APPENDIX

APPENDIX 10

PHASE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW & SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

PHASE 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey End of Field Letter
Echo Bay Center
Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis
OPRHP 12PR02488

East Main Street
City of New Rochelle, Westchester County New York

Prepared for:
Divney Tung Schwalbe
1 North Broadway (#1407)
White Plains New York 10601

By:
CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle
White Plains NY 10605

December 2012
# Table of Contents

Introduction ................................................................................................................. 1  

Project Area Description .............................................................................................. 1  

Environmental Information .......................................................................................... 6  

Methodology .................................................................................................................. 7  

Prehistoric Potential of Echo Bay site ........................................................................... 9  

Historic Potential of Echo Bay site .............................................................................. 10  

Examination of Buildings on Echo Bay Center ......................................................... 24  

Additional Research Undertaken ................................................................................. 28  

Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction ................................................................. 29  

Conclusions and Recommendations ............................................................................ 30  

Bibliography ................................................................................................................. 31  

## Appendices:

Appendix A: Photographs  
Appendix B: Sanborn Maps  
Appendix C: Armory Architectural Drawings
Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): 12PR02488
Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc):
Phase of Survey:  Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis
Location Information:

   Location: East Main Street
   Minor Civil Division: City of New Rochelle
   County: Westchester
Survey Area (Metric & English)

   Length: 650’
   Width:
   Depth (when appropriate):
   Number of Acres Surveyed:
   Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A
   Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Mount Vernon

Archaeological Survey Overview

   Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 0
   Number & Size of Units: N/A
   Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
   Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

Results of Archaeological Survey

   Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0
   Number & name of historic sites identified: 0
   Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: N/A

Results of Architectural Survey

   Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 0
   Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 0
   Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A
   Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

Report Author (s): Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. Gail T. Guillet and Beth Selig

Date of Report: Revised December 2012
# MAP LIST

## Maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Echo Bay Project Area. 1979 USGS Topo Map. Mount Vernon Quad. 7.5 Minute Series. Scale: 1” = 950’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Echo Bay Location Map. Hagstrom’s 2005 Street Atlas of Westchester County. Scale: 1” = 1215’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1891 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1” = 1400’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>1900 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1” = 3335’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1924 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1” = 2225’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aerial Photo &amp; Site Location Map. Source: Google Earth. Scale: 1” = 395’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

In July 2012, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis of the Echo Bay Center site located on the south side of the intersection of East Main Street and Huguenot Street in the City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. (Maps 1 & 2, Fig. 1) The Echo Bay Center site is bounded to the north by US 1 (East Main Street/Boston Post Road), to the east by commercial structures and the Westchester County Wastewater Treatment Plant, to the west by commercial development and a single-family residential neighborhood, and to the south by Echo Bay and Long Island Sound. There are entry points to the site from east side of the New Rochelle Armory (Block 84, Lot 22) and the City of New Rochelle Department of Public Works yard (Block 84, Lot 5). The Echo Bay Center site currently contains a number of buildings associated with the New Rochelle Armory and the City of New Rochelle Department of Public Works. These will be discussed in greater detail below.

New York State and US Army Corp of Engineers (ACOE) permits are required for the proposed project, including permits from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH). The need for New York State and ACOE permits will necessitate submission of the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) for review and comment.

All work on the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and the Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey for the Echo Bay Center was performed in accordance with the guidelines established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections published by the New York Archeological Council (2005 & 1994). The report meets the specifications of the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register 48:190:44716-44742) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). All work performed meets the requirements of the relevant federal standards (36 CFR 61) and of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) 6NYCRR, part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. In addition, the qualifications of the Principal Investigator, who supervised the project and reviewed all of the documents submitted with this report, meets or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards (Federal Register 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983).
Project Area Description

The Applicant proposes to redevelop two parcels of approximately 9.4 acres (4.2 hectares) of municipally-controlled property in a designated urban renewal area between US 1 and the Long Island Sound into a mixed-use development with multi-family residential units, retail stores and restaurants, publicly accessible open space and waterfront improvements. The Project includes the following components:

- A mixed-use building of ±350,000 gross square feet floor area for residential and retail uses.
- 285 rental residential apartments.
- 28,400 gross square feet of retail space at the ground level of the mixed-use building along Main Street.
- Parking and loading spaces for the residential and retail uses located primarily within the building, with a portion of the public parking for the public waterfront access located in a surface lot near the Armory. The adaptive reuse of the main barrel-vaulted section of the existing Armory and annex building for a public use or uses to be determined by the City of New Rochelle.
- The creation of a new access drive (“Armory Place”) to be shared by the Armory, the mixed-use building, and a publicly accessible parking area.
- Approximately 4.5 acres (1.8 hectares) of publically accessible uses and waterfront open space improvements, including, but not limited to a waterfront walk with future links to adjoining parcels including a new pedestrian connection to Five Islands Park, bulkhead repairs, a kayak dock, a walk-in ramp, sitting and activity areas along the Echo Bay shoreline, public parking and the Armory.
Map 1: Echo Bay Project Area. 1979 USGS Topo Map. Mount Vernon Quad. 7.5 Minute Series. Scale: 1” = 950’.
Map 2: Echo Bay Location Map. Hagstrom’s 2005 Street Atlas of Westchester County. Scale: 1”=1215’.
Fig. 1: Aerial Photo & Site Location Map. Source: Google Earth. Scale: 1” = 395’.
Environmental Information

The two parcels proposed for Echo Bay Center are characterized as urban land. Elevations range from ±32’ Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) along the northern boundary of the site near the entrance to the Drill Hall of the New Rochelle Armory overlooking East Main Street to ±22’ near the eastern entrance to the City of New Rochelle Department of Public Works yard. The southern portion of the property, Lot 120, contains steep slopes that descend from 26’ AMSL, to 9’ AMSL in the center of the former Nested property. From the high points, elevations slope down gradually to ±8’ along the edge of the Armory property to 13’ along the shore of the City of New Rochelle Department of Public Works yard. (Photos 1-6 & 34-36)

In terms of geology, the Echo Bay Center development area lies within the New England uplands physiographic province, which is geologically complex, exhibiting moderate relief that correlates with the hardness of the underlying bedrock (USDA 1994:3). More specifically, the Echo Bay Center development area is underlain by a heavily metamorphosed complex of Cambrian and Ordovician intensely metamorphosed dolomite, quartzite, dolostone, schist and gneiss (USDA 1994:4). The property is reported to be underlain by bedrock. The visual inspection of the site identified no rock outcrops within the site.

