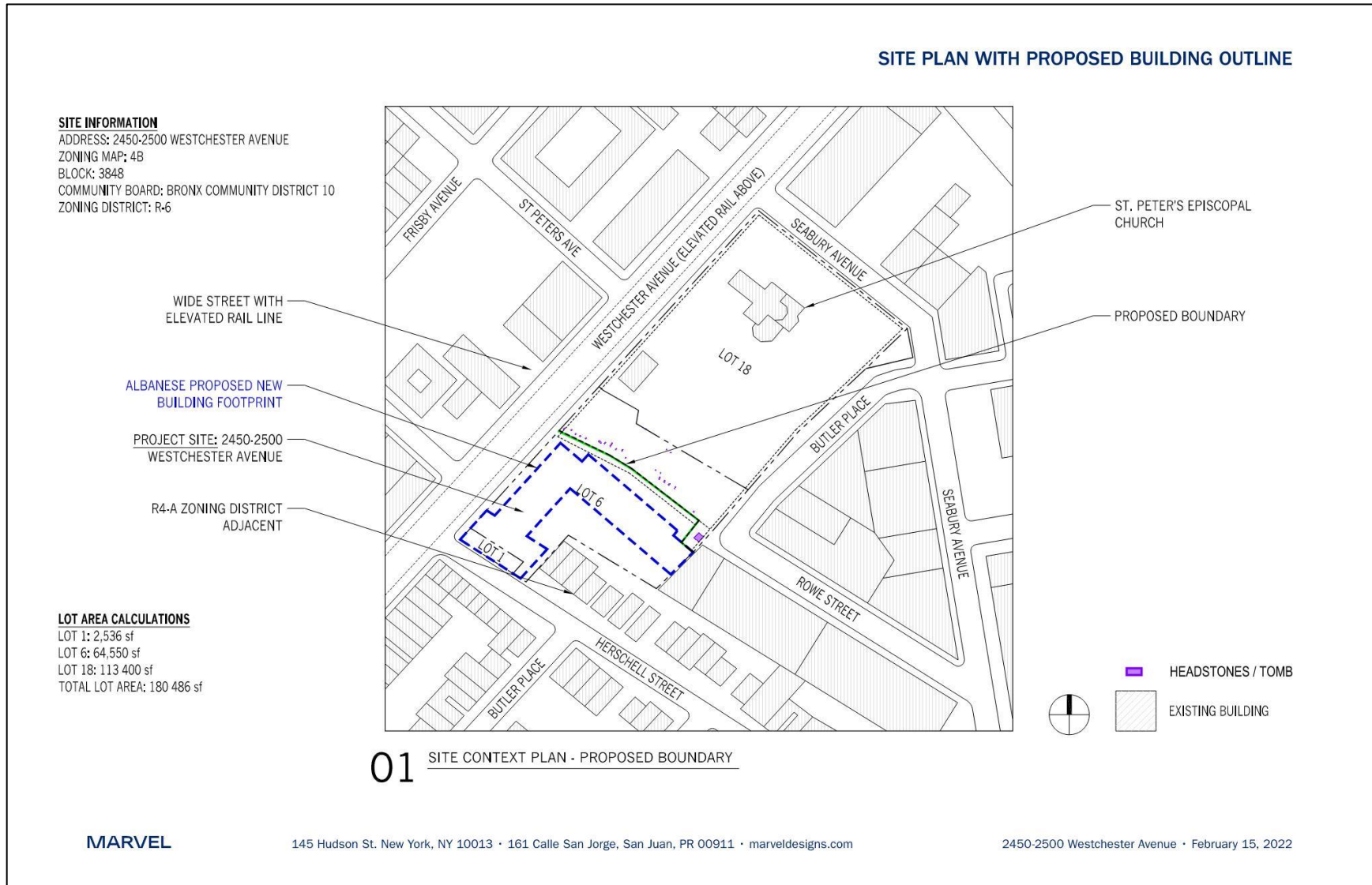


Figure 1: Proposed subdivision and development footprint (Marvel Designs for the Albanese Organization). NOTE: The final determination for the “Proposed Boundary Line” is still being coordinated with the NYC LPC.

II. SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS WORK

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. An archaeological sensitivity map was included in the study (Map 2). 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.

A 2016 GPR survey was assessed as part of the Phase IA and determined to be inconclusive. That report stated the purpose of the survey was to define the limits of the cemetery south of St. Peter's 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).

PREVIOUS 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 per the NYC LPC approved AWP. In February 2020, an addition 138 standardized test pits (STPs) and 4 Excavation Units (EUs) were excavated.

The stratigraphy across the area excavated, 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' bgs¹ (19.87' – 19.49' NAVD88). 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 suggested that most of it was graded and/or filled in at some point in the modern era to create a level field.

No intact or significant foundations, shaft features, or historic deposits were found in the APE. Three features were identified during the second phase of testing, though none met the requirements for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No human remains or burials were encountered during excavation. It was concluded that no significant cultural resources in the form of historic deposits, intact foundational remains, or human remains were anticipated to remain in the project area tested. However, it was recommended that the project proceed with an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan for the area tested.

¹ Below ground surface.

III. CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

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., contributing, National Register eligible resources and/or human burial remains that could be adversely affected by project construction are extant within the APE.

Phase IB testing undertaken in 2020 identified significant disturbance throughout the area tested. Newly defined development plans call for the project footprint to extend beyond the previously tested area. Current plans call for the project footprint to incorporate St. Peter's Drive and lie on the outer boundary of the extant graveyard.

The 2022 Phase IB testing was designed to determine if the previously observed stripping and grading was present in this expanded area and to, potentially, define St. Peter's Drive as the definitive boundary for the burial ground.

Testing employed a combination of close interval STPs and excavation units. to maximize the potential to encounter truncated deposits, features, or burials (burial columns) should they exist.

IV. PROJECT METHODS

An updated Archaeological Work Plan (AWP) was developed and approved by the NYC LPC in 2022 (Chrysalis Archaeology 2022). A plan of regularly spaced STPs, combined with targeted excavation units, was proposed based on the results of the previous Phase IB testing. Mirroring the previous testing, three transects were placed 15' apart. The northernmost transect, being closest to the known burial area spaced STPs at 15' intervals. The two southern transects had STPs generally spaced 30' apart, except for those in closer proximity to known burials, which were spaced 15' apart. Additionally close interval transects were laid along the northern fence line proposed for the development. Excavation units were distributed along the northern portion of the testing area (Map 2).

The existing datum is located at the north edge of the fence on Westchester Avenue. However, site conditions necessitated a secondary datum to situate testing locations. The existing mausoleum, at the eastern edge of the property, was used as the secondary datum for placement. All STPs and units were recorded via GPS.

Excavation units were undertaken to provide greater stratigraphic detail than a standard STP. Initially five 3'square excavation units were proposed but two were added based on observed site conditions and conversation with the developer. Placement of some excavation units were adjusted based on site conditions as necessary. For example, a test unit planned for Transect A was deemed too close to the unmapped tombstones and was relocated.

STPs and excavation units were hand-excavated via shovels and trowels. STPs measured 50cm x 50cm (1.5'x1.5') and excavation units were a minimum 1m x 1m (3.28' x 3.28'). Excavation units were expanded as necessary.

Excavations occurred via natural strata or in pre-determined and controlled levels as required. All STPs were excavated to natural subsoil or a maximum depth of 3' (1m) below ground surface unless impeded by subsurface conditions. All measurements taken were below surface and have been correlated of NAVD88. The first 6" – 12" (approximately 35cm) was not screened unless there was an indication that the surface layers did not conform to the disturbed layers observed during the initial phase testing. All other soils were screened through ¼-inch mesh screen.

Unless otherwise noted in the field documentation, all artifacts, except for bulk materials such as concrete rubble, brick, large unidentified metal objects, ash, coal, cinders, and slag recovered during excavation and/or screening, were retained. The above listed bulk materials were noted and discarded in the field. All other recovered artifacts were bagged according to their unique provenience and transported to Chrysalis' laboratory in Brooklyn, NY for processing and analysis.

