

Erosion unearths bones on New York's island of the dead

May 3 2018, by Colleen Long



In this April 29, 2018 photo, a flag and an obelisk mark the Civil War memorial on Hart Island in New York. Over the decades, Hart Island housed a Civil War prison, an asylum, a tuberculosis hospital, a jail and a missile base. Storms and the tides are unearthing the long-hidden bones of Hart Island, creating eerie scenes of skulls, femurs and collarbones on this sliver of land where New York City's destitute dead have for 150 years been sent off to be unceremoniously buried and forgotten. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)

Storms and the tides are unearthing the long-hidden bones of Hart Island,

creating eerie scenes of skulls, femurs and collarbones on this sliver of land where New York City's destitute dead have for 150 years been sent off to be unceremoniously buried and forgotten.

After photos of exposed bones began turning up in news reports, forensic anthropologists from the city medical examiner's office went out last week and collected 174 [human bones](#) that they carefully cataloged, including six skulls, six jawbones, 31 [leg bones](#) and 16 pelvises. Small red flags dotted spots along the rocky shoreline where some remains were found.

"When I hear about the erosion, I always think, 'Are the bones his? Could any of them be his?'" asked Carol DiMedio, whose grandfather Luigi Roma was buried on the island after dying of tuberculosis in 1933.

Advocates for Hart Island say the bones are a jarring sign that it's long past time for improvements. In addition to stepping up a \$13.2 million federal project to repair erosion caused by 2012's Superstorm Sandy and other storms, they want the 101-acre island in Long Island Sound to be turned into a park and historic site, even if it continues to be used as a burial ground.

"These are New Yorkers," City Council member Mark Levine said. "These are human beings who were largely marginalized and forgotten in life, they were people who died homeless or destitute, victims of contagious disease, the AIDS crisis. And we're victimizing them again in their final resting place."



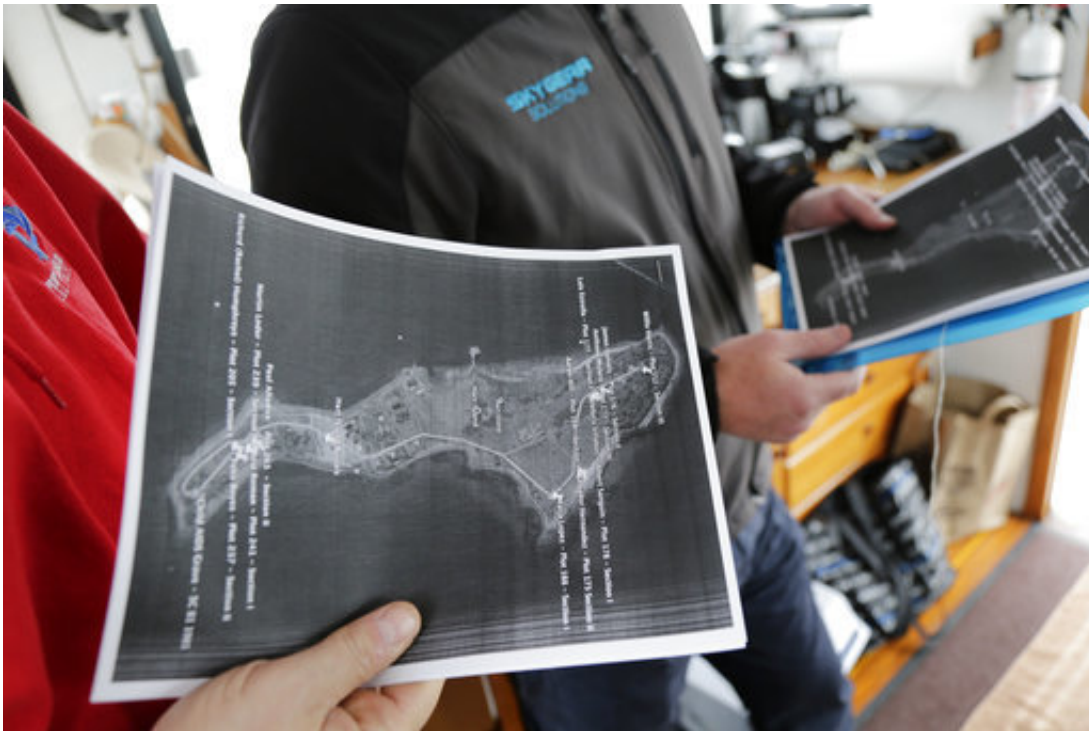
In this April 29, 2018 photo, small flags mark the locations where coastal erosion revealed human remains on Hart Island in New York. The forlorn piece of land on Long Island Sound has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)

As many as 1 million souls lie buried on Hart Island, purchased by the city in 1868 as land for a workhouse for wayward boys and a potter's field. Over the decades, it housed a Civil War prison, an asylum, a tuberculosis hospital, a jail and a missile base. All the while, New York continued ferrying bodies there that went unclaimed at the city morgue.