The soils on the Echo Bay Center development area are an important indicator of prehistoric archaeological potential, with the more level and well-drained areas being more sensitive for prehistoric use than the steeper and more poorly drained soils. Soils within the project area are identified as Urban land (Natural Resources
Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis & Historic Building Assessment
Echo Bay Center. 260-270 East Main Street (US 1). City of New Rochelle. Westchester County, New York (OPRHP 12PR02488)

Conservation Service). (Fig. 3) Based on the development that has taken place on the site, it is not considered that the Echo Bay Center has prehistoric archaeological potential. It is considered possible that the area across the inlet in Sutton Manor to the south of the parcel housing the New Rochelle Armory Drill Hall may have the potential to contain historic cultural resources associated with the Estate of T. David, Sutton Manor. This area is not part of the Project Site for the Echo Bay Center.

The Echo Bay Center development area is located in the Appalachian Oak zone, which is found throughout southern New England, southern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Appalachian Oak zone is characterized by tall, broad-leaved deciduous trees, dominated by white oak and northern red oak (Küchler 1964). At the present time, the Echo Bay site is characterized by buildings, asphalt parking areas, mown lawns and a small number of deciduous and evergreen plantings.

Methodology

In compliance with the standards for cultural resource investigations, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a number of tasks on the Echo Bay project area (NYSAC 1994). The consultant visited the site in 2008 and in July 2012, when photographs were taken, including the exterior of the buildings and the site, and the interior of the New Rochelle Armory. (See Appendix A: Photographs) One purpose of the site visit was to determine whether any of the buildings on or in the vicinity of the Echo Bay Center development area met the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The visual inspection of the area immediately surrounding the site indicates that none of the buildings in the development area meet the established criteria1. The following criteria are used for evaluating National Register eligibility of properties:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association and

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.2

1 The status of the New Rochelle Armory is not entirely clear. In 1993, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) submitted a Multiple Properties Documentation Form to the National Register of Historic Places that recommended a number of Army National Guard Armories be included on the list of National Register properties in New York State, and the New Rochelle Armory was not included in the consideration for such listing. However, it is not clear whether that was because it was considered a Naval Militia facility, or whether it was excluded from consideration for listing because it was deemed ineligible.

2 http://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm
The second task was to complete research that would provide information concerning prior ownership of the property. To facilitate our assessment of past conditions, (i.e., the date at which the various parts of the property had first been occupied) and the construction history of each of the buildings on the property, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants examined a series of historic maps dating from the 1850s through 1924 that are housed at the Westchester County Archives, as well as online resources located in the David Rumsey Historic Map Collection, the New York Public Library Digital Collection and the University of New Hampshire Library Digital Collection Initiative. The Sanborn Insurance Maps for the area, which date from 1911 through 2003, were also examined. (See Appendix B) These maps provided information concerning the original configuration of the buildings on the property, as well as changes in the buildings located there.

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) website was consulted to determine if any properties on or adjacent to the project area were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Acting on behalf of CITY/SCAPE, Croshier Archeological Research also completed site file research at OPRHP to identify historic and prehistoric archaeological sites located in the vicinity of the project area. The Boston Post Road Memorial (A119.42.00929), which stands in Faneuil Park across Main Street opposite the New Rochelle Armory, has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Boston Post Road Memorial is bronze plaque affixed to a granite block. It reads as follows:

This tablet is erected to indicate the “Old Post Road” leading from New York to Boston, originally an Indian trail, opened by royal commission in 1672 as the road to New England. It was known in Colonial days as the King’s Highway. On that portion called Huguenot Street within this city were the sites of the first church, schools, taverns, and dwellings in the ancient village of New Rochelle. Over the Post Road Paul Revere carried the news of the battle of Lexington and General Washington hastened to take command of the American Army in Cambridge in 1775. One of the first recognized mail routes of the colonies, its dust was hallowed by the tread of patriots’ feet all through the War of Revolution. To the memory of those unfaltering men it is dedicated by the Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, State of New York, May 31, 1909 (National Register Nomination Form, hereafter NRNF).

In addition to the Boston Post Road Memorial, the Davenport Park Prehistoric Site (A119.42.00318) is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Davenport Park Prehistoric Site, located on the south side of Davenport Neck (±0.75 miles from the Project Site), was investigated by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in 1989. The site was determined to be a multi-component site dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland period. Diagnostic projectile points recovered from the site ranged in date from c 3000-2523 BC to AD 700-1350. The site was interpreted as a tool manufacturing site where pottery may also have been made. The report is discussed in greater detail below. Other New Rochelle buildings or structures determined to be National Register eligible include: Trinity Church (A119.42.00766), located at 311 Huguenot Street, and the Trinity/Huguenot Memorial (A119/42/00765), located in the cemetery of Trinity Church. Our investigation did not identify any structures on or in the vicinity of the Echo Bay Center site that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Of the historic sites described above, the project site will only be visible from the Boston Post Road Monument.
Prehistoric Potential of Echo Bay Center Site

The examination of the relevant archaeological site maps, housed at the OPRHP Peebles Island facility, indicate that there are a number of prehistoric sites reported within a one mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area. With the exception of the Davenport Park Site (A119.42.00318) identified in 1989 and discussed below, all of the sites were reported by A. C. Parker, New York State Archaeologist in the early 20th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Sites within 1 Mile Radius (1.6 km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NYSM Site</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 5213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 7709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 5202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 5199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 7708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 5201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSM 7256/NYSM 5199/NYSM 5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: ACP WEST (abbreviation for Arthur C. Parker Westchester); Lt. Archaic: Late Archaic; TR: Transitional/Terminal Archaic; MW: Middle Woodland; LW: Late Woodland.

