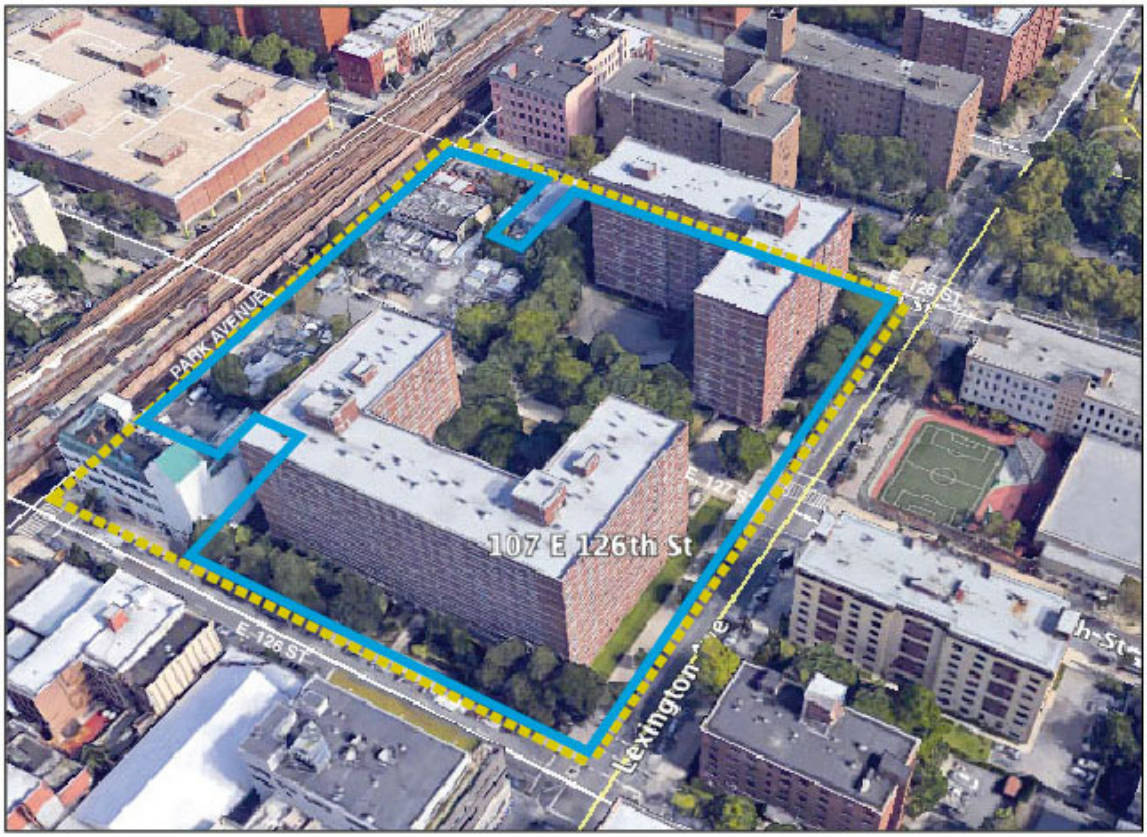
Appendix C-1
Historic and Cultural Resources: Phase 1A Report

East Harlem Rezoning Project Archaeological Phase 1A for Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4 Block 1775 Manhattan

CEQR No. 17DCP048M

DRAFT



Aerial view of Project Site (Google Earth 2016

Prepared for NYCDP with HPD
Through AKRF, Inc.
Prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC
March 2017

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This Phase 1A archaeological study was prepared for The New York City Department of City Planning (NYDCP), together with the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). The report, prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC through AKRF, Inc., assessed the potential archaeological sensitivity of Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4 within the large, multi-block study area of the East Harlem Rezoning Project in Manhattan (CEQR No. 17DCP048M). The two sites are located on a Superblock bounded by Park Avenue to the west, East 128th Street to the north, Lexington Avenue to the east, and East 126th Street to the south (Tax Block 1775). Based on an LPC comment letter, research focused on the potential for the recovery of human remains associated with the former site of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Harlem) and its burying ground (the APE), the latter active from 1830 to at least 1873.

While the removal of many burials is documented in church burial records, a much greater number is not accounted for. This confirmed the potential for the recovery of human remains in both development sites where disturbance is not documented. This is not only within the parameter of the burial ground but also beneath the sites of the two church buildings formerly on the Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4 where burial vaults were, or may be, located.

Phase 1B testing prior to any construction is recommended in identified areas of the APE that appear to have experienced little or no disturbance. It is also recommended that the required scope of work for LPC review not only include proposed methods for Phase 1B testing but also established protocols to address the recovery of human remains.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the methods and findings of a Phase1A archaeological documentary study to assess the potential archaeological sensitivity of Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4 within the large, multi-block study area of the East Harlem Rezoning Project in Manhattan (Figures 1 and 2). The report, prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC through AKRF, Inc., was produced for The New York City Department of City Planning (DCP), together with the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), who is proposing a series of project actions subject to CEQR review (CEQR No. 17DCP048M).

In a comment letter dated November 30, 2016, the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) indicated the two development sites located on Tax Block 1775, a Superblock in East Harlem, were potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. Specifically, it identified the major archaeological issue as the potential for human remains associated with the former burial ground of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Harlem), a 19th-century church and burial ground located on the project block for 60 years. Other churches within the project area that might present burial issues was another addressed concern.

Soon after its formation in 1829, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was erected on what was then a single block at Fourth (later Park) Avenue between 127th and 128th Streets in the village of Harlem.[1] St. Andrew's occupied the site from 1830 until 1890 when the church moved to 2067 Fifth Avenue, its current address. The location of the church and churchyard within the project area, the identified issue of concern, was designated the area of potential effect (APE) for the assessment. On the block was another church that endured but was subject to a succession of names and religious affiliations (Figure 3), however it appears there was no associated burial ground.

Research to assess the potential archaeological sensitivity of the APE and its surroundings included a site visit, a review of maps and archival material at research institutions, city agencies, and the offices of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine where St. Andrews's archive is housed as well as on-line resources. This determined that LPC's concern regarding human remains was well founded. While burials documented in the St. Andrew's churchyard were, indeed, removed and apparently mainly reinterred at Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, not all can be accounted for. In addition to potential burials, brick burial vaults might remain, as might isolated (scattered) human bone inadvertently overlooked during dis-interments. As for the other church within the project area, limited information suggests there was no associated burial ground.

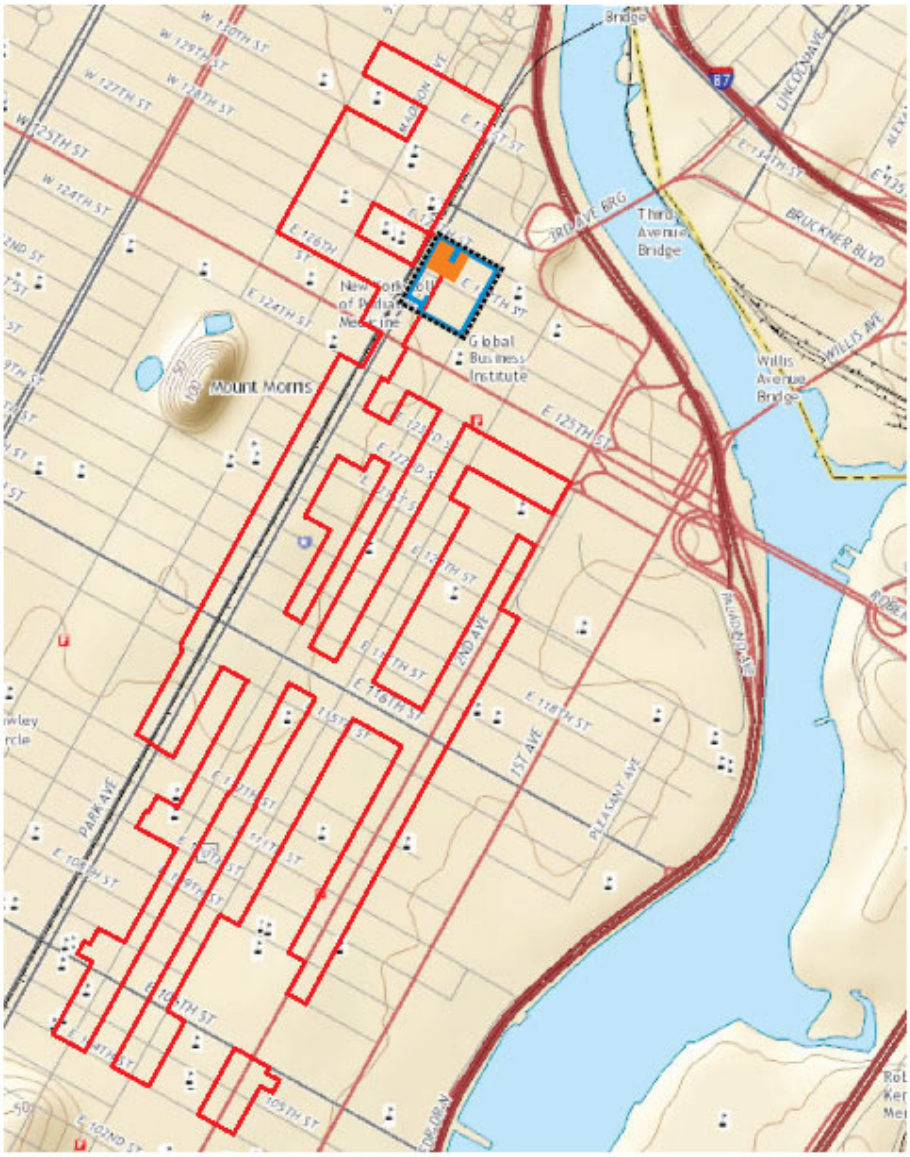
The methods and findings of the analysis are detailed in the following sections.

