

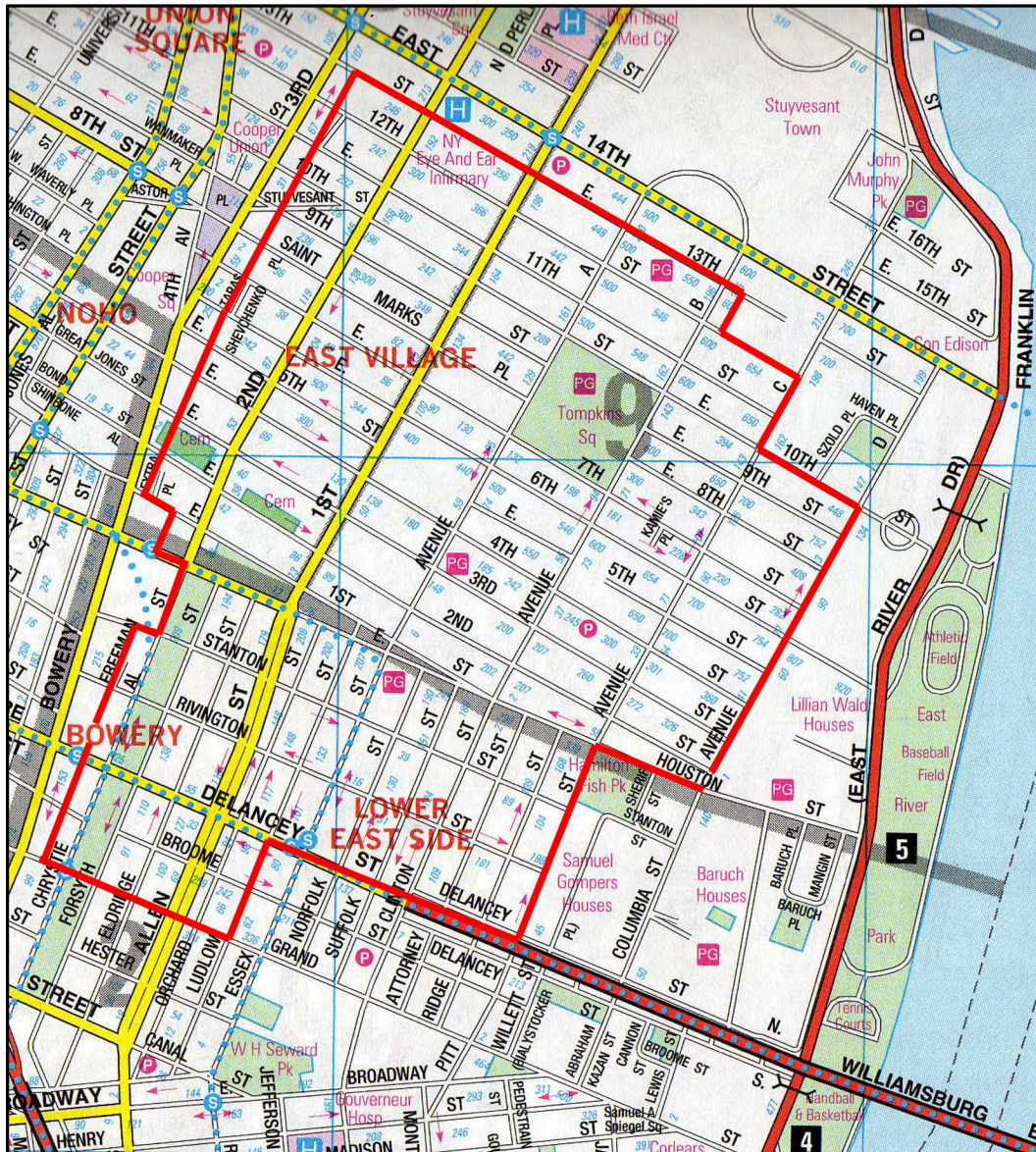
LOWER EAST SIDE REZONING

DCP/07DCP078M

Borough of Manhattan, New York

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Report

Part I - Historical Background & Lot Histories



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Description of the Project Area and Planned Development

The New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) on behalf of the City Planning Commission (CPC) as lead agency, and in conjunction with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), are proposing zoning amendments for an area encompassing the Lower East Side and East Village neighborhoods of Community District 3 (Cover). The goal of the proposal is to provide additional affordable housing while preserving the characteristic low-rise street fronts of these neighborhoods.

The area of the proposed rezoning is bounded, generally, by East 13th Street in the north, Avenue D and Pitt Street on the east, Delancey and Grand Streets on the south, and Bowery and Third Avenue on the west. There is only one Historic District in the project area, Saint Mark's Historic District. This comprises portions of blocks 465 and 466, both of which contain lots flagged for potential archaeological sensitivity. Most of the other individual landmarks are located west of 2nd Avenue, on St. Mark's Place and adjoining streets, on project site blocks 464 and 463. These and other landmarks will be described in more detail in the historical overview, below.

In all, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) has flagged 293 lots on 61 blocks in the project area as potentially sensitive for archaeological remains (Pl. 1).¹ These lots, and the blocks on which they are located, are referred to in this report as the project sites and project site blocks, respectively. Thirteen of the project site blocks are south of Houston Street, in the Lower East Side neighborhood, while the remaining 48 are north of East Houston Street in the East Village. This revised assessment, following the recommendations of the LPC's Environmental Review dated April 10, 2008, has determined that 262 project sites (both projected and potential) on 59 project site blocks are sensitive for archaeological remains (Table I). As the lot histories demonstrate (Section IV,

¹ I would like to thank Nate Gray at AKRF for his assistance, and in particular, for preparing the plan, Pl. 1.

below), the high number of sensitive sites is due to the fact that many of the original 19th century buildings still stand on the lots -- albeit with renovated facades and interiors. Project site blocks 457 and 461 may be eliminated from consideration as none of the LPC flagged lots on these blocks was found to be archaeologically sensitive for historic remains. It may be noted that block 374, lot 20, included in the LPC's May 29, 2007 list of sites requiring archaeological assessment was not included in the development scenario presented in the EIS as it is occupied by a school. The site is considered unlikely to be developed as a result of the proposed rezoning since:

All schools that meet the development criteria are built to near half the permitted FAR under the current zoning designation. They have not been rebuilt or expanded despite the ability to do so, and it is unlikely that the increment of additional FAR permitted under the proposed zoning would induce redevelopment or expansion of these substantial community structures. (AKRF 2007, I-9)

Should the situation change, and a decision be made to develop the vacant areas on this lot, archaeological testing would need to be conducted before any building operations involving excavation were undertaken. This lot contains multiple old house lots and is sensitive for archaeological remains on almost all of them.

The potential archaeological remains covered in this assessment date from the 19th to early 20th century. The project area is not considered to possess archaeological sensitivity for Native American remains because it is densely built up. Similarly, remains of the Colonial and early Federal eras, when there were only a few farms above East Houston Street, would be rare. The types of 19th to early 20th century archaeological remains or "features" that are evaluated in this assessment are privies, cisterns and Jewish ritual baths. These are all underground installations that may survive on a site providing they have not been negatively impacted by later construction.

The determination of a site's potential sensitivity for the presence of cisterns or privies was based on the date of the site's first development for residential occupation, where known, and whether or not public water and sanitary facilities were in existence or available to tenants at that date (the primary and secondary sources consulted are described below). In

addition to determining the likelihood of cisterns and privies having been used on a site, an evaluation was made of the site's archaeological integrity that is, whether or not the potential archaeological remains could have been damaged by later building activity and so mixed or obliterated by more recent walls or debris.

Cisterns and privies are essentially pits with walls built of brick or stone, or lined with wood. The privies were located in the back yards, while the cisterns were built against the back foundation walls of the houses. Both are primarily of archaeological significance for their contents. Privies and cisterns were filled with household garbage largely deposited after they had ceased to perform their original function. The groups of bones, tablewares, containers and other items recoverable from these deposits were associated with the lifeways of the households that produced them. As such, they help us to picture neighborhood character in the past. Architectural interest also attaches to the later, flushable privies or school sinks that were connected to the sewers and represent an intermediate stage between simple privy pits and indoor plumbing. This more developed type of sanitary facility is not well documented (Pl. 2B; Geismar n.d.; Dolkart and Postal 2004, 47-50).