None of the prehistoric sites identified above will be impacted by the proposed project. Prehistorically, the project area was located at the confluence of a stream that flowed through Crystal Lake (now filled) and Long Island Sound; if undisturbed, the location at a confluence of a stream and Long Island Sound would increase the sensitivity of the site. With respect to the potential for the Echo Bay Center site to contain intact prehistoric cultural resources, it is clear, based on the presence of numerous prehistoric sites along the shoreline, that the site, if undeveloped, would have a high potential to contain a prehistoric site or sites. However, the potential for the site to contain prehistoric cultural material has been greatly diminished by the construction of numerous buildings, parking areas and infrastructure throughout the Echo Bay property. Given the level of disturbance that has taken place on the site, the prehistoric potential of the Echo Bay site is considered to be low.
Historic Potential of Echo Bay Center Site

For this report, the historic archaeological resources on and in the vicinity of the Echo Bay site were also examined. As discussed above, three historic structures were identified within a one mile radius of the project area: the Boston Post Road Monument, the Trinity/Huguenot Memorial and Trinity Church. The Boston Post Road Monument, which is located directly across East Main Street (US 1) from the New Rochelle Armory has been declared National Register eligible; the monument will be visible from the proposed development. Due to distance and the intervening buildings, neither Trinity Church nor the Trinity/Huguenot Monument will be impacted by the Echo Bay Center.

The Echo Bay Center site is located within New Rochelle City Block 84, Lots 5, 22 and 120. Although earlier maps exist that include the project area, the earliest map examined for this report is the 1851 Sidney and Neff Map of Westchester County, New York. (Map 3) By that time, the separation between East Main Street (Boston Post Road/US 1) and the Old Boston Post Road (now called Huguenot Street) had taken place, with several short streets connecting the two roadways. In the mid-19th century, the site contained an ice house that was located on the south side of the Post Road directly south of Crystal Lake; it appears that the ice house would have been located within the City of New Rochelle DPW yard. Crystal Lake drained a stream that flowed from the north through an area identified in 1851 as Middletown. To the east, and on the north side of the railroad, was an area identified as New Jerusalem. The land to the east of the project area was owned by M. Sweeney, whose dwelling was located overlooking Clifford Island (Five Islands Park) and Long Island Sound. On this map, Echo Avenue is shown, but not identified by name. There were no dwellings along the east side of Echo Avenue. Titus Pond is shown on the map, with the dam that controlled the flow of water as the tides rose and fell. On the south side of Titus Pond was Davenport Neck, a peninsula of land that extended east to west along the waterfront of New Rochelle. To the south of the project area, on the eastern end of Davenport Neck, was Buffets Point. There was a house on the north side of the Post Road, but the owner’s name is not shown. The railroad had been built through New Rochelle by this date. In 1851, New Rochelle had a post office, a Roman Catholic Church, a Baptist Church, at least one school and various stores, hotels and other businesses.
Map 3: Sidney & Neff’s 1851 Map of Westchester County, New York. Scale: 1”=2225’.
Seven years later, F. C. Merry surveyed the area for a *Map of Westchester County, New York*. (Map 4) The copy of the map available at the New York State Library is somewhat dark, making it difficult to determine the name of the property owner of the Echo Bay Center site. It is not clear that any structures were located within the project area boundaries, which was on the edge of a body of water that extended south past Echo Place, an estate that had been built on the east side of Echo Avenue. The project area was directly south of Crystal Lake. To the east, between the project area and the Town of Mamaroneck boundary, were several estates, including that of S. F. Cawdrey.

![Map 4: F. C. Merry’s 1858 Map of Westchester County, New York. M. Dripps: New York, NY. Scale: 1” = 3335’](image-url)
The next map examined was the 1867 F. W. Beers’ *Atlas of Westchester County*, which includes the City of New Rochelle. (Map 5) At this time, it appears that there were no structures located within the Echo Bay Center project area. Crystal Lake is still shown on the map, but not identified by name. To the east, on an inlet from Long Island Sound there were two houses, but the owner’s names are not shown on the map.

In 1872, J. W. Beers surveyed the area for the *County Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. (Map 6) The map indicates Crystal Lake had now been filled. In 1872, there were two buildings within the project area, both located adjacent to the Post Road. The name of the owner of the parcel and the houses is not identified. On this map Echo Avenue is identified by name. Echo Place, which was located in the center of the area now known as Sutton Manor, was now owned by T. Davids. To the south, the point of land that had been called Buffets Point was now identified as Echo Point and the bay to the north as Echo Bay.

**Map 6**: J. B. Beers' 1872 *County Atlas of Westchester New York*. Scale: 1”-2670’.
The Atlas of Westchester County, New York published in 1881 by G. W. Bromley indicates that ownership of the Echo Bay Center site was divided between L. D. Huntington, who owned the western portion, and John Stephenson, who owned the land to the east. On the Huntington property there was a house and several small outbuildings that were likely located in the eastern and southern portion of the New Rochelle Armory property. Stephenson’s house, called “Clifford”, was located to the east of Lefevre Lane, which then gave access to the land that had been owned by M. Sweeney in 1851, but that was now owned by R. Ohlsner. No buildings were located in the western portion of the Stephenson property, which would be part of the City of New Rochelle DPW yard. To the south was Echo Place, now owned by G. W. Sutton, for whom Sutton Manor is named. On the west side of Echo Avenue the land had been grided and houses built along Sound View Avenue and the other streets. On the north side of the Post Road (East Main Street/Route 6) there were houses and 80 acres of open land owned by John Stephenson. This 80 acre parcel was the former location of Crystal Lake. Flowing from the north was the remnant of the stream that formerly fed Crystal Lake.
Map 7: G.W. Bromley’s 1881 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. Scale: 1” = 835’.

