Supplementary Material: “Landscape Afterlives: A Geospatial Approach to the History of African Burial Grounds in New York City and the Hudson Valley”

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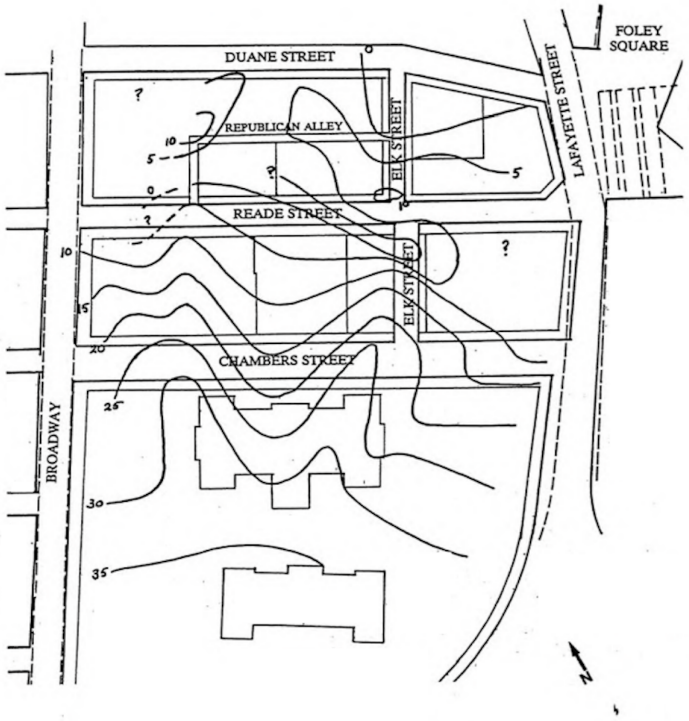


Figure S1.

Topographic map of the New York African Burial Ground site and surrounding area in the late twentieth century, overlaid with isolines showing estimated early nineteenth century elevations. Reproduced from Figure 14 of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the New York African Burial Ground, submitted by the General Services Administration in 1993 (U.S. General Services Administration

1993, *New York African Burial Ground [National Register of Historic Places Registration Form]* p. 43, https://npgallery.nps.gov/GetAsset/bd7edd66-f641-4d5f-b0ac-e92077fef27f). Image in the public domain.



Figure S2.

Topographic map of Westchester County, produced in 1875 for the New York Department of Public Parks, with the Hunts Point Burial Ground marked by a red arrow (not present in the original map). Reproduced from Figure 3 in MacLean et al. (2017), image in the public domain.