Soil profiles, cultural features, and all other important field data were recorded on standardized forms. Soils were described using the Munsell color system and standard texture classifications. STPs and excavation units were 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, STPs and excavation units were backfilled.

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH RESULTS

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

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).

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 extant cemetery is separated from the remainder of the property by an overgrown dirt pathway, known as St. Peter's Drive.

The extent of the property's use as a burial ground for the Friends congregations is a consideration in the newly proposed testing. There are two distinct concentrations of Friends interments within the present-day church cemetery, both 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". Several recent interments, conducted within the last century, were located south of the Friends Burying Place, outside of the defined markers and 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 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.

VI. FIELD RESULTS

Archaeological testing focused on the area between the extant graveyard and the previous Phase IB Testing. Due to the proximity of the graveyard testing consisted of close interval STPs and excavation units. In total 93 STPs and 7 Excavation Units (EU) were completed (Map 2). Site conditions required adjusting the location of several STPs due to fallen trees (Image 1), extensive tree roots, or other impediments, from what was presented in the Archaeological Work Plan. Additionally, a combination of tree presence and on-site discussions with the Project Team led to adjusting the location of STPs in transects B and C. These transect were better aligned with the proposed property boundary being drawn by the survey and the curvature of St. Peter's Drive (Map 2 and Image 2).

Transects were spaced 15' apart and ran east west and were labelled A through E beginning at the north. STPs were placed 15' apart depending on proximity to the extant graveyard. Transect A was located along the edge of the originally proposed project boundary, which has since be moved further south. Only 4 STPs were excavated along Transect A. STPs A2 and A3 were relocated as they were adjacent to a row tombstones present. These tombstones were not marked on the previously existing survey map used to plan the archaeological testing. All were clear of human remains or indications of grave shafts or burials.

Transect B was re-orientated from the proposed testing to align with the surveyed property line and the course of St. Peter's Drive. Nineteen of the planned 22 STPs along this transect were excavated. Difficulties were encountered along the western end of Transect B (also within E9). STP B18 encountered hardpacked debris and surface. Testing jumped to B21 to bypass the disturbance, but the same obstructions remained. These units were almost exclusively composed of fill and construction debris and were terminated at 50cmbs (19.7") (Image 3). Testing suggested that the western portion of St. Peter's path, where encountered, was substantially more compact and impassable via manual excavation. STPs B19, B20, B22 were skipped based on these conditions.

Transect C was also reoriented to follow St. Peter's Drive. A total of 14 STPs were excavated along Transect C. STPs C5 – C14 all encountered a modern fill level between 4cmbs – 27cmbs (1.6" – 10.6"). This layer included mortar, asphalt, coal ash, modern nails, brick fragments and

some clear glass (Image 3). These materials were discarded in the field. This modern fill layer is consistent with testing that occurred in 2019-2020 which identified a modern fill layer associated with the elevated train construction.

Transect D was located along southern outer edge of St. Peter's Drive. A total of 11 STPs were excavated along this transect. Some encountered modern trash deposits indicative of the upper-level disturbance seen in early testing. STP D8 encountered wood at approximately 32cmbg (12.6"). D8 was expanded to a 1m x 1m (3.3'²) unit to address this. See discussion of Excavation Unit 2 below.

All the STPs along Transect E line encountered some form of modern construction debris. This again mirrored what had been observed during the 2020 Phase IB testing. All modern construction materials were discarded in field. A Test Unit proposed within this area was relocated.

See Appendix A for STP detail.

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION UNITS

EXCAVATION UNIT 1

EU 1 exposed staining resembling burial shafts in the North and South walls and 70 – 80 centimeters below ground surface (cmbg) (27.5" – 31.5") (Features 1 and 2) (Image 4). Nails and screws were encountered along the south wall. The unit was expanded into a 2m x 1m (6.6' x 3.3') along the south and a small 50cm by 50cm (19.7" x 19.7") section was opened in the NW section of the unit to further investigate the staining.

The extension along the north (Ext. 1) wall did not reveal any additional information. Other than a copper alloy thimble from a layer above the staining no cultural material was encountered. The previously observed soil change was not observed within this extension. Excavation terminated at 80cmbg (31.5").

Excavation of the southern extension (Ext. 2) encountered numerous roots from nearby trees extending to 60cmbg (23.6"). Few cultural materials were found throughout the excavation above the level of the soil stain. Beginning at 70cmbg (27.5") three nails with wood were exposed in the west wall of the extension in a darker (10YR 3/3) soil (labeled Feature 4). A small 50cm by 50cm (19.7" x 19.7") expansion (Ext. 3) was excavated in this location to determine if this was a potential burial.

In this small expansion of the unit additional nails were exposed at 80cmbg (31.5"). These were in association with buried vegetation. Further excavation revealed this to be a buried Ao horizon. Excavation continued to 100cmbg (39.37") exposing modern nails and screws and no other cultural material. The soil stain initially identified was not present beyond the buried A horizon (Table 1).

Excavation of EU and multiple extensions showed the staining to be an anomaly and not a grave shaft. It was determined, considering the buried Ao horizon, that the staining and presence of nails and screws represented redeposited soils and material. No burials or further evidence of a possible

grave shaft were encountered. Artifact materials were historic period, except for a single quartz flake recovered from level 3.

Table 1: EU1, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 8 (0 – 3.1)	28' – 27.69'	10YR 3/2	Lo	Ao horizon
II	8 – 18 (3.1 – 7)	27.69' – 27.3'	10YR 4/2	Lo	A horizon
III	18 – 20 (7 – 7.9)	27.3' – 27.21'			Transition A/B horizon
IV	20 – 45 (7.9 – 17.7)	27.21' – 26.5'	10YR 4/2	SiFSa	B horizon mottled with 10YR 4/6
V	45 – 60 (17.7 – 23.6)	26.5' – 26'	10YR 5/6	SiCl	B horizon, root disturbance
VI	60 – 80 (23.6 – 31.5)	26' – 25.37'	10YR 5/6	SiCl	Mottled with 10YR 3/3 SiLo
VII	80 – 100 (31.5 – 39.4)	25.37' – 24.7'	10YR 3/3		Extension 3 only. Buried Ao horizon

EXCAVATION UNIT 2

EU2 was an expansion of STP D8 when fragmented wood and nails were exposed at 32cmbs (12.6"). The expansion revealed the wood and nails to be part of a larger trash deposit. Among the materials observed were brick and ash, wood, nails, flowerpot sherds, glass, modern bottles, and animal bone. Materials date to the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century. This deposit extended to approximately 50cmbs (19.7") (Image 5).

Beneath this layer a Native American Levana point was found, at 80cmbs (31.5") (Image 6). A stain suggesting a possible posthole (Feature 3) was also observed at this level, in the SE corner of the unit. EU2 was expanded 1m (3.2') to the east. Debitage, a possible core and two beads were also found within in layer before transitioning into sterile subsoil (Image 7). Excavation continued for an additional 20cm (7.87") within the sterile layer (Table 2) (Figure 2).

No evidence of burials or grave shafts was encountered in EU2. The Levana point is in excellent condition.