The Joseph R. Bien *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* published in 1893 (Map 8) indicates that the Echo Bay Center site and the area around it had not changed in the years since 1881. As in 1881, no structures were shown on the City of New Rochelle DPW parcel. The L. D. Huntington house was located either on the western of the New Rochelle Armory site or just outside it. There were two small outbuildings located in the southwestern portion of the Armory site.
On the 1910 Bromley *Map of the City of New Rochelle* the owners of the Echo Bay Center site were L. D. Huntingdon and John Stephenson. As previously, there were no structures on the New Rochelle DPW site, which was owned by John Stephenson. There was now a structure located along the eastern boundary of the New Rochelle Armory site. On the western border there is a house and just inside the property boundary a small structure identified as a stable or garage. By this date, the land to the south, which was owned by G. W. Sutton, was identified as Echo Place. The Sutton house is depicted sat on a 10 acre parcel, with a pier extending into Echo Bay.
The 1914 Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* provides a detailed picture of the Echo Bay Center site and the area surrounding it. By now the land had been divided into a series of lots, including the still existing “Sewer Easement”, which runs through the eastern portion of the City of New Rochelle DPW yard. The lot to the east of the sewer easement was owned by F. Schrenkelsen; the lot to the west by J. F. Lambden. The lot to the east of the Lambden property was owned by the C. Bonneville Estate; in the late 19th century this land had been owned by John Stephenson. The largest piece of property, now the location of the New Rochelle Amory, was owned by Louisa A. Davids; a house overlooking Long Island Sound (not shown) was located in the center of the property.
Three historic topographical maps were examined, one dated 1891, another dated 1900 and the final one dated 1924. (Maps 11-13) The 1891 and 1900 map shows the stream that had formerly flowed through Crystal Lake. There were two dwellings shown within the project area. These dwellings were set back from the Post Road overlooking Long Island Sound. By 1924 there was only one dwelling within the project area; this house would have been located on the City of New Rochelle DPW site.
Map 11: 1891 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1"=1400'.
Map 12: 1900 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1"=3350'.
Map 13: 1924 USGS Topographical Map. Harlem Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Scale 1”=2225’.
The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (hereafter Sanborn maps), dating to 1911, 1931, 1942, 1951, 1990 and 2003, were examined and are discussed below. (Maps 14-19) The coverage area for the Sanborn maps includes only the southeastern portion of the Echo Bay Center project area. The 1911 map is bracketed by the 1901 and 1914 Bromley Atlases of Westchester County, New York. (See Maps 9 & 10) The entrance into the New Rochelle Armory property is shown on the Sanborn map; this entrance is today marked by two granite gateposts (Photo 3 & 46) that led to a house that was owned by Louisa A. Davids in 1914. The lot was L-shaped, with the “L,” extending east along the shoreline into the land now occupied by the City of New Rochelle DPW yard. The main house, overlooking Long Island Sound, was identified on the 1911 Sanborn map as a 2½-story dwelling. Along the western boundary of the property there was a stable or garage, and a tool house. On the same property, but in the northeast corner of the “L,” was a second dwelling, and abutting the eastern boundary to the south of the house there was a poultry house. The second dwelling would be located in the area now occupied by the Municipal Garage (See Sanborn 2003). The southern portion of the Echo Bay Center site is shown as being occupied by a boat house and water access ramp. The straight lines along the shore that are seen on the 1911 Sanborn map suggest that portions were no longer natural, but had stabilized by a bulkhead or sea wall. On the north side of the Post Road, the triangular parcel now called Faneuil Park was shown as a discrete parcel, but, although we know that the Boston Post Road Memorial had been placed there in 1909, it was not identified as a park.

By 1931, the City of New Rochelle DPW was located on the eastern portion of the Echo Bay site. The buildings, built of yellow brick, likely date to the 1920s. Among the buildings identified on the 1931 Sanborn map are the Office, Tool House, Storage, Auto Garage for trucks and street cleaning equipment and a Compost Building. According to the cornerstone (Photo 41), the Naval Militia Armory was dedicated in 1931, but it does not appear on the Sanborn map of that year, and it may be that construction on the Armory was begun after the Sanborn map was printed. On the New Rochelle Armory property, the two dwellings seen on the 1911 Sanborn map remained, but by 1931, in addition to the stable and tool house, several small buildings had been constructed to the south of the stable and tool house. By 1931, Huntington Place had been opened, but it is not clear that any structures had been built along it. Directly south of the Armory parcel, the shoreline had been filled, eliminating what appears on the 1911 map as docks. On the north side of the Post Road, Faneuil Park is identified as parkland, but not named, despite the fact that it contained both the Boston Post Road Memorial and a memorial dedicated to World War I servicemen.

The 1942 Sanborn map indicates that the property where the Naval Militia Armory drill shed and brick annex had been built had been portioned off from the larger lot previously owned by Louisa A. Davids. It now consisted on the rectangular parcel on which the Armory had been built, and a narrow strip of land that extended to Echo Bay. There were two docks on the shore, one T-shaped and to the south a short, straight dock. Directly behind the Armory were two buildings; these were the stable/garage and the tool house seen on the 1911 map. To the south, near the shoreline, were the three small buildings seen on the 1931 map. In terms of site organization, the land to the east of the New Rochelle Armory parcel, which still contained the two dwellings, was now identified as the property of the City of New Rochelle. Huntington Place was in the process of development, the subdivision being called Huntington Estate. On the 1942 map, Faneuil Park is named, and the location of the World War I monument identified.

