Henry Street Bridge–Greenlawn Cemetery (CR-49-6; 12-MA-1108) Relocation Project Management Summary

Prepared for:
City of Indianapolis

Prepared by:
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Date:
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Project:
DHPA# 28221 / Stantec No. 193710737

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

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1 Introduction

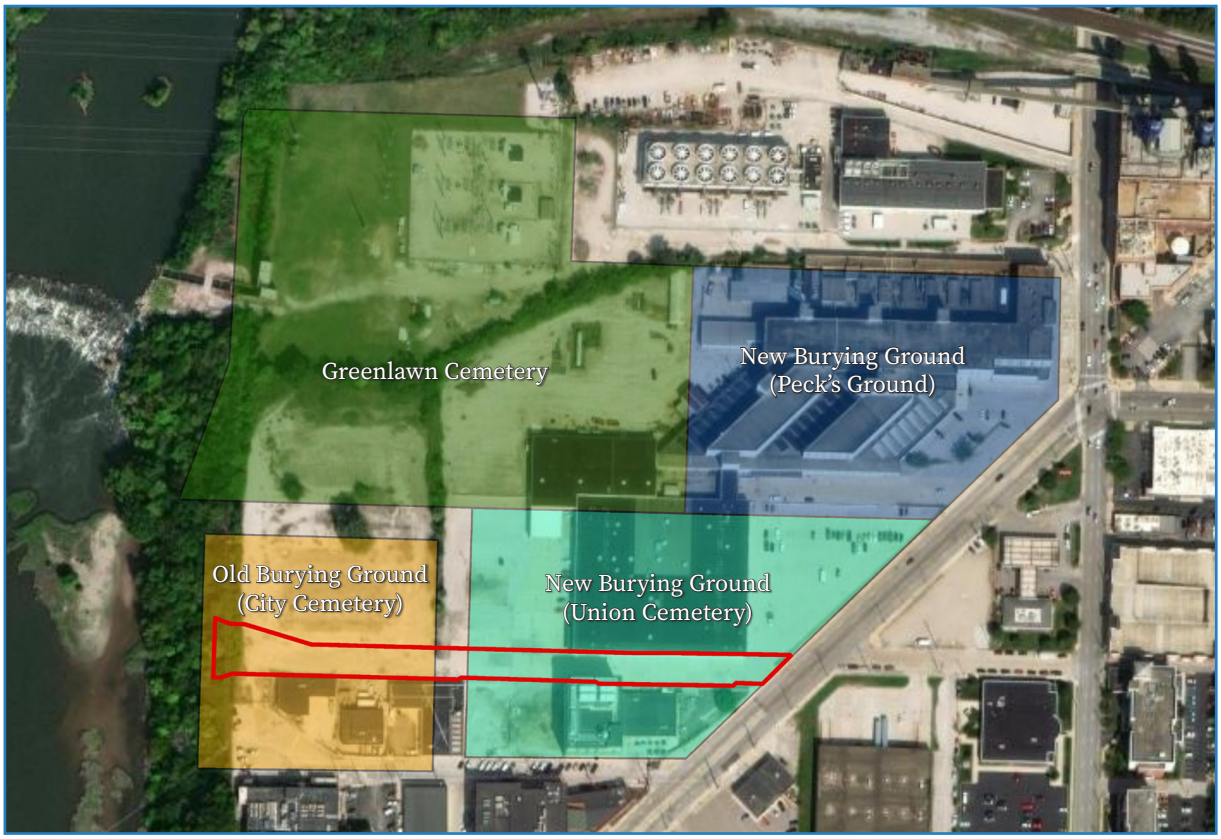
The City of Indianapolis (City) contracted Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) to conduct excavation, analysis, and relocation of graves within the Henry Street Bridge Project Area, which intersected portions of Indianapolis's Old and New Burying Grounds; both were later absorbed into the larger cemetery complex colloquially referred to as Greenlawn Cemetery (CR-49-6). As such, the project will here be referred to as the Henry Street Bridge–Greenlawn Cemetery Relocation Project (HSB–GCRP). The bridge and associated infrastructure improvements are part of the White River Innovation District development, which is being built across the White River to provide added vehicular and pedestrian connectivity between the developing west side of Indianapolis and downtown.

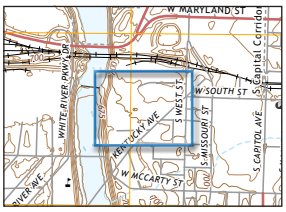
Greenlawn Cemetery is in the NW ¼ of Section 11, Township 15N, Range 3E on the Indianapolis West, Indiana USGS 7.5' topographic map quadrangle in Marion County, Indiana. The historic boundaries of the cemetery as it was established in 1831 expanded from its original size of 4 acres to a maximum extent of approximately 25 acres by 1866. The portion of these historic cemeteries impacted by the bridge construction measure approximately 0.56 hectares (1.38 acres); the Old Burying Ground accounts for 0.64 acres of the Project Area and the New Burying Ground accounts for 0.66 acres (Figure 1). Prior to fieldwork commencing, the City estimated the number of interments requiring relocation was approximately 650, however, the concentration of burials in the Old Burying Ground was significantly higher than expected due to the prolonged period of continued use as a public cemetery despite the lack of available plots (see "Greenlawn Cemetery History" on page 8). As a result, between October 2024 and October 2025, 1709 burial shafts were ultimately documented. Additionally, several pre-contact features were identified and investigated in conjunction with burial exhumations.

1.1 Management Summary Document

This management summary was primarily written and complied by Principal Investigator Dr. Brooke L. Drew. Principal Investigator Ryan J. Peterson contributed to several components of the Project Background, Pre-Excavation, and Concluding Remarks sections. Principal Investigator Dr. Jeremy J. Wilson and Bioarchaeology Lab Supervisor Gretchen E. Zoeller provided the bioarchaeological methods. Data Team Director Dr. Alex E. Badillo co-authored all sections related to digital data, 3D modeling, and UAV utilization with Data Team Staff member Chris Blair and former Stantec archaeologist Eric Prendergast. Site Director John Flood researched and composed the pre-contact and post-cemetery land use discussions. Site Monitor Dr. Matthew Pike drafted the project work plan, portions of which were incorporated into this summary (Pike and Peterson 2024). Heavy Equipment Operator Brett Hayes was responsible for the mechanical stripping description. Indianapolis City Archivist Jordan Ryan provided insight into the formulation of the Community Advisory Group, and much of the Greenlawn Cemetery complex historical background is based on research conducted by archivist DeeDee Davis. Final edits and review were approved by Settle and Peterson.

Figure 1. Project area in relation to Greenlawn Cemetery complex





Legend
Project Area

1:4,000
0 0.03 0.05 0.1 mi
0 0.04 0.08 0.16 km

N

Stantec

Project Location Prepared by AEB
City of Indianapolis
Center Township
Marion County, Indiana

Client/Project 193710737
City of Indianapolis
Henry Street Bridge–Greenlawn Cemetery (CR-49-6; 12-MA-1108)
Relocation Project Management Summary

Figure No.
Figure 1

Title
Project Location

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, NAIP
3. Background Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, ESRI Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and GIS User Community

2 Project Background

Prior to Stantec's involvement in the HSB–GCRP, the City contracted Weintraut & Associates, Inc. (W&A) to conduct background research and Phase I archaeological investigation of the Old and New Burying Ground portions of Greenlawn Cemetery (Goldbach 2023), as well as monitoring of boring and test pits associated with subsurface utility engineering (Arnold et al. 2024). As part of the initial investigations, W&A completed a Phase I archaeological survey, an accidental discovery plan, and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Corps of Engineers. While background research and an archaeological monitoring plan were submitted by W&A to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (IDNR-DHPA), the only work conducted was monitoring vacuum truck test pits both inside and outside the HSB–GCRP Project Area. This monitoring yielded one single human metacarpal; the location of the test hole which yielded the human remains is outside of the permanent right-of-way for the Project Area but was within the temporary right-of-way not excavated by Stantec. The remainder of the test holes within the HSB-GCRP project were negative for human remains (Arnold et al. 2024). The monitoring and archaeological recovery completed by W&A was conducted north of the HSB-GCRP Project Area (Arnold 2025). Prior to archaeological excavations within the HSB–GCRP Project Area, Stantec oversaw the extraction of 10 geoprobe cores. Two cores produced human remains near the western extent of the Project Area. Several ground disturbing projects involving properties in Project Area's proximity—the Diamond Chain Company to the north and Netrality Indy Henry Street to the south—recovered human remains during construction activities involving ground disturbance (Nawrocki 1998; Pietras et al. 2025; Plunkett 1999). There were no extant burial markers within the Project Area that required relocation prior to excavation. In October 2024, a small-scale Stantec team excavated burials potentially impacted by the soldier piles installed along the Project Area's southern trench wall. The larger archaeological crew began full excavation in January 2025 with the final burial exhumed October 2025.

2.1 Permit Requirements and Consultations

On October 21st, 2022, in advance of the Henry Street Bridge construction and in accordance with IC-14-21-26.5, the City of Indianapolis submitted a cemetery development plan to the IDNR-DHPA (Weintraut & Associates 2021). Its approval required an archaeological work plan for the excavation and relocation of burials within the impacted areas of the cemetery [IC-14-21-26.5(e)], which was submitted by Stantec and approved by the IDNR-DHPA on September 18th, 2024. As part of this plan, the following have been or will be completed:

- Maintain CAG involvement through all project phases
- All Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) reporting and compliance requirements will be met in accordance with the most recent federal guidelines
- Approval of excavation management summary prior to implementation of bridge construction in the Project Area
- Filing of appropriate forms with the Marion County Recorder's office and IDNR-DHPA
- Reburial plan approval from the IDNR-DHPA prior to reinternment [312 IAC 22-2-1 (d)]
- Submission of a final project report to IDNR-DHPA within one year of reburial

The archaeological relocation of the Henry Street Bridge portion of Greenlawn Cemetery was completed under IDNR-DHPA permit #2024036, which was originally assigned to the geotechnical boring conducted by Stantec during pre-excavation investigations (see “Geotechnical Investigations” on page 19).

2.2 Project Personnel

The Stantec project management team was as follows:

- Principal Investigators
  - Ryan J. Peterson
  - Dr. Brooke L. Drew
  - Dr. Jeremy J. Wilson
- Field Directors
  - Kathleen Settle
  - John Flood
- Heavy Equipment Operator
  - Brett Hayes
- Site Monitors
  - Dr. Matthew Pike
  - Scott Hipskind
- Site Supervisors
  - Jillian Okray
  - Isabelle Ortt
  - Allie Powell
- Data Team Director
  - Dr. Alex E. Badillo
- Data Team Supervisor
  - Kortnee Bell
- Data Team Staff
  - Chris Blair
  - Cade O’Fallon
  - Carter Ritzheimer
  - Aaron Estes

The excavation crew was too numerous to list individually but included Stantec archaeological field technicians from offices throughout the eastern United States.

2.3 Public Involvement

2.3.1 Community Advisory Group

The City of Indianapolis is working closely with a range of stakeholders dedicated to the scientific and ethical relocation of individuals originally interred in the Old and New Burying Grounds. This Community Advisory Group (CAG) is comprised of members from several local organizations and institutions (IDPW 2025a; Figure 2):

Figure 2. CAG members, City officials, and part of the Stantec management team at a media event held on site prior to archaeological excavations (IDPW 2025a)

- African American Genealogical Group
- Crown Hill Foundation
- Genealogical Society of Marion County
- Daughters of the American Revolution
- Indiana Historical Society
- Indiana Landmarks
- Indiana State Museum
- Indiana University–Indianapolis Anthropology Department
- Indianapolis Administrator of Public Records
- Indianapolis Cultural Trail
- Indianapolis Department of Public Works
- Indianapolis Historians
- Indianapolis Mayor’s Office and Mayor’s Neighborhood Advocate
- Stantec

This group meets monthly to discuss all aspects of the White River Innovation District Infrastructure Project, including bridge construction, the Indianapolis Cultural Trail, Greenlawn Cemetery historical and genealogical research, and the archaeological excavations and analyses. All three Stantec principal investigators are members and are committed to open and transparent communication regarding the HSB-GCRP.

2.3.2 Public Meetings

The Indianapolis Department of Public Works (IDPW) has hosted several public meetings meant to engage the larger Indianapolis community with the project (IDPW 2025b). The most recent meeting, on July 8th, 2025, included presentations by Mr. Peterson, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Drew that shared with attendees and local media the status of the cemetery relocation phase of the larger project. This included descriptions of the excavation process, discussions regarding recovered coffin hardware and grave goods, and a summary of bioarchaeological analysis methods. The presentation slides can be found on the White River Innovation District website (https://wridinfrastructure.com/june-2024-update/).

3 Evidence for Pre-Contact Occupation

Archaeological investigations conducted as part of the HSB–GCRP documented the presence of pre-contact archaeological materials during the removal of the historic cemetery deposits within the project right-of-way. These materials were encountered during burial recovery activities, primarily within the western portion of the project corridor adjacent to the White River (Figure 6). Following consultation with the IDNR-DHPA , the pre-contact component was assigned state trinomial 12Ma1116 to distinguish it from the nineteenth century cemetery deposits. Site boundaries are still being determined as analysis of the identified pre-contact features and isolated artifacts recovered throughout the Project Area is ongoing.

3.1 Pre-Contact Features

Pre-contact materials were first observed within historic grave shaft fill, indicating that burial excavation and later ground-disturbing activities extended into pre-contact deposits. Additional documentation within the Project Area identified subsurface features and artifact concentrations attributable to the pre-contact component. Materials recovered from within the project corridor include lithic debitage, projectile points, ceramic fragments, faunal remains, and carbonized botanical materials.

Mechanical stripping conducted to facilitate burial excavation exposed several circular subsurface features interpreted as pre-contact pit features (Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5). These features were documented and investigated using standard archaeological procedures concurrent with burial recovery. Excavation of these features yielded ceramic fragments, faunal remains, and botanical materials recovered through flotation. In addition, a strip block of remnant midden containing pre-contact materials was identified and investigated through limited hand excavation. Although heavily impacted by historic burial activity, this area retained discernible stratification within the project limits.

The identification and documentation of these materials confirm the presence of pre-contact archaeological deposits within the Henry Street Bridge Project corridor. While it is likely that these deposits extend beyond the right-of-way along the banks of the White River, archaeological work associated with the project was confined to the limits of construction, and no investigations were conducted beyond the project right-of-way.

Figure 3. 3D photogrammetry being conducted on a circular pit feature

Figure 4. Planview of ceramic and bone within Feature of Interest (FOI) 24

Figure 5. 3D photogrammetric model of FOI 24 bisection

Figure 6. Pre-contact features identified within the HSB-GCRP right-of-way

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4 Greenlawn Cemetery History

Throughout most of its history, what Indianapolis residents now refer to as Greenlawn Cemetery was in reality four separate cemeteries (Figure 1 on page 2). The Project Area excavated for the Henry Street Bridge construction impacted only two of the earliest of these burial grounds: the Old Burying Ground or City Cemetery and the New Burying Ground or Union Cemetery. However, due to the interconnected nature of all four, the following section summarizes Greenlawn's historical background as a whole.

4.1 Establishment and Early Growth (1821–1860)

In 1821, not long after Indianapolis was laid out as Indiana's new state capital, city planners allotted a four-acre plot of land for a public cemetery. The site was located near the southwest end of what would become Kentucky Avenue, near the banks of the White River. Alexander Ralston, the Scottish-American surveyor who helped design the city, mapped the cemetery as part of Indianapolis's original plan, with key early citizens such as James M. Ray, Daniel Shaffer, Matthias Nowland, and James Blake helping to select the site (Sulgrove 1884:31). One of the earliest maps of the city, Morris's 1831 "Map of Indianapolis and its Environs," illustrates the location of the city's cemetery, which is labeled simply as "Burying Ground" (p. A-1).

During the following decades, after the establishment of other cemeteries within the city, the original allotment was known simply as the Old Burying Ground. Still, this plot was the final resting place for many of Indianapolis's earliest residents—prominent settlers and those buried at the city's expense alike. Among those laid to rest there were early pioneers including Ralston, Shaffer, and Nowland. Several efforts were made through the years to locate the graves of these individuals, though Nowland's was the only grave marker to survive into the later nineteenth century (Figure 7). Ralston's remains were relocated to Crown Hill Cemetery in 1874 (Indianapolis News 1879:2; Indianapolis News 1894:2; Indianapolis News 1911b:17; Nowland 1870:34-35; Sulgrove 1884:25).