As for the Jewish ritual bath, or *mikvah*, this type of installation has only recently been identified as a potential archaeological resource of 19th and early 20th century New York City (Bergoffen 1997). It is of great historic interest in studying both the religious life and more generally, the social practices of the Jewish community in that era. On a broader level, it shows how an immigrant community adapted to a new type of built environment. Although ritual baths were sometimes installed in the basements of synagogues, in the late 19th century many were also dug from the basement floors of tenement buildings. They were mostly small, tile-lined pools intended for individual immersion by women, but larger pools, more often associated with bath houses, are also known. No bath houses have been identified among the project sites, but several buildings are known to have housed synagogues. Since there is a proven association of synagogues in tenement buildings and basement *mikvahs*, the presence of a synagogue on the ground or upper story of a building was the criterion used in this assessment for determining a site's potential sensitivity for a

ritual pool. The *mikvah* recently discovered during basement renovations in a tenement on East 3rd Street, under the concrete floor, demonstrates that such pools may be preserved within standing buildings (Pl. 2A). This assessment therefore recommends that if a building on a project site has been determined potentially sensitive for the presence of a Jewish ritual bath, and if future actions involve excavation in the basement of that building, an archaeologist should be present to monitor the work. If a pool is found, the excavation would be halted until the archaeologist could make a recommendation and carry out whatever research and excavation might be necessary to mitigate the negative impact of the development on the historic resource.

Project site lots located on the site of former cemeteries were considered potentially sensitive for human remains because experience has shown that even in cases where records exist of burials having been removed, some interments may have been overlooked and additionally bone fragments or other remains connected with the burials may remain on the site(s).

B. Methodology

The 19th century history of the project site area opens with the first major period of housing development, which occurred in the 1820s and 1830s, as shown on historic maps. Information about buildings on individual lots in those decades may be obtained from the tax assessment records in the Municipal Archives, which begin, for the 10th ward, south of Rivington, in 1808. North of Rivington, the records begin in 1825. The tax assessments may record the first appearance of a house on a lot, as well as the owner's name, often the number of stories, and the value of the property. In the 1850s, house dimensions were also sometimes included. Unfortunately, the handwriting of the 19th century recorders, missing volumes, the condition of the documents when they were microfilmed, and viewing conditions at the archives, made it impossible to retrieve information for every site. Most, however, were traceable.

Since city water was not available before 1842 at the earliest, if a lot was first developed for housing prior to that date it was considered potentially archaeologically sensitive for a

cistern. But even buildings erected in the 1840s and 1850s might still be so equipped, if the water supply was thought to be unreliable, or as a “back up”. As for privies, the sewer system developed more slowly, and many houses in the project site area were still not connected in 1866, when the Sanitary Inspectors hired by the Citizen’s Association made a detailed survey of these neighborhoods. The date of the public sewers in the project site area may sometimes be obtained from the “as built” maps available at the DEP, but these do not provide any information about the private enterprises that offered waste removal prior to the construction of the public system. Records of individual house connections to the sewers, the tap records, have unfortunately been lost for the borough of Manhattan.

The earliest detailed insurance maps of the project site area are contained in the 1853 Perris atlas. The New York Historical Society also has the 1868 and 1877 Perris atlases encompassing the project site area. These and later maps were consulted in order to determine whether or not potential archaeological resources may have been impacted by construction. The maps also sometimes record the type of store or business operating within particular buildings, or the presence of institutions such as synagogues or clubs. The names of some congregations were found in the listings in Israelowitz’s *Lower East Side Tourbook* (1996) and the *American Jewish Year Book* (vol. 21, 1919-1920). The location of bath houses, between ca. 1880 and 1917, is recorded in New York City business directories. No bath houses, however, were identified on any of the project site lots.

The data consulted for the determinations and recommendations presented in the lot histories (Section IV, below) are listed in summary form in the catalogue, Part II. The plates, Part III of this report, include relevant maps with photographs of the street fronts of each of the lots assessed and, where visible, the rear of the lots as well.

TABLE I - LIST OF BLOCKS AND LOTS ASSESSED FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
E-31	344	149	173 Stanton St.	X	
E-32		150	175 Stanton St.	X	
E-33		151	177 Stanton St.	X	
61		157	139 Attorney St.	X	
E-34	345	24	153 Ridge St.	X	
E-35		25	151 Ridge St.	X	
E-38	348	9	114 Suffolk St.	X	
E-45		23	89 Clinton St.	X	
E-46		25	93 Clinton St.	X	
E-48		44	86 Clinton St.	X	
Mar-49		45	84 Clinton St.	X	
E-50		48	78 Clinton St.	X	
E-56	349	14	153 1/2 Stanton St.	X	
E-57		15	157 1/2 Stanton St.	X	
E-58		16	159 Stanton St.	X	
E-59		17	161 Stanton St.		X
E-60		24	55 Clinton St.	X	
E-61		25	57 Clinton St.	X	
E-62		33	156 Rivington St.		
E-63	350	2	168 Suffolk St.	X	
E-66		33	162 Stanton St.	X	
E-68		35	158 Stanton St.	X	
82	354	25	143 Norfolk St.	X	
E-80	355	39	168 Norfolk St.	X	
218		45	182 Norfolk St.		X
291		51	249 East Houston St.	X	
292		52	251 East Houston St.	X	
83		59	171 Suffolk St.		X
219		61	169 Suffolk St.	X	
E-84		73	146 Stanton St.	X	
E-85		74	144 Stanton St.	X	
294	372	3	18 Ave. C		X
294		4	20 Ave. C		X
294		5	22 Ave. C	X	
E-86		6	24 Ave. C	X	
E-87		9	272 East 3rd St.		X
E-88		10	274 East 3rd St.	X	
234		30	314 East 3rd St.		
110		31	316 East 3rd St.	X	
165		34	322 and 324 East 3rd St.	X	
168		52	298 East 2nd St.	X	
236	373	13	320 East 4th St.	X	
E-92		15	324 East 4th St.	X	
111		16	326 East 4th St.	X	
237		17	328 East 4th St.	X	
237		61	239 East 3rd St.	X	
238		62	287 East 3rd St.	X	
239		63	285 East 3rd St.	X	
	374	20	multiple addresses	X	

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SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
112	374	31	746 East 5th St.	X	
170		32	748 East 5th St.	X	
E-94		7501	305 East 4th St.	X	
240	375	29	740 East 6th St.	X	
241		32	746 East 6th St.	X	
E-96	376	9	243 East 7th St.	X	
E-97		10	236 East 7th St.	X	
242		21	258 East 7th St.	X	
247		22	260 East 7th St.	X	
248		23	262 East 7th St.	X	
243		24	264 East 7th St.	X	
244		25	266 East 7th St.	X	
E-4		27	170 East 7th St.	X	
246		43	743 East 6th St.	X	
249	377	10	356 East 8th St.	X	
115		49	277 East 7th St.	X	
E-102		50	275 East 7th St.	X	
250		52	271 East 7th St.	X	
251		53	269 East 7th St.	X	
E-104		54	267 East 7th St.	X	
E-105		55	265 East 7th St.	X	
252		61	253 East 7th St.	X	
E-113	387	133	650 East 6th St.	X	
E-117	390	34	115 Ave. C	X	
91		39	227 East 7th St.	X	
257		52	207 East 7th St.		X
E-127	391	19	624 East 9th St.	X	
E-129		52	315 East 8th St.	X	
E-130	392	4	149 Ave. B	X	
E-131		16	362 East 10th St.	X	
E-132		34	153 Ave. C	X	
E-136	393	10	606 East 11th St.	X	
126		59	351 East 10th St.	X	
258		61	349 East 10th St.	X	
E-141	397	11	155 East 2nd St.	X	
284		27	191 East 2nd St.	X	
E-147	398	24	188 East 3rd St.	X	
E-149	399	58	157 East 3rd St.	X	
E-153	404	5	502 East 11th St.	X	
E-154		9	510 East 11th St.	X	
E-155		11	514 East 11th St.	X	
E-160		30	170 Ave. B	X	
E-161		31	168 Ave. B	X	
E-162		37	337 East 10th St.	X	
E-163		38	335 East 10th St.	X	
E-164		41	329 East 10th St.	X	
E-11		42	327 East 10th St.	X	
260		46	319 East 10th St.	X	
261		47	317 East 10th St.	X	