The 1951 Sanborn map indicates that the New Rochelle Armory parcel had been reduced in size, and the southern part was now part of the City of New Rochelle holdings. The two dwellings and the outbuildings on the southern part of the site had been demolished, as had the stable/garage located at the rear of the drill hall. The classroom building located east of the drill hall had been built between 1942 and that year. It is likely that the classroom building was built during years of World War II to accommodate the increased number of servicemen.
being trained there. On this map, the drill hall is identified as having brick bearing walls, a wood roof on iron girders and a wood floor on concrete. The Municipal Garage had been built between 1942 and 1951, but much of the New Rochelle DPW yard remained as it had appeared in 1931 and 1942. Here Faneuil Park is identified as parkland, but not named, nor is the location of the World War I monument or the Boston Post Road Memorial shown.

As seen on the 1996 Sanborn map, sometime after 1951 the garage on the Armory site, which is located south of the classroom building, was built. Additional buildings were also constructed in the Public Works yard. The southeastern parcel had added a concrete mixing machine and its housing. The 2003 Sanborn, the most recent available, shows the same configuration as is seen on the 1996 map.

The Echo-Bay Center site has experienced significant development over the years, with buildings located on both the New Rochelle Armory and the City of New Rochelle DPW parcels. The current conditions of the site exhibit evidence of numerous alterations to the land surface that represent profound disturbance.

**Examination of the Buildings Located on the Echo Bay Center Site**

As part of the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis for the Echo Bay Center the buildings located on the site were examined, and preliminary research completed. The discussion of the buildings located on the Echo Bay Center site is drawn from a number of sources that are identified in the Bibliography.

**New Rochelle Armory Parcel (Block 84, Lot 22)**

Turning first to the New Rochelle Armory parcel (Block 84, Lot 22), there are several buildings located on the site, including the New Rochelle Armory, built in 1931 (Photos 146), a classroom building, built between 1942 and 1951 (annex) (Photo 8), a masonry garage, built after 1951 (Photo 9), a small building located south of the Armory drill shed (Photo 10), and a masonry structure located at the water’s edge in the southeastern corner of the property.

The New Rochelle Armory is one in a long line of armories built in New York State between the 1880s and the 1940s to serve the state’s militia. The construction of armories followed a pattern, developing from simple warehouse structures intended to store munitions to the Seventh Regiment Armory on Park Avenue on the Upper East Side in Manhattan, which came to define “a new, uniquely American building type” (Todd 2006:2). As described by Todd, all of the armories built in the later years of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century were two-part buildings consisting of administrative blocks and attached drill sheds (Todd 2006:2). They had other characteristics in common, including masonry construction, usually brick, but occasionally stone, load bearing walls, large unobstructed floor space in the drill shed, exposed steel truss work to support the massive roofs needed to cover the drill shed, tall, narrow windows protected by grilles, and, in the administrative section of the building, a series of interior spaces including offices, meeting rooms, officer’s quarters, parlors, studies and/or lounges, mess halls and kitchens, and recreational facilities. Often there was a rifle range located in the basement beneath the drill shed. In almost all cases, the armory was located near the core of the community, often in the county seat, where it could serve its three primary functions as a military facility, a clubhouse for the militia members, and a public monument. As described by Todd, the armories were intended to be “imposing public symbols of military strength and government presence within a community, [and were] designed to inspire
nationalism, patriotism and community pride in law-abiding citizens or fear and awe in those tempted to challenge the status quo” (Todd 2006:2). In terms of the architectural inspiration for the armory, one need look no further than 19th century train sheds like the 1871 Grand Central Depot, or the grand exhibition halls built for the World’s Fairs in both Europe and America. Almost without exception, the architecture of the armory referred back to medieval Gothic sources with raised and battered foundations, tall, narrow windows protected by grilles, massive sally ports with portcullis large enough to allow troops to march out four abreast to meet the enemy, whether domestic or foreign. This architectural reference to medieval Gothic castles with their impregnable walls and defensive ramparts reflected the fear in the late 19th and early 20th century of “. . . class warfare brought on by the labor unrest and growing number of Eastern European immigrants that accompanied the industrialization and urbanization of northeastern America” (NRNF 1993, Section E:E8). Between 1920 and the 1930s, the architectural style of armories changed from the castellated toward a more restrained, even classically inspired interpretation of medieval architecture. Todd and others consider that this change in architecture reflected changing attitudes in the society as the fear of class warfare decreased, and, with the emergence of the United States as a global power in an era of imperialism and expansion, the fear of a foreign enemy increased. The final phase of armory construction took place between 1930 and 1940, when the armory was no longer viewed as a structure built to withstand an outside attack, but rather as a civic center. During this time, “[t]he design for most of these armories were still drawn from medieval Gothic sources; but occasionally, modern styles such as Art Deco were also employed” (NRNF, Section H:E8). All of the armories built during this time were designed by state appointed architects. Between 1928 and 1944, the New York State Architect was William E. Haugaard, the Brooklyn born son of an architect, who studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and in Europe.

The title block of blueprints of the New Rochelle Armory indicate that the plans were drawn by William E. Haugaard, the New York State Architect at the time. The blueprints include a “Plot Plan/Grading Plan”, which indicates that at the time of construction there were several buildings on the site, including three buildings located in the southern portion of the site; these would be the buildings seen on earlier maps (See Map 10) when the property was owned by Louisa A. Davids. There were two buildings and a dock located along the shoreline. It may be that there were also buildings located along the western boundary.