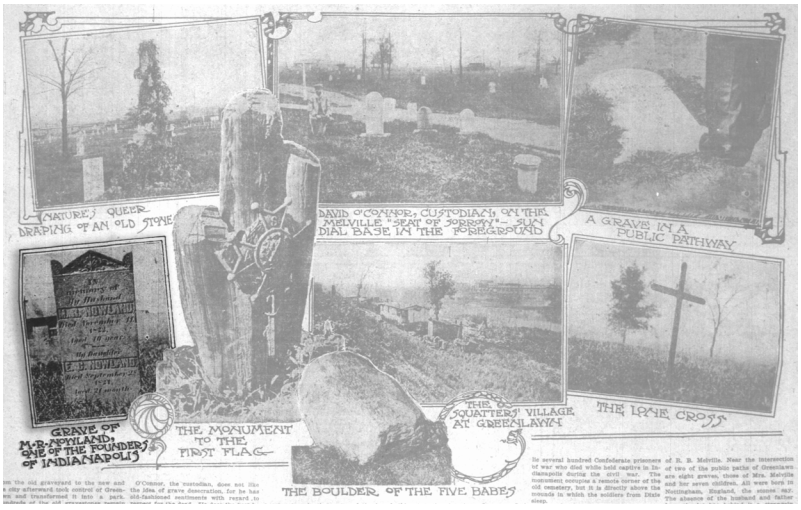


Figure 7. Images of Greenlawn from a 1911 newspaper article including a photo of Matthias Nowland's standing grave marker (adapted from Indianapolis News 1911a)

As the city grew in both size and population, so did its need for burial space. Throughout the 1830s and 1850s, additional plots were added adjacent to the Old Burying Ground's four acres. In 1834, the city expanded eastward from the original cemetery, clearing woods and brush to lay out the New Burying Ground; unlike the original public cemetery where burials occurred free of cost, the newer cemetery required citizens to buy individual or family plots (Indianapolis Locomotive 1848: 2; Indianapolis News 1894:2). Two years after the establishment of the New Burying Ground, the boundaries of both early cemeteries were mapped in Sullivan's 1836 "Map of Indianapolis" (p. A-2).

Almost 20 years later, in 1852, Edwin J. Peck—then president of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway Company—oversaw the creation of the North Burying Ground on seven additional acres, subdivided into over 250 sections (Davis 2020). A map published the same year now referred to the original cemetery as the "Old Burying Ground" while naming both of the newer plots "New Burying Ground," though Peck's addition was set apart with the parenthetical "E.J. Peck" (Munsell 1852, p. A-3). Finally, in 1860, the last expansion was named Greenlawn Cemetery. This newest burial ground was more formally laid out and reflected the park-like cemetery landscape popular in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 8). Over time, these four burial grounds—the Old Burying Ground, New Burying Ground, North Burying Ground, and Greenlawn Cemetery—came to be known collectively as Greenlawn Cemetery, though maps throughout the subsequent years combined and named these spaces differently.

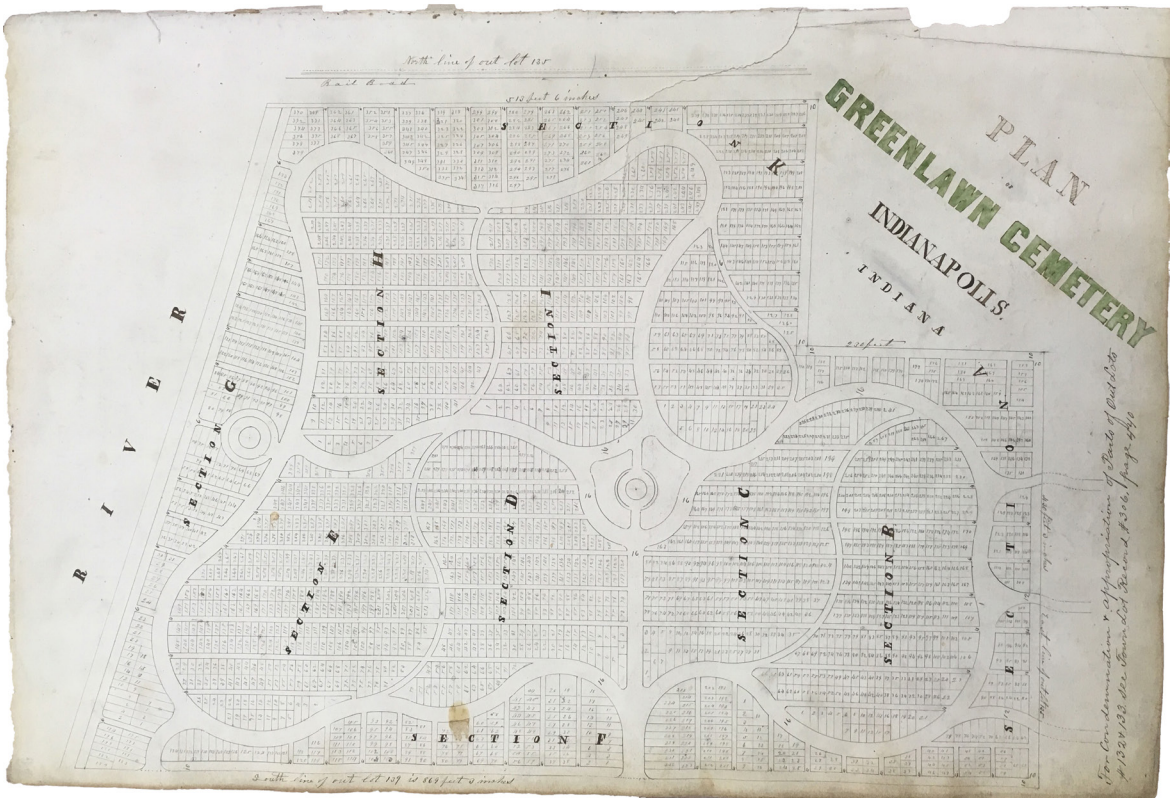


Figure 8. 1860 Greenlawn Cemetery plan (Marion County Recorder Plat Book 2, page 56) (Indiana State Archives)

In 1866, Warner demarcated the “Old Cemetery” from “Green Lawn Cemetery”, but incorporated both Union and Peck’s addition into one plot simply labeled as “Cemetery” (p. A-4). Martin’s 1870 “Map of Indianapolis” has the boundaries of all four cemeteries shaded together and marked as “City Cemetery,” though the original burying ground borders are still illustrated (p. A-5). Fatout and Bohn, in 1889, were one of the first to combine all four cemeteries within the same boundary and refer to the entire area as “Green Lawn Cem.” (p. A-6).

4.2 Civil War Era and Military Burials (1861–1870)

In the 1860s, the Civil War transformed Greenlawn into much more than a city cemetery. Indianapolis was a significant Union Army troop hub, hosting soldiers and acting as a transportation center. Many Union soldiers who died in camps and military hospitals near the city were laid to rest at Greenlawn, as well as over 1600 Confederate prisoners who died while confined at Camp Morton, a Union prison north of Indianapolis. Confederate remains at Greenlawn were initially buried in a strip of land purchased by the federal government along the northern section of the cemetery (Indianapolis Sentinel 1862:3).

The influx of military burials pushed Greenlawn to near capacity by 1863. At the same time, industrial development began to encroach upon the burial ground. In response, a group of local business leaders organized to establish a new burial place—Crown Hill Cemetery—incorporating park-like planning and more room for future burials. Crown Hill was dedicated on June 1, 1864, and its opening marked a turning point in Greenlawn’s history (Nichols 1928).

Efforts were made shortly after the war to relocate the Union dead to this newer, more picturesque cemetery. The U.S. government authorized a National Cemetery within Crown Hill, and during the latter part of 1866, 707 soldiers were re-interred there (Journal and Courier 1866:2; Weekly Republican 1866:1). In 1870, the Terre Haute Railroad Company, which had taken ownership of the tract of land acquired for Confederate prisoners of war, relocated those remains to a different location within Greenlawn (Evansville Daily Journal 1869:1). Decades later, in 1931, these individuals were exhumed once again and moved to a mass grave in Crown Hill known today as Confederate Mound (Indianapolis News 1931:15).

4.3 Capacity Strains, Decline, and Closure (1870–1890)

The concerns regarding Greenlawn’s capacity for new burials that began in the 1860s only grew in the ensuing decades. Dozens of newspaper articles throughout the 1870s and 1880s reported the need for either more land to accommodate burials or the closing of the cemetery altogether (e.g., Indianapolis News 1873:4). This overcrowding was particularly troublesome in the City Cemetery, or Old Burying Ground section, where it was somewhat common for newer graves to be dug on top of or through older interments (Indianapolis News 1874a:4); many of these were pauper burials conducted by the City (Indianapolis News 1876a). An 1877 statement in a local paper read, “The old city cemetery is filled with bodies buried in some places two and three deep, and fully 200 bodies are lying in the vaults because there is no place to inter them,” (Indianapolis News 1877:3). Evidence for these intrusive burials and the overall disorganization of the cemetery were well documented during Stantec’s archaeological investigations (see “Preliminary Excavation Results” on page 30).

Compounding issues of lack of space was the overall poor condition of the burial ground landscape. General neglect led to countless complaints about overgrowth (e.g., Indianapolis News 1874c:3), flooding and swamp-like conditions (e.g., Indianapolis News 1874b:3), damage by livestock due to the lack of appropriate fencing (e.g., Indianapolis News 1895:5), and vandalism (e.g., Indianapolis News 1901:10). Additionally, local undertakers were often chastised by the city's Board of Health about their poorly maintained and often overfull vaults located within Greenlawn (e.g., Indianapolis News 1876b:3). The state of the cemetery—along with a shift toward modern, better maintained properties—led to the exhumation of an unknown number of individuals by family members, particularly those buried in the Union or New Burying Ground sections (e.g., Indianapolis Journal 1872:4). Stantec identified 115 shafts without human remains in the New Burying Ground portion of the Project Area, likely reflecting this familial removal of loved ones to more desirable locations (see "Preliminary Excavation Results" on page 30).

The City passed an ordinance in 1890 to prevent further burials, but interments continued for a short time after (Indianapolis News 1890:1). In Baist's 1901 Indianapolis atlas, the boundaries of the original city cemetery were mapped separately, but the entirety of what was referred to as Greenlawn Cemetery was shaded and labeled together (p. A-7). Around this period, headstones became increasingly broken or missing, and unidentifiable graves proliferated. In 1895, a sewer line running from Kentucky Avenue bisected the cemetery, resulting in the disinterment and reburial of graves impacted by its installation (Indianapolis News 1896a:7; Figure 9). Even after burials ceased, maintenance of the property by the city remained poor, and the board overseeing the cemetery was heavily criticized, leading to condemnation by the Board of Public Works in 1896. In the early 1900s, the city converted the cemetery into a park (Baist 1908), though legal battles about its oversight and ownership led to the property being partitioned and eventually sold to private companies (Davis 2020). With gravestones removed, boundaries obscured, and portions of the site repurposed for rail and industrial infrastructure, the land was increasingly treated as vacant or underutilized property.

4.4 Exhumations and Industrial Development (1890–1925)

The early twentieth century saw substantial changes to the former cemetery grounds. The city and private parties sold off parcels, sometimes with complicated legal issues tied to burial lot deeds. Bodies from sections such as the North Burying Ground were moved; for instance, in 1911, after legal action from E. J. Peck's heirs, around 1,100 bodies were relocated to Crown Hill's Pioneer Cemetery section so they could sell the land for commercial use (Indianapolis Star 1910:7). Starting around 1913, the property north of the

Figure 9. Sketch of burial exhumations during the 1896 sewer installation through Greenlawn Cemetery

Project Area that was once part of Greenlawn Cemetery and later Greenlawn Park were sold to enterprises such as the Diamond Chain Company, which built freight sheds and industrial facilities on the former burial grounds (Davis 2023).

In 1923, another large scale removal effort, this time in the Old Burying Ground, was undertaken in advance of construction for the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company interurban freight terminal. Through legislative efforts, the Terminal Realty Corporation purchased the four acre parcel originally plotted for the city cemetery (Indianapolis News 1923:28). Indianapolis undertakers Kirby and Dunn were contracted by the corporation to remove all burials before the depot was built. The excavation methods they used are unknown. However, while day laborers were hired to exhume the remains (Indianapolis News 1923:22), civil engineers oversaw the process, documenting in 50 by 50 foot grids both the marked and unmarked burials they encountered; the former were surveyed in by the engineer while the latter were roughly sketched on graph paper (Terminal Realty Corporation 1924; IDPW 2025c; see "Traction Depot" on page 16; Figure 10). Those individuals associated with marked graves were relocated to Crown Hill, unless they were identified as Catholics, in which case they were instead relocated to Holy Cross Cemetery. Unidentified remains were removed to Floral Park Cemetery (Indianapolis News 1923:24).

By March 1924, those responsible for burial removal within the Old Burying Ground were confident they had relocated all remains and that the noted records for the exhumations were complete (Terminal Realty Corporation 1924). However, during Stantec's archaeological investigations, few empty grave shafts were encountered from the Old Burying Ground. Human remains—ranging from one or two isolated elements to fully articulated limbs—were encountered in almost all graves previously "moved" by the 1923 team. Moreover, 794 undisturbed, intact burials were encountered in the portion of the Project Area relocated by Kirby and Dunn (see "Preliminary Excavation Results" on page 30 for more detail regarding burial type frequencies).

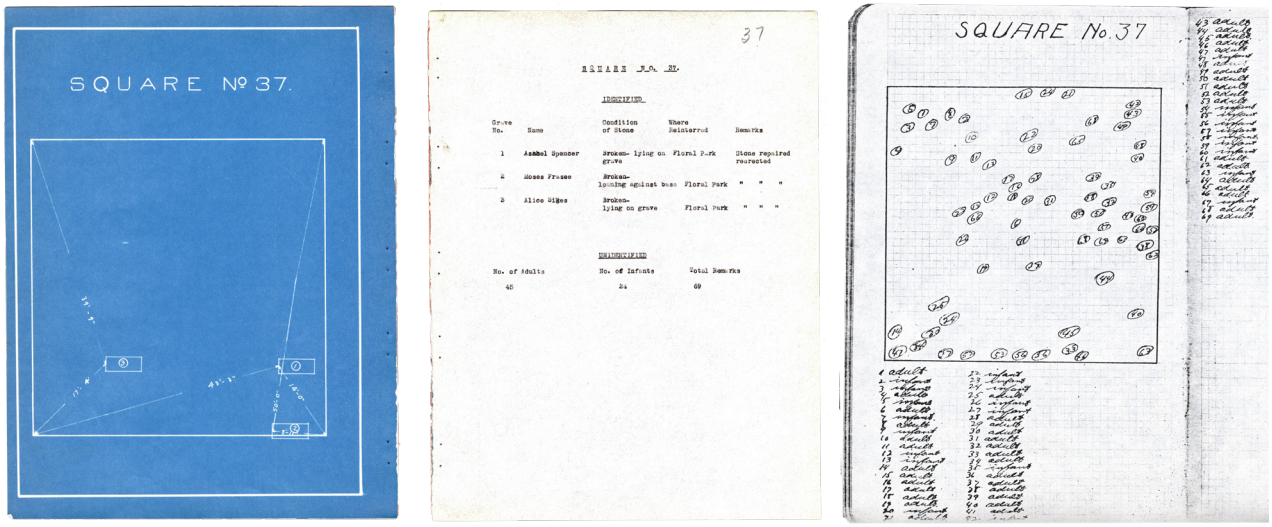


Figure 10. Example of records for Square No. 37 generated during the Terminal Realty Corporation relocation attempt (TRC 1924a; 1924b)

4.4.1 Archaeological Evidence for Post-Cemetery Land Use

Although the Henry Street Bridge Project investigations were primarily focused on documenting cemetery use and associated human remains, Stantec's excavation also encountered features related to post-cemetery land use. These materials represent two distinct episodes of early twentieth-century modification of the former burial landscape—specifically a short-lived baseball stadium and a sprawling interurban freight depot.