THE APE

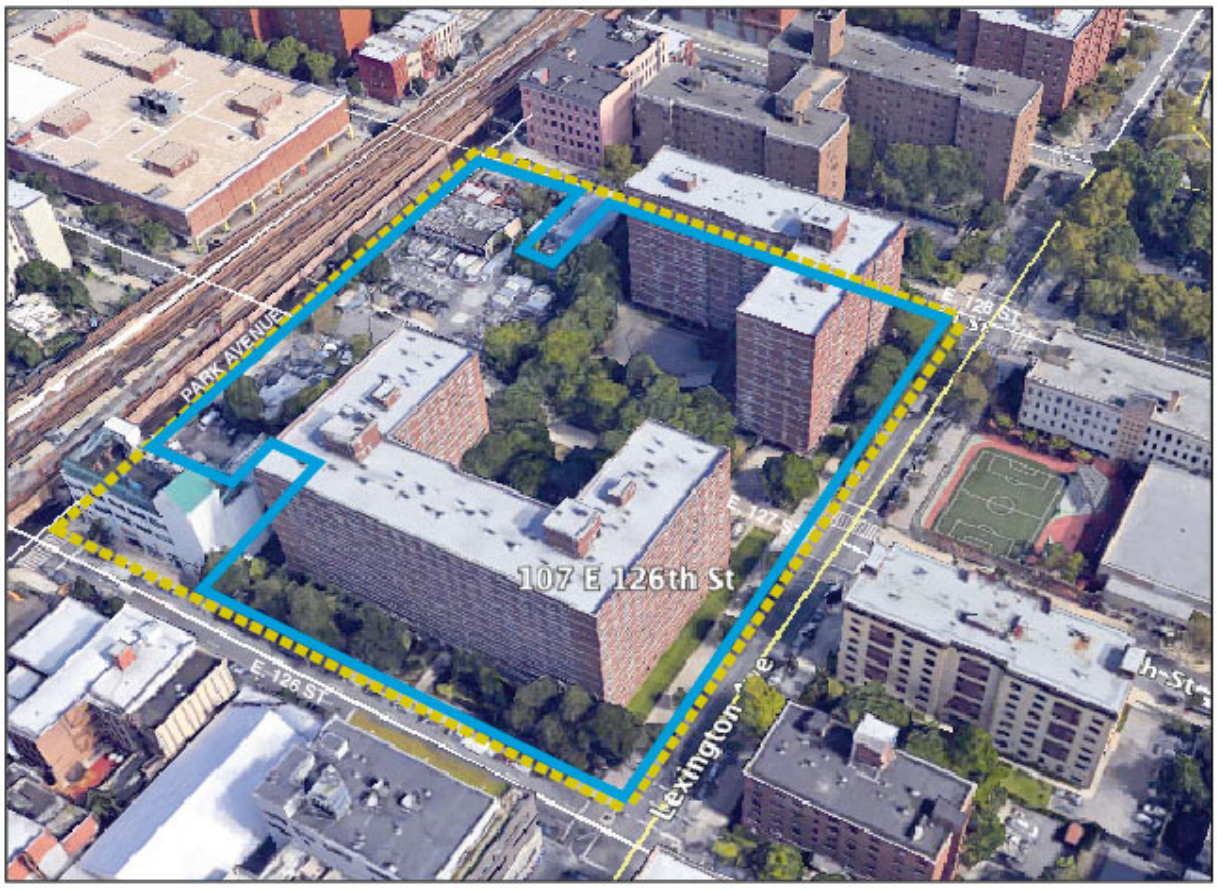
The APE as defined for this study is located on the northern half of what is now Superblock 1775. To the west is Park Avenue, to the north 128th Street, to the east Lexington

[1] Before Lexington Avenue was run between Fourth (now Park) and Third Avenues, the block was twice as long west to east.

EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Project Location (NYDCP/AKRF 2016/2017) **1**



EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Aerial View of Block 1775 (Superblock) (Google Earth) | **2**

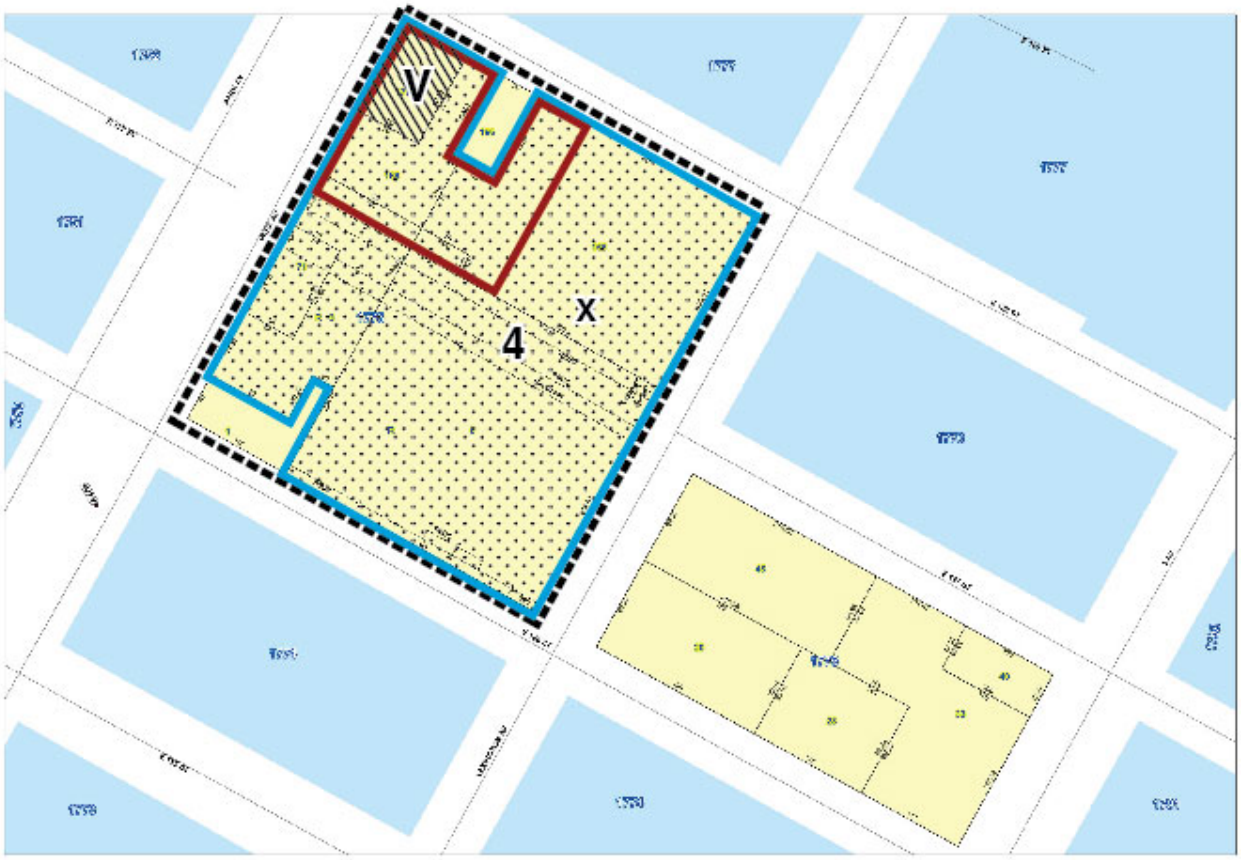


Tax Block 1775 (Superblock)

potential and projected development

EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Development Sites and APE on Tax Block 1775 (Superblock) (base Tax Map 2008)

3



Tax Block 1775

Potential and Projected Development Sites V and 4

defined study area (APE)

V Potential Development Site

4 Projected Development Site

X former church site (Baptist *et al.*)

0 200 ft
0 60.96 m

N

Avenue, and to the south East 127th Street. The Superblock was created on June 5, 1972, when the city officially closed East 127th Street between Park and Lexington Avenues (Street Closing Map 1972).

With the exception of a 1-story brick building and small associated structures located near and at the corner of Park Avenue and East 128th Street (1871 Park Avenue, Block 1775, Lot 170), the APE is now a parking lot (Block 1775 Lot 168). Extending into, but not part of, the APE is a 2-story building at 108 East 128th Street with a 1-story attached store (see Photo 1). Purchased in 2009 by the Tidjani Islamic Community, it was initially the mosque of the Senegalese African Muslim community. As its mission became social as well as religious, it became the Harlem Muslim Community Center (HMCC). Beyond the HMCC, at the corner of East 128th Street and Lexington Avenue, is 112-128 East 128th Street, a privately owned L-shaped, 12-story, brick multi-family building erected in 1979-1980 that provides affordable housing (Photos 1 and 2). A similar but larger apartment facility is located on East 126th Street in the southern part of the project area. Both buildings are within the boundaries of Projected Development Site 4 (see Figure 2).

The building at 1871 Park Avenue, CLARK & WILKINS IRON WORKS, with their sign proclaiming, "FENCING, IRON WORK, MASONRY, AND WATER PROOFING, ESTABLISHED 1870" (apparently not originally on that site), was vacated in December 2016. Based on map data, the main building incorporated or replaced an "express building" identified on an 1896 Sanborn (not illustrated) and a 1912 Hyde atlas (see Figure 6). This apparently was also formerly the site of a Parsonage (a frame building) erected by St. Andrew's in 1851 (see St. Andrew's history below).

Once St. Andrew's abandoned its original site in 1890, development, mainly tenements, was almost immediate (see Figure 10). It should be noted that late-19th-century development is not usually considered archaeologically significant for backyard features such as outhouse privy pits and/or water cisterns typically associated with earlier structures. Therefore these features would not be expected in the APE where domestic and commercial development was introduced after 1889.

SELECTED SITE HISTORY

The historical record indicates there was an Indian presence in the project area at the time of initial mid-17th-century settlement of what became the Village of New Harlem in 1658 (e.g., Pierce 1904:1). Unfortunately, it was a presence that resulted in the death of many early settlers and disrupted initial attempts at settlement. Among those affected was Captain Jocam Pieters[2] the first European recipient of a large tract of land, a "Flat," that included what would become the APE and project site (Riker 1904; Figure 4). Identified as a Danish "capitalist" (Pierce 1904:7), Pieters, Jonas Bronck (or Bronc, perhaps also a Dane, but definitely not Dutch),[3] their families, and numerous herdsmen arrived in New York in July 1639 (Pierce 1904:8). Bronck chose to settle across the Harlem River in what is now Morrisania in the Bronx, famously named

[2] Apparently this is an abbreviation of his full name, Jocam Pieters Kuyter (Pierce 1904:7)

[3] Pieter and Bronck are both examples of the population diversity of European settlement in New Amsterdam despite its Dutch auspices.