The cornerstone of the New Rochelle Armory indicates that the building was begun in 1931 (Photo 41), but it appears that the construction was not completed until 1933, when the Armory became the home of the permanent home of the 31st Fleet Division of the New York Naval Militia, serving as a military training ground and meeting place for recruits (http://newrochellearmory.com). The New Rochelle Armory was one of the very few Naval Armories built in the United States, and was, when it was built, the most modern and best equipped facility of its kind in New York State featuring a rifle range, radio room and drill deck that doubles as a gymnasium (http://newrochellearmory.com). A post card dating from the 1930s shows the New Rochelle Armory shortly after its completion, but since that time two spruce trees have been planted on either side of the main entrance that obscure the façade of the drill shed. Today, there is also a flag pole on the lawn to the right of the entrance, and two anchors signifying that this is a Naval facility.
In terms of the Armory itself, it conforms to the architectural type described above, with an administrative block (the annex) and a drill deck. The building is situated on a terrace that overlooks East Main Street (Boston Post Road.US 1). The terrace is supported by a stone wall that, like the granite gateposts that mark the driveway (Photo 3 & 46), is likely associated with the Louisa A. Davids house. Two flights of concrete steps lead from the street to the main entrance to the New Rochelle Armory, a square tower with a level roof topped by a flag pole. (Photo 1 & 2) The tower is minimally decorated with its Gothic antecedents indicated by shallow brick setbacks on either side of the central panel, and narrow slit windows just below the tower roof. The arched doorway, which leads into an entrance hallway (Photo 11), is located in the center of the tower block with paired windows above. There are lights on either side of the doorway. Unlike many armories built in New York State, where the administrative block is incorporated into the main building, at the New Rochelle Armory the administrative block is a structure attached to the left side of the entrance tower. (Photos 1-3) The administrative block is an unadorned two-story structure with rectangular windows on both floors, the lower windows being protected by metal grilles; the grilles provide protection for the building, but are also one of the characteristics of this architectural type. The drill shed is located to the right of the entrance tower block, and with the exception of a row of bricks that divide the left and right sides of the façade, some brickwork around the entrance door, and a plaque above the door with the seal of the State of New York (Photo 5), the drill shed façade is undecorated. (Photo 4) The two side bays contain a single window with a narrow slit window near the roof of the building. The entrance doorway, which is arched, is flanked by two sets of windows protected by grilles. The doors themselves are divided into small panels that, like certain other design elements, refer back to the medieval castle. Below the flat roof of the entrance to the drill shed are another group of narrow slit windows, like those seen on the side bays of the façade and the tower block. The metal trusses of the roof of the drill shed are glimpsed behind the undecorated flat roof of the drill shed entrance. The doors to the drill shed lead directly onto the floor of the drill shed; there is a balcony on the north end above the drill shed floor. (Photos 12-15) The balcony is concrete with low rise platforms where seating would have been located. (Photo 13) The rear of the drill shed has an exposed metal truss that supports the massive roof. (Photo 6)
by thick brick piers with narrow brick buttresses topped with limestone. Below the truss is a glass wall that lights the drill shed interior. The glass wall, which sits on a brick base, is divided into five bays by narrow brick piers capped by limestone that also serve as buttresses. While brick buttresses may help to support the load bearing walls of the drill shed, the use of this particular architectural detail is also a reference back to the medieval castle that is the Armory’s prototype. There is a doorway in the center of the rear wall that provided access to the southern portion of the site and to Long Island Sound.

Below the drill shed is a rifle range and a small room where guns and ammunition would have been housed. (Photos 24 & 25) There was also a kitchen in the basement, and hallways (Photos 20 & 26) connecting the rifle range and the classrooms beneath the drill shed to the basement of the administrative block. In the basement level of the administrative block there is a safe where munitions were stored (Photo 23) and a mechanical room. (Photos 21 & 22) Aesthetically, conditions throughout the building are poor (Photo 14) and the condition of the building structure has not been evaluated as part of this Phase 1A study. In the administrative block, all of the classrooms, officer’s rooms and lounges are in poor condition, with ceilings fallen and walls deteriorated. (Photos 16-19)

Sometime between 1942 and 1951, a metal clad classroom building was built on the north side of the drill shed. This is a utilitarian building without architectural distinction. (Photo 8) The garage, located northeast of the classroom building, was built sometime after 1951, and is likewise architecturally undistinguished. (Photo 9) Along the western property boundary is a small building, the purpose of which is unknown. (Photo 10) Behind the Armory there is parking and an area overgrown with wild flowers, but it is possible to glimpse Long Island Sound through the trees. (Photo 7)

New Rochelle Department of Public Works (DPW) Parcel (Block 84, Lot 5)

The Sanborn maps indicate that the buildings located on the New Rochelle DPW yard were constructed between 1911 and 1931; based on the architectural appearance of the buildings it is assumed that the DPW buildings date to the 1920s. (Photos 34 & 35) By 1931, the portion of the yard along East Main Street (Boston Post Road/US 1) looked much as it does today, with the square office building, and a building used for storage. (Photo 42) Along the western boundary of the yard were buildings that housed tools, street cleaning equipment, a compost building, and a garage for autos and trucks.