4.4.1.1 Federal League Ball Park

As Stantec's burial excavation progressed eastward from the western portion of the Project Area, mechanical excavation encountered displaced wooden timbers and associated concrete posts. The location of these posts corresponds closely with the boundary between the Old Burying Ground and the later New Burying Ground, which also functioned as a historic property line. The materials postdate cemetery use of the landscape and are associated with later land use. The eastern parcel was subsequently developed as the Indianapolis Federal League Park, an early twentieth-century baseball stadium (Sanborn 1914a; 1914b; 1914c; p. A-10). The recovered posts and timbers are consistent with fencing associated with the perimeter of that facility.

These elements had been removed from their original positions and redeposited beneath later episodes of urban fill. The materials were scattered horizontally and were not encountered *in situ*, indicating secondary deposition following removal. Closer examination of one concrete post revealed partially obscured lettering impressed into the concrete surface. After cleaning, the visible text read "INFANT DAU." The post had been constructed by excavating a hole into the ground, pouring concrete, and inserting a wooden post. The concrete encased an underlying grave marker that likely originally read "Infant Daughter." At the time of installation, the grave marker was already present and was directly impacted by the fence post footing.

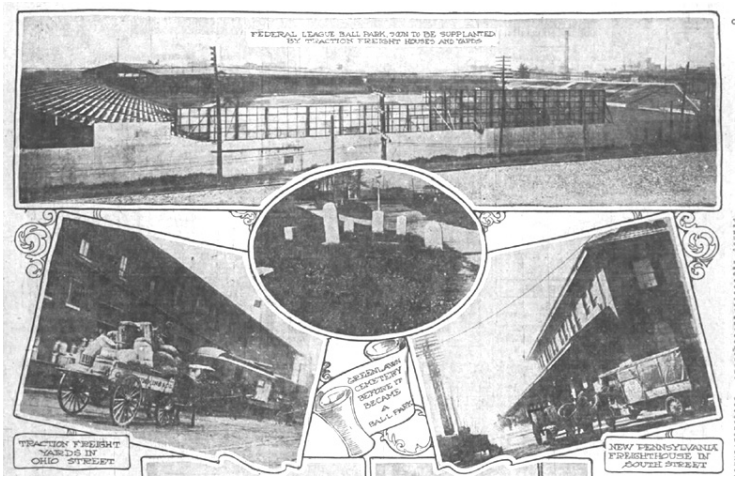


Figure 11. 1917 Indianapolis News article showing photo of Federal League Ballpark, as well as earlier photo of Melville Plot located within the Project Area

The Indianapolis Federal League Park was constructed in late 1913 and early 1914 as part of Indianapolis's brief participation in the Federal League, a short-lived professional baseball organization established to compete with the National and American Leagues (Figure 11). Indianapolis was selected as a Federal League city due to its established baseball audience, central location, and access to rail and streetcar infrastructure (Indianapolis Star 1914:11; Levine 1985; Nemec 2004; Voigt 1983). The former New Burying Ground parcel—which, by the early twentieth century, had been administratively abandoned, stripped

of most visible grave markers, and intermittently used as parkland—met these logistical requirements and was selected for ballpark construction (IDPW 2025c). Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate that the prior use of the property as a cemetery was widely recognized at the time of construction. As part of a public naming contest for the new Federal League team, proposed names referenced the site's former use as a burial ground, including submissions such as the "Graveyard Feds," the "Undertakers," and the "Kaskets" (Indianapolis Star 1914:11). The ballpark was used during the 1914 and 1915 seasons before the Federal League dissolved, after which the stadium was dismantled and the property redeveloped for industrial and transportation purposes (Nemec 2004; Davis 2024; Figure 12).

Local Fed Name Contest Gets Varied Assortment of Replies

List Runs Gamut From Boosters to All Things Connected With Greenlawn—'Cemetery' Names Are Barred.

THEY'RE OFF in a bunch in the Federal League name contest inaugurated by the directors of the local club to secure the best possible nickname for their organization. Names original and unique are finding their way to the directors and from present indications the task of selecting the best is going to be exceedingly difficult.

The selection of a park site and its memories have caused many of the aspirants for the season pass to suggest a name which can be associated with cemeteries and things funereal. Names of such a character, according to President Krause, are barred hereafter and will not be considered by the committee which will make the final decision.

"It should be distinctly understood," he asserted after looking over the suggestions received yesterday, "that the local Federal team proved conclusively last season that the members were not 'dead ones.' Winning a pennant takes live wires and fighters, and not men with one foot in the grave, as some of these names would lead one to suppose."

Past Indiana and Indianapolis history causes the name "Warriors" and "Shawnees" to be suggested, while others suggest "Boosters," "Literary Lads," "Bears," "Capitols," etc. The following list of suggestions, together with the names of the contestants, were received during the first day of the contest:

Shawnees	A. A. Hoffman
Warriors	T. M. VanDerVere
Boosters	Lawrence Lefforge
Hoosier Cemeteries	Maurice Selpo
Graveyard Feds	Elmer Poehler
Auto Dodgers	J. J. Grinsteiner
Literary Lads	John G. Seifres
Greenlawns	J. C. Shultz
Undertakers	C. E. Owen
The Racers	M. D. Rinker
Capitol	Fred Schnetzer
Diamond Edge	C. E. White
Capitols	J. L. Booth
Bears	P. O. Decker
Boosters	R. M. Spaan
Grave Diggers	T. A. Deckert
The Braves	W. J. Pray
Speedways	McFarland Berham
Shepherds	D. M. Outland
Kosher Feds	Bob Stolkin
Black Sox	Walter Raasch
Indianapolis Warriors	Louie Gemmer
White Caps	O. J. Boulders
Kaskets	W. S. Jones
Biers	R. B. Brown
Tangoes	Izzy Brill

In today's issue of The Star will be found a blank, together with instructions for using same by those desiring to suggest names for the local team.

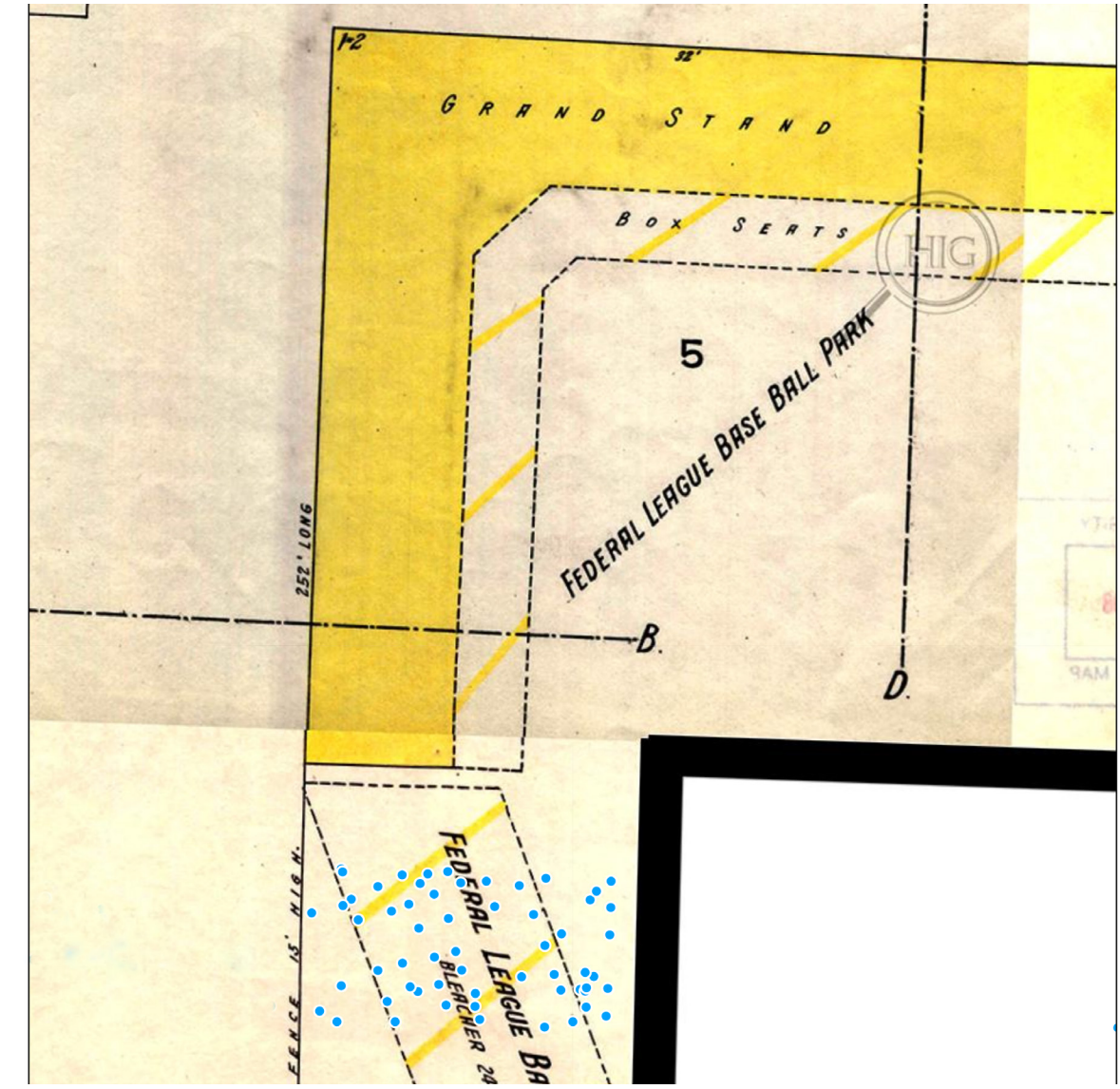
Figure 12. Indianapolis Federal Team Naming Contest (Indianapolis Star 1914:11)

Figure 13. *In situ* baseball stadium grand stand footings with unexcavated burial shafts

Further excavation identified a series of large concrete footings that appeared to still be *in situ*. Historic mapping indicates that these footings represent foundations for bleacher grandstands (Figure 13). The footings correspond spatially with the outfield portion of the stadium, beyond the first baseline, where large bleacher sections are depicted on georeferenced Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The mapping states that these grandstands reached heights of approximately 24 feet, compared to an estimated fence height of approximately 15 feet (Figure 14).

Additional construction materials recovered from this area include fragments of tile guttering, likely associated with roof drainage from covered grandstand sections, and hardened concrete retaining burlap impressions. The latter are interpreted as concrete that had been mixed and poured while still contained within burlap sacks. These materials were recovered in redeposited contexts beneath later urban fill, which would align with removal of ballpark infrastructure prior to subsequent redevelopment of the site.

Figure 14. Features of interest within Project Area associated with Federal Baseball League Stadium (Sanborn 1914a; 1914b; 1914c)



4.4.1.2 Traction Depot

Some of the first cultural resources documented as part of the Henry Street Bridge Project were associated with Indianapolis's former Kentucky Avenue Traction Depot electric freight facility, which was the largest electric interurban freight terminal in the world at the time of its construction in the mid-1920s. These materials were encountered during early utility identification work, prior to burial excavation, and represent redevelopment of the corridor following abandonment of the cemetery and demolition of the Federal League ballpark. Initial identification occurred during HydroVac investigations, when granite pavers and rail elements were observed beneath an asphalt surface (Figure 15). The asphalt could not be removed by hand due to its thickness and compaction and was removed using an excavator. Following removal, the exposed surface was cleaned using a straight sweeper attachment on a skid steer (Figure 16). The exposed features were documented through ground-based photography and drone photography.

Figure 15. Traction depot rails and pavers uncovered during Project Area site preparation

Granite block paving was encountered in place and formed a continuous paved surface associated with embedded rail. The pavers are uniform in size and material and represent a purpose-built industrial surface rather than reused material. A contemporary newspaper advertisement identifies the Marion County Construction Company as the contractor responsible for laying the granite paving at the freight terminal, describing the installation as infrastructure designed to withstand heavy rail traffic (Figure 17). In the same addition, contribution to the terminal construction was also highlighted in an advertisement for Peoples Coal and Cement Company (Indianapolis Star 1924:27)

Figure 16. Mechanical street sweeper cleaning pavers for documentation

Beyond the granite-paved surface, additional structural elements and artifacts associated with the traction depot were identified (Figure 18). These included sections of poured concrete interpreted as remnants of loading docks or transfer platforms used to move goods between rail cars. These features occurred adjacent to rail alignments and are consistent with freight handling activities. Farther east within the project corridor, granite pavers were no longer present; however, rail-related features continued. In these areas, railroad ties were encountered in place beneath rails, and in other locations, linear soil staining marked

Figure 17. 1924 granite paving advertisement (Indianapolis News 1924:26)

Figure 18. Railroad spikes recovered with *in situ* depot rails

former tie placement where ties had been removed. These tie stains and associated rail elements were documented photographically and indicate continuation of rail infrastructure beyond the paved depot surface and up to Kentucky Ave.

Newspaper coverage from the early 1920s documents growing pressure to construct a centralized electric freight terminal capable of handling large volumes of interurban traffic (Indianapolis News 1923a:17; 1923b:17). Although the site's prior use as a cemetery was widely known, traction companies proceeded with development. As discussed above in the section *"Exhumations and Industrial Development (1890–1925)"*, in 1924, the Indianapolis Traction Terminal Company undertook a large-scale removal effort within a portion of Greenlawn Cemetery's Original Burying Ground as discussed in earlier chapters. Approximately 1,800 sets of human remains were exhumed and re-interred at Floral Park Cemetery, with additional removals to Holy Cross, Calvary, and Crown Hill cemeteries (Davis 2024). Contemporary documentation indicates that this effort was spatially limited and did not encompass the entire cemetery.

By late 1924, the Kentucky Avenue electric freight terminal was fully operational (Figure 19). Contemporary reporting described the facility as extending more than 900 feet and capable of accommodating up to 100 interurban freight cars at one time (Indianapolis Star 1924:11). The terminal was jointly operated by the Union Traction Company, the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Traction Company, and the Interstate Public Service Company and served as a transfer point for freight moving between interurban rail lines and local distribution networks. The yard was surfaced with granite block paving selected to withstand repeated loading, vibration, and freight car weight (Indianapolis Star 1924:26).

Electric freight operations at Kentucky Avenue declined during the 1930s as Indiana's interurban network contracted and truck-based freight became more viable. By the early 1940s, electric rail operations had ceased, and the property was reused for truck freight handling and industrial purposes. Subsequent occupants, including the Diamond Chain Company, constructed facilities over portions of the former depot footprint, while other areas remained paved or lightly modified.

Stantec's investigations show that elements of the traction depot infrastructure remained in place after rail operations ceased. Granite paving, rail segments, railroad ties, and associated loading features were encountered intact or partially intact within the project corridor, indicating that the depot surface and rail infrastructure were not fully removed during later reuse. Construction of the freight terminal required large-scale leveling across the former cemetery landscape, and archaeological evidence indicates that this work was accomplished through placement of fill and installation of a continuous granite paver surface. Where this leveling horizon remains intact, particularly beyond the limits of the project right-of-way, underlying burial deposits and earlier soil strata are likely to persist beneath the historic fill and paving.

Figure 19. Kentucky Avenue Freight station with freight cars looking northeast from former tree line, 1928 [colorized] (Indiana Historical Society, Bass #205381; https://images.indianahistory.org/digital/collection/dc012/id/12584/rec/13)

5 Pre-Excavation Fieldwork

5.1 Geotechnical Investigations

Previous geotechnical investigations completed for the project identified historic fill material of varying depths (between approximately 8 and 11 feet) throughout the eastern portion of the Project Area between Kentucky Avenue and the eastern bank of the current course of the White River (Arnold and Jones 2023, WSP 2023).

In preparation for the excavation of the Henry Street portion of Greenlawn Cemetery, Stantec requested the extraction of additional geotechnical borings across the Project Area to identify the depth of fill dirt that was capping the Greenlawn Cemetery original ground surface. These were necessary in order to find the potential maximum excavation depth needed to ensure all interments within the Project Area were identified and exhumed (Pike and Peterson 2024).