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SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
E-165	404	48	315 East 10th St.		X
262		52	307 East 10th St.	X	
263		53	305 East 10th St.	X	
227		56	299 East 10th St.	X	
E-169		58	295 East 10th St.	X	
E-173	405	33	188 Ave. B	X	
E-174		34	186 Ave. B	X	
E-175		35	182 Ave. B	X	
E-12	406	14	516 East 13th St.	X	
E-180		15	518 East 13th St.	X	
E-13		34	206 Ave. B	X	
E-182		42	543 East 12th St.	X	
135		45	539 East 12th St.	X	
E-18		48	531 East 12th St.	X	
E-183		55	519 East 12th St.	X	
4	410	16	95 Rivington St.	X	
15	415	15	143 Allen St.	X	
36		17	121 Allen St.	X	
189	418	43	293 Broome St.	X	
28	422	42	204 Forsyth St.	X	
28		43	206 Forsyth St.	X	
199		49	139 East Houston St.	X	
200		53	145 East Houston St.	X	
50	426	27	201 Chrystie St.		X
51		28	199 Chrystie St.	X	
52		33	189 Chrystie St.		X
53		35	183 Chrystie St.		X
54		38	16 Rivington St.		X
E-190	429	18	111 East 2nd St.	X	
E-191		20	115 East 2nd St.	X	
E-195		38	13 Ave. A	X	
296		39	11 Ave. A	X	
298		43	118 East 1st St.	X	
299		49	108 East 1st St.	X	
E-197	432	35	79 Ave. A	X	
E-14	434	12	96 East 7th St.	X	
E-198		13	98 East 7th St.	X	
E-199		15	102 East 7th St.	X	
E-205		37	441 East 6th St.	X	
E-209		54	407 East 6th St.	X	
E-210		4	122 1st Ave.	X	
E-211		5	124 1st Ave.	X	
E-210	435	4	122 1st Ave.	X	
E-211		5	124 1st Ave.	X	
E-212		10	92 St. Marks' Pl.	X	
E-15		11	94 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-214		22	116 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-16		35	115 Ave. A	X	
E-220		36	113 Ave. A	X	

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SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
269	435	52	101 East 7th St.	X	
232	436	8	404 East 9th St.	X	
E-229		11	410 East 9th St.	X	
E-230		16	418 East 9th St.	X	
E-231		20	424 East 9th St.	X	
E-232		25	432 East 9th St.	X	
E-234		52	95 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
			97 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
			95 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-241	437	27	153 Ave. A	X	
E-242		28	151 Ave. A	X	
E-243		29	149 Ave. A	X	
E-244		30	147 Ave. A	X	
E-245		33	439 East 9th St.	X	
E-247		38	429 East 9th St.	X	
E-248		43	419 East 9th St.	X	
102	438	10	404 East 11th St.	X	
E-255		39	277 East 10th St.	X	
E-256		40	275 East 10th St.	X	
E-257		43	269 East 10th St.	X	
E-258		44	267 East 10th St.	X	
E-17	439	1	182 1st Ave.	X	
E-260		2	184 1st Ave.	X	
E-261		3	186 1st Ave.	X	
E-262		4	188 1st Ave.	X	
E-263		5	190 1st Ave.	X	
E-264		6	192 1st Ave.	X	
140		26	436 East 12th St.	X	
103		27	440 East 12th St.		X
E-265		28	191 & 193 Ave. A		X
E-266		30	189 Ave. A		X
103		31	187 and 185 Ave. A	X	
103		33	183 Ave. A	X	
103		34	175 Ave. A	X	
E-267	440	6	208 Ave. A	X	
E-276		35	201 Ave. A	X	
E-277		36	199 Ave. A	X	
E-282	443	47	60 East 1st St.	X	
E-283		49	56 East 1st St.	X	
E-284		51	52 East 1st St.	X	
E-285		52	50 East 1st St.	X	
E-286		54	46 East 1st St.	X	
E-292	444	3	42 2nd Ave.	X	
271		20	62 East 3rd St.	X	
E-292		33	88 East 3rd St.	X	
E-293		34	43 1st Ave.	X	
E-294		38	41 1st Ave.	X	
E-295		39	39 1st Ave.	X	
104		42	33 1st Ave.	X	

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SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
E-297	445	3	58 2nd Ave.	X	
272		16	100 East 4th St.	X	
E-299		17	102 East 4th St.	X	
E-301		33	57 1st Ave.	X	
E-312	446	6	82 2nd Ave.	X	
E-317	447	19	326 East 6th St.		X
E-323	448	16	64 East 7th St.	X	
273		18	68 East 7th St.	X	
E-325		31	105 1st Ave,		X
E-328		40	331 East 6th St.	X	
E-331		47	317 East 6th St.	X	
E-333		49	313 East 6th St.	X	
E-339	449	12	46 St. Mark's Place	X	
E-340		13	48 St. Mark's Place	X	
E-341		14	59 St. Mark's Place	X	
E-342		23	68 St. Mark's Place	X	
E-343		24	70 St. Mark's Place	X	
E-344		28	78 St. Mark's Place		X
E-347		40	83 East 7th St.	X	
E-348		41	81 East 7th St.	X	
E-349		42	79 East 7th St.	X	
E-350		46	71 East 7th St.	X	
E-353		53	57 East 7th St.	X	
E-359	450	10	310 East 9th St.	X	
147		23	338 East 9th St.		X
E-360		24	340 East 9th St,	X	
E-361		30	143 1st Ave.	X	
E-362		31	141 1st Ave.	X	
E-364		36	77 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-365		37	75 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
275		38	73 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-366		39	71 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-367		43	63 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-369		45	59 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-371		48	53 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-372		50	49 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-376	451	15	208 East 10th St.	X	
E-378		22	222 East 10th St.	X	
E-379		24	226 East 10th St.	X	
E-383		46	331 East 9th St.	X	
148		47	329 East 9th St,	X	
		48	327 East 9th St.	X	
149	452	20	324 East 11th St.	X	
E-389		44	225 & 227 East 10th St.	X	
E-390	453	2	176 2nd Ave.	X	
E-391		3	178 2nd Ave,	X	
E-392		4	180 2nd Ave.	X	
E-22		5	182 2nd Ave.	X	
E-393		6	184 2nd Ave.	X	

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SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
E-394	453	7	186 2nd Ave.	X	
E-395		10	302 East 12th St.	X	
E-396		11	304 East 12th St.	X	
E-397		61	311 East 11th St.	X	
E-399	454	39	209 1st Ave.	X	
207	457	29	31 2nd Ave.		X
208		32	29 2nd Ave.		X
58		33	23 2nd Ave.		X
E-405	458	22	30 East 3rd St.		X
209		23	32 East 3rd St.	X	
210		24	34 East 3rd St.	X	
211		25	36 East 3rd St.	X	
212		35	28 East 2nd St.	X	
E-406		42	14 East 2nd St.	X	
150		43	12 East 2nd St.		X
277		44	10 East 2nd St.		X
E-407		45	8 East 2nd St.	X	
E-408		47	4 East 2nd St.		X
278	460	23	224 & 226 East 5th St.	X	
280		26	230 East 5th St.	X	
E-414		27	232 East 5th St.	X	
E-415		28	234 East 5th St.	X	
E-416		32	242 East 5th St.	X	
E-417		33	244 East 5th St.	X	
E-427	461	33	91 2nd Ave.		X
E-432	463	18	18 St. Mark's Pl.		X
E-433		23	28 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
279	464	31	236 East 9th St.		X
E-444		43	33 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-445		44	31 St. Mark's Pl.	X	
E-448	465	48	157 2nd Ave.	X	
153	466	12	206 East 11th St.	X	
E-449		14	210 East 11th St.	X	
E-450		15	212 East 11th St.	X	
E-451		20	222 East 12th St.		
E-452	467	16	214 East 12th St.	X	
E-453		17	216 East 12th St.	X	
E-454		18	218 East 12th St.	X	
E-455		20	222 East 12th St.	X	
E-24		21	224 East 12th St.	X	
E-458		49	225 East 11th St.	X	
E-459		50	221 & 221 East 11th St.	X	
282	468	26	234 East 13th St.	X	
E-461		36	203 2nd Ave.	X	
E-25		43	237 East 12th St.	X	
E-463		44	235 East 12th St.	X	
E-464		48	227 East 12th St.	X	
E-465		49	225 East 12th St.	X	
E-466		50	223 East 12th St.	X	

TABLE I - LIST OF BLOCKS AND LOTS ASSESSED FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

SITE	BLOCK	LOT	ADDRESSES	SENSITIVE	NOT SENSITIVE
E-467		51	221 East 12th St.	X	
283		54	215 East 12th St.	X	

II. HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE PROJECT AREA IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Before the Revolutionary War, the line of Division Street was the boundary between the estates of the Rutgers family and James DeLancey (Spielman & Brush 1881, pl. 32; Kouwenhoven 1972, 68). North of the Delancey farm, the major landholders were the descendants of the last Dutch Governor General, Peter Stuyvesant. The DeLancey homestead stood near later Delancey Street east of the Bowery, which was the major north-south thoroughfare on the island. North of Grand Street, it was known as the road to Albany and Boston, or the Albany post road (Montresor 1766). The Delanceys were loyalists and, at the conclusion of the war, their properties were confiscated by the Commissioners of Forfeiture (Stokes 1915, 264, pl. 30).