In 1942 the DPW yard looked much as it did in 1932, but the potential for its expansion to the west is evident from the fact that the property that had been owned by Louisa A. Davids was now owned by the City of New Rochelle. It appears that the two houses on the property were still standing, and that the entrance to the property was through the driveway that now provides access to the rear of the New Rochelle Armory. (Photo 44) By 1951, both houses had been demolished and the Municipal Garage constructed. (Photo 36) Today there are additional buildings on the southern portion of the DPW parcel, one of which would be in the location of the Louisa A. Davids dwelling. The western portion of the site, some of which is used for parking and vehicle storage, is fenced. (Photo 43)

Historic maps indicate that there were no structures located on eastern portion of the DPW parcel prior to the yellow brick buildings seen on the Sanborn maps. There were two dwellings and several outbuildings located on the Davids property, but, given the level of disturbance that has taken place on the DPW parcel, it is considered unlikely that evidence of these structures or shaft features associated with them would remain.
The neighborhood around the Echo Bay Center site is, with the exception of Faneuil Park, commercial, and much of it has been built in the past 20 years. There is a McDonald’s immediately to the west on East Main Street (Boston Post Road/US 1) (Photo 29), and commercial buildings to the east and west. (Photos 33, 37-39 & 45) Faneuil Park is a small triangle of mown grass with a few low shrubs, which are shaded by mature sycamores. The Boston Post Road Memorial, erected in 1909, is located in the eastern end of the park near the apex of the triangle. (Photo 32) At the eastern end of the park is a memorial dedicated to the soldier of World War I. (Photos 31 & 49) The Boston Post Road Memorial has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; the proposed development will be visible from the memorial. There is no indication that the World War I memorial has been considered for National Register listing; it too will be visible from by the proposed development.

Additional Research Undertaken

As part of the research, two professional archaeological surveys for the area were examined. The first was a Phase 1A and Phase 1B report prepared for the United Hebrew Geriatric Center by Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated (GCI). In 2003, GCI completed a Phase 1A archaeological and historical documentary background study for a project located to the southwest of the Echo Bay Center site. The site, located on Block 448, Lots 21, 27 and 54 in the City of New Rochelle, was considered to have historic archaeological potential, and a Phase 1B survey was recommended. The Phase 1B survey, which excavated three backhoe trenches, was completed in 2005. The purpose of the Phase 1B was to identify whether any evidence of the historic Underhill House (c. 1858-c.1954) remained on the site. As a result of the Phase 1B trenching program, no significant cultural significant material of any kind was identified as the result of this survey. No additional testing of the site was recommended. The survey is fully referenced in the bibliography.

The second report, submitted to OPRHP by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in 1989, was an Archaeological Data Recovery Report for the New York Power Authority Sound Cable Project. The project was located in Davenport Park, a peninsula that extends parallel to New Rochelle Harbor on Long Island Sound. Earlier investigations undertaken on the site in 1986 had identified a multi-component occupation by prehistoric peoples with a time range from at least the Early to the Later Woodland period. Diagnostic artifacts included a Rossville-like projectile point (c.520-100 BC) and pottery sherds, including one exhibiting a possible collar base (HPI 1989:1). Subsequent investigation by HPI expanded the time frame for the site back to the Late Archaic with the recovery of a Squibnocket Stemmed-like biface. The site also yielded a scatter of historic materials. Research completed by HPI suggested that “. . . Davenport Park could be one of a very limited number of intact prehistoric archaeological sites in coastal Westchester County” (HPI 1989:2). The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a total of 49 2 meter square units, which yielded over 2000 prehistoric artifacts, five cultural features and three prehistoric bowl-shaped pits. Diagnostic material included projectile points dating to the Late Archaic Vosburg (c. 3000-2523 BC), Terminal Archaic Snook Kill (c. 1850-1470 BC) and Orient Fishtail (c. 1230-763 BC), Middle Woodland Fox Creek stemmed and lanceolate (c. 400-300 BC), Late Woodland Levanna (c. AD 700-1350), and Narrow Point Wading River (c. 2210 BC) and Lamoka-like (c. 3500-2500 BC) types (HPI 1989:11). Hammerstones and anvilstones, a notched netsinker, flake scrapers, a denticulate gouges, a flake perforator, a core knife and pottery sherds were also recovered. The pottery sherds, to the extent that they could be identified, were consistent with styles belonging to the Middle Woodland to the Late Woodland period. Prehistoric features, including three bowl-shaped features, one of which may have been used to steam shellfish and then as a trash pit, were encountered. The one C\(^{14}\) date obtained from the site was AD 1340 (610\(^{+}/-70\) years BP), which would be consistent with the Late Woodland occupation of the site. HPI concluded that the principal occupation at the site was the manufacture of stone tools.
produced by splitting beach cobbles or pebbles using both hammerstones and anvilstones. The majority of the points appeared to have broken and been rejected during the manufacturing process. Although shell middens were once present along the shoreline, the only shell recovered was from the Late Woodland bowl-shaped feature, where hickory nut was also recovered. The presence of hickory nut indicates that at least one occupation of the site took place in autumn. Pottery sherds were recovered, but, although none were shell tempered, HPI suggested that pottery may have been made at the site. This suggestion is made on the basis of the presence of clay lenses along the beach area, a clay lump and a “unique phallic shaped sandstone object [that] consisted of a handle and flat distal end that appears to have been ground smooth from use (HPI 1989:13).” Discussions with a primitive technologist indicated that he used a similarly shaped object (non-phallic) to pound dried clay in the manufacture of clay pots (HPI 1989:13).

In 2000, CITY/SCAPE completed two archaeological surveys on Davenport Neck, one along the beach and the other on Titus Mill Pond (CITY/SCAPE 2000a & 2000b). Neither survey recovered prehistoric material of any kind.

**Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction**

There are a number of prehistoric sites, including one that was professionally excavated, in the vicinity of the Echo Bay Center site. The project area is located along the shore of Long Island Sound, which itself has been identified as an archaeologically sensitive area by the New York State Museum (NYSM) and OPRHP. In addition, the Armory portion of the property is located on land that was formerly the confluence of a stream flowing from the north through Crystal Lake (now filled) into the Sound. The confluence of streams has been found to be extremely sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources. If the Echo Bay Center site had been an undisturbed site, the potential of the property to contain prehistoric cultural resources would be considered high. However, virtually none of the land associated with the Echo Bay Center site remains undisturbed, and, for this reason, it is considered unlikely that intact soil strata exist on the property. For the reasons stated above, the prehistoric potential of the property is ranked as low.