In total, 10 geoprobe cores were extracted from across the Project Area. The soil stratigraphy from the extracted cores was examined by Stantec geoarchaeologists who estimated the fill depth above the original cemetery ground surface varied between 3.5 and 7.5 feet, meaning the depth to the base of burial deposits associated with Greenlawn Cemetery interments likely varied between 6.5 and 10.5 ft below the current ground surface. This maximum estimated excavation depth was used for the design of a shoring system for the stabilization of excavation trench walls.

5.1.1 Safety Protocols

Trench stabilization shoring was an essential component of the project to ensure the safety of the field crew. A system of soldier piles and lagging was selected with the goal of being as minimally invasive to the extant burial features as possible. The shoring system was installed via pile drivers along the north trench wall; however, the soldier piles were placed within large drilled boring holes along the south trench wall due to the proximity of an existing industrial complex. The excavation of these boring holes was monitored closely by an archaeologist in the event the boring location disturbed a burial feature; any remains recovered during boring were given unassociated human remains (UHR) catalog numbers and mapped so they could be re-associated with the remainder of the individual during post-excavation analysis. While every attempt was made to reduce disturbances to the burials, it was not possible to avoid impacts to all these features during piling installation along the north and south trench walls (see “7.2 Burial Disturbance Types” on page 33).

5.2 Site Preparation

To prepare the ground surface for systematic mechanical stripping, clearing and grubbing of the vegetation occurred in the western portion of the Project Area along the eastern bank of the White River. This process was monitored by archaeologists to ensure that any cemetery-related features (e.g., buried monuments) were protected during the removal process.

Between 3.5 and 7.5 feet of historic fill dirt capping the original cemetery ground surface needed to be removed prior to the excavation and removal of Greenlawn interments. Prior to mechanical stripping, utility location services identified buried infrastructure as this fill removal necessitated mitigation of existing utilities within the Project Area; as such, storm water drainage, water, and fiber optic utilities were known to be in the Project Area, though some previously undocumented pipes were uncovered. Utilities identified and encountered during the removal of historic fill were mitigated either through removal or stabilization by the general contractor.

6 Excavation Methods

Despite the Project Area size and the number of individuals disinterred, several aspects of the HSB-GCRP methods went beyond typical historic cemetery excavation protocols. Perhaps the most significant advancement from established methods was a documentation workflow designed to be fully paperless, integrating ESRI digital Survey123 forms and photogrammetric modeling through GPS-based mapping. This replaced traditional paper methods for recording field observations and in-field mapping of features. All excavation and data collection activities adhered to standardized protocols to ensure accuracy, efficiency, and reproducibility. While the use of Survey123 in bioarchaeology is becoming more common, no other projects of this scale have implemented a similar workflow (Alex E. Badillo, personal communication).

The main strength of this approach was data accessibility. Since data collection methods were digital, project data was immediately available for review, analysis, and visualization by project leadership, the CAG, and the client. Data were made available through various dashboards to explore, monitor progress, aid with decision making, and gain insight into emerging trends. A dashboard is a single interactive webpage where the data can be quickly viewed, filtered, and visualized for reference during and after a project (Figure 20).

All data for the project was managed by a dedicated geospatial data team staffed with two to three data specialists who were always on-site to maintain and help troubleshoot the various technologies used within the digital workflow. These specialists were also responsible for GPS mapping and 3D documentation.

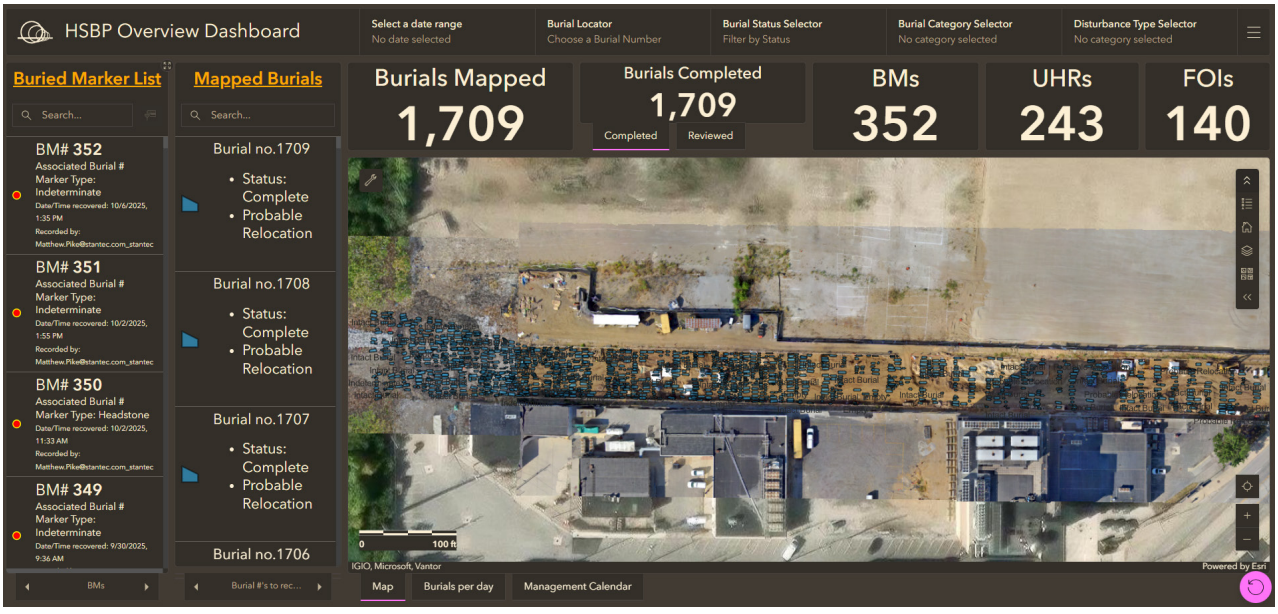


Figure 20. HSB–GCRP excavation dashboard

6.1 Mechanical Stripping and Monitoring

Significant amounts of historic and more recent overburden required mechanical removal prior to identification of burial shafts. Mechanical excavation was conducted with the use of a CAT 315 zero radius excavator and a CAT 303 mini excavator, each selected to address the specific spatial and operational constraints present across the work area. The CAT 315 excavator provided the necessary power and reach to remove substantial volumes of overburden while maintaining a compact footprint suitable for the restricted conditions of the site. The CAT 303 mini excavator was employed in areas with utilities or where variable depths across the Project Area required a lighter profile. This combination of equipment allowed for the efficient removal of soils while minimizing the potential for disturbance to intact burial features (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Burial shafts exposed during mechanical stripping, September 2025

Stripping and trenching were completed in a stair-step method to ensure continuous monitoring of soil changes and to maintain manageable exposure areas. To facilitate the stair-step method, trenches measuring approximately 4 meters in width by 20 meters in length (i.e., one excavation block) were excavated adjacent to each other to a depth of approximately 50–70 centimeters at a time. Three blocks were excavated concurrently in this stair-step method to control the increments and amount of soils exposed at one time. This method allowed for exposure of burial anomalies while keeping the profile of the machine at a lower depth to facilitate level excavation of the trenches.

All mechanical excavation was completed under the observation of a qualified archaeological monitor experienced in the identification of historic burial shafts. The archaeological monitors were equipped with

tools which facilitated feature identification, including T-probes, shovels, and trowels to clearly define the shaft outline and determine depth to the base of the burial shaft.

Burial shafts were identified through contrasts in soil color, texture, and stratigraphy, supplemented by T-probe assessments and observations of coffin wood or hardware. As features became visible, smaller buckets were utilized to provide greater precision, and in areas where burial depths varied significantly, the excavator proceeded in the stair-step configuration to reduce the likelihood of impacting adjacent shafts.

This approach allowed individual burial shafts to be lowered at different rates depending on soil indicators and T-probe readings taken by the archaeological monitor, thereby facilitating the safe and accurate preparation of burial features for hand excavation. Once each burial shaft was exposed to near coffin outline depth, it was documented and flagged using a standardized color-coded system to indicate its condition and excavation priority. This system provided clear communication between mechanical and hand excavation crews and ensured that burial exhumation proceeded in a controlled, systematic manner.

Once the burials identified during the initial stripping were hand excavated to the base of the burial shaft, the resulting voids were flagged with color-coded tape to indicate either completed excavation or the potential presence of a stacked interment (see *6.4 Burial Exhumation and Documentation*). After all burials within a defined area were fully excavated, these empty shafts were backfilled to stabilize the ground surface and facilitate continued mechanical stripping by distributing machine weight and reducing the likelihood of wall collapse. As stripping progressed, the re-exposed flagging within previously excavated shafts provided a clear visual indicator of shaft length and the depth reached during earlier hand excavation.

Mechanical excavation activities were further supported through the use of an Emlid Reach RS3 GPS unit paired with a Samsung Galaxy Active 5 tablet, providing sub-centimeter accuracy. This system allowed both the archaeological monitor and the equipment operator to view, in real time, the spatial boundaries of previously mapped and excavated burial shafts. The integration of high-precision GPS technology ensured that mechanical stripping remained aligned with mapped features, minimized the potential for accidental disturbance, and enhanced the overall accuracy and efficiency of the excavation process.

6.2 Burial Shaft Mapping

A high-accuracy RTK GNSS global positioning system (GPS) replaced traditional total stations for mapping. A local grid coordinate system (LGCS) was established and calibrated using a network of control points, achieving residual errors within 7 mm horizontally and 48 mm vertically. Daily base station setup ensured RTK corrections for rover units, enabling centimeter-level precision for burial locations and ground control points.

When a burial shaft was identified, a data team member mapped its four corners with a GPS unit (Figure 22). This state-of-the-art approach was essential to burial shaft documentation, ensuring that, as each feature was delineated by monitors during mechanical stripping, its precise location was recorded and immediately uploaded to the project geospatial database. The map generated from this database updated in real time on the management dashboard where supervisors tracked excavation progress and planned

daily excavation strategies. Furthermore, this highly precise horizontal and vertical spatial data are vital to understanding the complicated nature of burial distribution, particularly in the Old Burying Ground portion of the Project Area.

Figure 22. HSB–GCRP data team mapping shafts, February 2025

6.3 Routine UAS (Drone) Mapping

In addition to individual feature mapping, an uncrewed aircraft system (UAS), also known as a drone, was used to routinely map the Project Area. Aerial mapping was often carried out when major changes were made to the excavation trench or in special cases when needed. A Skydio 2+ aircraft was kept onsite and was piloted by an authorized individual with the appropriate credentials through the FAA and Stantec. The drone carried a 12 MP camera capable of taking photos systematically to create orthomosaics. The orthomosaics were uploaded and hosted on ArcGIS online where they could be accessed through a dashboard and provide a visual record of excavation progress.

6.4 Burial Exhumation and Documentation

As identified burial shafts were demarcated and mapped by the data team, field directors utilized the administrative project dashboard to identify the priority in which features should be excavated and assigned burial teams to those selected (see Figure 20 on page 21). Typically, teams of two were allocated for each burial, but team size could range from one excavator to four depending on the size and complexity of the burial as well as time constraints due to mechanical stripping schedule, trench stabilization lagging, or potential inclement weather.

6.4.1 Digital Excavation Recording Forms and Procedures

Burials were documented using a custom ESRI Survey123 form developed specifically for the HSB-GCRP by Data Team Director Dr. Alex E. Badillo and project Co-Principal Investigator Dr. Brooke L. Drew. Each burial was recorded as a discrete unit, with numerous associated sub-forms to document skeletal remains and associated material culture (Figure 23). Traditional paper excavation forms are limited in regard to the amount of detailed data that can be handwritten and are time consuming to complete. Digital forms capture provenience, contextual details, and media attachments (e.g., photos and 3D lidar scans taken by the excavators) in a much more thorough and efficient manner. Forms were completed on iPad Pro tablets assigned to each excavation team and submitted to the cloud. Weekly backups of forms and media were performed by the data team.

Additional forms were used during the project that recorded pertinent information about other finds encountered during the excavation process including buried monuments (p. 28), human remains found outside of a burial feature (p. 28), and other miscellaneous features (p. 29). These forms also incorporated the ability to add location coordinates collected while mapped using the high-accuracy GPS discussed above.

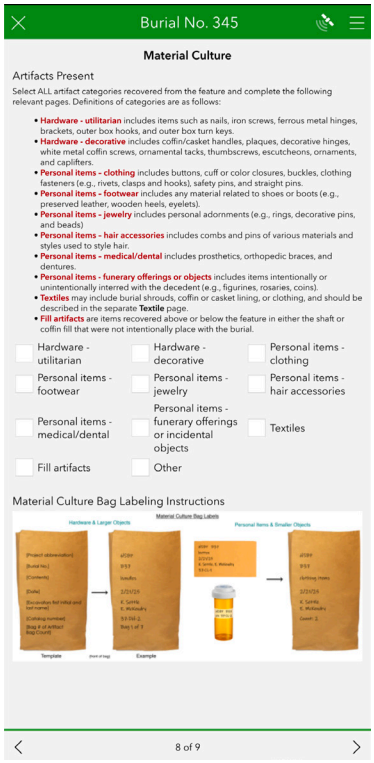


Figure 23. Survey123 artifact inventory page from excavation form

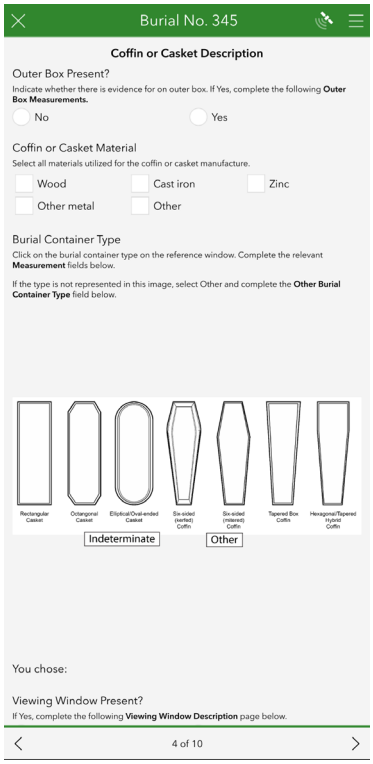


Figure 24. Survey123 burial container page from excavation form

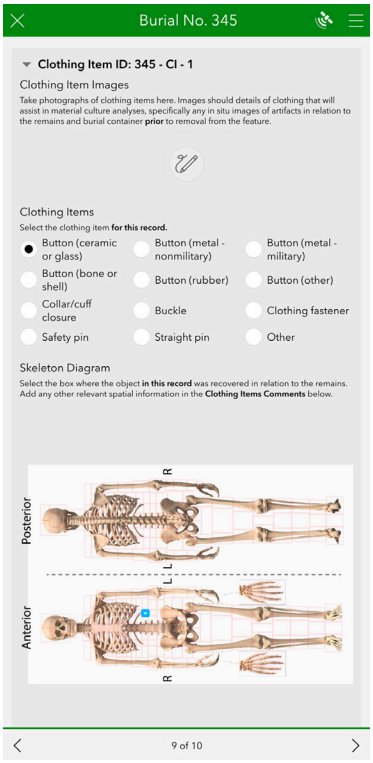


Figure 25. Survey123 button page from excavation form

Once completed, the digital forms were sent to ArcGIS online where the data could be accessed through any of the custom dashboards created for the project. The burial excavation forms were also accessed by our quality assurance team, who were able to review and revise the data entered into the forms shortly after they were submitted, ensuring data were complete and accurate while still in the field—protocols not typically possible with paper forms.

6.4.2 Burial Hand Excavation Protocols

Hand excavation methods followed standard bioarchaeology procedures. Excavators removed shaft fill soil from within the feature outline with sharpened shovels or trowels and screened all matrix through 1/4" mesh. Munsell soil color and soil textures were recorded for both outside and inside the shaft outline. Historic debris recovered from the shaft fill were noted, but only collected if diagnostic material was identified. When coffin hardware or human remains were initially encountered, excavators ceased using metal tools to prevent damage to the skeletonized remains, instead utilizing wood or plastic implements, and carefully removed coffin fill to fully expose the decedent for documentation and exhumation. Screening through 1/4" mesh continued; however, when perinates or small infants were being exposed, excavators switched to a 1/16" screen to ensure all remains were recovered.