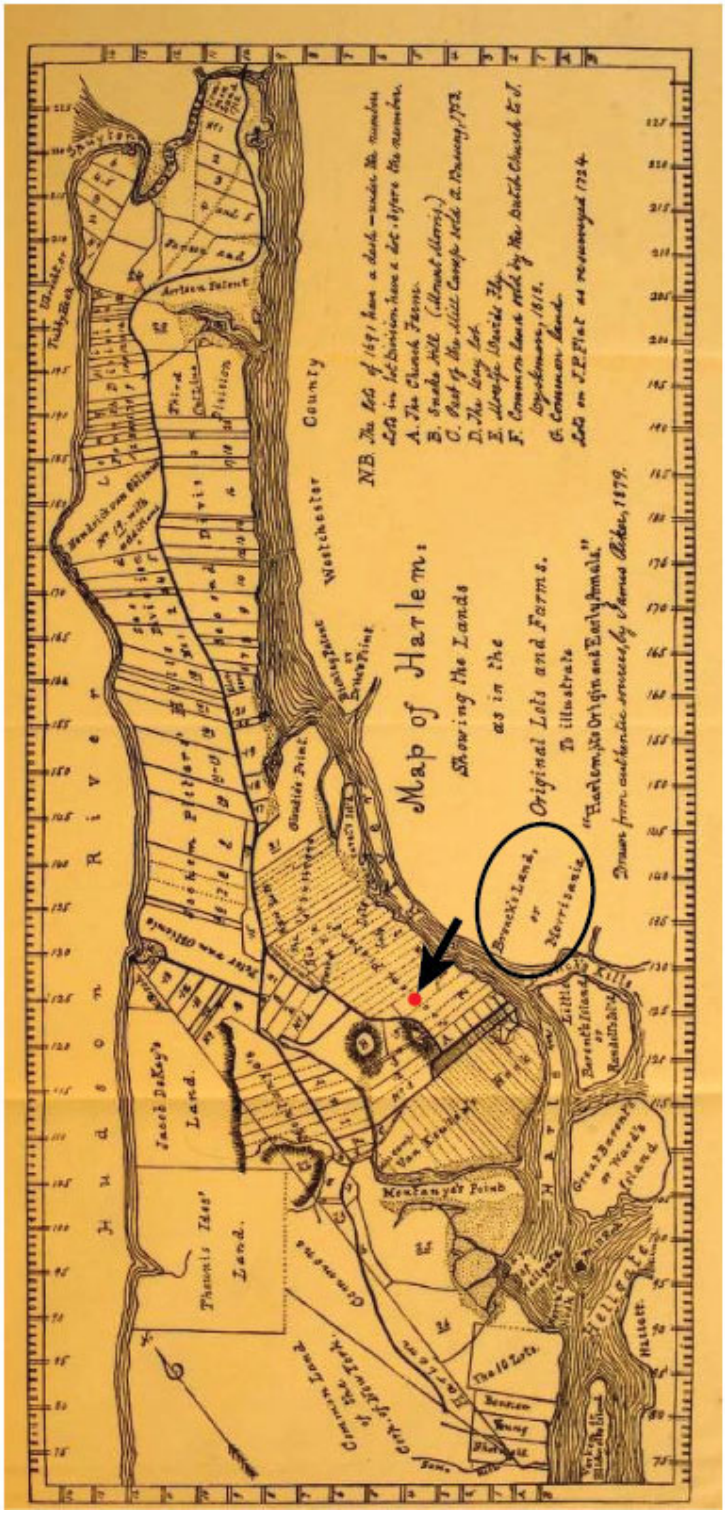
Photo 1. Pan view looking northeast (left) and east. The APE as defined for this study includes the parking to the left, beyond the orange cones. The Harlem Muslim Community Center (HMCC) at 108 East 128th Street (arrow) is not a project feature but the 12-story brick apartment building (112-128 East 128th Street) just beyond it is within Projected Development Site 4 as is the apartment building in the right background (107 East 126th Street). The car to the right is parked in the roadbed of former East 127th Street, now closed (Photo 2-1-17)



Photo 2. Pan view looking further north than above. CLARK & WILKINS, a former iron works at 1871 Park Avenue (the northwest corner of the APE as defined for this study), vacated the building in December 2016. The building is within Potential Development Site V. As noted above, the Harlem Muslim Community Center (HMCC) at 108 East 128th Street (arrow) is not a project component but the apartment building in the right background (112-128 East 128th Street) is a12-story, privately owned apartment building that offers affordable housing. Like the parking lot, it is located in Projected Development Site 4. (Photo 2-1-17)

EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Original Harlem Lots and Farms and Project Location (Riker 1904)

4



project location, appox.

"Bronck's Land or Morrisania"

for him, but Pieters settled in what was then known as "Muscoota," the name the Indians gave to the Harlem River lowlands from Hell Gate to High Bridge (Pierce 1904:7).[4]

Pieters's story is ultimately sad: shortly after settling at Muscoota, hostile Indians set his house "on the banks of the Harlem River" afire with a burning arrow and all was destroyed (Pierce 1904:10). The attack apparently was a consequence of then Governor Keift's callous handling of the Indians. Among other incendiary acts, it included attempts to levy taxes on surrounding Indian groups and, when that failed, ordered what proved to be a massacre of the Raritan Indians at Communipaw, now part of Jersey City.

Pieters let it be known that he was angered by Keift's actions and undoubtedly about the consequences to him personally. Peter Stuyvesant, the incoming Dutch governor, found Pieters' remarks seditious, and, although he escaped death by stoning, he was banished from the settlement "for treasonous accusations." Keift, his term up, was returning to Amsterdam on the same boat as Pieters, but while he was there "with honors," Pieters was in chains (Pierce 1904: 12). As luck would have it, their ship was wrecked off the coast of Wales. Keift perished but, ironically, Pieters survived and made it safely to Amsterdam where he was acquitted of all charges. In 1655, fully reinstated, he returned to the Muscoota settlement and received the land from Governor Stuyvesant[5] that, as noted above, included the project area (see Figure 4). Tragically, and again ironically, he was killed by Indians soon after (Pierce 1904:12), but records show that the inhabitants of Muscoota and then the village of New Harlem, organized in 1658, and others for years to come, continued to refer to his large holding as Jocam Pieters's land.

The other historical issue of note is the succession of churches in the area as it relates to the founding of St. Andrew's.

The first and, for a long time, the only church in Harlem was the Dutch Reformed Church, a stone building at what is now 125th Street near the Harlem River. Established in 1660, it was destroyed during the Revolutionary War but was rebuilt on the same site. In 1823, St. Mary's Episcopal Church was erected in Manhattanville (or West Harlem) (Pierce 1904:116-117). When the Harlem River Railroad opened locally in 1832, this rural part of Manhattan became accessible and its fortunes changed, but perhaps not as smoothly or fortuitously as expected (see St. Andrew's below). As the railroad's plan moved forward, it seems the founding of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Harlem) in 1829 and the opening of the first church edifice in 1830, was at least in part a consequence of anticipated development. As will be seen, a burial ground was always planned for St. Andrew's. However, the only imagery found to locate the cemetery and suggest its configuration is a somewhat schematic 1836 map (Colton 1836; see Figure 7a).

As for other churches within the study area, an 1851 map documents a Baptist church at what became 121East 127th Street (Dripps 1851; see Figure 7b). And while St. Andrews is found on 19th century tax assessments, albeit sporadically in the beginning years, there is no entry for the Baptist Church. There are, however, entries for denominations that subsequently occupied the church building, among them the "German Church" (actually the German Reformed Dutch

[4] Another name attributed to the Indians for the area may have been Quinnahung, or Planting Neck *(Harlem World* 2012).

[5] Riker in his classic *Revised History of Harlem* (1904) says that Pieters received this extensive "flat" in 1638 and goes on to name all who owned the various lots (Riker 1904:794-798).

Church), found on tax assessment records from 1855 until 1879, the last year researched. Other denominations are documented on historical maps, although the succession is somewhat contradictory, but possibly merely an issue of names. Among them are the "Harlem Universalist Church" in 1879 (see Figure 8b) or the St. Bartholomew Swedish Mission Chapel (nycago.org), the Sawyer Memorial [Universalist] Church in 1891 (Bromley 1891; see Figure 10), and a "Greek Catholic" Church in 1912 (Hyde 1912; see Figure 6). In 1879, when it may have been a Protestant Episcopal Church, a new, larger building was constructed on the site. According to some records, this church remained until 1935 (nycago.org), but whatever the case, this was followed by other denominations. It does not appear that this church of many denominations ever had an associated burial ground.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (HARLEM)

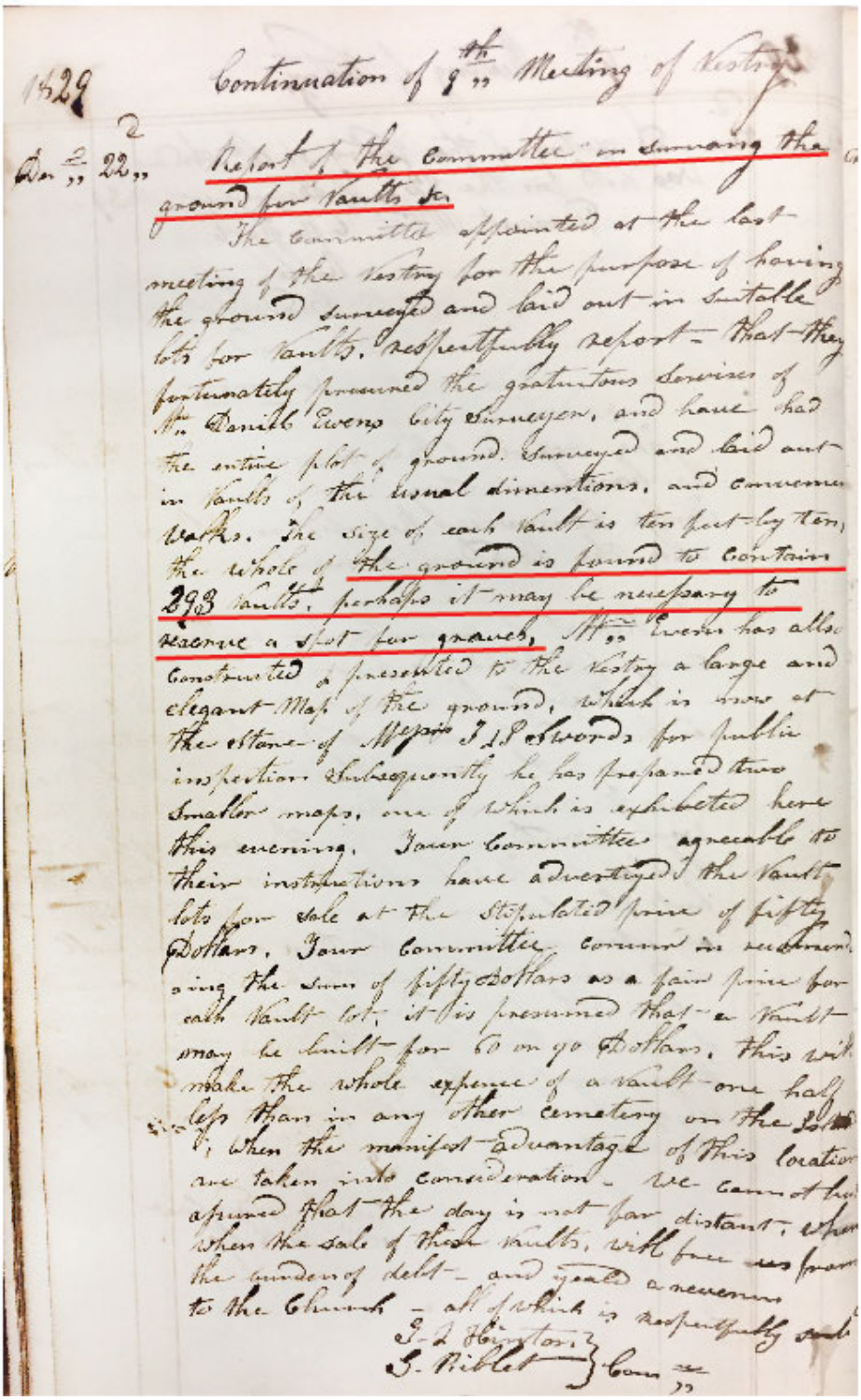
The story of St. Andrew's Church (Harlem) is told in two "chapters." The first covers the years from its inception in 1829 until 1872, the year after the original but enlarged church located in the APE was destroyed by fire. The second chapter continues the story to 1889 when a church erected after the fire was dismantled and the stones and other elements were removed and reassembled at a new site two blocks west on Fifth Avenue, its current location. What follows mainly is extracted from this detailed account ordered by the church Vestry (this account is cited in the text that follows as "History") and transcribed by Wayne Kempton, the Archdiocese's Archivist.[6]

The movement to create an Episcopal church in the village of Harlem began in 1828 and entailed acquiring eighteen lots on Fourth Avenue between 127th and 128th Streets. The church, a frame building (42 x 64) on a stone basement, was completed on June 7, 1830. Its construction "created the second oldest Christian organization in the' Village of Harlem" (History 1872, 1889:1, 23), the first being the aforementioned Dutch Reformed Church. Two years later, George Hinton, St. Andrew's first rector, and his wife and child succumbed to cholera and the Vestry **donated a vault in the churchyard** (emphasis added) for the their burial (History 1872, 1889:3).