With respect to the potential for historic cultural resources, it appears from historic maps that there were several Map Documented Structures (MDS) located on the property. The earliest map indicates that an ice house was located on the west side of the stream that formerly flowed out of Crystal Lake. Evidence of this structure will have been impacted by the construction of the New Rochelle Armory, and it is not expected that any intact resources associated with the ice house remain on the Echo Bay Center site. In addition to the ice house, there were two dwellings and numerous outbuildings located on the western portion of the site. Although development has taken place on this portion of the property, it is considered possible that evidence of the houses and shaft features associated with them might be located in the southern portion of the Echo Bay Center site.

**Summary and Conclusions**

In July of 2012, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis of the Echo Bay Center site located on the south side of East Main Street (Boston Post Road.US 1) in the City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York. Based on our site visits and Phase 1A
research, it is the conclusion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that, although portions of the Echo Bay Center site have been profoundly disturbed, approximately 1.58 acres of the southwestern portion of the Armory property (Block 84, Lot 22) has the potential to contain evidence of the two houses and numerous outbuildings formerly located on that property. It is considered that the Echo Bay Center site does not have the potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. However, based on our findings concerning the historic cultural resource potential, it is recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be completed on the approximately 1.58 acres (69,164.403 sq ft) in the southwest portion of the Armory property considered to have historic potential, in order to rule out or rule in these resources.
Bibliography

Beauchamp, William

Beers, F.W.

Beers, J.W.

Bien, Joseph R.

Bromley, G. W. & Walter S.

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

Eisenberg, Leonard

Fisher, Donald W., Yngvar W. Isachsen & Lawrence V. Rickard

Fogelman, Gary L.

Funk, Robert E.

Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated
2005  *Phase 1B Archaeological Survey*. United Hebrew Geriatric Center Replacement and Renovations Project. City of New Rochelle. Westchester County, New York. (OPRHP 03PR03228)
2003  *Phase 1A Archaeological and Historical Documentary Background Study*. United Hebrew Geriatric Center Replacement and Renovations Project. City of New Rochelle. Westchester County, New York. (OPRHP 03PR03228)
Hagstrom Map Company, Inc.

Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Kraft, ed., Herbert C.

Küchler, August W.

F. C. Merry

Parker, Arthur

Ritchie, William A.
1969 The Archaeology of New York State. Natural History press: Garden City, NY.

Salwen, Bert
1975 "Pre-Glacial Environments and Cultural Change in the Hudson River Basin" in Man in the Northeast: 10.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Scharf, ed., J. Thomas
1886 History of Westchester County, NY, including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms which have been annexed to New York City. L. E. Preston & Co., Philadelphia, PA.

Schuberth, Christopher J.
1968 The Geology of New York City and Environs. The Natural History Press: Garden City, NY
Shaver, Peter (compiler)

Sidney & Neff.
1851  *Map of Westchester County, New York*. Newell S. Brown, Publisher/White Plains & Phil. Plate: unknown. (Map 3)

Thompson, ed., John H.

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Department of the Interior.

United States Geological Survey
1979  USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. New Rochelle Quadrangle. Scale 1:24,000. (Map 1)
1924  USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Harlem Quadrangle. Scale: 1:64,000. (Map 13)
1900  USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Harlem Quadrangle. Scale: 1:64,000. (Map 12)
1891  USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Harlem Quadrangle. Scale: 1:64,000. (Map 11)

Westchester County Department of Planning
1986  *Archaeological Resources Study*. Westchester County Department of Planning: White Plains, NY.
Ms. Lisa Baker  
Divney•Tung•Schwalbe  
1 North Broadway  
White Plains, New York 10601

RE:  End of Field Letter  
Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey  
Echo Bay Center, City of New Rochelle,  
Westchester County, New York

Dear Ms. Baker:

On October 10, 2012, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants concluded a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Echo Bay Center site on East Main Street in the City of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York.

Given that the majority of the site is developed, the area requiring investigation was limited to an area behind the Armory. Map research indicated that in the 19th and early 20th century a house had stood in this location, and it was considered possible that shaft features or sheet middens associated with the house might be present.

At the beginning of the Phase 1B survey, the crew chief and field technician walked the site to determine potential areas of intact soils. They also photographed the two stone buildings and the small structure on a concrete slab that are located behind the Armory. None of these structures are considered to be significant.

The fieldwork consisted of a single transect that was laid out in an “X” pattern to test the corners and center of the south-central portion of the area behind the Armory. A total of five shovel tests (STP) were excavated. Test 1 was 20” of crushed rock and sand fill that represented material that had been dumped on the site. Test 2 was 8” of sandy loam and gravel followed by 2’ of coarse sand and rock with metal, brick and cement fragments. Test 3 was 6” of sandy loam and gravel followed by a foot of coarse sand and rock with glass and coal terminating in 6” of gray sand fill. Test 4 was near what remained of a brick structure on a cement pad. It yielded 6” of sandy loam and gravel followed by a foot of coarse sand mixed with sandy loam and crushed rock. Test 5, the final test, was placed in the center of the “X”. Test 5 yielded 18” of sandy loam, gravel and rock that terminated in gravel.
Modern trash, including metal, glass, cement were recovered throughout the area tested by the Phase 1B survey. The condition of the site was described by the crew chief, Kris Mierisch, as “trashed”, an inelegant term used by archaeologists to describe a site that has been profoundly disturbed.

Based on our findings, it is CITY/SACPE’s recommendation that no additional archaeological work is warranted, and that the proposed project can move forward without further concern for archaeological resources.

Sincerely,

Gail T. Guillet

Gail T. Guillet