The earliest detailed topographical map of Manhattan Island that also recorded roads and other built features, is the 1782 British Headquarters map (Pl. 4; Augustyn and Cohen 1997, 84). It depicts the marsh or salt meadow that extended east from approximately the line of later Avenue B to the river. This area was later filled, but some of the later houses were built on piles, and the soggy ground provided poor drainage (Citizens Ass'n 1865, 165). Rising behind the flat coastal strip the elevated land was cut by three brooks that ran roughly northeast and emptied into the East River. The southernmost and largest ran across the project area between Stanton Street near Clinton and 2nd Street near Houston (Citizens Ass'n 1865, 172). The middle brook rose near Avenue A and 4th Street, then proceeded "in a zigzag direction between Sixth and Eighth Streets" to the river at East 9th Street (Ibid.). The northernmost stream ran between 11th and 14th Streets north of Avenues B and C.

The largest of the hills near the project area, northwest of Corlaers Hook, was fortified by the patriots in 1776 (Cumming 1979, 61, Fig. 7, Sauthier-Alnwick map, 1776). Before the Revolutionary War, "Jones Hill", as it is labeled on the Headquarters map, was owned by Thomas Jones, Loyalist historian of New York (Kouwenhoven 1972, 68). During and after the war this estate, now on "Mount Pitt", was the property of John R. Livingston. The house stood outside the city on Grand Street – called the "Road to Crown Point"-- near Clinton Street. Both were then country dirt roads (Kouwenhoven 1972, 96-97; Montresor

1766). The intersection was just south of the southeast boundary of the project area. This hill was leveled in the 19th century and the earth used to fill in the salt marshes east of Avenue B (Citizens Ass'n 1865, 110).

The 1782 British Headquarters map, which “most likely hung in the command room of British forces and was used to plan the defense of the city”, depicts the British fortifications (Augustyn and Cohen 1997, 84). These were a rebuilt and strengthened version of the earlier line erected by the Americans. The defensive wall ran roughly between Grand and Broome Streets from Fort Pitt on Mount Pitt / Jones Hill, near the intersection of Grand and Pitt Streets (or Grand and Columbia Streets, both south of the project area), west to Fort Bunker Hill at Broadway, thence northwest to a redoubt at Thompson and Spring Streets (New York State Military Museum 2006). In 1780, two new circular batteries were erected at Norfolk and Eldridge Streets. The only project site located in the area of the former fortifications is block 418, lot 43, on Broome Street between Forsyth and Eldridge (Pl. 1). This site has been flagged for archaeological sensitivity for remains of a privy or cistern, but depending on the depth of the fill or the degree of disturbance from 19th century installations, it could potentially yield remains connected with the Revolutionary War era.

All the other project sites evaluated in this assessment are located in the blocks north of Delancey Street, an area of fields and farms that remained almost wholly undeveloped through the end of the 18th century. The 1797 Taylor map records only a sprinkling of houses in the project area (Pl. 5). These were located on project site blocks 426, 415, 410 and 354 (Pl. 1). An “African Burying Ground” was located on block 426, on the Chrystie Street side of the block (Pls. 5 and 82-84, and see below, Chapter 3, part D). The Taylor map also depicts houses on Blocks 415 and 410, both north of Delancey Street, between Eldridge and Allen Streets (Third and Fourth Streets) and Orchard and Ludlow Streets (Sixth Street), respectively (Pl. 1). The locations of these dwellings, however, do not correspond to the lots assessed in this report. On the other hand, the lot on block 354, located roughly the middle of the block, is near the site of the building depicted on this block on the Taylor map. Unfortunately, we can not be more precise about the building's location.

There are no buildings on the 1797 Taylor map north of Stanton Street (Pl. 5). Above Division Street, only the blocks along Bowery had been developed as far as Grand Street. The map ends not far beyond East Houston Street, formerly “North Street”. This marked the limit of planned (though not yet existent) streets. On the Taylor map, the swamp is shown extending from roughly east of the line of Clinton Street -- then called Arundle Street (the name was changed in 1826-27) north approximately to the line of later 7th Street. The Viele map shows another variation of the low lying area’s contours (Pl. 3).

From the turn of the 18th century until the 1820s, there only a scattering of buildings above East Houston Street. The landmarked St.-Mark’s-in-the-Bowery church, on block 466, was erected in 1799 on the former site of Peter Stuyvesant’s private chapel. Stuyvesant’s mansion was across the road, on block 465, on the south side of 10th Street, west of 2nd Avenue (Dunshee 1952, 146-147). The building burned in 1778. The Stuyvesants owned a huge tract of land, handed down from the Governor General’s day, which included all of the project area north of East Houston Street. In the late 18th century, Peter Stuyvesant’s great-grandson, Petrus, began subdividing part of this land into building lots. He created Stuyvesant Street in 1787 by widening the road between the old Bouweries 1 and 2 of the West India Company (Stokes 1928, 141, pl. 84Bb, 141; Dolkart 2004, 55). Both of these had been part of his great-grandfather’s holdings. When Petrus died in 1805, one son, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, inherited Petersfield, the farm north of Stuyvesant Street, while the other, Nicholas William, received the “Bowery farm” south of it. There was a pond south of the road, between 1st and 2nd Avenues and 10th and 11th Streets, and a brook running north of 1st Avenue along 13th Street (north of the project area; Pl. 3; Stokes 1926, 1699; Citizens Ass’n 1865, 142). The Leanderts farm, which Petrus bequeathed to his four daughters, extended east of Avenue A and included part of the salt meadow (Stiles 1928, 142, map facing p. 67; Spielman & Brush 1881, 102, 104, as laid out in block in 1827).

3. THE LOWER EAST SIDE IN THE 19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

A. Overview of Development History

As noted in Section IB, the project area is divided in two by Houston Street which, until ca. 1820, marked the northern limit of the built city. At the opening of the 19th century, the only development above Grand Street, the southern boundary of the project area, was in the blocks along the Bowery as far as Stanton Street (1803 Mangin-Goerck Plan, Augustyn and Cohen 96-97). This would have included project site block 426. (1803 Mangin-Goerck Plan), The 1817 Poppleton map still depicts blocks above East Houston Street as undeveloped. Shown are St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery church and another building on the opposite side of Stuyvesant Street, on block 465 or 464 (Pl 6). The map also records some kind of structure on block 450.

The increased pace of development in the 1820s is reflected on the 1830 Langdown map. North of East Houston, development had progressed along the Bowery on the west, and Avenues C and D on the east, the latter running a short distance from the shore on made land. The blocks between 2nd Avenue and Avenue C were still largely devoid of houses. The limited data sample from the project site lots reflects the development south of East Houston Street and on the west and east sides of the project area north of it. The first recorded buildings among the project site lots were in 1824, on blocks 415 and 418, south of Rivington, and block 350, on East Houston Street. Of the remaining twenty project site lots developed between 1825 and 1829, five were on blocks 372 and 374, between Avenues C and D, north of East Houston Street, and one was on block 443, on 1st Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues. The others were on blocks 348 east and west; and 349, both between Delancey and Stanton Streets. In the tax assessment records of the 1820s and 30s, real estate developers bought whole streets of lots. But the landowner most frequently recorded in the assessments of the 1920s is the Stuyvesant family.