Additional soil color and texture data were gathered for the coffin fill matrix, and characteristics of the shaft were recorded and regularly updated as needed on the digital excavation form. These included potential associations with other burials through stacking or intrusion, evidence for shaft disturbance or previous removal attempts, and shaft dimensions. When the remnants of the burial container were exposed, the shape of the coffin or casket was identified from either preserved coffin wood or nail distribution, and the necessary measurements were taken based on the shape or type of burial container identified (Figure 24, above). Wood samples were taken and recorded when possible based on the degree of organic preservation.

Once the remains were fully exposed, several *in situ* field assessments were documented. These observations are significant as they provide the necessary context for both laboratory osteological analyses as well as comprehensive burial descriptions. Images of the remains were taken by excavators prior to exhumation and comments were gathered concerning the minimum number of individuals (MNI) found within the feature and what, if any, post-depositional disturbances could be identified. Basic demographic assessments were also recorded; these included age category (fetal/perinate, infant, younger child, older child, adolescent, adult, or indeterminate) and biological sex (probable female, female, ambiguous, probable male, male, or indeterminate). Aspects of the skeletal remains portion of the excavation form also required descriptions of the degree of skeletal preservation and what taphonomic processes affected the condition of the remains.

Material culture found within the coffin fill were also thoroughly documented. Separate pages were included in the excavation form for different artifact categories, including but not limited to decorative coffin hardware, buttons, and funerary offerings. Each page, which generated a unique catalog number for each individual artifact, was designed to efficiently gather as much information as possible about that specific type as well as document context within the feature (Figure 25, above); all pages also facilitated field photos and digital sketches generated by the excavation team, providing invaluable *in situ* visual records. Whenever possible, artifacts uncovered *in situ* were left in place for the burial photogrammetric model, further documenting the placement of material culture in relation to the remains. However, these models (see *6.4.3 Structure-from-Motion (SfM) 3D Models*) were first and foremost meant to capture the skeletal remains, so any material obscuring significant aspects of the skeleton were removed prior to photogrammetry. In some cases, the complexity of the burial necessitated multiple models be captured at different stages of the excavation.

Once the remains were exposed and modeled, the excavation team carefully removed the skeleton element by element, placing each in breathable brown paper bags labeled with all necessary provenience information as well as a bag number. Artifacts were similarly bagged and labeled with the appropriate catalog number created by the excavation form. After final excavation comments were made, the box or boxes were turned over to a field director or supervisor who conducted a quality control check on the bags and digital form. Once approved, material culture was separated and packaged for transfer to the project artifact lab, while the skeletal remains were prepared for transfer to the IU–Indianapolis bioarchaeology lab. Transfers to the lab were not conducted at regular intervals, but as needed throughout the field effort. Before completion, the field and lab director overseeing the transfer double-checked that all boxes associated with that burial were present and accounted for to ensure all containers were brought from the field. A Chain of Custody form for each burial was then signed by both representatives and submitted to the project database.

6.4.3 Structure-from-Motion (SfM) 3D Models

Structure-from-motion (SfM) photogrammetry was used to generate georeferenced 3D models of burials. These models are highly accurate *in situ* 3D representations of the exposed human remains in each burial shaft and can be a crucial tool in osteological analyses, especially in cases of poor organic preservation where the condition of the remains further deteriorate during the exhumation process.

Photocapture for these models involved systematic image acquisition with 60–80% overlap using Fujifilm X-H2s cameras mounted on tripods. Scale bars, color checkers, and north arrows were positioned for accurate scaling and orientation. Lighting was optimized using shade canopies. Camera settings were standardized (aperture f/11, ISO adjusted for light, shutter speed ≥1/80) to minimize image blur and graininess. Each burial's imagery was stored on a dedicated SD card and each photocapture was logged via digital photocapture forms.

The scale bars used during the 3D documentation procedures also depicted ground control points (targets) that were mapped using high-accuracy GPS so that the 3D models of burials could be georeferenced. This georeferencing allows for digital reconstruction of the cemetery, a crucial tool for understanding the spatial patterning of graves.

6.4.4 3D Data Processing, Management, and Visualization

Photogrammetric models were processed in Agisoft Metashape Professional and georeferenced using ground control points mapped with high-accuracy GPS. Imagery data and all associated 3D data were organized in a hierarchical folder structure and tracked through a shared dashboard. All spatial and 3D data were integrated into ArcGIS Online for visualization and analysis. One advantage of this SfM protocol is the ability to create 3D visualizations of individual burials or portions of the excavated cemetery without photo-realistic texture. The results are essentially exceptionally detailed sketches that can be shared during public outreach without explicit images of human remains (Figure 26).

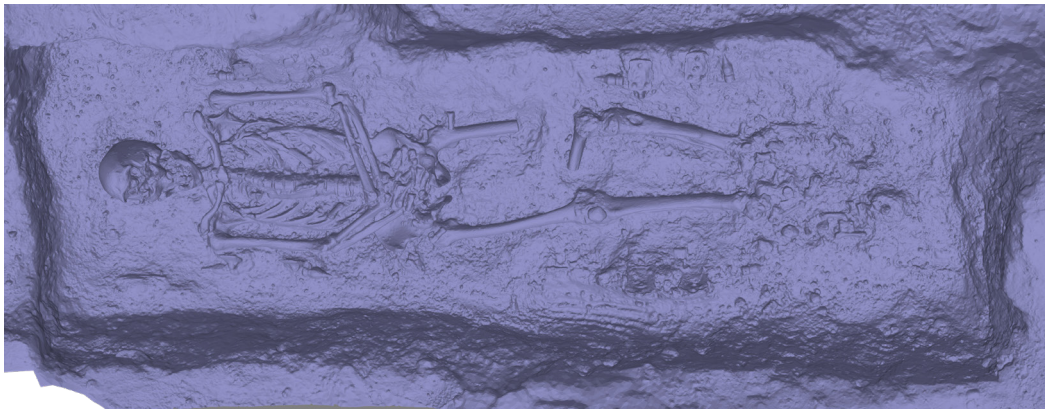


Figure 26. 3D photogrammetric model of Burial 345 stripped of photo-realistic texture

6.5 Buried Monuments

Buried monuments (BMs) are whole or partial grave markers encountered within the overburden during mechanical stripping. These included stones either broken and buried during the cemetery's active period, markers left behind during previous relocation attempts, or monuments damaged and buried during one of the many phases of disturbance after the site was no longer utilized as a burying ground.

Each BM was assigned a unique catalog number and mapped using the same protocols described in section *6.2 Burial Shaft Mapping* (p. 23); during future spatial analysis, this *in situ* documentation will facilitate possible reassociations between markers and the individuals they were intended to commemorate. After mapping but prior to removal, each BM was photographed and basic descriptive information entered into a Survey123 digital form (Figure 27). After fieldwork concluded, the palletized monuments were taken to a Stantec facility for temporary storage where they will be further analyzed and more thoroughly documented prior to reburial. In total, 352 BMs ranging from small fragments to complete multicomponent monuments were recorded.

Figure 27. 3D photogrammetric model of *in situ* BM322

6.6 Unassociated Human Remains (UHRs)

Unassociated human remains (UHRs) are isolated skeletal elements encountered outside identified burial shafts. These could vary from small undiagnostic fragments to complete long bones. The procedure for documenting UHRs was similar to those implemented when encountering a buried monument: the element was assigned a unique catalog number, mapped with a GPS unit by a data team member or monitor, and then documented in a digital form.

The majority of UHRs were recovered from within the site overburden, but many were discovered laying on the current ground surface; both contexts are the consequence of decades of repeated ground disturbing activities within the cemetery boundary. However, some were found close to documented burial shafts, and were likely displaced as the result of an intrusive burial or previous relocation attempts.

Two hundred and forty-three UHRs were mapped during fieldwork. All were transferred to the IU–Indianapolis bioarchaeology lab where they will be analyzed and compared to remains excavated from burial shafts in the vicinity of their recovered locations with the hope the UHRs can be reunified with exhumed individuals.

6.7 Features of Interest (FOIs)

(FOIs) were implemented during the HSB-GCRP investigations as a non-burial related field documentation category. In particular, FOI designations were used to record anomalies encountered during mechanical stripping that were not clearly associated with specific grave shafts and operated as a catch-all recording category that ensured loose material culture, non-mortuary features, and mortuary-adjacent indicators were consistently documented and georeferenced, supporting internal data control and future comparisons with burial and archival data. FOI examples include a concrete bench along the western project margin likely associated with Diamond Chain or the earlier interurban depot; square posts or post molds that may represent fencing, utility supports, or building footprints; localized mussel shell concentrations consistent with former cemetery surface materials later buried by urban fill; concrete footings from the Federal League baseball stands (see “4.4.1.1 Federal League Ball Park” on page 13), and several pre-contact pit features identified during stripping that warranted closer examination (see “3 Evidence for Pre-Contact Occupation” on page 6). Additional FOIs included disassociated artifacts such as isolated casket hardware encountered outside defined burial contexts, indicative of earlier disturbance episodes or incomplete removals. Each FOI was documented and either left in place or, if an artifact, recovered; in select instances the observation was elevated to formal archaeological feature status, particularly for identified pre-contact pit features requiring additional investigation.

FOI recording was conducted through a dedicated Esri Survey123 form configured to capture spatial coordinates, brief descriptive fields, and an attached field photograph. Portable artifacts were photographed, point-recorded, and retained for later analysis when appropriate. Non-portable elements, including post holes and structural remnants, were documented in place through spatial and photographic recordation. A total of 144 FOIs were recorded across the project area. In all instances, Survey123 collection was paired with Emlid GNSS to obtain X, Y, and Z values as secondary control.

7 Preliminary Excavation Results

Of the 1,709 burial shafts identified and excavated, 1,216 were within the Old Burying Ground or City Cemetery boundary, with the remaining 493 found in the more organized and far less compact New Burying Ground or Union Cemetery (Figure 28). Despite each being roughly the same acreage within the Project Area, both the number of internments, burial type composition, and post-depositional disturbance frequencies differed significantly between the two cemeteries.

7.1 Burial Type Categories

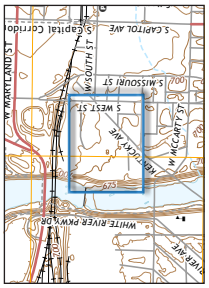
For excavation management and site interpretation purposes, the 1,709 shafts excavated by Stantec during the HSB–GCRP were given certain category designations in the field that reflect the completeness and condition of human remains within the burial (Table 1). Maintaining these categories as each burial shaft was excavated allowed Stantec to provide regular updates to the CAG on the frequencies of intact and relocated burials:

- **Intact Burial** A burial in which all or the majority of an individual's remains were complete; the decedent was clearly in the grave and position as they were when interred. These included interments that were not subjected to previous relocation attempts, but may have been affected by other post-depositional disturbances (Figure 29).
- **Probable Relocation** Interments disturbed by previous relocation efforts but still containing human remains and material culture. The majority of these appear to have been the product of the Terminal Realty Corporation's attempt to remove the cemetery for commercial development (see "Exhumations and Industrial Development (1890–1925)" on page 11; Figure 30).
- **Empty (Probable Removal)** Burial shafts that were identified during mechanical stripping, but did not yield any human remains or artifacts. These are likely the result of individual family removals that were conducted while the decedent's coffin or casket was preserved well enough for exhumation without damaging the burial container and leaving material culture in the burial shaft.
- **Empty (Indeterminate)** Burial shafts that contained some material culture—typically just nails or coffin wood—but contained no human remains. The cause of these empty shafts is currently indeterminate; however, based on historical documentation, it is possible these were the result of resurrectionists.
- **Indeterminate** Shafts whose burial type could not be deduced or could not be determined due to being inaccessible for excavation. The majority of the latter were features identified during mechanical stripping but unsafe to excavate due to their boundaries extending underneath the north or south Project Area trench wall.

Legend

Old Burying Ground

New Burying Ground



0 0.01 0.02 0.04 mi

0 0.01 0.03 0.06 km

1:1,600

N

Stantec

Project Location
City of Indianapolis
Center Township
Marion County, Indiana

Prepared by BLD on 20 February 2026

Client/Project
City of Indianapolis
Henry Street Bridge–Greenlawn Cemetery (CR-49-6; 12-MA-1108)
Relocation Project Management Summary

193710737

Figure No.
Figure 14

Title
Old and New Burying Ground shafts

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 16N
2. Data Sources: Stantec, NAIP
3. Background Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, ESRI Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and GIS User Community

Figure 28. Old and New Burying Ground shafts

Table 1. Breakdown of burial categories between the Old and New Burying Grounds

	Old Burying Ground (City Cemetery)		New Burying Ground (Union Cemetery)		*Project Area*	
Burial Category	n	%	n	%	*n*	*%*
Intact Burial	794	65.3	188	38.1	*982*	*57.5*
Probable Relocation	346	28.5	187	37.9	*533*	*31.2*
Empty (Probable Removal)	2	0.2	108	21.9	*110*	*6.4*
Indeterminate or Inaccessible	55	4.5	3	0.6	*58*	*3.4*
Empty	19	1.6	7	1.4	*26*	*1.5*
Totals	**1216**	—	**493**	—	***1709***	—

A more nuanced analysis of the category spatial distribution will be essential to several research questions addressed in the final report. However, preliminarily, as can be seen in Table 1, the proportion of empty shafts from probable removal in New Burying Ground is noticeably higher than that of the Old Burying Ground, undoubtedly a reflection of the former's status as a private cemetery in which individuals' families were responsible for exhumations and relocations to other burial grounds instead of the 1923/4 mass removals conducted prior to the freight depot construction.

Figure 29. 3D photogrammetric model example of intact individual (Burial 1105)

Figure 30. 3D photogrammetric model example of relocated individual (Burial 46)

7.2 Burial Disturbance Types

In addition to the burial categories, various types of post-depositional disturbances—excluding those caused by previous relocation attempts—were recorded. While most features may have only been affected by one type of disturbance, many were impacted by several. To fully capture these complexities, excavators were able to select all possible disturbance types on the excavation form (Table 2):

- **No Disturbance** Burials in which no evidence for disturbance was observed. Probable relocations and empty burial shafts could be marked as no disturbance since those were indicated in the Burial Category designations, and it was possible to observe either with no other post-depositional disturbances.
- **Intrusive Burial** Graves which were impacted by a later burial or burials. This included instances of newer shafts being dug though earlier burials resulting in the partial dislocation, destruction, or removal of skeletal elements from the older shaft. Stacked burials were the most common cause of intrusive burials (Figure 31).
- **Utility or Past Construction** Several episodes of ground disturbing activities were documented through the Old and New Burying Grounds. These included the storm water drainage pipe running the entire length of the Project Area from east to west, architectural elements of the Federal League baseball stadium, and both known and undocumented utilities running north to south at points along the site. Additionally, burial shafts along the trench walls that were impacted by the safety infrastructure installation prior to excavation were recorded with this category (Figure 32).
- **Erosion** Several burials on the western border of the Project Area were significantly affected by erosion along the bank of the White River. Additionally, some burials further from the river were recorded as disturbed by erosion due to subsurface water flow through burial shafts resulting in the displacement of remains within the shaft (Figure 33).

Table 2. Breakdown of recorded burial disturbance types between the Old and New Burying Grounds

	Old Burying Ground (City Cemetery)		New Burying Ground (Union Cemetery)	
Disturbance Type	n	% of OBG burials	n	% of NBG burials
No Disturbance	894	73.5	401	81.3
Intrusive Burial	115	9.5	31	6.3
Utility or Past Construction	109	9.0	20	4.1
Erosion	13	1.1	0	0.0
Burial Totals	**1216**	—	**493**	—

All major disturbance types observed by Stantec archaeologists were documented in contemporary newspaper accounts. The frequency and distribution of intrusive and stacked burials is undoubtedly the result of overuse of the cemetery, a concern repeatedly expressed by the sexton who, for years, pleaded with the city council for more land to bury the city's dead (see "Capacity Strains, Decline, and Closure (1870–1890)" on page 10). The ramifications of the original sewer line running from Kentucky Avenue to the river—the precursor to the modern storm water drainage line—were covered by local newspapers and were the cause of much concern among the community (Indianapolis News 1896b:9). The erosion of remains into the river was also described in the newspapers (e.g., Indianapolis News 1898:1), but the full extent of burial loss due to erosion into the White River may never be known.