Vestry records indicate that Daniel Ewen, the City Surveyor, gratuitously provided a plan that surrounded the church with 293 vault lots of the "usual" dimensions, each of them 10 feet by 10 feet (Vestry Minutes, December 22, 1829). The intended purpose, of course, was to provide burial sites, but the vaults were also viewed as a potential source of church revenue through sale of the vault lots to parishioners and apparently to others. Almost as an afterthought, it was noted "perhaps it might be necessary to preserve a spot for graves" (Vestry Minutes, December 22, 1829; Figure 5).

Ewen produced three copies of his vault plan, one large and "elegant" intended for display and promotion and two smaller ones for church use. A copy of the smaller version, apparently attached to the Vestry minutes, is missing from the relevant book and could not be located despite an intensive effort to do so. However, the fact that the Hinton family was buried in a churchyard vault, as well as other entries in the Vestry minutes, indicate the plan was enacted.

[6] I am indebted to Mr. Kempton for his invaluable research help. The on-line version of the church history lacked page numbers, so those cited in the text were assigned to the pages printed for this analysis.



1829 Continuation of 9th Meeting of Vestry

Dec 22d Report of the Committee on surveying the ground for Vaults &c.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Vestry for the purpose of having the ground surveyed and laid out in suitable lots for Vaults, respectfully report – that they fortunately procured the gratuitous services of Mr. Daniel Evens City Surveyor, and have had the entire plot of ground surveyed and laid out in Vaults of the usual dimentions, and convenient walks. The size of each Vault is ten feet by ten, the whole of the ground is found to contain 293 Vaults, perhaps it may be necessary to reserve a spot for graves, Mr. Evens has also constructed & presented to the Vestry a large and elegant Map of the ground, which is now at the Store of Messrs. J. L. Swords for public inspection. Subsequently he has prepared two smaller maps, one of which is exhibited here this evening. Your Committee agreeable to their instructions have advertized the Vault lots for sale at the stipulated price of fifty Dollars. Your Committee concur in recommending the sum of fifty Dollars as a fair price for each Vault lot, it is presumed that a Vault may be built for 60 or 70 Dollars, this will make the whole expence of a Vault one half less than in any other cemetery on the Island; when the manifest advantage of this location are taken into consideration – we cannot but assured that the day is not far distant, when when the sale of these Vaults, will free us from the burden of debt – and yeald a revenue to the Church – all of which is respectfully sub[illegible]

J. L. Hinton
J. Niblet } Com[illegible]

The church history notes that street openings and "improvements" in the 1830s were gradually destroying the "rural aspect of the village" [Harlem] as was the "rampant speculation" that left "for sale" signs on empty, overgrown lots. This undoubtedly was caused by introduction of the Harlem River Railroad in 1832 much as its anticipated arrival may have prompted the founding of the church. The apparent consequence of these changes to the church —perhaps mostly the empty lots of speculators—was a decade or more of decline. In 1837, the church, struggling to meet a street assessment, was saved by wealthy church founder/subscribers. Among them were Lorrilard, who died the following year (St. Andrew's Burial Records 1838), and Lewis Morris, the latter apparently a member of the illustrious Morris family of Morrisania (but not the signer of the Declaration of Independence who died in 1798).

By the 1850s, conditions had improved and a parsonage was constructed in 1851[7] (see Figures 7a and 7b for location of the Parsonage). Years later, the church received welcome compensation for the widening of Fourth Avenue (History 1829, 1889:6).[8] This was followed by the introduction of tracks for the Second and Third Avenue Railroads and the launching of the Sylvan Steamboat Line of the Harlem Navigation Co., all making Harlem that much more accessible (History1872, 1889:6). Consequently church attendance increased, prompting consideration of enlarging the building or moving to a new site. One idea, to extend it toward Fourth Avenue, not only **brought up the issue of burials** (History1872, 1889:9 [emphasis added]) but also indicted that burials and burial vaults were located west of the church building.

In 1870, the church entertained an unsuccessful plan to lease its eight Fourth Avenue lots, but instead the lots, each 70 by 25 feet, were sold with most of the money from the sale going toward construction of a Sunday-school. Of note was that a connection proposed between the church and the new Sunday-school was hampered by **the inability to "secure certain vault lots in the church-yard" (**emphasis added). Once again, the presence of graves and vaults was documented. Ultimately it was decided to again renovate the church, but, on November 18, 1871, before this could be implemented, the church was destroyed by fire (History1872, 1889:12).

Here the first Chapter ends but a series of notes indicates the church ruins were sold for $100 (History 1872, 1889:15). A comment with this information tells us,

> "We had left us the site of the old Church **and the surrounding grave-yard** (emphasis added), and standing alone in the midst of the desolation wrought by cremation [of the church] and burial [in the graves and vaults] was the Sunday-school" (History1872, 1889:15).

Plans proceeded for a new church on the property, but the proposed site in the center of the property, was **"…occupied by the vaults and graves, in which friends of St. Andrew's, who were dead and gone, were buried**" (emphasis added) (History1872, 1889:16). Finally and not easily, and at the cost of almost $7,000, human remains were cleared from the site, but to an unknown extent. Ground was broken for the new church in "the latter part of 1872... more than nine months after the fire" and the building opened in October 1873 (History1872, 1889:16; *NY Times* December 1, 1873).

[7] The Parsonage and the "Burying Ground" are both listed on 1855 tax rolls for the first time, and then again in 1856 (Tax Assessment 1855 and 1856:52). Thirteen year later, in 1868, only the Parsonage is again listed (Tax Assessment 1868:343).
[8] From 100 to 140 feet

Notes for expenditures in 1873 include, "Plots at Woodlawn and elsewhere, and removal of the dead, $6,893" (History1872, 1889:17). Whether this expenditure was for burials removed throughout the church property or only from the site of the new church is a question.

Chapter 2 of the History covers the period from 1872 to 1889. Among the noted events is the death of George Draper, the church Rector for thirty years. Four days after he died from smallpox on September 20, 1876, he was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery. Parenthetically, his burial was the same day that the Hell Gate rocks, long a danger to ships at low tide, were scheduled for blasting, an event greeted locally with trepidation, but fears of collateral damage proved unfounded.

What next brought far-reaching changes to the area and to St. Andrew's was the population influx that accompanied the introduction of the 3rd Avenue Elevated in 1878 and the 8th Avenue Elevated in 1879 (History1872, 1889:28). While the congregation grew, both the church and its location deteriorated (History1872, 1889:35), prompting the decision to move west (History 1872, 1889:28). Rather than building a new church, however, it was resolved to move the 1873 church, "bodily," to a new Fifth Avenue site once the three frame structures on the new site were removed (History 1872, 1889:35, 38).

At the time, a *New York Times* article raised the issue of burial vaults under the 1873 church:

> "Under the church, constructed many years ago, is a series of vaults containing bones of 30 or 40 persons. It is, of course, out of the question to remove them with the church, since the Board of Health would not allow such a procedure. It is, therefore proposed to purchase a vault in Woodlawn and there reinter the bones. To do this it is necessary to get the consent of the parishioners and those persons who hold the right of sepulture in the present church…a special meeting of the pew-holders has been called…at which the subject will be considered." (*New York Times* September 22, 1888)

The outcome of the meeting or resolution of the burial issue is unknown.

The history ends with the prospect of the relocated church opening in 1890. However, there is a final statement:

> Another chapter in the history of St. Andrew's Church is finished and a new one is opening…the very place itself where the Church has for three-score years been anchored is to be abandoned. To the few parishioners left …who like the writer, remember the **original Church surrounded by its rural cemetery even lately (**emphasis added**)**…The surrounding of the present stately edifice may, and probably will be compensated for, by the increase of dignity…but the rural features, so refreshing… must necessarily be wanting (History1872, 1889:38).

While somewhat ambiguous, it seems that as late as 1889, graves could still be seen in the APE. Of note is how quickly the site of a large church became the location of tenements and other components of urban development with only the former Parsonage building remaining (Bromley 1891; see Figure 10).

BURIAL RECORDS

The church archives contain burial records from St. Andrew's and from Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx. As noted in the church history, Woodlawn Cemetery received burials from the churchyard in 1873, but apparently it was not the only cemetery to do so ("Woodlawn Cemetery & elsewhere" [History 1829, 1889:17]). However, since Woodlawn is the only cemetery named in the church's historical account, it seems more than likely that was where most of the churchyard burials were re-interred.

St. Andrew's burial records selected for analysis were from 1834, the first year to coincide with re-interments documented at Woodlawn, through 1873. This was two years after the first church was destroyed by fire and apparently the last year of recorded burials at St. Andrew's.

The review indicates that only 46 of the 416 churchyard burials recorded in St. Andrew's burials records could be definitively matched with Woodlawn's record of re-interments (two others are possibilities; Table 1). The number of re-interments from St. Andrew's in Woodlawn's records is 184. Although the accounting is undoubtedly incomplete, with only 11% of the known St. Andrew's burials accounted for,[9] the magnitude of the discrepancy indicates the issue of human remains in the APE cannot be dismissed. Also, as noted, St. Andrew's burials in the church cemetery were not only in graves but also in vaults, and these structures may remain. And, as mentioned previously, a *New York Times* article (September 22, 1888) indicated these vaults were not only in the cemetery, but also beneath the 1873 church building. Since the outcome of measures to remove the vaulted graves from the building is unknown, they, like other burials and vaults, could endure where no subsequent development has occurred.

DISTURBANCE ANALYSIS

To address the issue of site disturbance, historical maps were reviewed to document development within the APE.[10] This made it possible to compare the development history of the site during the 60-years St. Andrew's occupied the property with what occurred after the church was literally relocated to its current Fifth Avenue site. The base map for the comparison is the aforementioned 1912 map that proved to document the height of development on the block (Hyde 1912; Figure 6).