Not all the blocks on East Houston Street were developed even by the 1830s. The East Houston Street lots on block 422 were occupied by a church, at 141-143 East Houston Street, and its cemetery. The property on Houston Street was not developed until 1870,

when the Dutch Reformed Church built five story dwellings at 139 and 145 East Houston Street flanking the sanctuary. The building has an interestingly checkered history. It became the German Evangelical “Mission church” in 1844 (Pl. 81B). With some modifications, it also served as a meeting hall and *turnverin* – athletic club -- for the German immigrants who were beginning to arrive in numbers in the 1840s. In the early 20th century, the pulpit of the old church was converted to a stage, the organ loft became a projection booth and the Houston Hippodrome was born. This Yiddish-vaudeville-picture-theater catered to the young, poor immigrants from the crowded Lower East Side tenements (Goldfein 2001; Hyde 1913, pl. 20, labeled “Vaudeville”). Today the lot is completely covered by the Sunshine movie theater, built in 2000 but still containing, in its interior, vestiges of the old vaudeville.

During the 1830s to 1850s, lower 2nd Avenue and the streets branching off it were home to wealthy New Yorkers. Several improvements were made at the beginning of this period. In 1831, the Common Council ordered the filling of the pond between East 10th and East 11th Streets. Possibly to reclaim 1st Avenue north of Stuyvesant Street, which had become unsafe for carriage traffic due to the many pits and gulleys that had been dug out by the “dirt Carmen” to be used for filling the “sunken grounds” in the area (Stokes 1926, 1686). First Avenue had been open since 1813 and 2nd Avenue was opened in 1816. Avenues A, B, and C, however, were all opened north of East Houston Street to 14th Street only in 1826 (Stokes 1928, 588). Clinton Square was laid out in 1833 in the former “Stuyvesant’s meadows” between Avenues A and B and East 7th and East 10th Street. This became Tompkins Square Park (Stokes 1926, 1714).

The area around St. Mark’s Church was developed by 1828. St. Mark’s Place, East 8th Street between 3rd and 2nd Avenues, was built by Thomas E. Davis ca. 1830 (LPC 2004, 2). This street runs between blocks 463 (south) and 464 (north). In 1832-33 it was open as far east as 2nd Avenue, and again from Avenue C to Lewis (Directory 1832-33). The landmarked three-and-a-half story building at 20 St. Mark’s Place, called the Daniel Leroy House, is the sole remainder of the Federal-style row houses that Davis built (Dolkart 2004, 59). The recently landmarked Hamilton-Holly House at 4 St. Mark’s Place, erected in

1831, is another survivor of that era and style (LPC 2004), as is the landmarked Nicholas and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Fish House, built in 1803-04 at 21 Stuyvesant Street on block 465 (Dolkart 2004, 60-61). According to the LPC, the buildings on project site lots 23, at 28 St. Mark's Place, and 18, and 18 St. Mark's place. are still the original 1831 buildings albeit refaced and altered (Pl. 170; LPC 2004, 9, n. 20). The first resident of 18 St. Mark's Place, was the attorney and counselor Hugh Maxwell (Directory 1832-33). In the 1870s, 18 St. Mark's Place underwent radical alterations at the rear of the lot when the property was occupied by the "Tivoli Varieties Theater & c.", a venue no doubt similar in appeal to the Houston Hippodrome but without its grandiose space.

The landmarked New York Marble Cemetery, on project site block 458, also belongs to this fashionable era. It was opened in 1830 to serve the prominent inhabitants of the neighborhood. The cemetery is arranged in parallel walks with marble slabs naming those buried in its 156 underground, marble burial vaults (Dolkart 2004, 56). A second marble cemetery was opened in the following year across 2nd Avenue. The confusingly named New York City Marble Cemetery is on block 444 (Dolkart 2004, 62; incorporated in 1832, Stokes 1926, 1711). The most illustrious individual to be interred here was also the first: Ex-President James Monroe. Monroe died shortly after taking up in residence in New York City. His son-in-law owned a vault in the just-opened New York Marble Cemetery, and the president was buried with great ceremony there. The cemetery lost some of its prestige when, in 1858, the Virginia Legislature passed a resolution to have Monroe's remains conveyed to Richmond Virginia and the family agreed (LPC 1969). Both graveyards are non-sectarian.

A third landmark on St. Mark's Place, block 463, is the German-American Shooting Society Club house, built ca. 1889. This belongs to the next era in the neighborhood's history. The fashionable streets off the Bowery lost their cachet as more buildings were turned to commercial or institutional uses, and because of the influx of a large number of German immigrants following the political upheavals in Europe at mid-century (LPC 2004). Between 1840 and 1860, the population of the city doubled, climbing from 300,000 to 600,000. A large part of the increase is attributable to the arrival of mostly poor British,

Irish and Germans. The project area north of East Houston Street became known as “Kleindeutschland” (Little Germany) because of the predominance of German immigrants (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 148). Among the institutions established by the newcomers were the *Turnverein*, or social-athletic clubs, like the one on block 422. The Germans also opened shooting clubs, like the one on this block.

During the first half of the 19th century, single family houses were subdivided into apartments (Plunz 1990, 5). In the project site area, many lots were occupied by three-story dwellings on the front half of the lot many, in 1853, still frame buildings. By mid-century, with the increasing number of immigrants needing housing, probably most of the existing buildings had been turned into multi-family dwellings. These brick, or possibly brick clad frame buildings have survived on many of the project site lots to the present day, sometimes with an additional story or two. It is known that three story buildings were sometimes enlarged by adding additional floors. The erection of back buildings was another way to increase occupation density and so, the landlord’s profits. In the project area, many of the early three-story buildings were replaced, between 1868 and 1877 by five story brick buildings that covered, on average, about 70-75% of the lot, although tenements of 90% lot coverage also existed (Plunz1990, 13). This type of purpose-built multi-family dwelling was well known already by the time it was first formally defined in the Tenement House Act of 1867 (Plunz 1990, 13; Dolkart 2006, 47). By 1865, almost all the housing east of 1st Avenue consisted of three to six story tenements (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 166), some in reconstructed single-family dwellings, others in the newer five-story buildings. These contained four apartments per floor, two in front, and two in back. The rooms were arranged “railroad” style, each family living in three rooms, one behind the other. In this arrangement, only the outer rooms on each side of the building got air and light. Provision for interior ventilation was sometimes provided by small air shafts and other “minimal improvement[s]” (Plunz 1990, 16), but there was little or no light or air for the interior rooms.

Following reports such as those of the Citizens Association (1865), pressure for legislation to address the special problems of tenements led to the Tenement House Act of 1867. This

required the installation of fire escapes and a minimum of one water closet per twenty tenants (Plunz 1990, 22). During the 1860s, the last wells in the project area were covered and the sewer system was expanded making possible the introduction of new sanitary arrangements (see below).

A second Tenement House Act in 1879 limited lot coverage of new tenements to 65% and prohibited back building unless adequate provisions for light and ventilation were made (Plunz 1990, 24). This law, however, was not implemented, and the “dumbbell” plan, which included airshafts in the center of the building but generally covered 80% of the lot, was accepted instead (Ibid.). This type of “old law” tenement has hardly existed in the project area. The majority of the standings buildings on the project site blocks date either to the first period of accelerated development in the 1830s-40s or to the second, ca. 1860-1880.

B. Water and Sewage Disposal

The East Village’s first developments during the 1820s were shortly followed by the introduction of Croton water into the city in 1842. Prior to that date, most of the city’s inhabitants obtained their water from public wells and cisterns. Some wells remained in use long after the arrival of Croton water. The following locations were not finally covered until 1861: at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 4th Street, 2nd Avenue and 3rd Street, and 1st Avenue and 6th Street (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 143). The continued availability of well water into the 1850s surely indicates that some of the neighborhood’s residents still did not have taps in their houses or yards, or that the supply was unreliable. Water pressure was a problem. As of 1865, between 1st Avenue and the Bowery,

Croton-water is in all the yards, and in more than half of the tenant-houses on all floors. But in the larger half of these houses, the tenants have not many conveniences therefrom. Either from want of pressure, scarcity of water in reservoir, or fault of mechanical structure and repairs, the water is not found in the house at all, or not above the second story. (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 150)

Stokes counted twenty-nine public cisterns in 1829 but none is shown on the Fireman's Guide map of 1834 in the project area north of East Houston Street. An improvement, at least as far as fire safety was concerned, was the excavation of a deep and large reservoir on the south side of 13th Street, between 3rd Avenue and the Bowery. This began operations in 1831 (Stokes 1926, 1599; Firemen's Guide 1834). Pipes were laid from the cistern through the principal streets, but the supply was only to be used for extinguishing fires. There were several hook and ladder houses in the project area, including a Fire Department Infirmary on block 426, lot 28, in a building that was already a firehouse in 1834 (Firemen's Guide 1834).