Table 2: EU2, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 12 (0 – 4.7)	28' – 27.53'	10YR 3/2	Lo	Ao horizon
II	12 – 45 (4.7 – 17.7)	27.53' – 26.52'	10YR 3/4	SiLo	

III	45 – 90 (17.7 – 35.4)	26.52' – 25'	10YR 5/6	CI Lo	
IV	90 – 120 (35.4 – 47.2)	25' – 24'	10YR 4/4	CI Sa	Mottled with 10YR 5/1 and 7.5YR 5/6

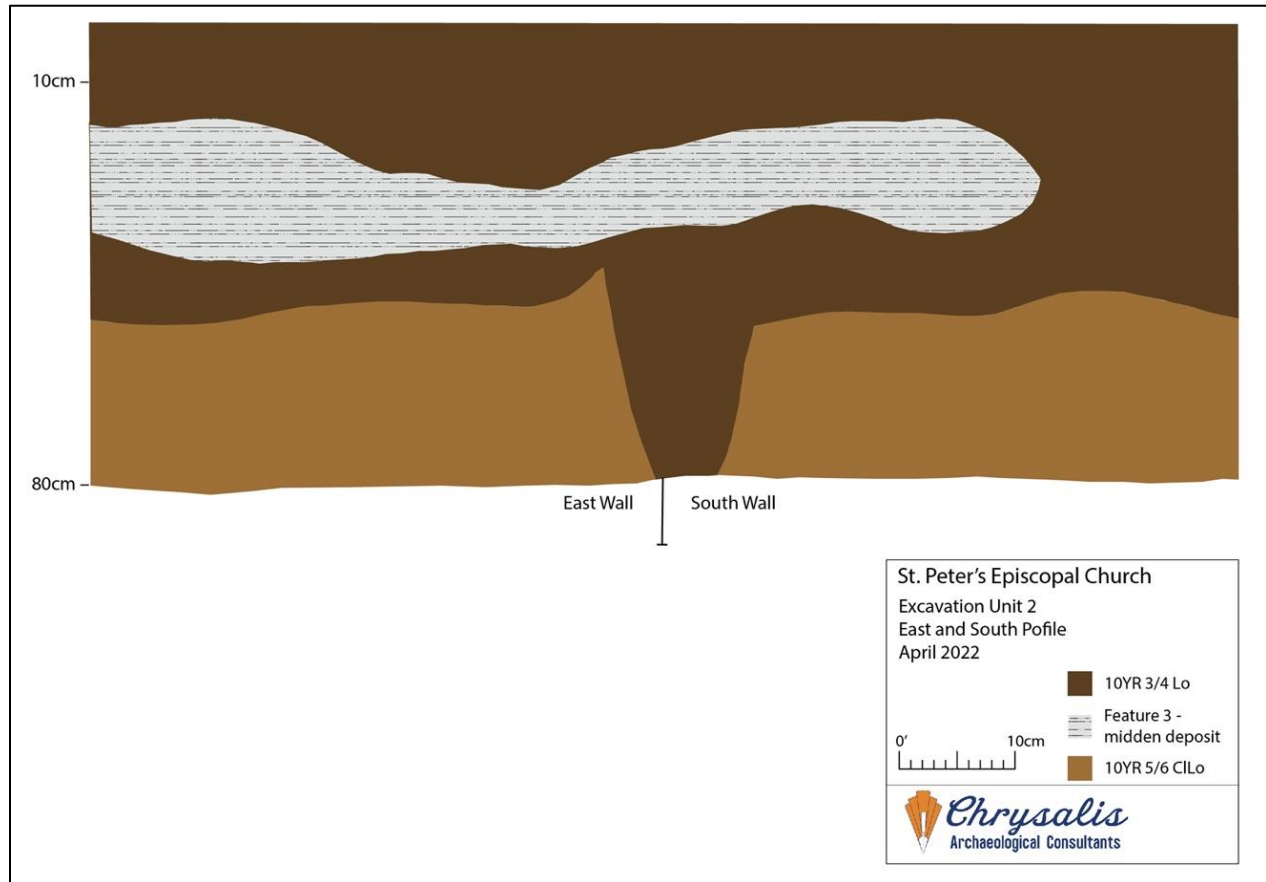


Figure 2: EU2, East and South wall profiles.

EXCAVATION UNIT 3

This unit exhibited a shallow Ao horizon followed by compacted fill/ash layer. Beneath this an oyster shell layer mixed with historic materials was exposed at 25 cmbs (9.84"). Among the materials identified in the field were 2 chert flakes and many semi-whole smoking pipes.

This shell/historic/pre-historic deposit (Feature 5) continued to 43cmbs (17") and bisected the unit. EU3 was expanded 50cm (19.7") south to focus on this concentration. Further excavation revealed more of the oyster shell concentration (Feature 5). This feature contained many whole and nearly whole oyster shells which were sampled. Other materials included highly fragmented animal bone, smoking pipes stems and bowls. Stone flakes, debitage, were also recovered. Feature 5 was again encountered in EU 5 and EU 7 and is discussed in its entirety later in this section (Table 3).

EU 3 was excavated to a sterile subsoil, terminating at 92cmbs (36.2) (Image 8). No human remains or indication of burials were encountered.

Table 3: EU3, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 10 (0 – 3.9)	28' – 27.6'	10YR 2/2	SiLo	Ao horizon
II	10 – 25 (3.9 – 9.8)	27.6' – 27'	10YR 7/1		Compact ash layer with slag
III	25 – 43 (9.8 – 16.9)	27' – 26.6'	10YR 4/2	SaCl	Mottled with 10YR 4/2 SiLo and 10YR 4/4 SaCl. Midden deposit.
IV	43 – 73 (16.9 – 28.7)	26.6' – 25.6'	10YR 5/6	SiLo	Mottled with 10YR 5/6 and 10YR 4/2 SiLo
V	73 – 92 (28.7 – 36.2)	25.6' – 25'	10YR 5/6		Sterile

EXCAVATION UNIT 4

The upper level of EU4 contained a significant amount of construction debris that was discarded in the field. The second strata encountered was the 6-10cm (2.36" – 3.9") thick layer of fill and ash road surface.

Below the fill layer a mottled A/B fill deposit was exposed at 22cmbs (8.6") and extended to 122cmbs (48"). This contained construction debris as well as modern nails, iron spikes, window glass and one flowerpot fragment. These non-diagnostic artifacts were discarded in the field.

At 40cmbs at the A/B interface a quartz point was found in the NW corner of the unit. This was in isolation with no indication of additional material remains or features. Other retained artifacts include two indeterminate nails, the quartz point (Image 9) and a single chert debitage flake.

At 70cmbs (27.5") a stain was exposed in the SW quadrant of the unit, within the fill deposit. At 100cm (3.3') nails with wood remnants attached were found within the matrix of this stain. Excavation throughout the unit continued to 110cmbs (3.6') and 120cmbs (3.93'). From within this context a chert flake was recovered (Table 4). A small piece of wood was noted but not retained. Following removal of the remainder of the "stain" soils transitioned to the sterile C horizon (Figure 3).

No human remains or indications of burials were encountered.

Table 4: EU4, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 8 (0 – 3.1)	28' – 27.69'	10YR 3/1	SiLo	Ao horizon
II	8 – 15	27.69' – 27.41'			Road/Fill

	(3.1 – 5.9)				
III	15 – 22/30 (5.9 – 8.6/11.8)	27.41' – 27.14'/27'	10YR 3/4	ClLo	Fill, modern construction debris
IV	30 – 100 (11.8 – 39.4)	27' – 24.7'	10YR 5/6	SiLo	B horizon mottled with 10YR 4/3
V	100 – 120 (39.4 – 47.2)	24.7' – 24'	10YR 4/4	ClSa	Mottled with 10YR 5/1; sterile
VI	22 – 110 (8.6 – 43.3)	27.14' – 24.4'	10YR 5/4	Cl	Fill deposit mottled with 10YR 5/6