An 1836 map is the earliest to document the church, or any development for that matter, in the APE (Colton 1836; Figure 7a). However, it is highly schematic, rendering it useless in the disturbance analysis but helpful since it's the only map found to suggest the location of the church burial ground in relation to the 1830 church building as well as its configuration. Maps from 1851 (Figure 7b), 1867 (Figure 8a) and 1879 (Figure 8b), all drafted during the St. Andrew's occupation of the APE, were considered in the analysis. Other maps consulted but not superimposed on the 1912 Hyde were Sanborn Insurance maps from 1896, 1911 and 1911 updated to 1936, 1969, 1979, 1981, and the most current one available. Also considered were City Land

[9] One known burial not accounted for was the aforementioned Jacob Lorillard who died in 1838 according to St. Andrew's Burial Records.

[10] A great deal of the early map data was identified by LPC during its site assessment.

Identified Re-interments St. Andrew's Burial Ground to Woodlawn Cemetery (1834 to 1873)

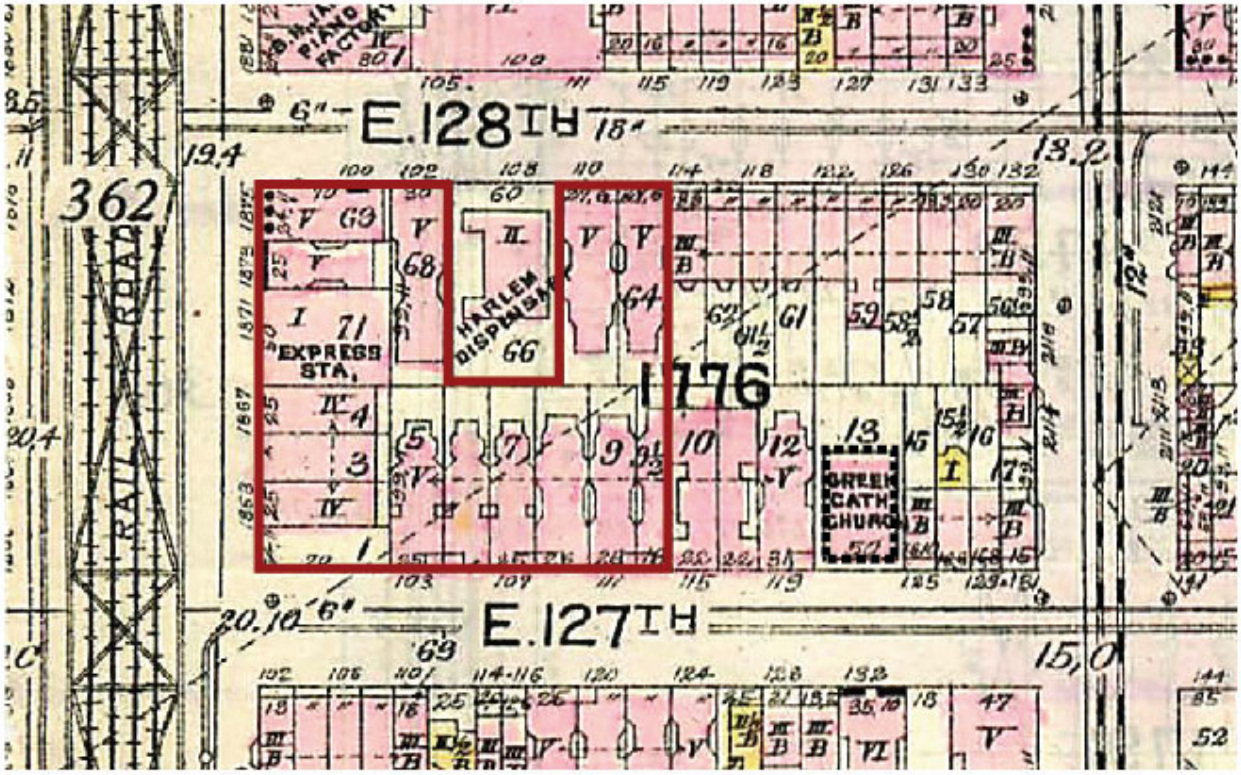
Name	Age	Date of Death (Woodlawn Record)	Date of Burial (St. Andrew's Burial Record)*	Comments
Wullett, Frederick	-----	2/11/1834	2/13/1834	"Willett," 52 yrs old on Woodlawn List; No age in St. Andrews record
Holthuyson, D.M.	-----	11/28/1840	11/30/1840	John L. Holtingsen on Woodlawn List. Mrs. J. L. Holthuyson 12/20/1839; some confusion?
Hampson, Infant (child of Mrs. Hampson)	-----	3/9/1841	3/11/1841	"Charles J. Hampson," 7 mos old on Woodlawn List
Hampson, Mrs.	-----	-----	4/8/1841	From New Orleans in St. Andrews Record; "Eliza M. Hampson," 28 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Chadwick, Matthew	57 yrs	10/17/1850	10/19/1850	"Chatwick" on Woodlawn List
Chadwick, Margaret	57 yrs	10/19/1850	10/22/1850	55 yrs old n Woodlawn List
Pruyn, Gerasdus Laviues	17 yrs 3 mos	2/3/1851	2/5/1851	"Gerardus Pryn,"17 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Henry, Mary Ann	49 yrs	-----	6/17/1853	
Farr, Charles	62 yrs	-----	1/27/1854	65 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Gundry, William	49 yrs	-----	6/2/1854	50 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Crum, Mary	57 yrs	7/8/1854	7/9/1854	58 yrs old Woodlawn List
Pruyn, Margaretta	5 yrs 6 mos	-----	7/21/1854	"Perine,", 6 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Holthuyson, Frederick, Leonard	42 yrs	7/21/1854	7/26/1854	Frederick L. "Hothingsen" on Woodlawn List; no age given
Hall, George H.	55 yrs	-----	7/27/1854	
Martin, Hannah	46 yrs	-----	2/16/1855	49 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Heald, John	11 mos	5/22/1855	5/23/1855	"Hearald" on Woodlawn List
Leach, Jane	-----	10/2/1855	10/3/1855	25 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Heald, Margaret	10 mos, 22 days	9/7/1856	9/11/1856	"Chadwick" on Woodlawn List
Balmore, Ida Matilda	2 yrs 12 days	-----	1/13/1857	"Ida M." on Woodlawn List
Mason, Ann	2 mos 14 days	-----	8/16/1857	No age on Woodlawn List
Mann, Mary	75 yrs	11/10/1857	11/12/1857	
Gordon, Elizabeth	85 yrs	-----	1/17/1858	
Cummings, Sarah G.	11 mos 28 days	-----	3/10/1859	11 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Mann, Samuel	89 yrs	10/3/1859	10/5/1859	
Warrick	-----	1861	1/5/1861	"John" Warrick, 84 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Robertson, Eunice	45 yrs	7/1/1861	6/30/1861	

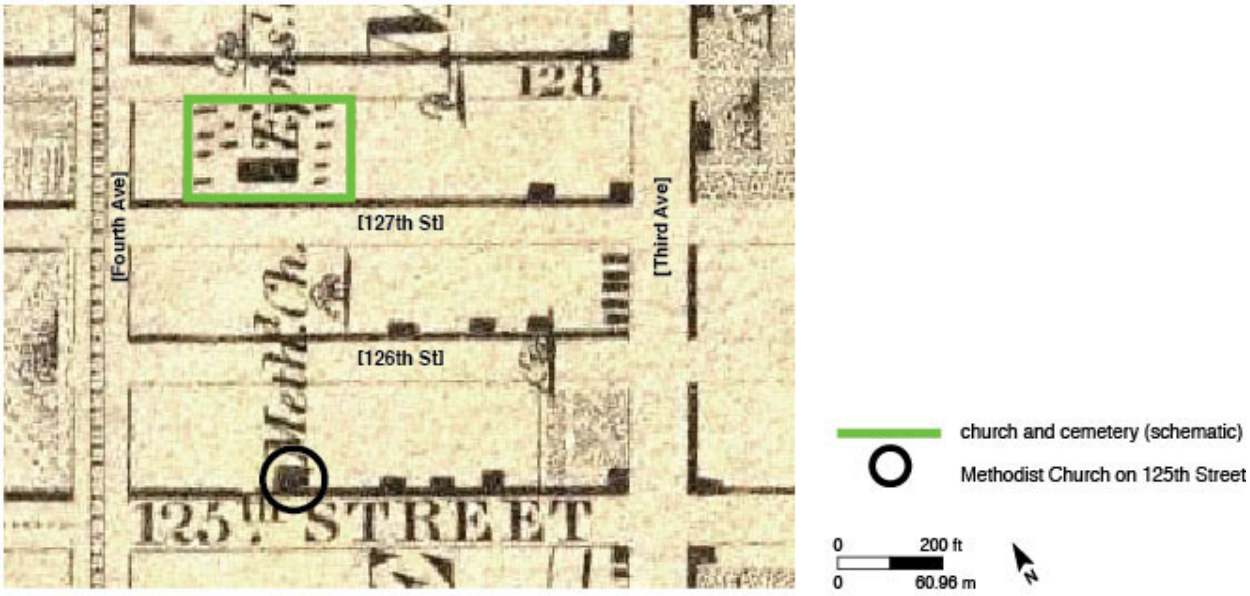
(continues)

Identified Re-interments St. Andrew's Burial Ground to Woodlawn Cemetery (1834 to 1873)