Although a few private water systems were already in use, the public water made available through the Croton system was more abundant and more generally available. Building owners were not however required to make a connection to the water pipes. As late as 1864, 97 Orchard Street (now the Tenement Museum), had no running water inside the building. It was "not even up to the minimal standard of other tenements" (Dolkart 2006, 47). By that time, most tenements probably did have a water pump in the yard, if not actually running water in the building (Webster 1903, 317). In some new tenements, water and a sink, for slops, were installed on every floor (Dolkart 2006, 47.) In sum, while Croton water obviated the use for cisterns and wells and improved the public health, some buildings may not have been connected but rather continued to rely on their old cisterns. Indoor toilets hardly existed in the 1860s (Ibid).

The public sewer system took longer to build and implement than the water system. Although the re-organized Croton Aqueduct Department began the work of planning and building a comprehensive sewer system in 1849, the first phase of sewer construction, lasting from 1850 to 1855, still left some three-quarters of the city's streets without sewers (Opdycke 1995, 1062). The second phase of expansion was initiated ca. 1866 by the Metropolitan Health Board. By the early 1890s, most if not all of the city's streets would have been equipped with sewer pipes. "In 1894, half the residents of the city's tenements lived in houses with flush toilets, and by 1902 ... most newly constructed tenements had private flush toilets" (Ibid.) The installation of running water and a water closet in every

apartment was required by the third Tenement House Act, of 1901, which also reduced lot coverage to a maximum of 70%. Tenements built after this date and reflecting the new laws are called “new law” tenements.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors to the Citizens Association in 1865 give a detailed picture of the situation at that important moment in the project area’s development history. Although by that time almost all the streets in the project area were sewered, in one way or another, there was no “system” as much as a haphazard assemblage of pipes that could not properly serve the district’s burgeoning population:

There are houses with no sewer, privies which overflow into the yards, vacant lots converted into cesspools... the sewerage has been constructed at different times, by different persons. One district has been drained by a contractor, who was utterly ignorant of the condition of the sewerage in the adjoining district, and the sewer from one block has been let into the sewer of another, without a thought as to the capacity of that sewer (...) This is owing to the wretched economy of speculators, who built houses with no regard to their connection with the street sewer. (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 145)

In 1865, most houses below 1st Street – on the Lower East Side -- were still not connected to the sewers (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 147). Between 1st Avenue and the Bowery, approximately one-third of the backyard privies were not connected to the sewer (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 151).

Prior to the appearance of running water in backyards, the privy was the only sanitary facility in use. A City ordinance passed in 1823 required that the privies be at least five feet deep and stone-lined, but “brick or wood remained common, many were shallowly positioned, and exemptions were liberally granted” (Burrows and Wallace 1999, 588). Once flowing water became available flushable privies could be built. These are essentially privy shafts connected horizontally to the sewer system. Geismar, who excavated a facility of this type in the rear yard of 97 Orchard Street, concluded that flushed privies already existed in the 1860s. It is not known, however, how usual these were “since no survey discusses this issue and there have been no other archaeological excavations of the rear-yard toilets in contemporaneous tenements” (Geismar, n.d.; Dolkart 2006, 50). Dolkart speculated that they may not have been uncommon, since the Council of Hygiene’s inspector found his district quite sanitary and noted that “sewerage was very complete”

(Ibid.) Backyard privies persisted into the 20th century and might be found associated with “very old reconverted buildings or ...those built prior to 1881” (Webster 1903, 308). By 1903, most of the privies were “school sinks”, consisting of brick vaults connected to the sewer system that were built about eighteen inches below a row of seats in a wooden outhouse. Water was introduced to the vault by a water pipe at its upper end as well as by rain water from the building’s gutters. The vaults were closed at the outlet side by a plug that was supposed to be removed daily by the janitor (Pl. 2B; Webster 1903, 307). Although far superior to earlier, non-flushable systems, the amount, height and pressure of the water admitted into the vault was not sufficient to ensure the cleanliness of the system (Ibid.)

C. Jewish Ritual Baths – Mikvahs

This assessment has determined that eleven project site lots are potentially sensitive for remains of Jewish ritual pools or *mikvahs*: The determination was based on the presence of a synagogue in the same or, in one instance, an adjacent building, as recorded on historic maps or in the tax assessments. Previous research has shown that these institutions were often spatially associated.

Synagogues were located on the following project site blocks and lots:

Block	Lot(s)
355	39, 61 73
372	5
373	17, 61
374	7501
390	52
410	16
429	49
445	16

The above sites are more or less scattered around the project area. The larger numbers of these institutions identified on project site blocks between Avenues C and D (372, 373 and 374), may simply reflect the higher number of lots assessed on those blocks. There were

many synagogues throughout the Lower East Side – Israelowitz has a list, compiled in 1921, of over five hundred (Israelowitz 1996, 2000). But on Block 355, the siting of three synagogues may have something to do with the presence of the landmarked Anshe Chesed Synagogue at 172 Norfolk Street (the “Norfolk Street Synagogue”, Dolkart 2004, 45). This Gothic Revival Style building at 172 Norfolk Street is the oldest surviving, purpose-built synagogue in the city. It was erected in 1849-50 by the second-oldest Reform, German Jewish congregation in New York (on the 1853 Perris map labeled “Jews Synagogue”, Pl. 26B).

Most of the Lower East Side’s synagogues were not in converted churches or purpose-built synagogues, but in rooms or apartments in the tenement buildings. These were the *steeble* meaning, “small room” synagogues. The congregations were organized and named after the town in the old country that the group hailed from; other congregations were organized by trade (Howe 1976, 184, 191-192; Israelowitz 2000, 48). As Jewish immigration to the Lower East Side grew in the late 19th century, the number of such groups also proliferated. At the turn of the century, the five hundred-odd synagogues of Israelowitz’ list would have served an estimated population of 600,000 Jews. The major period of East European Jewish immigration, especially from Russia and Poland began in 1881 and declined after the passage of the National Origins Quota legislation in 1924. At its height in 1906 and 1907, each year 150,000 Jewish immigrants arrived and many resided and worked on the Lower East Side. In this densely occupied neighborhood, five different congregations might meet in the same building. During the high holidays, one might find “100 men and boys ... packed in a room that could not have accommodated 50” (Howe 1976, 193; Israelowitz 1996, 62).

The association of basement ritual pools in the same building with a traditionally orthodox synagogue or congregation was confirmed when City/Scape (2003) excavated a Jewish ritual bath in the project area at 308 East 3rd Street, on Block 372. The building was also home to the Congregation Moschisker Chevrah Gur Arye. The pool, in the basement, was decoratively finished in multi-colored hexagonal tiles and had a Star of David as its central motif. This portion of its floor was removed and is currently on display at the Museum of

Jewish Heritage. It was a large pool, seven by 10 feet, evidently designed for communal rather than individual immersion. Men more typically immerse communally, before the Sabbath or before holidays.

Married women immerse monthly, after their menses, and do it singly. Smaller, single-immersion *mikvahs*, measure on average about one hundred cubic feet. Examples are the pools that were installed in the refurbished “Downtown Jewish Women’s Club” on East Broadway, now called the Mikvah of East Side. These pools are approximately 4 X 6.5 X 4 feet and are arranged in suites with private, fully equipped bathrooms. This is, however not a bath house: the facilities are intended purely for ritual immersions. One will not find in a *mikvah* establishment the hot room, massages, restaurants, etc. that were included in bath houses.

Whether men or woman are immersing, the ritual dip is supposed to be preceded by a thorough cleansing, which is especially elaborated for women. There should therefore be a bath or shower near the ritual pool to ensure correct observance, but many of the tenement facilities offered few amenities. The bath houses on the other hand were full service, including a hot “Russian” bath or a “Turkish” steam room. The owners of such establishments might also install a mikvah. One documented instance of this arrangement is the single immersion *mikvah* that was excavated in a turn-of-the-century bath house at 5 Allen Street (Bergoffen 1997).