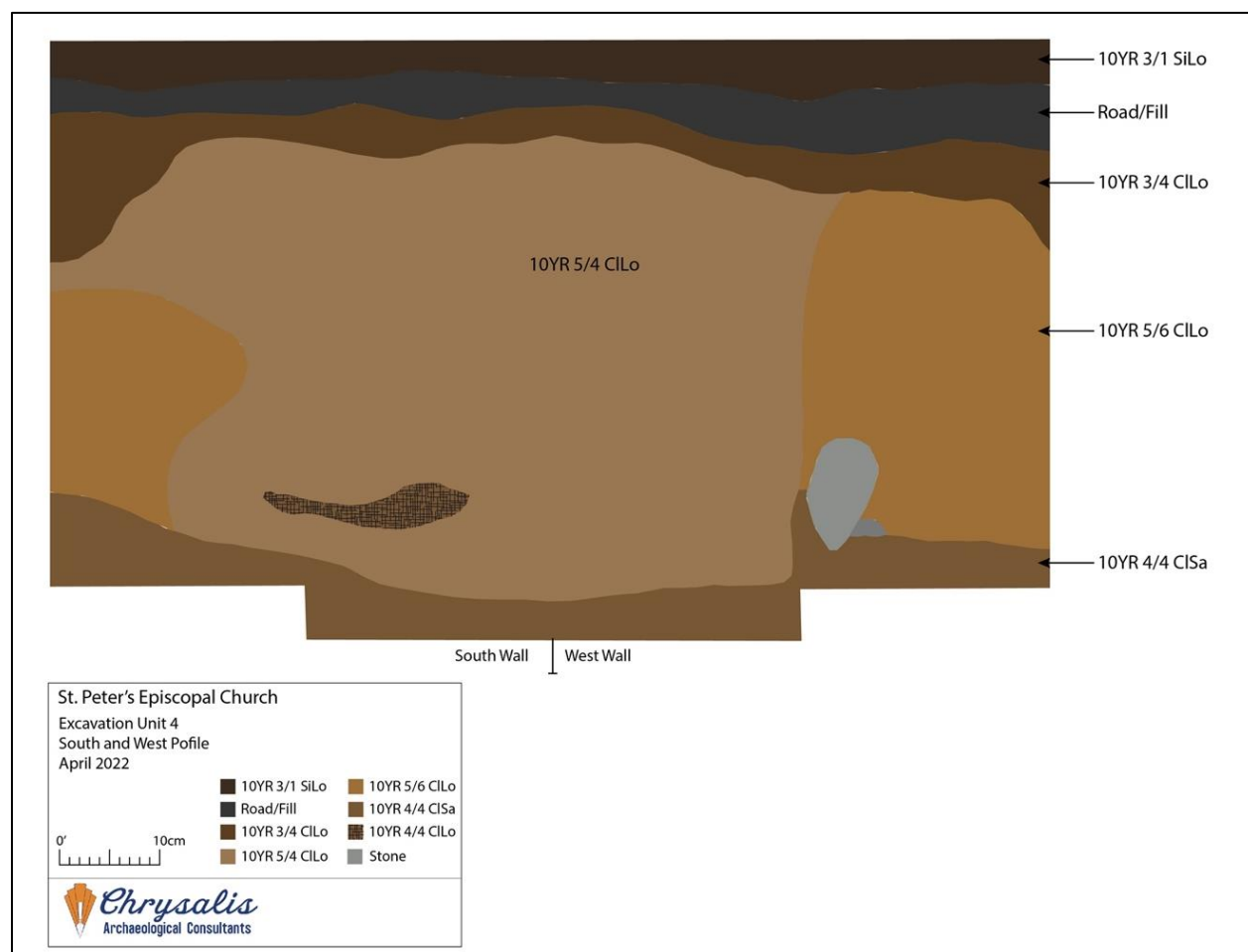


Figure 3: EU4, South and West profiles.

EXCAVATION UNIT 5

This unit was placed 3m (9.8') to the west of EU3 to catch the edge of the shell midden (Feature 5). The shallow Ao was followed by Road/Fill material containing window glass and other modern refuse. These materials were discarded in field. There were also several whole bricks but there were neither articulated or in situ.

The shell midden edge was encountered at 25cmbs – 50cmbs (9.8" – 19.7"), visible predominantly in the southeast edge of the unit. The oyster shell was sampled. This is discussed later in this section.

The unit was excavated an additional five arbitrary levels, 10cm each, which were sterile. There was no indication of burials or grave shafts. The EU was terminated at 100cmbs (3.3') (Table 5).

Table 5: EU5, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 10 (0 – 3.93)	28' – 27.6'	10YR 2/2	CI _{Lo}	
II	10 – 25 (3.93 – 9.84)	27.6' – 27.18'	10YR 5/2	Fill	Silty gravel
III	25 – 50 (9.84 – 19.68)	27.18' – 26.36'	10YR 4/3	CI _{Lo}	Midden deposit
IV	50 – 70 (19.68 – 27.5)	26.36' – 25.7'	10YR 4/6	Si _{Cl}	Mottled with 10YR 4/3
V	70 – 100 (27.5 – 39.4)	25.7' – 24.7'	10YR 5/4	Cl	

EXCAVATION UNIT 6

EU6 was located within St. Peter's path adjacent to a tombstone. The upper levels of the unit were similar in composition to previous excavation units. The same mix of historic debris was present to approximately 40 – 45cmbs (15.7" – 17.7"). These materials were discarded in the field. The remainder of EU6 was sterile except for a single pipestem found within Stratum III. Excavation continued to 106cmbs (3.5') (Table 6). No human remains or evidence of burials was noted.

Table 6: EU6, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 5 (0 – 1.9)	28' – 27.8'	10YR 3/2	Si _{Lo}	Ao horizon
II	5 – 40 (1.9 – 15.7)	27.8' – 26.7'	10YR 5/2	Si _{Sa}	Mixed with 10YR 4/4
III	40 – 65 (15.7 – 25.6)	26.7' – 25.8'	10 YR 3/4	CI _{Lo}	
IV	65 – 106	25.8' – 24.5'	10YR 5/6	CI _{Lo}	

	(65 – 41.7)				
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EXCAVATION UNIT 7

EU7 was located between EU3 and EU5, 1m (3.3') apart from each, situated atop Feature 5 – the previously encountered midden. All artifacts found within the Ao level above the fill were modern debris including nails, window glass, plastic, slag. These were discarded in field. The compact Fill layer observed in previous units was also present and consistent.

Feature 5 was encountered at 30cmbs (11.8"). The midden contained large complete oyster shells – only whole shells (n=59) were saved. Other materials included fragmented animal bone (N=73) and one tooth. Glass and ceramic were present in nominal quantities, a total of 14 artifacts combined. There were also 16 smoking pipe and bowl fragments. A large rock was found in the middle of the unit, which was then bisected. The midden extended to 60cmbs (23.6").

Continued excavation recovered a preface chert point at 80-90cmbs (31.5" – 35.4"). Three stone flakes and three possible cores, chert and quartz, were also found in the level. The sterile C horizon was encountered at 100cmbs (3.3'), and excavation continued to 106cmbs (3.5') (Table 7) (Figure 4 and Image 10). No human remains or evidence of burials were encountered.

Table 7: EU7, general stratigraphy.

STRAT	DEPTH cmbs (inches)	NAVD88	MUNSELL	SOIL	NOTES
I	0 – 10 (0 – 3.9)	28' – 27.6'	10YR 3/2	SiLo	Ao horizon
II	10 – 20 (3.9 – 7.9)	27.6' – 27.21'	10YR 4/4		Gravel fill layer, mixed with 10YR 5/2
III	20 – 30 (7.9 – 11.8)	27.21 – 27'	10 YR 4/3	SiLo	
IV	30 – 60 (11.8 – 23.6)	27' – 26'	10YR 3/2	SiLo	Midden
V	60 – 100 (23.6 – 39.4)	26' – 24.7'	10YR 5/6	ClSa	Mixed with SiSa
VI	100 – 106 (39.4 – 41.7)	24.7' – 24.5'	10 YR 5/2	Sa	Sterile