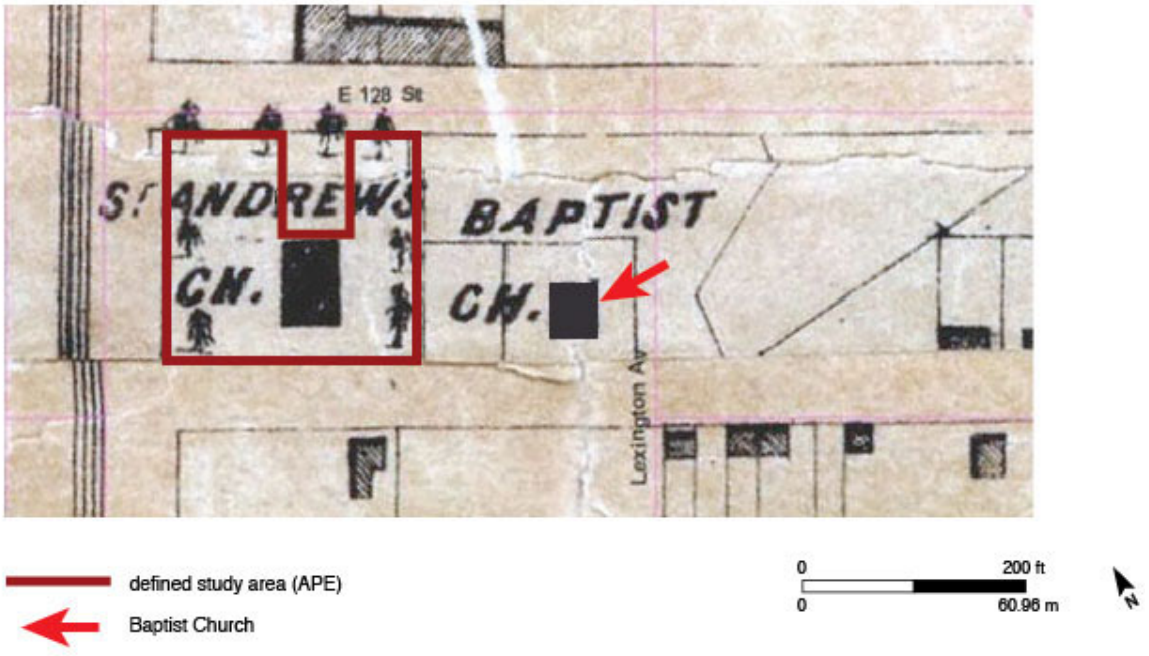
Name	Age	Date of Death (Woodlawn Record)	Date of Burial (St. Andrews Burial Record)*	Comments
McCarty, Frank	5 yrs	7/20/1859	7/30/1859	6 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Peppet, William	68 yrs	8/27/1861	8/29/1861	67 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Wood, Elizabeth C.	16 mos	-----	10/25/1861	1 yr old on Woodlawn List,
Stapleton, Ann	69 yrs	9/20/1862	9/20/1862	73 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Teney, Anne	1 yr 11 mo 29 days	-----	11/2/1862	2 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Montgomery, Adam	23 yrs	-----	11/20/1862	Only Montgomery listed in 1862; "John" on Woodlawn List
Mansfield, William	56 yrs	-----	8/27/1863	
Orr, Mary Ellen	7 mos	9/12/1863	9/12/1863	"Mary E. Orr" on Woodlawn List
Bond, Charles H.	28 yrs	10/3/1863	10/5/1863	
Jackson, Elizabeth	38 yrs	1/18/1864	1/18/1864	48 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Hales, Alfred	7 mos	-----	4/24/1864	
Hales, William T.	4 yrs 6 mos	-----	7/18/1864	4 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Holt, Margaret Ann	1 yr, 1 mo, 28 days	-----	9/3/1864	"Margaret and Infant" on Woodlawn List
Finlay, Grace	33 yrs	7/10/1864	11/24/1864	Finley, Grace, 56 yrs old on Woodlawn List (possibly a relative?)
Crawford, Ann	56 yrs	11/24/1864	11/25/1864	
Banfield, Christiana T.	14 yrs	4/4/1865	4/6/1865	"Christian G. Banfield" on Woodlawn List
Robertson, Eunice	45 yrs	7/1/1865	6/30/1865	Clerical error?
Schmieder, Jacob	73 yrs	3/15/1866	3/17/1866	"Smeider," 13 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Robinson, Judith	66 yrs	-----	3/22/1866	Judith Robinson on Woodlawn List was buried 3/22/1866, 36 yrs old (clerical error?)
Farr, Sarah	82 yrs	-----	4/28/1866	83 yrs old on Woodlawn List
Craft, J. Ellis	4 yrs	5/18/1868	5/15/1868	7 yrs old on Woodlawn List; clerical error?
No. 48 (2 are only possibilities)				

*St. Andrew's Burial Records begin listing ages in 1843; age is noted in "Comments" when there is a discrepancy between the St Andrew's and Woodlawn records.


E.128TH
E.127TH
362
1776
EXPRESS STA.
HARLEM DISPENSARY
GREEK CATH CHURCH
defined study area (APE)
former Baptist Church
0
100 ft
0
30.48 m
N



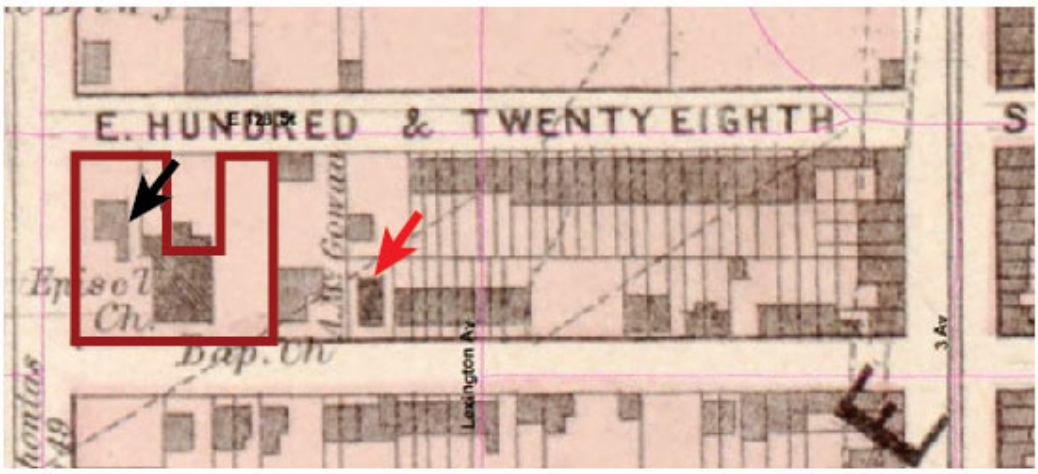
7a Schematic Rendering of St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery



7b APE in 1851

EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A APE in 1867 (Dripps 1867, detail) and 1879 (Bromley 1879, detail)

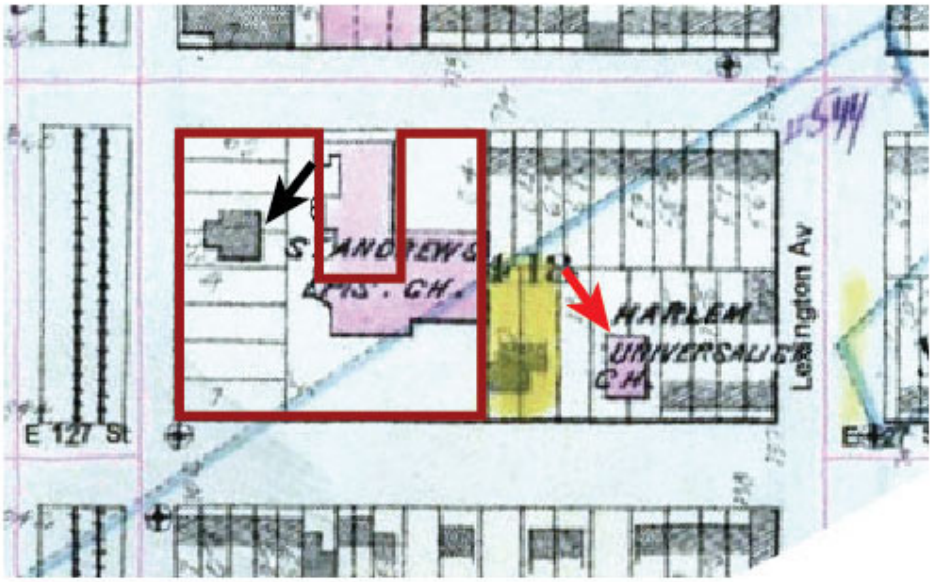
8



defined study area (APE)
St. Andrew's Parsonage (1851)
former Baptist Church

0 200 ft
0 60.96 m

8a APE in 1867



defined study area (APE)
St. Andrew's Parsonage (1851)
former Baptist Church

0 100 ft
0 30.48 m

8b APE in 1879

Maps from 1921, 1934,1955 and 1975. The result of the analysis is shown in Figure 9. As noted previously, by 1891 urban development was rapidly occurring in the APE (Bromley 1891; Figure 10).

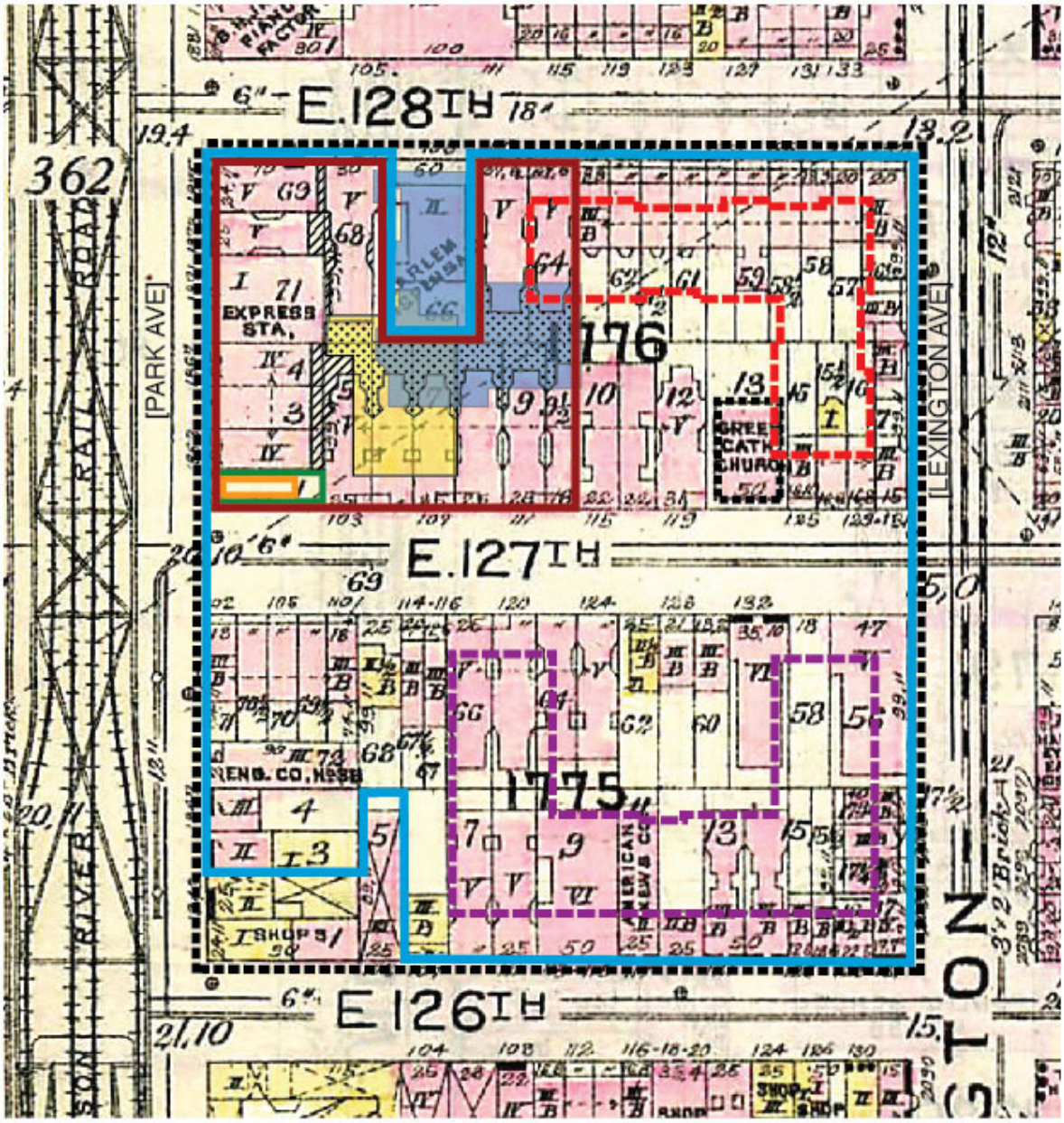
While maximum development in the APE was reached by 1912, potentially undisturbed areas ("pockets") remain where development apparently never occurred. In some places, this not only includes the burial ground but also where church buildings were located. The former may reveal evidence of burial vaults and/or burials while the latter may harbor burial vaults once located beneath the church. All may contain remnants of disturbed burials that include isolated human bone.