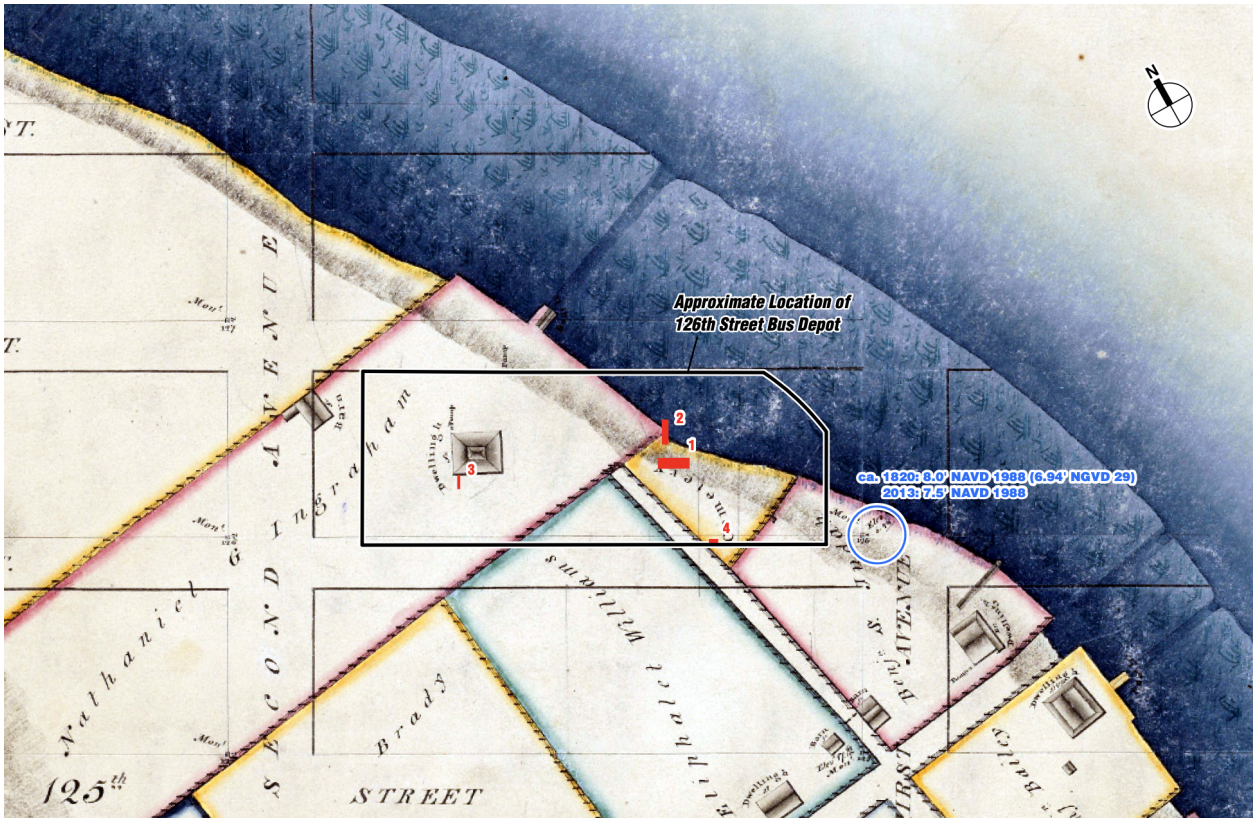


Figure S3.

Map of the Harlem African Burial Ground and surrounding area from ca. 1820, including elevations. Reproduced from Figure 5 of Pappalardo and Meade (2016), image in the public domain.

Table S1.

Historical white Christian cemeteries used for comparison.

African Burial Ground (ABG)	Name and decimal degree coordinates of nearby white cemetery used for comparison	Euclidean distance between ABG and white cemetery (m)	Literature justifying the decision to compare the two
Flatbush African Burial Ground (FABG)	Flatbush Reformed Dutch Church Cemetery (40.65011339200632, -73.95931114576634)	290	Stiles, H. (2012). History of the city of Brooklyn. Applewood Books, page 106.
Harlem African Burial Ground (HABG)	Elmendorf Reformed Church Cemetery, Original Location (40.801553, -73.932150)	130	Tilton, E. (1910). The reformed low Dutch Church of Harlem, organized 1660: Historical sketch. Consistory, page 282
Hunts Point Enslaved African Burial Ground	Hunts-Willett-Leggett Family Cemetery (40.810329, -73.882604)	80	Caratzas, M. D. (2023). Joseph Rodman Drake Park and enslaved people's burial ground (Designation report LP-2674). New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, page 5
Montgomery "Colored Cemetery" (MCC)	Montgomery Brick Church Cemetery (41.531646612275765, -74.25205922094919)	2810	Williams, R. L. (1999). Montgomery, New York. Arcadia Publishing, page 19
New York African Burial Ground (NYABG)	Trinity Church Graveyard (40.70844734251826, -74.01197670047574)	840	Rothschild, N. A., Sutphin, A., Bankoff, H. A., & MacLean, J. S. (2022). Buried beneath the city: An archaeological history of New York. Columbia University Press, page 98
Pine Street African Burial Ground (PSABG)	Kingston Old Dutch Church Cemetery (41.9330819552806, -74.0189345981498)	410	New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. (1982). Kingston, New York, Old Dutch Church: Burials 1810–1815. NYG&B Record, 113.
Schuyler Flatts African Burial Ground (SFABG)	Albany Rural Cemetery (42.70277350551297, -73.7257604991253)	745	Danylchak, E., & Cothran, J. R. (2018). Grave landscapes: The nineteenth-century rural cemetery movement. University of South Carolina

Note on Revised Digital Elevation Models and Github Repository

All digital elevation models (DEMs) used in this study were downloaded from opentopography.org, and used modern topography (from remote sensing data captured in the last thirty years). With this in mind, the DEMs for the New York, Hunts Point and Harlem African Burial Ground areas were hand-edited (with reference to Figures S1 - S3) in order more accurately reflect the topography of the historical era during which the African Burial Grounds were in use. The edited DEMs can be accessed at the following GitHub repository: https://github.com/sebwanggaouette/abg_project/tree/main. The polygons used to define the extent of each burial ground are also available there as shape files.