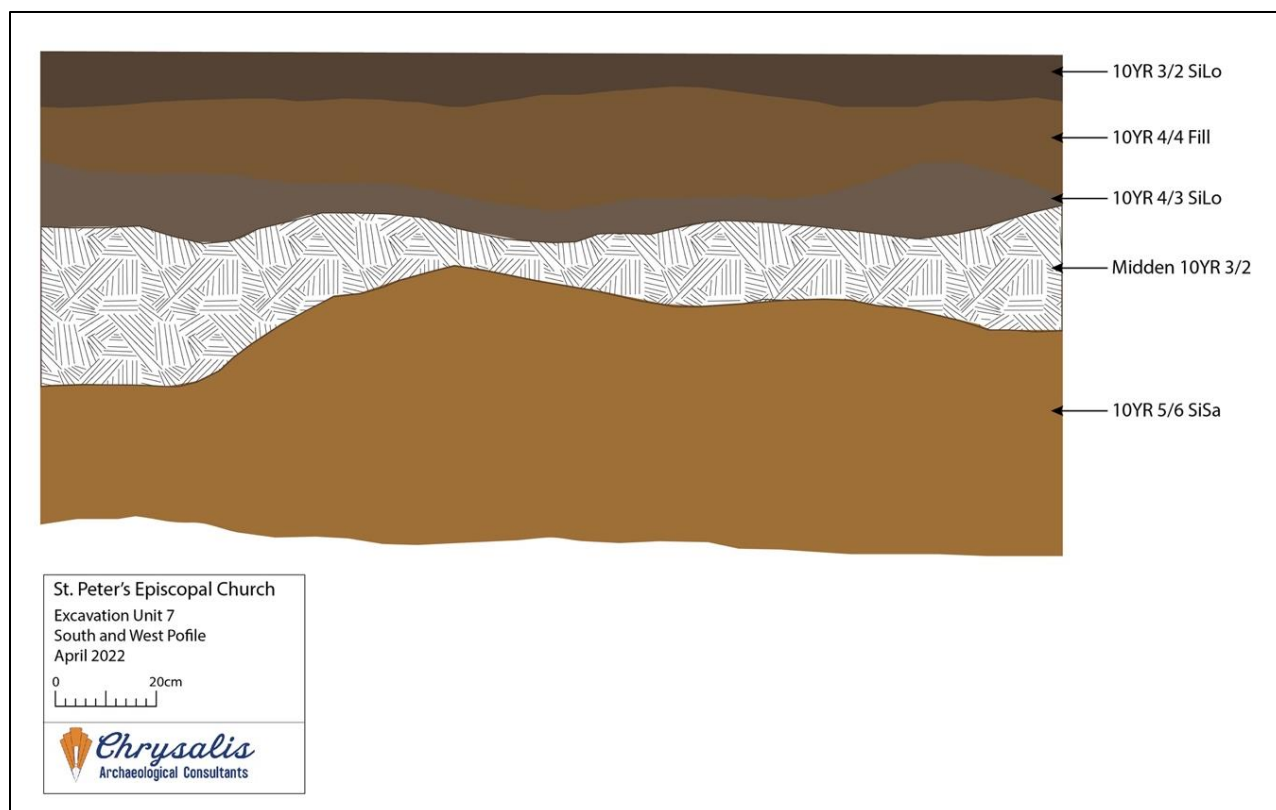
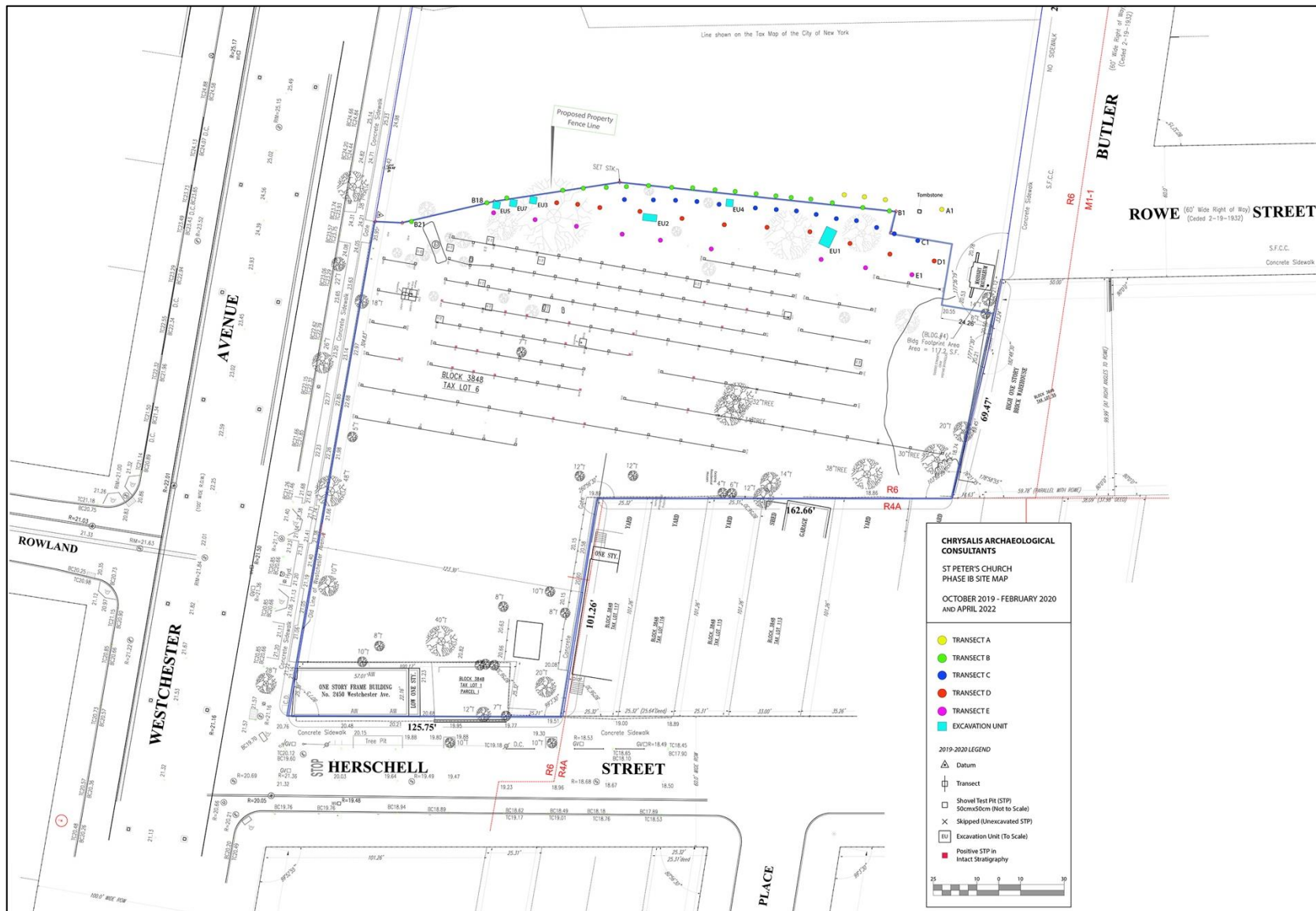


Figure 4: EU7, South and West profile.



Map 2: Archaeological site map, 2022 and 2019-2020. (Base map New York City Land Surveyors 2022, courtesy Albanese Development Corporation.)



Image 1: Eastern portion of testing area, showing site conditions and unmapped gravestones.



Image 2: Transect B flags along St. Peter's Drive, looking east.



Image 3: STPs C5 and B21 exhibiting modern debris layers.



Image 4: Soil stain at base of EU1.



Image 5: EU2, deposit visible in northeast corner of unit.



Image 6: Levana point found in EU2.



Image 7: one of two glazed beads recovered from EU2.



Image 8: EU3 west wall profile.



Image 9: Quartz point found in EU4.



Image 10: EU7 north wall profile.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The most recent testing mirrored previous Phase IB testing results along the southern-most transect lines. Archaeological testing documented that a significant degree of fill materials was brought in to grade the property in the early twentieth century. This likely coincided with construction of the elevated train line and improvements to Westchester Avenue. The amount of fill decreases as the property proceeds east with a minimum of 50cm (19.7”) at the western end of the property.

Beneath this layer, and beneath, St. Peter’s Drive is a natural sub-layer. Within this scattered late nineteenth or early twentieth century materials have been identified, though not in any distinct concentration. The midden deposits encountered consisted largely of construction debris, coal and ash with late-nineteenth through early twentieth century non-diagnostic materials.

Some of the pre-historic remains identified were in a similar context to modern debris. These materials, which appear to represent some lithic activity, but materials were not present in a significant concentration.

The natural sterile sub-surface is a clayey sand, present at an average of 65 – 75cm (25.5” – 29.5”) below surface. This transitions to a silty sand between 90 – 100cm (35.4” – 39.4”) below surface.

No significant historic or pre-historic sites or deposits were identified. Additionally, there were no burials, human remains, or grave shafts encountered.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed footprint of the new building is not anticipated to impact or encounter any significant archaeological deposits or burials. The northern boundary of the proposed development lies along St. Peter’s Drive. Testing did not encounter any evidence of burials or grave shafts. However due to the proximity of the extant graveyard it is recommended that the project minimize impacts in areas adjacent to existing graves.