FINDINGS

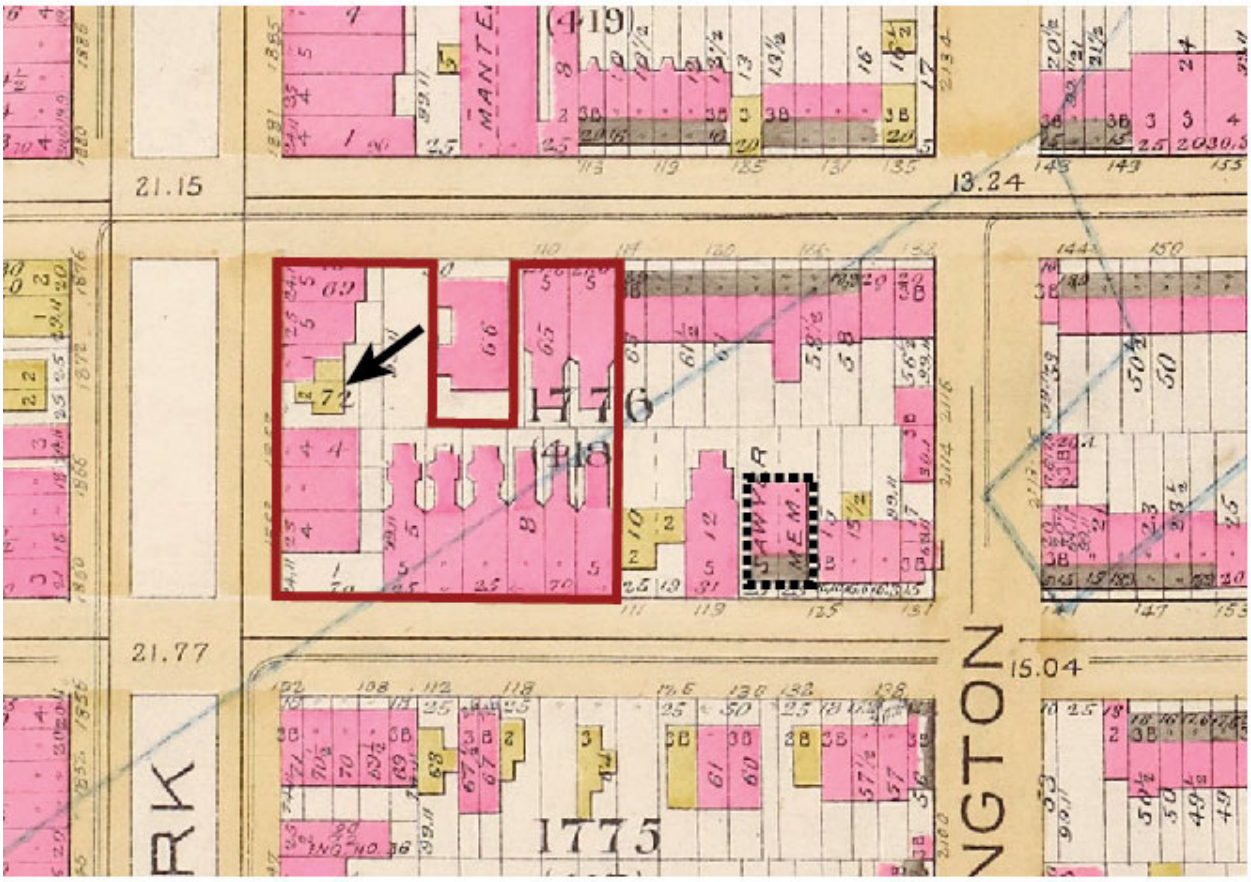
Research considered two development sites within the East Harlem Rezoning Project (Potential Site V and Projected Site 4 on Block 1775, a Superblock). To address the identified issue of human remains in the project area, the APE as defined for the analysis concentrated on the 19th-century location of St. Andrews Episcopal Church (Harlem). Partially situated within both the Potential and Projected development sites, the churchyard burial ground was a component of the church plan implemented in 1829-1830 and was active at least until 1873. While burials were removed in 1873, the number of burials documented in church burial records far exceeds the number accounted for in what is assumed to be the primary re-interment location, Woodlawn Cemetery. Beyond the APE, the issue of human remains associated with a small church that served many denominations consecutively was also considered, but no evidence was found of an associated burial ground.

At this writing, development within the APE comprises a 1-story brick structure with incidental small, associated structures. A disturbance analysis revealed that, despite block development that reached its height by 1912 and mainly comprised tenements, "pockets" where no development is documented remain. These pockets are potentially sensitive for human remains and/or burial vaults associated with the churchyard that surrounded the 1830 church on at least three sides. It is also possible human remains and/burial vaults once located beneath this church and the 1873 church that replaced it may remain where no subsequent disturbance is documented. Consequently, a Phase 1B testing survey is recommended to assess the archaeological potential of these undeveloped areas indicated in Figure 11. As outlined in the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual* and LPC's 2002 *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City*, this will require a scope of work for LPC approval prior to implementing the 1B testing program. It is essential that any scope of work include established protocols to address the discovery of human remains.

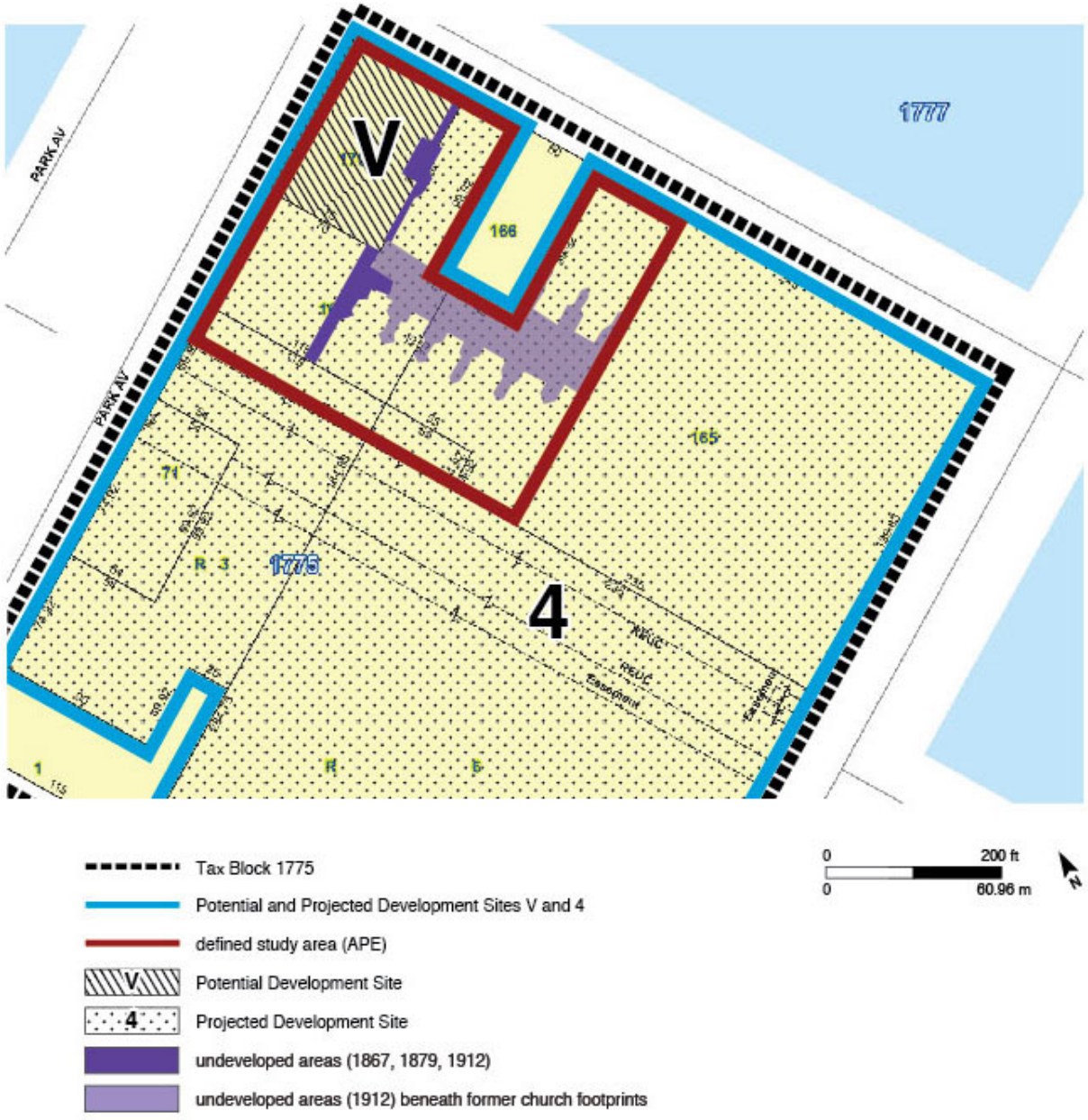
EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Disturbance Analysis Within APE (base Hyde 1912, detail)



EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A APE in 1891 (Bromley 1891, detail) **10**



EAST HARLEM REZONING 1A Potential Test Areas (base Tax Map 2008) 11



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Appendix C-2
Historic and Cultural Resources: Agency Correspondence

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 17DCP048M
Project: EAST HARLEM REZONING
Date received: 11/23/2016

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

ARCHITECTURAL COMMENTS ONLY. ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS SENT PREVIOUSLY UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

Properties with no Architectural significance:

1) ADDRESS: 1908 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017540040
2) ADDRESS: 1725 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017690003
3) ADDRESS: 1660 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1016230033
4) ADDRESS: 1662 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1016230034
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6) ADDRESS: 112 EAST 128 STREET, BBL: 1017750165
7) ADDRESS: EAST 128 STREET, BBL: 1017750168
8) ADDRESS: 106 EAST 127 STREET, BBL: 1017750071
9) ADDRESS: 1856 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017510040
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11) ADDRESS: PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017510033
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13) ADDRESS: 1848 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017510037
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112) ADDRESS: 156 EAST 108 STREET, BBL: 1016350048
113) ADDRESS: 152 EAST 108 STREET, BBL: 1016350049
114) ADDRESS: 1710 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BBL: 1016340158
115) ADDRESS: 116 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016430063
116) ADDRESS: 176 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016430041
117) ADDRESS: 2147 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016670102
118) ADDRESS: 205 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016660105
119) ADDRESS: 207 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016660005
120) ADDRESS: 2413 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017880028
121) ADDRESS: 2375 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860028
122) ADDRESS: 2365 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860123
123) ADDRESS: 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860023
124) ADDRESS: 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860022
125) ADDRESS: 249 EAST 121 STREET, BBL: 1017860121
126) ADDRESS: 2343 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017850023
127) ADDRESS: 2341 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017850022
128) ADDRESS: 245 EAST 120 STREET, BBL: 1017850021
129) ADDRESS: 246 EAST 120 STREET, BBL: 1017840128
130) ADDRESS: 2337 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840028
131) ADDRESS: 2335 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840027
132) ADDRESS: 2333 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840026
133) ADDRESS: 2331 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840025
134) ADDRESS: EAST 119 STREET, BBL: 1017840120
135) ADDRESS: 2306 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017950003
136) ADDRESS: 2304 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017950002
137) ADDRESS: 2302 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017950001
138) ADDRESS: 2293 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016670026
139) ADDRESS: 2287 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016670022
140) ADDRESS: 247 EAST 117 STREET, BBL: 1016670120
141) ADDRESS: 2282 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016890001
142) ADDRESS: 2269 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016660023
143) ADDRESS: 2264 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016880002
144) ADDRESS: 2262 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016880001