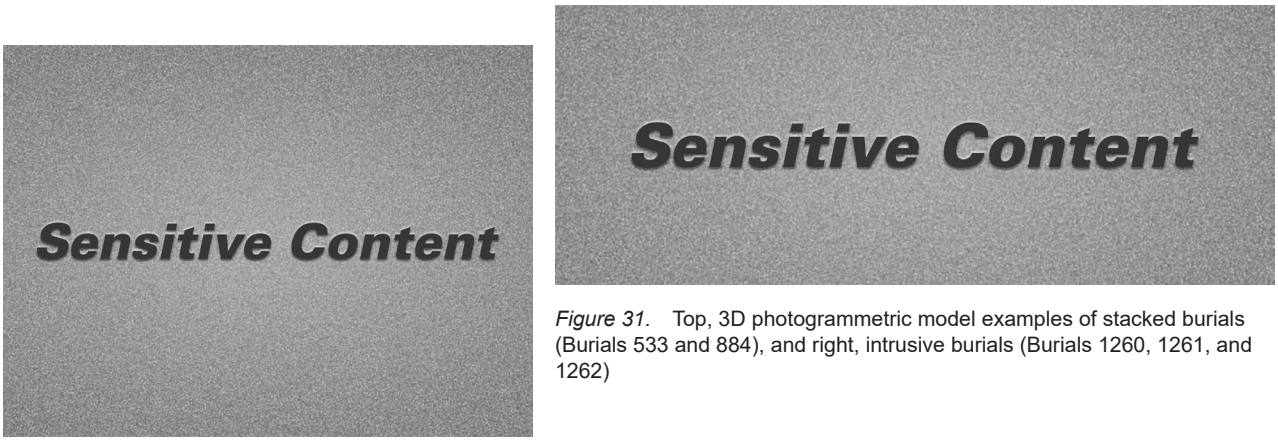


Figure 31. Top, 3D photogrammetric model examples of stacked burials (Burials 533 and 884), and right, intrusive burials (Burials 1260, 1261, and 1262)

Figure 32. Top, 3D photogrammetric model examples of directional boring utility disturbance (Burials 364, 380, 381, 399, and 401), and right, trench utility installation (Burial 100)

Figure 33. 3D photogrammetric model example of burial erosion (Burials 176, 177, and 178)

8 Post-Excavation Analyses

At the time this report was finalized, three post-excavation analyses were ongoing: bioarchaeological, material culture, and archival. While conducted in separate locations and by different personnel, an open line of communication has been established that allows for continuing collaboration as the methods and results of each inform the others. This joint effort improves analysis outcomes and will help to answer the research questions important to the City, the CAG, and the community at large, as well as increase the likelihood exhumed individuals will be identified. Additionally, this interdisciplinary approach will facilitate data integration for the comprehensive final compliance report. The projected completion date for all analyses is Spring 2027.

8.1 Bioarchaeological Analysis

Since laboratory analyses began for the Henry Street Bridge Project in November 2024, the skeletonized remains of the deceased recovered from the former Old and New Burying grounds have been systematically processed, inventoried, and analyzed at the IU–Indianapolis's Bioarchaeology Laboratory. As mentioned above, the cemetery represents the earliest municipal burial ground in Indianapolis and includes individuals interred across much of the nineteenth century. The scale and complexity of the assemblage reflect long-term use (and reuse) of plots within the cemetery, as well as substantial post-burial disturbance related to later landscape modification, infrastructure development, and relocation efforts in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

To date, laboratory analysis has been completed on just over 600 burials. These burials collectively represent a broad cross-section of the historic population, including fetal/perinatal remains, infants, children, adolescents, and adults of varying ages at time of death. Preservation across the assemblage is highly variable. Some burials retain nearly complete skeletal representation with limited fragmentation, while others are largely incomplete, reflecting prior disturbance, partial removal, or severe post-depositional damage. Common taphonomic processes observed throughout the collection include soil and coffin wood staining, fragmentation associated with coffin collapse and ground pressure, variable surface weathering, root etching, and staining from metal coffin hardware. In several areas of the site, intrusive utilities and structural elements further affected grave shaft and burial integrity.

Commingling of skeletal remains has been documented in a subset of burials, particularly in areas with overlapping grave shafts or evidence of intrusive burials. In these cases, a minimum number of individuals (MNI) is established through careful assessment of duplicated elements, size and developmental differences, and taphonomic patterning. Reassociation of remains is being conducted conservatively and only when supported by multiple lines of evidence. Burials affected by prior removal or disturbance frequently consist of limited and disarticulated skeletal elements, though these individuals continue to yield meaningful information regarding demographic composition and burial history.

Across the analyzed burials, osteological observations are providing insight into age-at-death structure, biological sex distribution, health and disease, physical activity, and lived experience among Indianapolis's early residents. Indicators of childhood stress, chronic disease, trauma, and long-term mechanical loading

are present throughout the assemblage, potentially providing researchers new insights into population health and inequality during the nineteenth century. While individual ancestry estimation is often limited by preservation, cases with sufficient cranial and dental data are facilitating biogeographic ancestry assessments utilizing established multivariate statistical methods.

To date, no conclusions can be drawn concerning the frequency or distribution of these various biological assessments. After lab work completion, osteological profiles that include age, sex, and biogeographic ancestry will be analyzed in conjunction with historical, material culture, and spatial data in order to more fully understand the cemetery population. Based on the current pace of laboratory work and remaining number of burials to be analyzed, completion of this phase is anticipated by late fall 2026. This timeline reflects both the scale of the cemetery assemblage and the project's emphasis on careful documentation, conservative interpretation, and quality-controlled analyses.

8.1.1 Bioarchaeological Lab Methods

All laboratory processing, inventory, and analysis for the Henry Street Bridge Project is conducted in a secure, climate-controlled laboratory space on the IU–Indianapolis campus. Burials were transported from the field to the lab following established chain-of-custody procedures and are being stored until reburial plans are finalized. Environmental controls, pest monitoring, and restricted access protocols are maintained to ensure the long-term integrity and safety of the deceased.

Upon arrival in the lab, each burial is assigned a unique tracking number linked to its original field provenience and excavation documentation. Analysts review field notes, photographs, and context records prior to handling the remains. Initial processing involves gentle cleaning using dry brushes and wooden or bamboo tools to remove adhering soil while minimizing damage to fragile bone surfaces. In cases of concretized soil matrix, limited water application is used only when necessary, focusing on direct application via pipettes to hardened soil and adhering gravels. All removed soil is retained by provenience for future reinterment with the deceased and associated material culture. No dentition or bone samples will be saved and no destructive analyses will be conducted on any human remains.

Skeletal elements are laid out in anatomical position to facilitate a complete inventory. Analysts document skeletal completeness, preservation, and evidence of disturbance before proceeding with demographic and pathological assessments. Age-at-death estimation is conducted using age-appropriate standards, including dental development and skeletal growth for juveniles and senescence-related age indicators for adults. Biological sex estimation is performed only when diagnostic skeletal features are preserved and based primarily on pelvic and cranial morphology and, secondarily, dimensions of epiphyseal and metaphyseal regions of the appendicular skeleton. Pathological observations include evidence of trauma, degenerative joint disease, infectious and metabolic conditions, and markers of activity-related stress. Taphonomic changes and alterations are recorded separately to distinguish post-depositional change from biological conditions present during life.

All observations and measurements are recorded in Osteoware, a standardized skeletal documentation software developed by the Smithsonian Institution. Osteoware modules are derived from established osteological standards and ensure consistent data entry across analysts. The data are stored in a structured SQL relational database (Advantage Data Architect), allowing for systematic review, data

extraction, and long-term digital curation. Photographic documentation accompanies each burial and includes both overhead/plan views and detailed images of diagnostic features. Lab supervisors provide daily oversight, assist analysts during processing and analysis, and review data entries for completeness and internal consistency. This tiered review process ensures that interpretations are conservative, replicable, and aligned with project-wide standards.

Advanced analytical tools, including Transition Analysis, KidStats, and Fordisc, are used when preservation permits and applied following best practices for historic skeletal populations. All digital data and imagery are backed up on secure, access-restricted university servers and prepared for permanent curation in accordance with state and project requirements. Results from these analyses as well as descriptive osteobiographies are entered into an Esri Survey123 form with the resulting data incorporated into the final report's burial descriptions.

8.2 Material Culture Analysis

Material culture collected from each interment was bagged and labeled per standardized field procedures. Material from each artifact category was packaged individually with the exception of nails and decorative hardware which were bulk-bagged after their locations and distribution within the feature were documented on the Survey123 excavation form. As mentioned above, the form's various artifact pages and subforms not only facilitated descriptive and provenience documentation but also acted as a self-generating field catalog, assigning unique identifiers to each artifact recovered *in situ,* which was then written on field packages. These catalog numbers included the burial number, a short code for the artifact category, and a sequential number. For example, buttons and other fasteners were recorded on the Clothing Items (CI) form page; therefore, the third button found in Burial 345 would be assigned 345-CI-3. This system not only ensured consistency between excavated features but also removed the potential for recording errors common with traditional paper forms. Additionally, because numbers were created digitally during fieldwork and automatically updated to the site database when the form was submitted, it negated the need to manually transcribe a comprehensive field catalog, saving considerable post-excavation analysis time and man hours while also eliminating another step that could introduce data errors.

8.2.1 HSB–GCRP Artifact Analysis Lab

After material culture bags and boxes were separated from those containing remains in the field, they were stored in a secured on-site trailer until transportation to the artifact lab. The lab is located in the west tower of the City-County Building in downtown Indianapolis. Stantec is utilizing half of a floor containing two decommissioned court rooms and their auxiliary offices. Some modifications to the space were necessary to convert it into a functioning storage and lab environment, including organizing desks in the abandoned court rooms for layout surfaces and acquiring shelving for both short- and long-term storage (Figure 34). Areas have been adapted for in-progress and long-term storage, work stations, a photography booth, and a breakroom for employees. The most crucial modification was the installation of new locks on all rooms containing artifacts to ensure proper security per standards of care. Stantec will maintain control of the space until reburial, at which time artifacts will be re-associated with the individual they were interred with.

Figure 34. HSB–GCRP artifact storage in City-County building lab

8.2.2 Artifact Analysis Procedures and Forms

A physical manual was created specifically for the analysis of HSB–GCRP artifacts. This reference includes cleaning protocols based on both material and preservation, as well as resources for consistent identification and terminology throughout documentation by different lab staff.

Ten iPad Pros utilized during excavation have been repurposed for lab analysis, enabling analysts to utilize various Survey123 digital forms created for documenting each general artifact type as well as several specific diagnostic object types such as coins and beads. Each form is linked to the unique catalog identifier assigned on the excavation form:

Table 3. Material culture analysis Survey123 digital forms

Material Culture Forms	Artifact Types
Utilitarian Hardware	Nails, ferrous coffin hardware (e.g., brackets, non-decorative hinges)
Decorative Hardware	Handles, plaques, coffin screws, thumbscrews, escutcheons, decorative hinges, ornaments, ornamental tacks/studs, caplifters
Viewing Windows	Complete and partial burial container viewing windows
Clothing Items - Non-Buttons	Fasteners, straight pins, safety pins, rivets, snaps
Clothing Items - Buttons	Buttons (documented by material, color, type, size, and form)
Clothing Items - Footwear	Complete shoes/boots, shoe leather, heel remnants, eyelets, shoe buttons
Personal Items - Jewelry	Finger rings, necklaces, bracelets, earrings, lapel pins, brooches
Personal Items - Beads	Beads (documented by material, color, type, size, and form)
Personal Items - Hair Accessories	Hair pins, hair combs
Personal Items - Funerary Offerings & Incidental Items	Objects intentionally placed with decedent (e.g., dolls, crucifixes, rattles) or objects accidentally left with decedent (e.g., wrench in pants pocket)
Personal Items - Coins	Specific coin features crucial to identification of denomination and mint years
Personal Items - Medical/Dental	Braces, bandages, prosthetics, partial or complete dentures
Textiles	Textile fragments from either clothing, coffin lining, or cloth-covered burial containers
Fill Artifacts	Objects either intentionally placed in burial shaft (e.g., shells, ceramics) or diagnostic historic debris
Wood Samples	Wood samples collected from burial containers for potential species identification

Every form includes image fields in which the analyst can visually document the artifact or artifacts being recorded with the iPad's internal camera. Each form also contains fields specific to that artifact type to ensure proper data for dimensions, material, form, and identification are noted.

Additional digital form benefits include the ability of the lab director to remotely monitor lab progress as well as record higher-level analysis information. This includes identifying and documenting artifact typologies based on the images and descriptions captured by analysts as well as flagging artifacts that need professional photography for the final compliance report or, potentially, 3D photogrammetric modeling or reflectance transformation imaging (RTI) for more detailed visual documentation.

8.2.3 Material Culture Accession Collection Managements

Apart from the artifact analysis forms, several accession forms have been created to ensure proper collection management. Each area within the lab where artifacts are worked on or stored has its own form, and as material is moved from space to space, the short form is completed and submitted to record its current location. This accessioning system is based on detailed position designations throughout the lab. Each room has its own name: Main Storage A, Main Storage B, Annex A, Annex B, and Photography Booth. All eight work stations also have unique numbers. Within the storage and annex rooms, each surface in which a box or bag is stored also has a specific alphanumeric code representing the storage unit (e.g., desk or shelfing stack) and location upon or within that unit (e.g., drawer or shelf). For example, artifacts from a burial in Main Storage B, in row 5, desk 3, drawer 2 will be coded as MS-B-5-3.2. As that burial is pulled for analysis, a Work Station form is submitted indicating which table it has been moved to, which analyst is conducting the documentation, and the day and time of transfer. When they are finished, the burial is then moved again and another form is completed with the long term storage location indicated and the burial marked as finished with the completion day and time.

A searchable accession dashboard displays a log of all forms submitted for each burial. This dashboard also includes elements from the excavation form material culture pages so analysts can easily reference what information was documented in the field as well as any *in situ* photographs taken by excavators, allowing them to cross-check their identifications and descriptions. This tracking system is not only important as analysis is ongoing so that specific artifacts can be pulled for photography or additional analysis, but it will also be crucial to the reburial process so each box or bag can be quickly located for re-association.

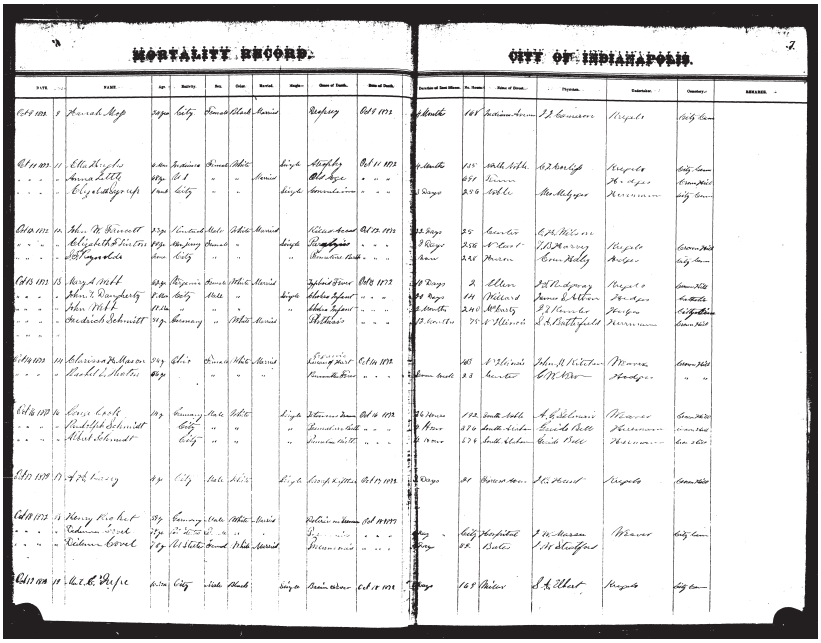
8.3 Historical Research

A significant amount of archival research was conducted by CAG members and other interested parties prior to excavation, much of which influenced approaches regarding excavation strategies and allowed for on-the-spot feature interpretations in the field. Perhaps the most comprehensive background research was presented by Deedee Davis in her 2020 Indiana Landmarks webinar "What Lies Beneath Diamond Chain?". Her compilation of newspaper and other contemporary resources was exceptionally thorough and forms the basis of a comprehensive digital article database created so that all members of the HSB–GCRP can both contribute their own findings and search those of others. This database allows for citation documentation including the date of publication and which of the relevant cemeteries are mentioned in the article, as well

as an extensive list of keywords related to several of the project's research questions, including but not limited to cemetery establishment, landscape conditions, burial removals, instances of body snatching, and the legal status of properties during the post-cemetery period. Transcriptions of the articles can be entered, allowing for further content word searches. Both article image clippings and full-page PDFs can also be attached. Sorting and filtering capabilities within the database will allow for targeted, chronologically ordered results.