Additionally, it is recommended that the project have an Unanticipated Discoveries Plan that addresses protocols should any prehistoric sites or burials be encountered during construction.

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APPENDIX A – STP EXCAVATION SUMMARY

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
A1	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0 - 34	STP is ~2.5m SE of graves not marked on map. Many roots throughout, terminated due to root impasse (STP is .5m from tree). NCM
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3	34 - 50	roots throughout, NCM
A2	1	Lo	10YR 3/4		STP is ~4m SW of unmarked graves. Some roots NCM
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3		some roots, NCM except for 1 piece of slag
	3	compact ClLo	10YR 5/6		level is very compact, NCM
A3	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0 -32	large roots and some small cobbles, NCM
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3	32 - 60	large roots, NCM
	3	compact ClLo	10YR 5/6	60 -93	NCM
A4	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0 - 16	STP is ~3.5m SE of modern tombstone (Boyce), NCM
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3	16 - 36	1 shard clear glass (undiagnostic, discarded). Some roots
	3	compact ClLo	10YR 5/6	36 - 71	NCM
B1	1	SiLo	10YR 3/3	0 -37	STP moved approximately 1m west. Original location blocked by large pile of cut trees, STP is near mausoleum. Impeded by stones, modern trash, few coal frags
	2	SiCl	10YR 6/4	37 - 50	some coal
B2	1	SiLo	10YR 3/3	0 - 19	STP is adjacent to mausoleum. Some modern trash, building materials, some coal and decomposing asphalt
	2	SiCl	10YR 6/4	19 -75	some coal
B3	1	SiLo	10YR 3/3	0-29	large stone bisecting STP - brick fragments, few coal fragments, roots; less than 5% stones (med to large)
	2	SiCl	10YR 6/4	29-37	additional impediment stone
B4	1	SiLo	10YR 3/3	0-26	few rocks and roots; NCM
	2	SiLo & SiCl	10YR 3/3	26-50	mottled with 10YR 6/4; rock impediment, NCM
	3	SiCl	10YR 6/4	50-64	NCM
B5	1	SiLo	10YR 3/3	0-20	lvl 1 was ashy gravel; suggested burning had taken place. Burnt materials (rock, charcoal, ash) mixed w/ slag, broken glass, coal brick
	2	SiCl	10YR 6/4	20-98	subsoil
B6	1	ClSi	10YR 3/1	0-15	organic top layer with some med. sized stones, terminating in a 9 cm ashy layer dividing the organic layer from what appears to be subsoil. Only small fragments of coal found, with no construction material unlike STP 5.
	2	SaSi	10YR 5/2	15-24	ashy gravel layer, highly compact
	3	SiCl	10YR 5/4	24-85	sterile, approx <1% stone

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
B7	1	SaSi	10YR 4/2		very hard rocky soil terminating in an impasse. White inclusions (cement) very compacted and gravelly sediment with numerous small to large stones. Brick and coal found, but no other materials. Large boulders at the base of STP prevented further excavation.
B8	1	SiLo	10YR 3/1	0-10	organic layer large flat cobblestones found directly underneath coal. Several voids located. Expand in a crescent-shape southward. Voids proved to be too narrow to be burrowing and there is no joining material indicating articulated building.
	2	SiCl	10YR 5/4	10-27	compact ashy layer with cobblestones at bottom of level, creating impasse, NCM
B9	1	Cilo	10YR 3/1	0-4	shallow organic top layer, stones at surface of STP. 0-horizon is very shallow terminating abruptly in SiCl of level 2. SiCl is very compact and inundated with large stones (>5 CM). STP widened to accommodate stone
	2	SiCl	10YR 5/4	4-28	hardened silty clay, many stones. Large stones at base create impasse
B10	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-11	organic layer, large shard of glass (discarded). Very few pebbles/cobbles and rocks present. Complete disappearance of compact ashy layer found in previous transect STPs. NCM. Large rock impasse at 82cmbg.,
	2	SiLo/Si Cl	10YR 4/2	11-39	SiCl soft and sticky, mottled with 10YR 4/6. NCM, 1 or 2 Cobblestones
	3	SiCl	10YR 4/6	39-82	1 or 2 Cobblestones, large rock impasse at 82 cmbg
B11	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-21	0 horizon - organic top layer, many large roots. Continuing to encounter large stone. STP widened to avoid roots and stones. Stones appear at strat 1/strat 2 transition. Ashy layer observed in Southern profile but not Northern profile - though it may be covered by stones.
	2	SiCl	10YR 5/4	21-33	hardened ashy clay layer, inundated with large stones. Impasse occurs before strat is completed
B12	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-16	organic top layer, large cobblestones running vertically down STP, NCM. After organic layer, soil change began to include pockets of hard ash seen in previous STPs. Large rocks, several medium Cobblestones in the wall.
	2	SiCl	10 YR 5/4	16-21	several med cobblestones obscured access, some hard ashy pockets, NCM
	3	SiCl	10 YR 4/6	21-90	NCM, root bisecting STP beyond reach of loppers
B13	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-10	0 horizon, a few large stones. Top layer of STP had a few small stones, however no impediments. NCM.
	2	SaSi	10YR 5/2	10-18	Strat 2 lies below Strat 1 at uniform depth, ashy grey layer, gravel.

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
	3	SiCl	10YR 4/6	18-91	a reddish-brown soil that resembles subsoil. Relatively uniform, few small stones in canals
B14	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-16	organic layer, some roots, very few Pb/Cobblestones (med) STP contained few rocks and roots. NCM
	2	SaSi	10YR 5/2	16-39	compact ashy full of Pb and slag
	3	SiCl	10YR 4/6	39-88	NCM, >5% stones, 1 med Cobblestones in wall
B15	1	SiLo	10YR 4/2	0-20	many stones at surface or just below surface in organic layer. Many large roots near surface. Stratigraphy resembles most STPs, NCM.
	2	SaSi	10YR 5/2	20-25	compact grey-white ashy layer, NCM
	3	SiCl	10YR 4/6	26-60	Relatively uniform with few small stones
B16	1	Loamy Sand	10YR 4/4	0-9	Shallow layer of natural redeposited soil. Some roots On road, next to rise of cemetery. Shallow natural soil deposit followed by ash/coal fill layer. 1 modern glass vessel fragment, discarded.
	2	Fill		9-20	Large rocks, coal, and ash layer. Terminated because of large rocks spanning entire bottom of STP.
B17	1	Loamy Sand	10YR 4/4	0-18	natural redeposited soil, STP is located on rise of road. NCM.
	2	fill		18-28	ash, coal, brick, heavily corroded metal, modern nails - discarded
	3	silty sand	10YR 5/6	28-45	very silty sand, some roots, a natural B horizon. Two artifacts: a ceramic bottle stopper dating 1894 with "A. Krumeraker" stamped on top; one clear glass bottle base. Terminated due to large rock impasse
B18	1	loam sand	10YR 4/4	0-17	STP is 2m from "Shaw" family plot. No O horizon.
	2	fill/gravel		17-37	Brick and ash filled gravel fill layer. Large rock impasse terminated STP
B21	1	fill gravel		0-45	Located in road (St. Peter's Drive). STP was dug to determine extent of gravel disturbance for road. NCM
C1	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-41	large cobbles and roots, STP is ~5m W of mausoleum, NCM
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3	41-50	large cobbles and roots, NCM
	3	compact ClLo	10YR 5/6	50-75	NCM
C2	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-40	large cobbles and roots, 1 redware sherd and 1 window glass shard (discarded)
	2	ClLo	10YR 4/3	40-65	NCM
	3	compact ClLo	10YR 5/6	65-73	NCM
C3	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-15	large rock impasse, 1 piece coal, discarded
C4	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	15-30	large cobble and roots, NCM
C5	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-15	STP is next to large tree, terminated due to large immovable cobbles. Profile shows levels of fill with topsoil above NCM