145) ADDRESS: 2249 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016650025
146) ADDRESS: 2053 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016650024
147) ADDRESS: 2243 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016650023
148) ADDRESS: 245 EAST 115 STREET, BBL: 1016650122
149) ADDRESS: 2246 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016870003
150) ADDRESS: 2244 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016870102
151) ADDRESS: 2160 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016820049
152) ADDRESS: 2152 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016820004
153) ADDRESS: 2150 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016820003
154) ADDRESS: 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016800003
155) ADDRESS: 125 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016440012
156) ADDRESS: 1761 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017710001
157) ADDRESS: PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017710002
158) ADDRESS: 57 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170023
159) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170040
160) ADDRESS: 1691 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170051
161) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170039
162) ADDRESS: 1546 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1016170037
163) ADDRESS: 1683 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170054
164) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170042
165) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170041
166) ADDRESS: 87 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170033
167) ADDRESS: 75 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170029
168) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170045
169) ADDRESS: 40 EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170050
170) ADDRESS: 63 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170025
171) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170043
172) ADDRESS: EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170038
173) ADDRESS: 93 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170035
174) ADDRESS: 69 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170028
175) ADDRESS: 1685 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170053
176) ADDRESS: 1681 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170020
177) ADDRESS: 46 EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170048
178) ADDRESS: 50 EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016170046
179) ADDRESS: 1689 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170052
180) ADDRESS: 83 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016170031
181) ADDRESS: 1673 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170022
182) ADDRESS: 1675 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170122
183) ADDRESS: 1677 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1016170121
184) ADDRESS: 1890 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017530037
185) ADDRESS: 104 EAST 124 STREET, BBL: 1017720069
186) ADDRESS: 102 EAST 124 STREET, BBL: 1017720070
187) ADDRESS: 1681 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670001
188) ADDRESS: 1683 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670002
189) ADDRESS: 1685 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670003
190) ADDRESS: 1687 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670004
191) ADDRESS: 110 EAST 119 STREET, BBL: 1017670067
192) ADDRESS: 108 EAST 119 STREET, BBL: 1017670068
193) ADDRESS: 1693 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670069
194) ADDRESS: 1691 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670071
195) ADDRESS: 1689 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017670072
196) ADDRESS: 106 EAST 119 STREET, BBL: 1017670168
197) ADDRESS: 104 EAST 119 STREET, BBL: 1017670169

198) ADDRESS: 75 EAST 115 STREET, BBL: 1016210032
199) ADDRESS: 2136 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016440037
200) ADDRESS: 2138 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016440038
201) ADDRESS: 2140 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016440039
202) ADDRESS: 2031 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016610004
203) ADDRESS: 1982 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016360040
204) ADDRESS: 1978 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016360138
205) ADDRESS: 1976 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016360038
206) ADDRESS: 1980 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016360039
207) ADDRESS: 1916 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016330039
208) ADDRESS: 1914 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016330038
209) ADDRESS: 2116 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016430038
210) ADDRESS: 2120 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016430040
211) ADDRESS: 2118 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016430039
212) ADDRESS: 2032 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016390039
213) ADDRESS: 2034 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016390040
214) ADDRESS: 174 EAST 112 STREET, BBL: 1016390041
215) ADDRESS: 2030 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016390038
216) ADDRESS: 2028 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016390137
217) ADDRESS: 70 East 115th Street, BBL: 1016200023
218) ADDRESS: 65 East 112th Street, BBL: 1016200023
219) ADDRESS: 1840 Lexington Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
220) ADDRESS: 1810 Lexington Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
221) ADDRESS: 1565 Park Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
222) ADDRESS: 1581 Park Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
223) ADDRESS: 1591 Park Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
224) ADDRESS: 1611 Park Avenue, BBL: 1016400001
225) ADDRESS: 2070 3 Avenue, BBL: 1016400021
226) ADDRESS: 2060 3 Avenue, BBL: 1016400021
227) ADDRESS: 1809 Lexington Avenue, BBL: 1016400021
228) ADDRESS: 1829 Lexington Avenue, BBL: 1016400021
229) ADDRESS: 2095 3 Avenue, BBL: 1016620001
230) ADDRESS: 2055 3 Avenue, BBL: 1016620001
232) ADDRESS: 2197 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840045
233) ADDRESS: 2191 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840004
234) ADDRESS: 2195 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840047
235) ADDRESS: 2193 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1017840048
236) ADDRESS: 1911 MADISON AVENUE, BBL: 1017480035
237) ADDRESS: 51 EAST 122 STREET, BBL: 1017480001
238) ADDRESS: 2151 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016670045
239) ADDRESS: 104 EAST 123 STREET, BBL: 1017710070
240) ADDRESS: 106 EAST 123 STREET, BBL: 1017710069
241) ADDRESS: 102 EAST 123 STREET, BBL: 1017710071
242) ADDRESS: 1887 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016540003
243) ADDRESS: 1889 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016540004
244) ADDRESS: 1891 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016540045
245) ADDRESS: 100 EAST 128 STREET, BBL: 1017750170
246) ADDRESS: 2367 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860024
247) ADDRESS: 2369 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017860026
248) ADDRESS: 2324 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1017960002
249) ADDRESS: 2292 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016890051
250) ADDRESS: 2174 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016830050
251) ADDRESS: 1725 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BBL: 1016350051

252) ADDRESS: 152 EAST 106 STREET, BBL: 1016350052
253) ADDRESS: 152 EAST 106 STREET, BBL: 1016330052
254) ADDRESS: 1655 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BBL: 1016320020
255) ADDRESS: 160 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016430048
256) ADDRESS: 162 EAST 116 STREET, BBL: 1016430047
257) ADDRESS: 2183 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016620016
258) ADDRESS: 2178 2 AVENUE, BBL: 1016840001

Properties with Architectural significance:

231) ADDRESS: 1916 PARK AVENUE, BBL: 1017550033, Potential Site "O", warehouse appears S/NR eligible.

62) ADDRESS: 1915 3 AVENUE, BBL: 1016550045, Projected Site 20, former Kress building, appears S/NR eligible.

102) ADDRESS: 163 EAST 111 STREET, BBL: 1016390021, Projected Site 41, First United Methodist Church, appears S/NR eligible under the following National Register Criteria:

A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and

B. Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.



12/14/2016

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

File Name: 31944_FSO_GS_12142016.doc

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 17DCP048M
Project: EAST HARLEM REZONING
Date received: 3/20/2017

Comments:

The LPC is in receipt of the Historic and Cultural Resources chapter of the pDEIS dated 3/17/17. Comments are as follows.

Table 7-1: LPC finds the table acceptable with the following corrections: ref #15, St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church is LPC designated (LP-0291, designated June 28, 2016); ref #16, St. Paul's Rectory, appears LPC eligible.

Table 7-2: All sites appear S/NR eligible, except for ref. # 12, the former Cosmo Theater (176 East 116th Street), which appears neither LPC nor S/NR eligible due to alterations.

Additionally, ref# 9 (207 East 119 St), ref# 15 (105 East 106 Street-Odd Fellows Hall) and ref #16 (1630 Lexington Avenue-Former German Lutheran Church) also appear LPC eligible.

Ref. #1, Casa Latina Music Store, should include 1962 (when the store opened) within the "Date" column, and a note to the table should be added to indicate that 1962 is considered its period of historic significance as per the LPC and National Register guidelines. 1965 should be replaced with 1962 in the "Description" column.

1-7 Sylvan Court, within the project area, appears S/NR eligible as the potential Sylvan Court Historic District and should be added to table 7-2.

There are several mislabeled photos in the Potential Resources section:

#4 is the Covello House.
#5 is United Methodist Church.
#2/3 is the Fiorello LaGuardia Political Association.

The remainder of the text for architectural resources is acceptable.

The LPC is in receipt of the, "East Harlem Rezoning Project Archaeological Phase 1A for Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4, Block 1775, Manhattan," prepared by Dr. Joan Geismar for AKRF and dated March 2017. LPC notes that the B 1775 Lot 168 is not included within the APE in this report although it was initially flagged by the LPC as having potential and further note that it appears to also have the potential to contain human remains. If L 168 should have been included, then LPC recommends that the report be revised to include it. As for the report findings, LPC agrees that the development sites have the potential to contain human remains and that further archaeology is needed. However, LPC notes that it is possible that the areas that were subsequently disturbed may still have the potential to contain fragmentary remains from burials that were previously disturbed so LPC recommends that the testing strategy consider a broader area than recommended in the report. Finally, LPC would like a bound copy of the report for our records if the report does not have to be amended to include L 168.

Regarding the archaeology section within the Historic Resources Chapter dated February 17, 2017, LPC notes that this chapter must be updated to include: the Phase 1A's findings, that additional archaeology will be needed, and to describe the additional provisions that will be needed given that the site has the potential to contain human remains (i.e. consultation with the descendent church, that the archaeological protocol includes the appropriate treatment of human remains, etc.).

[Next page]



3/29/2017

SIGNATURE DATE
Gina Santucci, Environmental Review Coordinator

File Name: 31944_FSO_ALS_03212017.doc

Landmarks Preservation Commission

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9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Voice (212)-669-7700
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http://nyc.gov/landmarks

ARCHAEOLOGY

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 17DCP048M
Project: EAST HARLEM REZONING
Date received: 3/30/2017

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Comments: In regards to the LPC findings of 3/21/17, LPC notes that B 1775 L 168, which is within the APE, was included in the, "East Harlem Rezoning Project Archaeological Phase 1A for Potential Development Site V and Projected Development Site 4, Block 1775, Manhattan," prepared by Dr. Joan Geismar for AKRF and dated March 2017. It is B 1775 Lot 166 which is not within the APE. Therefore, the LPC concurs with the findings of the report but continues to note that it is possible that the areas that were subsequently disturbed may still have the potential to contain fragmentary remains. Therefore, the LPC recommends that the testing strategy consider a broader area than recommended in the report which should be detailed in a testing scope to be submitted to LPC before any work occurs. Finally, LPC would like a pdf of the report that does not say, "draft" and a bound copy of the report for our records.



3/31/2017

SIGNATURE DATE
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

File Name: 31944_FSO_ALS_03312017.doc