Davis, City Archivist Jordan Ryan, historian Leon Bates, and several other CAG members are continuing their pursuit of other historical documents that will help to interpret excavation results and also provide important insights into the communities that utilized the both cemeteries. Particularly promising are ongoing communications with local churches and cemeteries active during between 1821 and 1892 to access to demographic records and exhumation and relocation documents. Much of this information will be used to compose genealogical and biographical vignettes for the final report and future public outreach endeavors.

The most promising avenue for ongoing historical research is the transcription of the city's early register of deaths, digital copies of which were generously given to project directors by the Marion County Public Health Department. While these records did not start until 1872, they provide vital information concerning the individuals interred in Greenlawn during its later period. The six register volumes provide slightly different information in different formats (Figure 35); however, they all recorded basic information such as the decedent's name, age, sex, race, cause of death, and place of burial, all of which can be compared to archaeological and osteological data to potentially identify interred individuals. Currently, these documents are searchable, but a digital transcription form has been created and HSB-GCRP staff and CAG members will soon begin entering the register information, making it available to not only the archaeologists working through post-excavation analyses, but researchers interested in the community at large.


MORTALITY RECORD.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Figure 35. Pages 6 and 7 from the 1872 Mortality Record for City of Indianapolis

9 Concluding Remarks

9.1 Post-Excavation Site Management

Following fieldwork completion, the City was permitted to bring in clean fill to provide access to the bridge portion of the construction site. The soldier pile and lagging shoring system remains in place and will remain until construction of the roadway east of the bridge begins. During construction, additional clean fill suitable for building will be added to the roadway corridor. The lagging boards currently in place will be gradually removed as this fill is added. The construction company will be clearly informed of sensitive areas with burials in proximity to the lagging boards. Arrangements for monitoring and/or an accidental discovery plan will be in place if any additional burials are discovered. After the fill is in place, no additional monitoring will be necessary for the construction of the roadway. Care will be taken to make certain no ground disturbing activity occurs outside of the project right of way already investigated and from which the burials have been removed by Stantec. Throughout the project, a strong working relationship and rapport was established with the construction companies and the archaeology team, who are confident this positive relationship will continue through the remaining construction to ensure proper respect and care will be taken for the cemeteries.

9.2 Reporting

As mentioned above, the projected completion date for the HSB-GCRP analyses is Spring 2027. The expected timeline for the final compliance report is yet to be determined, but will be submitted to the City and IDNR–DHPA no later than a year after reburial. The content and format of this comprehensive document will be similar to the Bethel Cemetery Relocation Project report, which was complied by this project's principal investigators, and will include all analysis results as well as detailed burial descriptions (Drew and Peterson 2023). A public version with all images of human remains redacted will also be made available.

9.3 Reinternment

To date, no official reburial plan has been formalized. Discussion among the City and the CAG concerning the specifics of reinternment are ongoing with all in agreement that the preference for a reburial site is an active cemetery within Marion County, and it will occur within a reasonable period after analyses are complete. The archaeological principal investigators are advising the City and will implement whatever plan is decided upon. Once finalized, the reburial plan will be submitted via letter to the IDNR–DHPA for approval.

9.4 Conclusion

Stantec has completed excavation of the burials identified within the Project Area (excluding temporary easements). The preliminary investigation results have been summarized herein and all data will be documented in the upcoming compliance report. Based on these results, approval is requested from the IDNR-DHPA for roadway construction to proceed.

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Historical Map Appendix

Figure A1. Map of Indianapolis and Its Environs (Morris 1831) illustrating the "Burying Ground" (Indiana State Library)

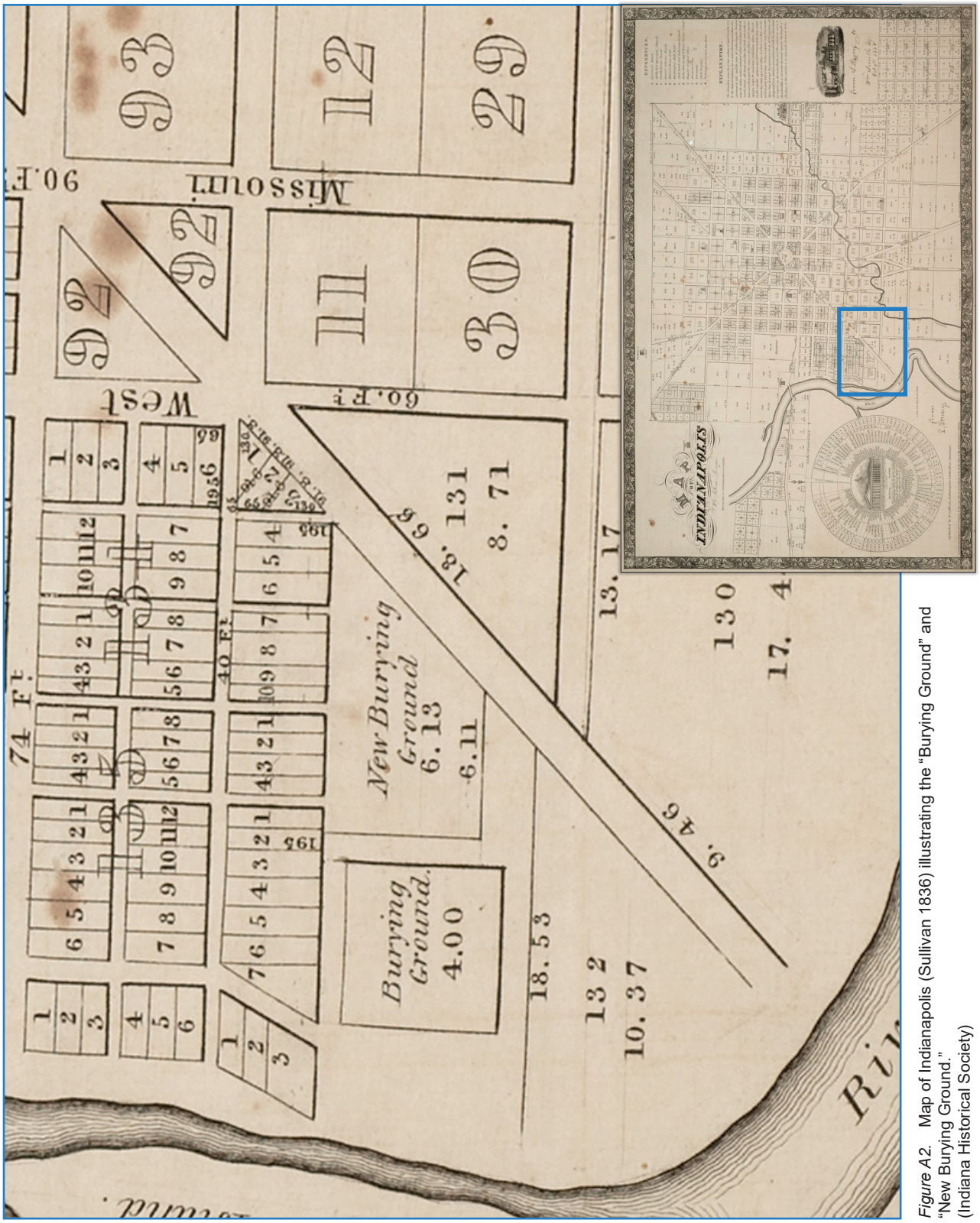

Figure A2. Map of Indianapolis (Sullivan 1836) illustrating the "Burying Ground" and "New Burying Ground." (Indiana Historical Society)

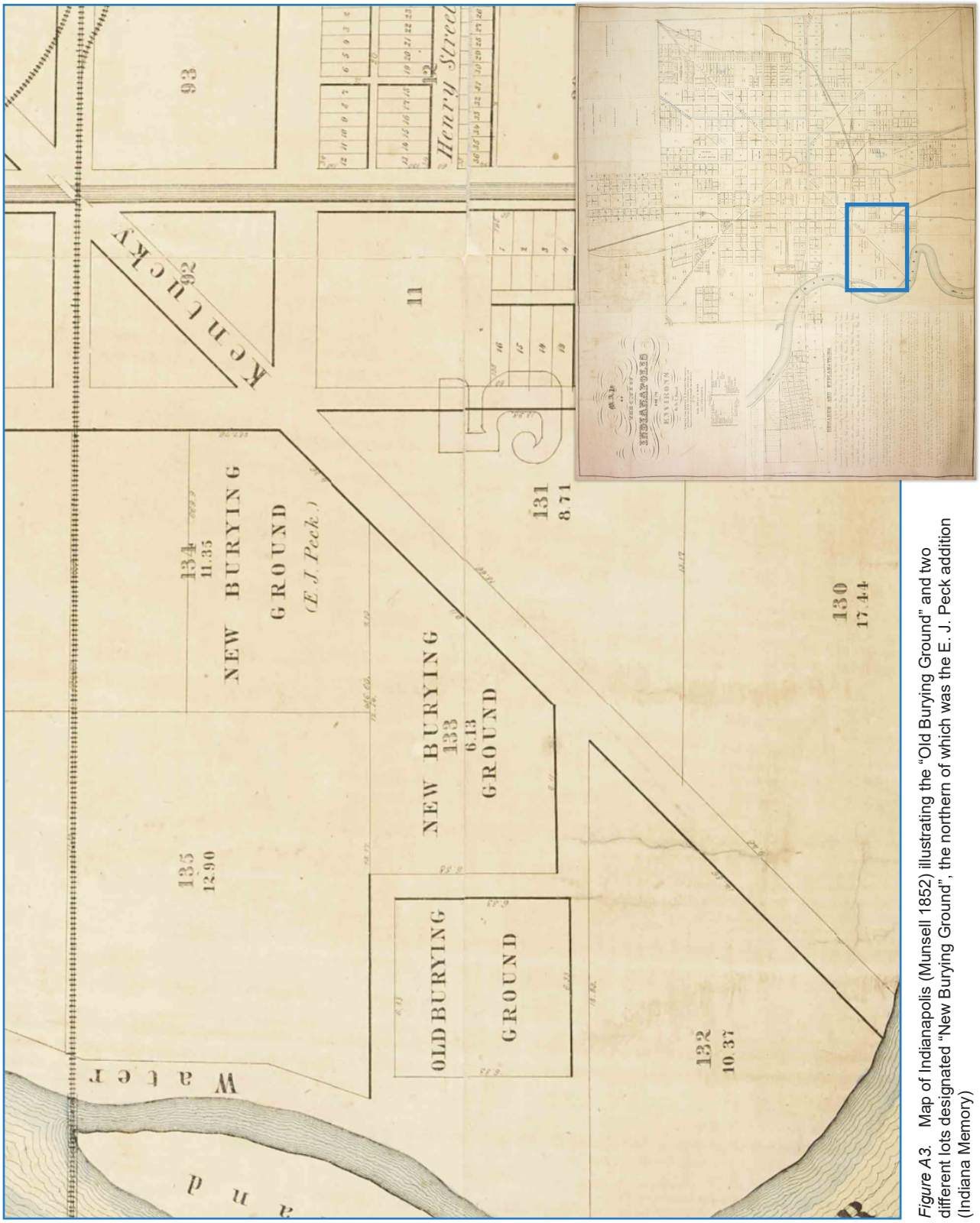

Figure A3. Map of Indianapolis (Munsell 1852) illustrating the "Old Burying Ground" and two different lots designated "New Burying Ground", the northern of which was the E. J. Peck addition (Indiana Memory)

Figure A4. Map of Marion County (Warner et al. 1866) illustrating the "Old Cemetery", "Cemetery", and "Green Lawn Cemetery" (Library of Congress)

Figure A5. Map of Indianapolis (Martin 1870) illustrating the "City Cemetery" (Indiana State Library)

Figure A6. Atlas of Indianapolis and Marion County: West Part of Center Township (Fatout & Bohn 1889) illustrating the "Green Lawn Cem." (Indiana State Library)

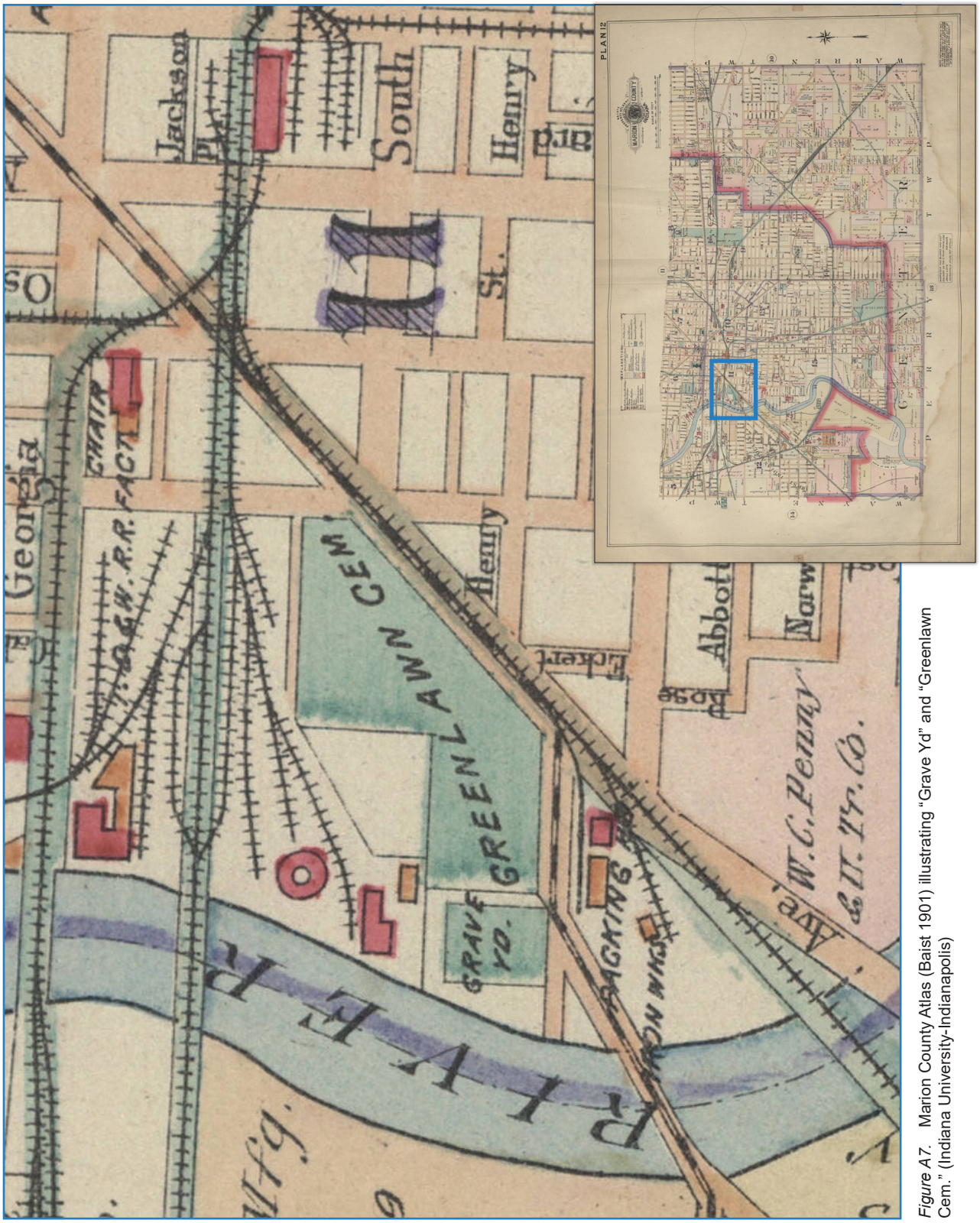

Figure A7. Marion County Atlas (Baist 1901) illustrating "Grave Yd" and "Greenlawn Cem." (Indiana University-Indianapolis)