Only three late 19th to early 20th century mikvahs have been excavated: 308 East 3rd Street, the mikvah in the bath house at 5 Allen Street, and a pool found by the tenants of 207 East 3rd Street while remodeling their basement (Pl. 2A.). This last was not dug out. Two other, standing buildings contain pools that were probably once ritually pure but since they are still built in, they cannot be examined. One is in Lucky Cheng’s Restaurant on 1st Avenue between East 1st and 2nd Streets, the other is the communal plunge pool in the East 10th Street Baths. From this list, the only demonstrably kosher installation was the pool at 5 Allen Street.

Jewish ritual pools are supposed to be built in conformity with religious law, which in practice means possessing certain architectural features. A particular feature is the small cistern sharing a wall with the main pool and having an opening for a pipe between the two. The cistern water is introduced into the cistern from a free flowing source, like rain or river water and this “pure water” makes the rest of the water in the main pool kosher, whatever other source may be used to fill it up. The small cistern of the mikvah at 5 Allen Street is the only one preserved from this period, making it the earliest mikvah pool built according to religious “specs”. Its date is difficult to determine but we know that a mikvah was in operation from 1886 when it first opened. According to its proud advertisement in the *Jewish Gazette* (September 24, 1886), the mikvah was certified kosher by the famous Rabbi Ash. The mikvah was still being maintained at least as late as the 1930s, as recalled by the son of the then owner Joseph Kittner (pers. comm.). The mikvah was in a separate room in the Russian bath house, which had a hot or steam room as well as a large, bathing pool. The establishment was in operation from 1886 until the building was demolished in 1958.

There are no known bath houses on any of the project site lots. As noted, the sites determined to be potentially archaeologically sensitive for Jewish ritual baths are labeled “synagogue” on the maps or in one instance, block 410, lot 16, were next door to large Orthodox synagogues. One of the project site lots was first labeled “Club” -- perhaps a group related to the later “synagogue” in the same location (Block 445, lot 16). Another, Block 355, lot 39, at 168 Norfolk Street, was being used as a synagogue as early as 1854.

Synagogues sometimes made arrangements with bath houses or basement mikvahs to serve their congregations. Two instances are the Eldridge Street synagogue and the Norfolk Street synagogue. The mikvah of the landmarked Eldridge Street synagogue was run by the owner of the bath house at 5 Allen Street. Isaac Natelsohn was a member of the Eldridge Street congregation and served as its *Shamas* or caretaker. The mikvah in his Allen Russian Baths was the second facility that he operated for the community. The first was located in the basement of the synagogue that the congregation occupied further north on Allen Street, prior to building the Eldridge Street Synagogue in 1886. The synagogue and 5 Allen

Street are both south of the project area. The older synagogue, in the block between Rivington and Stanton Streets, is in the project area, but that block, 418, contains no sites flagged for potential archaeological sensitivity.

In 1892, the Norfolk Street synagogue, mentioned above, applied for a permit to “make a connection” to the bath house next door in the tenement building at 178 Norfolk Street. Unfortunately, this “connection” has not been discovered by the current owners of the synagogue, the Orensantz Foundation. The basement of the synagogue was completely renovated when the Foundation converted the synagogue into an art and performance space. A similar arrangement may have existed between the synagogue on project site lot 52, block 390, which communicated with the tenement building next door by an opening on the ground floor. Lot 39, where there was already a “Jews synagogue” as early as 1854, is one lot south of the Norfolk Street synagogue on block 355. The existence of a bath house containing a mikvah on the north side of that synagogue, at 78 Norfolk Street, does not mean that a second facility could not have operated in the same block, even just a few doors down. In addition to mikvah pools in the basements of synagogues, or arrangements between synagogue buildings and bath houses in tenements, there were also privately run mikvahs that might be operated by the groups that met in the tenement buildings above them, or serve a more general population. Additional facilities would also have been in demand during the high holidays. Block 355 could potentially have had mikvahs located on three of the streets bounding this block, lot 39 on Norfolk Street, lot 73, on Stanton Street, and lot 61, on Suffolk Street.

Like 178 Norfolk Street, Block 410, lot 16, on Rivington Street, between Orchard and Ludlow Streets, was next door to a synagogue, the First Roumanian-American congregation. Sadly, the Romanesque revival style building in which it was housed, erected in 1888, was torn down in March 2006 two months after its roof collapsed (Joselit 2006). The building is depicted on the 1853 Perris map labeled “Presbyterian Church”. The church building was purchased by the oldest Orthodox German-Jewish congregation in the city, Shaaray Shomayim in 1864. The Roumanian-American Congregation took over the space in 1902. This congregation became famous for its cantors, perhaps the best known being

Richard Tucker. Because of the synagogue's fine acoustics, it called itself "The Cantor's Carnegie Hall" (Israelowitz 2000; Dunlap 2004).

The project site on block 429 lot 49 is currently occupied by a synagogue. The front building on the lot was used as a synagogue at least as early as 1903, when "Jewish Church" is noted on that year's Sanborn map. Two groups met in this building: Chevrah Agudath Achim Anshei Mishwitz and Masas Benjamin Anshei Podhaje (Israelowitz 1996, 68). The building currently on the site was erected after 1920; possibly in 1926, as reported by the Synagogue Space, an arts organization that briefly occupied the building in the late 1990s. A ritual pool could have been covered by the floor of this building or a floor from or an earlier building phase.

D. Historic Cemeteries

Section A, above, included a short discussion of the New York Marble Cemetery and the New York City Marble Cemetery, located on project site blocks 458 and 444, respectively, neither of which impinged on any of the project site lots. Mention was also made of the "African Burying Ground" on project site block 426, which was located adjacent to project site lot 12 on this block. This section provides further details on the African Burying Ground and on other historic cemeteries located in the project area (see also under the relevant lot histories in Chapter IV). In 1851, the City of New York prohibited burials below 86th Street and most of the cemeteries in the project area went out of use at that date.

The African Burying Ground labeled on the 1797 Taylor map was established in 1795 after the African Burial Ground between Duane and Reade Streets, east of Broadway was closed in 1794 (Pl. 5; Inskip 2000, 172). It was located on two lots of land measuring 50 feet on the front and rear and 200 feet in depth, at later 194-197 Chrystie Street (Inskip 2000, 172; HPI 2003, 5; 2006, 2; Dripps 1852). In 1827, the cemetery became the burial ground of St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1852, the property was sold to Sigmund Altschul. The interments were moved to Cypress Hills in 1863, according to Inskip, but HPI stated that there are no records of the removals (Inskip, 109, 172; HPI 2003, 6).

Disarticulated bone fragments were discovered in fill at the rear (west end) of the lots at 195-197 Chrystie Street in the course of excavations for the foundations of the New Museum of Contemporary Art at 235 Bowery (HPI 2006, 2, 7). Accordingly, the LPC has expressed concern regarding the possibility of encountering human remains on the adjacent project site lot 28, on block 426. This lot abuts the former cemetery on the north. Since the cemetery was founded at a time when the surrounding area was devoid of buildings, it is possible that burials may have overlapped onto what is now the area of lot 12, and this lot is therefore considered potentially sensitive for human remains.

The Presbyterian church formerly located at 91 Rivington Street, on project site block 410, adjacent to project site lot 16, had a burial ground known as the Brainard Presbyterian Churchyard that was in use from 1836 to 1851 (Pl. 76B; Inskeep 2000, 24). In 1854, the property was purchased by the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church (Ibid.). The notation “cemetery” appears south of the church on the 1852 Dripps map, but by this time, the block had been developed for housing, obliterating the original boundaries of the burial ground.

Project site block 439 was largely occupied by the Roman Catholic Eleventh Street Cemetery, East, also known as the Old Calvary Cemetery. This burial ground was in use from 1832 to 1849, according to Inskeep (2000, 53), but is still noted on maps and in the tax assessments until the 1860s. The 1852 Dripps map shows extending from 1st Avenue east to the western lot line of the lots on Avenue A. In 1909, five thousand interments were removed to the Calvary Cemetery in Flushing, Queens, although there are no records of the names of those reinterred (Ibid.).

The 1852 Dripps map records Methodist cemeteries on both blocks 457 and 443, although Inskeep (2000, 108) discussed only the latter, which was used by the city’s Methodist Episcopal churches in common from ca. 1805 to 1851 (Ibid.). It became the burial ground of Samuel Stillwell, founder of the Independent Methodist Society, from approximately the 1840s. This church was also known as “The Savior’s Church”, as recorded on the 1852 Dripps map (Ibid.). Inskeep noted that although there is a record of the bodies being

removed from the cemetery on block 443 to Cypress Hill Cemetery between 1854 and 1856, some graves may have been “missed” because in 1891, the New York State Legislature authorized the Board of Education to remove burials from the property.