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
	2	Si coarse Sa with gravel	2.5Y 3/2	15-19	clear glass, brick frags, asphalt, mortar, coal, coal ash, nail (discarded)
	3	CI Lo	10YR 4/3	19-28	NCM
	4	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	28-45	same as level 2
C6	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-4	STP similar to C5, NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa with gravel	2.5Y 3/2	4-14	Modern fill level: clear glass, brick frags, mortar asphalt, coal, clay ash, wire nail (discarded) same as ST C5, 1 complete modern brick - unmarked (discarded)
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	14-22	large cobbles, NCM. Terminated due to rock impasse
C7	1	Lo, humus	10YR 3/2	0-8	large cobbles, NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa with gravel	2.5Y 3/2	8-20	large cobbles, industrial fill (same as C5 and C6): clear glass, concrete, coal, coal ash, asphalt, mortar, metal (discarded)
	3	CI Lo	10YR 3/4	20-25	NCM
	4	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	25-72	NCM
C8	1	Lo/humus	10YR 3/2	0-6	large cobbles, NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	6-25	large cobbles, modern fill - concrete, asphalt, clear glass, coal, coal ash, slag, mortar
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	25-50	NCM, root impasse
C9	1	Lo/humuss	10YR 3/2	0-10	NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	10-26	large cobbles, industrial fill - same as C8
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	26-80	large cobbles
C10	1	Lo/humuss	10YR 3/2	0-8	large rock at edge of STP excavation, NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	8-16	industrial fill - same as C8 and C9
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	16-20	rock impasse terminated STP
C11	1	Lo/humuss	10YR 3/2	0-6	NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	6-27	industrial fill - same as previous except for presence of ceramics (retained)
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	27-82	NCM
C12	1	Lo/humus	10YR 3/2	0-8	NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	8-20	large cobbles, industrial fill - same as previous
	3	CI Lo	10YR 5/6	20-74	NCM
C13	1	Lo/humuss	10YR 3/2	0-14	NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	14-22	large cobbles, industrial fill - same as previous
	3	CI Lo	10YR 3/3	22-50	NCM

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
	4	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	50-73	NCM
	5	Compact Sa _{Cl}	10YR 4/4	73-81	NCM
C14	1	Lo	10YR 3/2	0-9	NCM
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	9-21	large cobbles, industrial fill - same as previous
	3	CI _{Lo}	10YR 3/3	21-33	NCM
	4	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	33-71	NCM
D1	1	CI _{Lo}	10YR 3/3	0-30	
	2	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	30-69	root impasse
D2	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-30	clear glass, redware (discarded)
	2	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	30-72	NCM
	3	fine Sa _{Cl}	10YR 4/4	72-90	NCM
D3	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-27	STP offset 1 m east, due to large root system. Extensive root system terminated STP
D4	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-39	large roots and cobbles, NCM
	2	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	39-66	large roots and cobbles, root impasse, NCM
D5	1	Lo	10YR 3/4	0-32	some roots, NCM
	2	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	32-71	NCM, root impasse
D6					<i>STP not excavated due to proximity to unit</i>
D7	1	Lo	10YR 3/2	0-20	flowerpot, oyster shell, clear glass
	2	Si coarse Sa	2.5Y 3/2	20-30	industrial fill - same as previous, large cobbles
	3	Lo	10YR 3/4	30-63	NCM
	4	CI _{Lo}	10YR 5/6	63-73	NCM
	5	fine Sa _{Cl}	10YR 4/4	73-74	NCM
D8	1	Lo	10YR 3/3	0-35	brick fragments, slag, concrete, clear glass, bottle glass. Some diagnostic pieces wood found at ~32 cmbg, opened wider to determine if it was coffin wood. Expanded to a 1x1m unit (EU2)
D9	1	CI _{Lo}	10YR 3/3	0-38	clam shell (discarded)
	2	CI _{Lo}	10YR 4/6	38-70	NCM
	3	fine Sa _{Cl}	10YR 4/4	70-90	NCM
D10	1	Lo _{Sa}	10YR 4/4	0-16	modern trash, discarded in field
	2	fill		16-30	ash, coal, slag, metal
	3	compact Sa	10YR 5/6	30-40	very compact sand with large stones and roots. STP is in St. Peter's Drive. 3 non-diagnostic whiteware fragments, modern nails and glass were discarded in field. STP terminated by large rock and root impasse.
D11	1	Si _{Lo}	10YR 4/4	0-25	STP is in middle of St. Peter's Drive adjacent to a large tree. Redeposited soil over construction debris Redeposited soil over large rocks, whole bricks, and ash/coal layer. No artifacts. Terminated by very large rocks and unmarked modern brick.

Transect Line/STP	Lvl	Soil Type	Munsell	Depth CMBG	Description
E1	1	SiLo	10YR 4/4	0-43	Located 8m from the mausoleum and 3m south of STP D1. Frozen top layer of 5cm. Soil had some sand. 2 wire nails were discarded in field.
	2	LoSa	10YR 5/6	43-70	Loamy sand with some clay pockets. No artifacts. Stopped by rocks at bottom
E2	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-35	Natural A horizon followed by a B/C mixed soil, NCM
	2	SiSa	10YR 5/6	35-70	B/C horizon, very sandy soil. NCM. Terminated by rock impasse.
E3	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-18	very large roots throughout, STP is located between 2 very large trees. NCM
	2	SiSa	10YR 5/6	18-40	Slightly compact. Terminated due to large root transecting entire STP. NCM
E4	1	SiLo	10YR 4/4	0-19	Located 2m southwest of previously excavated 1mx1m unit. Natural soil with some brick fragments in the upper sections (discarded)
	2	LoSa	10YR 5/6	19-40	3 non-diagnostic nail fragments. Discarded in field.
	3	LoSa	10YR 5/6	40-54	Mottled with 10YR 5/4, transitional layer. NCM
	4	compact sand	10YR 5/4	54-60	Very compact.
E5	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-25	Mixed soil dense with modern trash. Nails, ceramic glass and 1 clam shell. Burnt wood was also present. Whole unmarked bricks. Terminated by rock and brick obstruction. Bricks were not articulated and not in situ. All artifacts were discarded.
E6	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-50	Very deep strat. 1 shell fragment and 1 modern metal ring, discarded in field. Small roots throughout STP.
	2	SiSa	10YR 5/6	50-65	mostly sand with some ash; 1 non-diagnostic round nail, discarded in field.
E7	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-55	STP is 2.7m east of large tree. Terminated by large root throughout bottom. Brick fragments, slag and burnt wood, coal and some ash noted and discarded in field. Not a natural soil layer
E8	1	LoSa	10YR 4/4	0-32	Natural A horizon with some brick fragments and plastic, discarded in field. Located in between 2 large trees. STP terminated due to density of roots.
E9	1	fill/grave 1		0-50	Fill gravel on road next to big tree. Very shallow Ho soil on top of 50+cm of gravel and fill. Shovel was not able to penetrate. Had to use pickaxe. Determined this area going to the fence and Westchester Avenue. Large rocks throughout with ash, brick and asphalt.

APPENDIX B – ARTIFACT CATALOG

Provenience Table

FS	Unit	Level	Depth cmbs
1	B17	3	28-45
2	C11		6-27
3	D-8		10-30
4	Expanded Trench		10-20
5	Excavation Unit 1 – stain, floor	5	
6	Excavation Unit 1 – West Extension	n/a	
7	Excavation Unit 1 - Extension	2	10-20
8	Excavation Unit 1 - Extension	3	20-30
9	Excavation Unit 1 - Extension	4	80-90
10	Excavation Unit 1 - Extension	7	70-80
11	Excavation Unit 1 - Extension	northwest wall	
12	Excavation Unit 2	1	10-20
13	Excavation Unit 2	4	30-40
14	Excavation Unit 2	5	40-50
15	Excavation Unit 2 - East Extension	2	10-20
16	Excavation Unit 2 - East Extension	3	20-30
17	Excavation Unit 2 - East Extension	2	10-20
18	Excavation Unit 2	3	20-30
19	Excavation Unit 2 - East	4	30-40
20	Excavation Unit 2	5	40-50
21	Excavation Unit 2 - East	8	62-72
22	Excavation Unit 2 - East Half	9	
23	Excavation Unit 2 - East	10	82-92
24	Excavation Unit 3	2	10-20
25	Excavation Unit 3	3	20-30
26	Excavation Unit 3	4	30-40
27	Excavation Unit 3	5	40-50
28	Excavation Unit 3	6	50-60
29	Excavation Unit 3 - Extension	3	30-40
30	Excavation Unit 3 - Extension	5	50-60
31	Excavation Unit 4	4	40cm
32	Excavation Unit 4	10	90-100
33	Excavation Unit 4	11	100-110
34	Excavation Unit 4	12	115
35	Excavation Unit 5	1	0-10
36	Excavation Unit 5	buried A	40-50
37	Excavation Unit 6	3	53-63
38	Excavation Unit 3 - Combined	7	60-70
39	Excavation Unit 3 - Combined	8	
40	Excavation Unit 7	4	
41	Excavation Unit 7	5	40-50
42	Excavation Unit 7	6	50-60
43	Excavation Unit 7	7	80-90