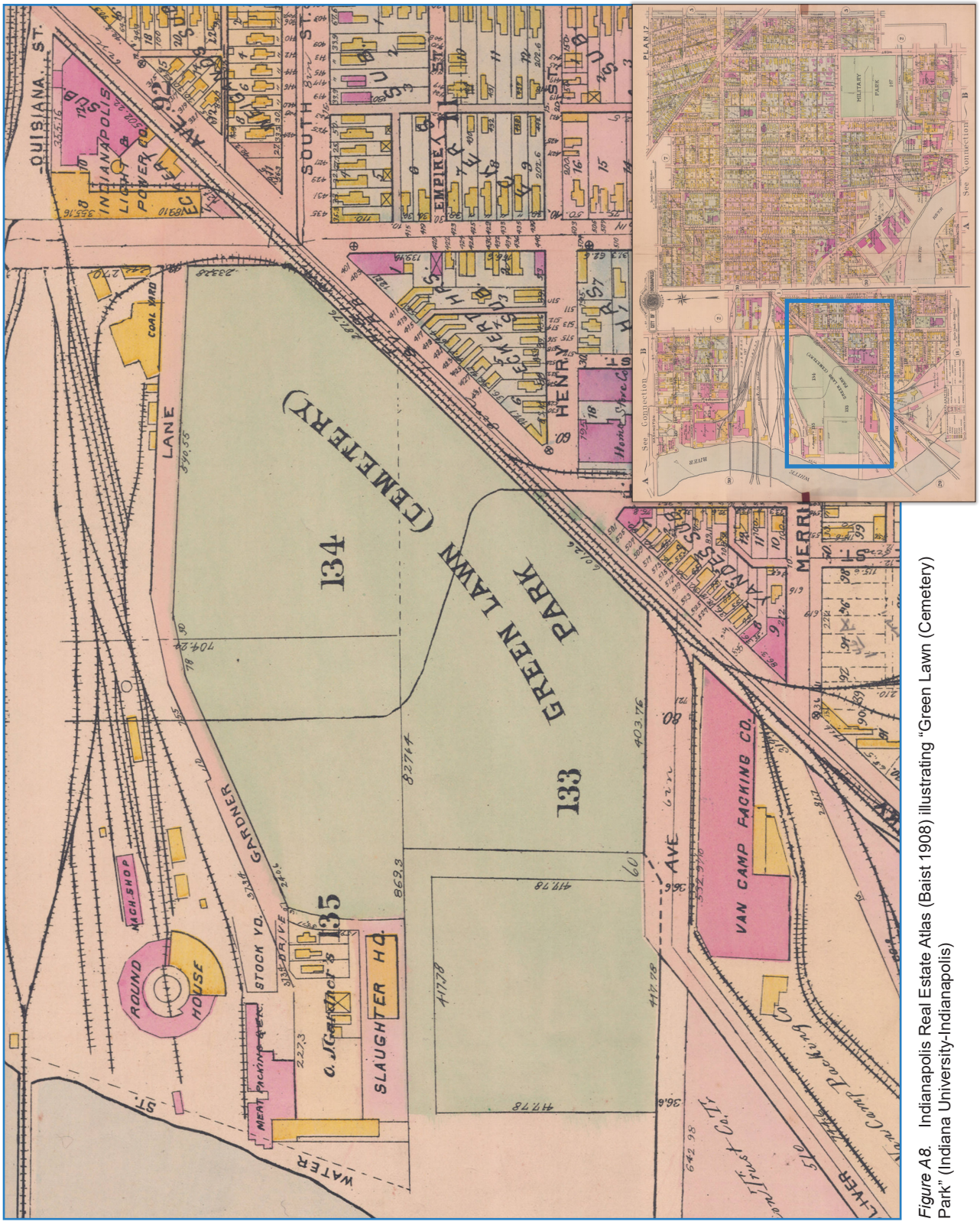

Figure A8. Indianapolis Real Estate Atlas (Baist 1908) illustrating "Green Lawn (Cemetery) Park" (Indiana University-Indianapolis)

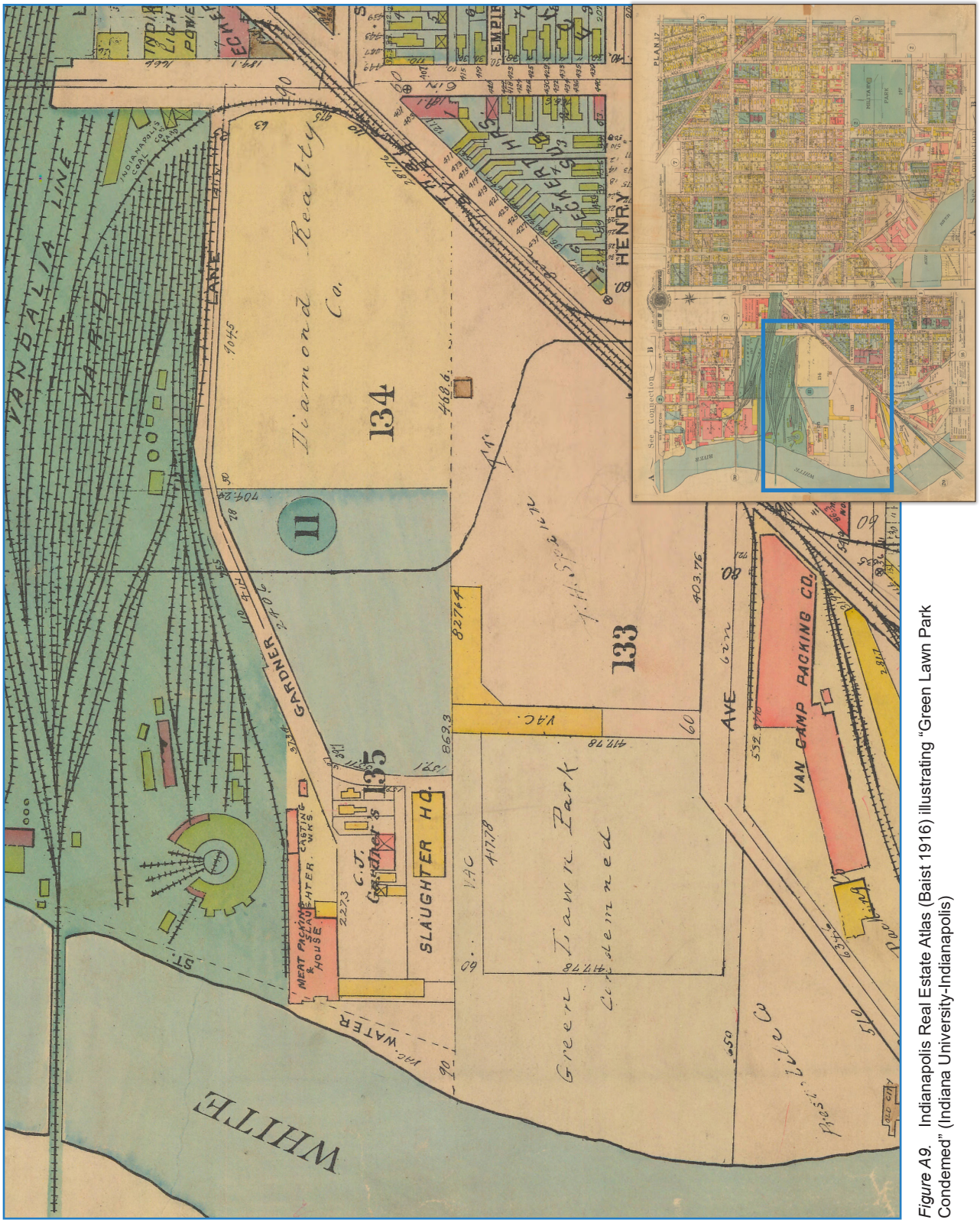

Figure A9. Indianapolis Real Estate Atlas (Baist 1916) illustrating "Green Lawn Park Condemed" (Indiana University-Indianapolis)

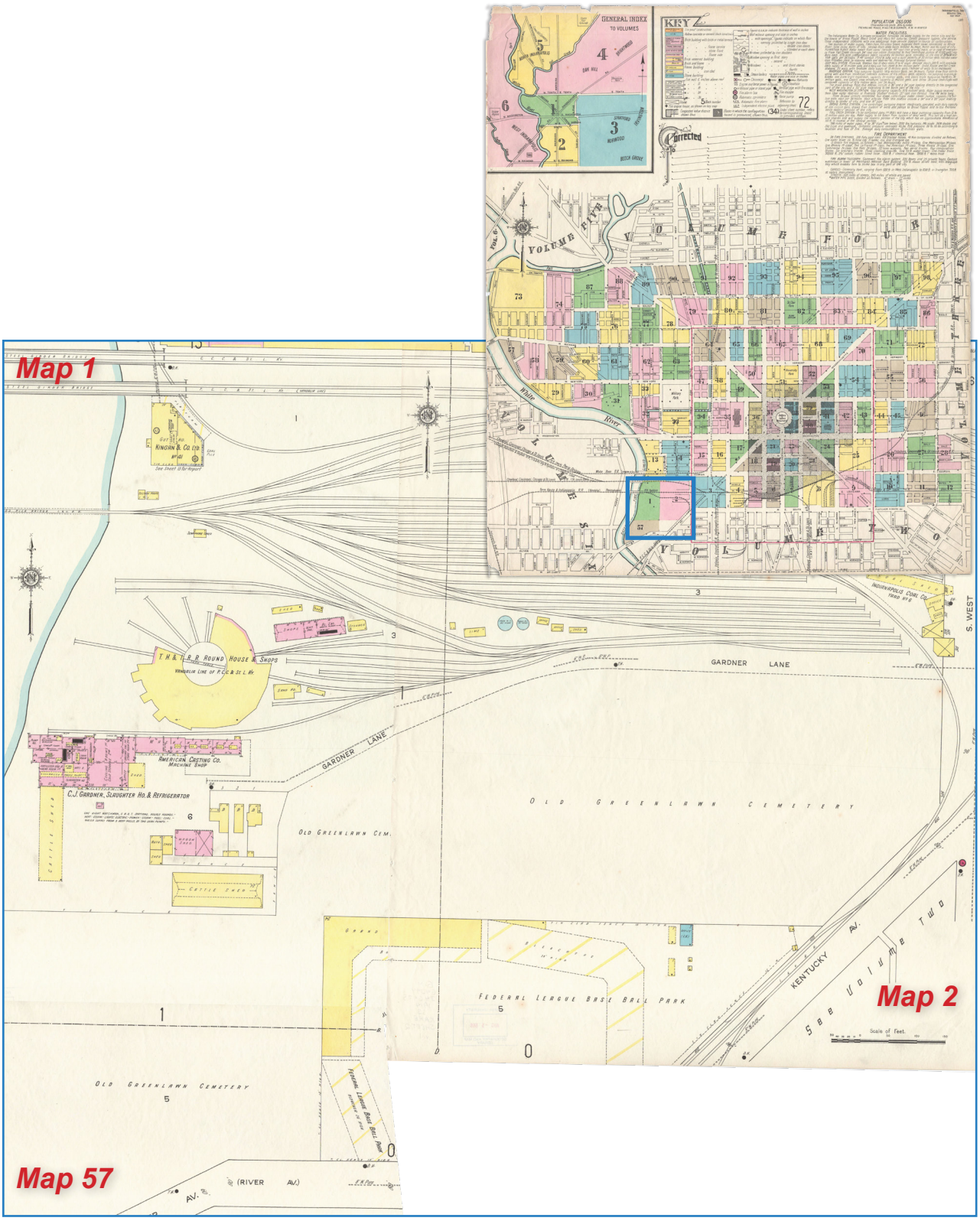

Figure A10. Combined Sanborn insurance maps (1914a, 1914b, 1914c) illustrating “Old Greenlawn Cemetery” surrounding by urban development (Indiana University-Indianapolis)

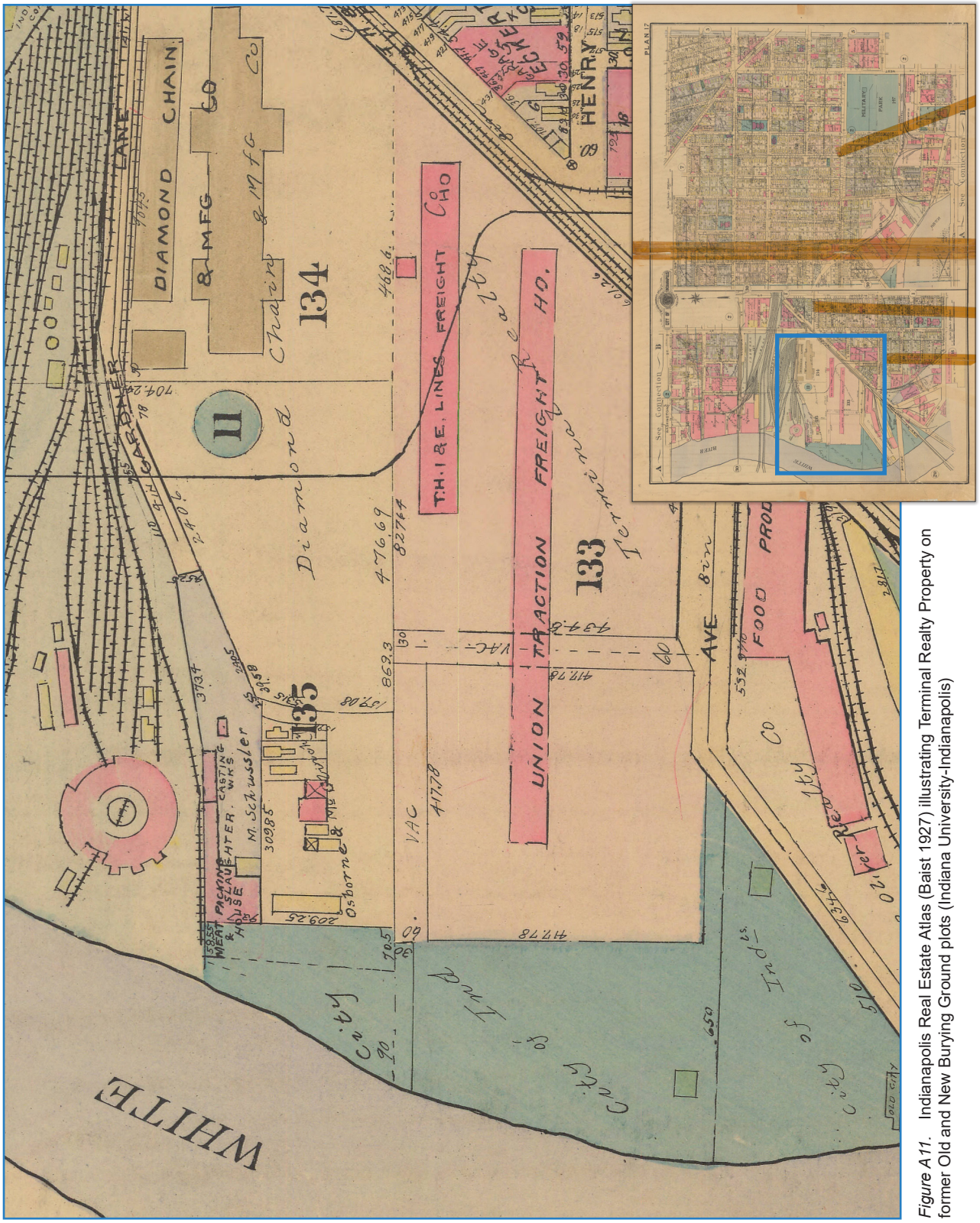

Figure A11. Indianapolis Real Estate Atlas (Baist 1927) illustrating Terminal Realty Property on former Old and New Burying Ground plots (Indiana University-Indianapolis)