The island, managed by the city's Department of Correction for more than a century, has never been kept up like a traditional cemetery, with manicured lawns or even headstones.

Prisoners dig long trenches. Adults go into the ground in pine boxes, stacked on top of one another. Babies are placed in shoebox-size containers. Around 1,000 people are buried there each year.

The interments take place out of public view, and access to the island is limited to trips, once per month, that must be reserved in advance. Only people with loved ones buried on the island are allowed to visit the graves. Others are restricted to a visitors' gazebo near the ferry dock.



In this April 29, 2018 photo, drone operators refer to a map of Hart Island before filming over the island in New York. The forlorn piece of land on Long Island Sound that has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)

In 2012, one embankment was stripped of earth by Sandy's floodwaters,

exposing a Civil War-era cistern. Meanwhile, more storms have further eroded the island. Federal work to repair the erosion wasn't scheduled to begin until 2020 but has been moved up a year.

In the meantime, city officials say, an archaeologist will visit at least once a month to remove and bury exposed remains.

Unearthed remains have been a problem before. A March 1985 report by the city's sanitation department found bones strewn on the island, including a skull on the beach.

On a recent photography trip around the island on a chartered boat, island advocate Melinda Hunt pointed out the places along the northern shore where the bones were, and where she has seen them before.



In this April 29, 2018 photo, a cross of wood and stones is seen on Hart Island in

New York The island, which has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless, like a traditional cemetery with manicured lawns or even headstones. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)

"They came to clean this up, but it isn't the first time and it won't be the last," said Hunt, creator of the Hart Island Project , who has been documenting conditions on the island since 1991.

DiMedio, 61, said she wishes the uncovered bones would be tested for DNA evidence in order to help other families locate loved ones.

She had done research since she was a girl to try to find out where her grandfather was buried. And when she finally found the answer, she didn't want to tell her ailing, elderly mother where her father had been laid to rest.

"When I found him ... I lied and I said he was buried in a beautiful place, with blue water and blue skies and lots of trees and green grass and seagulls above," DiMedio said. "I didn't have the heart to tell her there's this grim place called Hart Island."



In this April 29, 2018 photo, small pipes sticking up from the ground mark mass graves of 150 people on Hart Island in New York. The forlorn piece of land on Long Island Sound that has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless has never been kept up like a traditional cemetery with manicured lawns or even headstones. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, hi-rise buildings from Co-op City in the Bronx borough of New York, are seen behind what is believed to be a Civil War era cistern on Hart Island in New York. Over the decades, Hart Island housed a Civil War prison, an asylum, a tuberculosis hospital, a jail and a missile base. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, old boats are seen on the coast of Hart Island in New York. The island, which has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless, like a traditional cemetery with manicured lawns or even headstones. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, heavy erosion can be seen along the coast of Hart Island in New York. Bones from New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless who were interred on the island have been showing up on its surface, caused by erosion some say has sped up since Superstorm Sandy. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, a dilapidated building displays a warning sign on Hart Island in New York. Over the decades, Hart Island housed a Civil War prison, an asylum, a tuberculosis hospital, a jail and a missile base. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, Melinda Hart, president of the Hart Island Project, left, explains to drone operator Daniel Herbert what kind of visuals she is looking for while anchored off the coast of Hart Island in New York. Hunt, the creator of the Hart Island Project, the island's unofficial expert and historian, began documenting the island in 1991 and through meticulous research found records for 67,006 buried in mass graves since 1980. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, Melinda Hunt, president of the Hart Island Project, looks over at Hart Island from a boat anchored off the coast in New York. Hunt, the creator of the Hart Island Project, the island's unofficial expert and historian, began documenting the island in 1991 and through meticulous research found records for 67,006 buried in mass graves since 1980. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)



In this April 29, 2018 photo, small pipes sticking up from the ground mark mass graves of 150 people on Hart Island in New York. The island, which has served for 150 years as New York's burial ground for the poor and nameless, like a traditional cemetery with manicured lawns or even headstones. (AP Photo/Seth Wenig)

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