Artifact Catalog

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
1	1	1	Household	Bottle Closure	Ceramic						
1	2	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless	base		machine made
1	3	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless	body		
2	1	2	Household	Tableware, General	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Colored Glaze		rim and body sherd	19th century	
3	1	1	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware			rim	19th century	
3	2	1	Household	Jar	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	printed & painted		base	mid 19th century	glding
3	3	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				smoking pipe	19th century	
3	4	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless	base and body	19th century	
3	5	1	Medical	Bottle, Medicine	Common Glass		Molded & printed	Colorless	base	19th century	
3	6	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless	body	19th century	
3	7	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Brown	body	19th century	
3	8	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass		Embossed	Colorless	body	19th century	VERAGES 14 E. 15th
3	9	3	Unclassifiable	Indeterminate	Wood						
3	10	11	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut	19th century	
3	11	2	Architectural	Nail	Metal & Other				wire nail	20th century	
3	12	2	Unclassifiable	Other	Iron						
4	1	2	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut	19th century	

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
4	2	1	Faunal	Bone							
4	3	1	Household	Platter	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		White	plate/platter base	mid 19th century	
4	4	1	Household	Platter	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/ Stone China	Transfer-printed	Black		mid 19th century	
5	1	3	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
6	1	3	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Undecorated		body	19th-20th century	
7	1	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe bowl		
7	2	1	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					
7	3	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square nail head		
8	1	1	Debitage	Flake	Quartz						
9	1	4	Hardware	Screw	Metal & Other						
9	2	19	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
9	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green, Olive	body		
10	1	3	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
11	1	1	Activities	Thimble	Copper Alloy						
12	1	8	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut		
12	2	3	Household	Tableware, General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Undecorated	White	body	mid 19th century	
12	3	1	Faunal	Shell							
12	4	1	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware				19th century	
12	5	2	Unclassifiable	Metal							
12	6	1	Household	Bottle Closure	Ceramic				bottle stopper	20th century	"Jergens"
12	7	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Blue	body		
12	8	3	Electrical	lightbulb	Glass			White		20th century	

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
12	9	3	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless		20th century	Canada Dry bottle
12	10	1	Household	Bottle	Milk Glass			White			
12	11	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green			
12	12	6	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			light green			
12	13	9	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless			
12	14	1	Household	Pitcher	Common Glass			Colorless			
13	1	3	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware				19th century	
13	2	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Amber	base		
13	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green	bottle lip/rim		
13	4	6	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless	body		
13	5	1	Faunal	Bone							
13	6	15	Architectural	Nail	Metal & Other				square		
13	7	7	Architectural	Nail	Metal & Other				wire nails		
13	8	6	Architectural	Nail	Metal & Other						
14	1	1	Architectural	stone	Granite						possible "foot" stone?
15	1	5	Household	Pitcher	Common Glass			Colorless	body		
15	2	1	Household	Bowl	Coarse Earthenware	Redware			body	19th century	
15	3	2	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut heads		
16	1	8	Architectural	Nail	Iron						

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
16	2	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass		Molded Pattern	Olive	bottle neck		
17	1	1	Ornament/Decorative	Bead	Coarse Earthenware		Glazed				
18	1	4	Clothing	Pin	Metal & Other						
18	2	1	Ornament/Decorative	Bead	Coarse Earthenware		Glazed				
18	3	3	Faunal	Bone							
18	4	3	Faunal	Oyster Shell							
18	5	1	Personal	Bottle, Perfume	Common Glass		Embossed	Colorless		19th century	perfume bottle with metal lid
18	6	3	Electrical	lightbulb	Glass						
18	7	3	Activities	Flower Pot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	Unglazed			19th-20th century	
18	8	1	Household	Cup	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware / White Granite			cup or handle	19th century	
18	9	4	Household	Pitcher	Common Glass			Colorless			
18	10	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Amber			
18	11	3	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless		20th century	Canada Dry bottle
18	12	2	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass						
18	13	2	Electrical	lightbulb	Glass						
18	14	4	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless			thick shards
18	15	3	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless			thin bottle glass
18	16	34	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut		
18	17	12	Architectural	Nail	Iron				wire nails		
18	18	8	Architectural	Nail	Iron				round		
18	19	7	Unclassifiable	Other							metals - various

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
18	20	1	Unclassifiable	Indeterminate	Wood						
19	1	3	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut nail heads		
19	2	2	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
20	1	3	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
20	2	2	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
21	1	1	Debitage	Core	Chert						
22	1	1	Tools & Equipment	Point	Stone					Woodland	Levana Point
23	1	1	Debitage	Core	stone						
24	1	1	Architectural	Tile	Coarse Earthenware	Whiteware			wall tile		
25	1	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		White	body	mid 19th century	
25	2	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless			
25	3	5	Architectural	Window Glass	Common Glass						
25	5	2	Activities	Flowerpot	Coarse Earthenware	Redware					
25	6	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
25	7	1	Faunal	Tooth							
26	1	2	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	clay			pipe stem		
27	1	3	Other	Oyster Shell							
27	2	2	Debitage	flake							
27	3	14	Faunal	Bone							
27	4	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
28	1	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay	clay			smoking pipe fragment		
28	2	26	Faunal	Bone							
29	1	1	Faunal	Tooth					horse tooth		
29	2	1	Debitage	Core	Quartz						potential core
29	3	3	Unclassifiable	Other	Metal & Other						
29	4	4	Faunal	Oyster Shell							

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
29	5	19	Faunal	Bone							
29	6	3	Faunal	Tooth					teeth		
29	7	3	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
29	8	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl		
29	9	1	Debitage	Debitage	Chert						
30	1	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl		
31	1	1	Tools & Equipment	Point	Quartz					archaic?	
32	1	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
33	1	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
34	1	1	Debitage	flake							
35	1	1	Clothing	Button	Metal & Other						
35	2	1	Ornament/ Decorative	Bead	Coarse Earthenware		Glazed	Red			
36	1	1	Faunal	Oyster Shell							
36	2	1	Faunal	Bone							
36	3	1	Faunal	Tooth					tooth		
36	4	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron				square cut		
36	5	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass						
36	6	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
36	7	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl fragment		
37	1	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
38	1	1	Faunal	Tooth							
38	2	2	Faunal	Bone							
38	3	1	Debitage	flake							
39	1	1	Debitage	Core	Quartz						
40	1	56	Faunal	Oyster Shell							
40	2	3	Faunal	Clam Shell							
40	3	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl		
40	4	3	Faunal	Tooth							
40	5	1	Furnishings	Mirror	Glass						
40	6	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Colorless			

FS	cat no	Qty	Category	Object	Material	Ware type	Decoration I	Color	Form	Date Range	Notes
40	7	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl		
41	1	2	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				bowl		
41	2	1	Personal	Smoking Pipe	Clay				pipe stem		
41	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green			
41	4	1	Faunal	Clam Shell							
41	5	1	Architectural	Nail	Iron						
42	1	1	Faunal	Bone							
42	2	1	Household	Bowl	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		Blue	body	19th century	
42	3	1	Architectural	Nail	Metal & Other					20th century	
43	1	1	Debitage	Core	stone						