The Reformed Dutch Church had a cemetery on block 422, as shown on the 1852 Dripps and 1853 Perris maps, which was in use from 1796 to 1851 (Inskeep 2000, 146). This too was a common cemetery, used by all the Reformed Dutch congregations in the city. The bodies were removed in 1874, but the reinterment site is unknown (Ibid.)

The western half of block 453 was occupied by St. Mark’s Cemetery, as shown on the 1852 Dripps map. The church had cemeteries both around the church building and on this block, but while the former still exists, there is no record of the burials being removed from the latter, which has disappeared (Inskeep 2000, 103). The outline of a smaller cemetery area is also shown on the 1884 Robinson map (pl. 157A).

IV. LOT HISTORIES

BLOCK 344, lots 149, 150, 151, 157 Pls. 7, 8 and 9

Bounded by Stanton Street (N) Attorney Street (E), Rivington Street (S) and Clinton Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Attorney Street is 1886. The date of the public sewer in Stanton Street bordering this block could not be verified.

Lots 149, 150 and 151 – Sites E-31, E-32 and E-33

The first buildings on these lots were the shops belonging to William Post, erected in 1841-42. The 1853 Perris map depicts numerous small frame and brick buildings on all three lots, at 173 to 177 Stanton Street, some of which were already being used for commercial or industrial purposes. On the 1868 Perris map there were two slaughter houses on these lots. Both the rear of 173 and 175 Stanton Street (lots 149 and 150) were covered by buildings. Between 1868 and 1877, this jumble of small buildings and wings were demolished and a five story tenement was erected on the front of each of the three lots.

The footprint of the building at 173 Stanton Street, lot 149, has not changed up to the present time, and except for very small one story sheds at the rear of the lot at various times, the yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 149, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

The rear portion of the building at 175 Stanton Street, lot 150, is now covered by one story building, recorded on the 2005 Sanborn map and observed during the site visit (January 2008). The property was first occupied by a shop, built in 1841. The 1853 and 1859 Perris maps record a “Slaughter House” on this lot. Between 1859 and 1868, the slaughterhouse was removed and a three story frame building erected on the front of the lot with a vacant rear yard. Between 1868 and 1877 this building was replaced by a five story tenement. Since it is not known whether the one story structure presently covering the former rear

yard has a basement or not, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 150 is therefore considered archaeologically sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

A one story wing was added to the rear of 177 Stanton Street, lot 151, which covers about half of the former yard area on the west side of the lot. A potential cistern could however have survived along the east half of the rear of the building and a privy in the eastern half of the former yard or in the narrow unbuilt-up strip at the back of the lot. **Lot 149, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

Lot 157 – Site 61

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. This three story building, which served as both a store and dwelling from at least the early 20th century on, was demolished between 1913 and 1944. The lot, at 139 Attorney Street, is currently vacant. The 1944 Sanborn map records a small one story building at the back of the lot. Aside from this small structure, there is no evidence of any other building on the lot. **Lot 157, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

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BLOCK 345, lots 24, 25 Pl. 10

Bounded by East Houston Street (N) Ridge Street (E), Stanton Street (S) and Attorney Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Ridge Street could not be verified.

Lots 24 and 25 – Sites E-34 and E-35

The first tax assessments for houses on this lot was in 1833. The owner of houses at that time was Joshua Totten. This earliest phase of development may be that represented on the

1853 Perris map, which shows frame buildings on the front of the lots and brick buildings at the rear. Brick buildings were erected on the front of lots 24 and 25 at 153 and 151 Ridge Street between 1859 and 1868. The footprint of these buildings has not changed up to the present day. A number of sheds and other small structures stood in the yards at various times, but there is no evidence for any substantial construction in the rear half of these lots. A small portion of the yard area behind the frame buildings and the area in front of the earlier brick buildings at the rear of the lot has not been impacted by construction and may therefore be sensitive for remains of privies associated with either phase of occupation.

Lots 24 and 25 are therefore sensitive for archaeological remains of both privies and cisterns

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BLOCK 348 (west), Lots 9, 23, 250 Pls. 11 and 12

Bounded by Rivington Street (N) Clinton Street (E), Delancey Street (S) and Suffolk Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Suffolk Street is 1881. The date of the public sewer in Clinton Street is 1864.

Lot 9 – Site E-38

The first building recorded on the lot was in 1826-27. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building with a large rear wing on the front two-thirds of the lot leaving a narrow vacant strip along the south lot line, widening into a rear yard, and with a frame building at the rear of the lot that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. By 1867 these buildings were replaced by a five story brick building with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building at 114 Suffolk Street has not changed up until the present day, nor has there been any significant construction in the yard. **Lot 9, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

Lot 23 – Site E-45

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building at the front of this lot and two smaller buildings, side by side. Behind them, separated by a narrow vacant area, stood another frame building. All of these buildings were replaced between 1853 and 1867 by a five story brick building on the front of the lot with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building at 89 Clinton Street has not changed up until the present day, nor has there been any significant construction in the yard. **Lot 23, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

Lot 25 – site E-46

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building on the front of the lot, two small frame sheds along the north lot line and a second larger building at the rear of the lot that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. Between 1867 and 1875, these buildings were replaced by a five story brick building on the front of the lot with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building at 93 Clinton Street has not changed up until the present day, nor has there been any significant construction in the yard. **Lot 23, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy or cistern.**

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BLOCK 348 (east), Lots 44, 45, 48 Pls. 13 and 14

Bounded by Rivington Street (N) Attorney Street (E), Delancey Street (S) and Clinton Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Clinton Street is 1864.

Lots 44 and 45 – Sites E-48 and E-49

The first tax assessment for houses on these lots at 86 and 84 Clinton Street, lots 44 and 45, may have been for one of the row of eight lots with shops owned by Sterling Co. in 1830, but the addresses were not recorded. In 1831, W. Dusenbury is listed as the owner of these lots. The 1853 Perris map shows, for lot 44, a frame building with a large rear wing covering most of the lot, a narrow rear yard, and a building near the back of the lot that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. There was a smaller frame building on lot 45 and the same back building. Between 1853 and 1867, the frame buildings were replaced by five story brick buildings with vacant backyards on both lots. The footprint of these buildings has not changed up to the present day and there is no evidence of any significant construction in the yards. **Lots 44 and 45, therefore, are sensitive for archaeological remains of cisterns or privies.**

Lot 48 – Site E-50

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot at 78 Clinton Street is in 1830. The developer was again Sterling Co. The 1853 map, however, records only two small buildings on the lot: one mostly on the adjacent lot to the south but overlapping the southwest corner of lot 45, the other, a frame building, on the south lot line towards the rear of the lot. By 1867, a five story brick building was erected on the front two-thirds of the lot. Between 1891 and 1894, a one story building was erected behind this building covering the southeast corner of the yard. The 2005 Sanborn map depicts a one story extension on the northern part of the former yard, behind the five story building. Since it is not known whether the one story structure presently covering the former rear yard has a basement or

not, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 48 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 349, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 33 Pls. 15, 16 and 17

Bounded by Stanton Street (N) Clinton Street (E), Rivington Street (S) and Suffolk Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Clinton Street is 1870.

Lots 14, 15, 16 and 17 – Sites E-56, E-57, E-58 and E-59

The first tax assessment listing houses on all four of these lots was in 1829. William Parshall (the spelling of the last name is unclear) was the owner in 1828, and he sold all four lots to James Jarvis, who is the listed owner in 1829, when the construction was completed. The earliest map evidence up to 1868 indicates that the Stanton Street side of block 349 was originally divided up into six lots numbered 153 to 163 and occupied by a row of identical frame buildings. Between 1868 and 1877, the six became four, wider lots, numbers 153 ½ to 161, and the frame buildings were replaced with larger, brick structures of five stories. A number of sheds and other small structures stood in the yards at various times, but the footprint of the main buildings has remained unchanged up to the present and there has been no substantial construction in the yards. . **Lots 14, 15, 16 and 17, therefore, are sensitive for archaeological remains of privies and possibly cisterns.**

Lots 24 and 25

The first buildings recorded on these lots were also in 1828. The owner here was also William Parshall. The five story structures presently standing on these lots replaced a row of smaller frame buildings. They were erected between 1860 and 1867. Smaller buildings have existed along the rear lot lines at various times, but the more substantial two story frame buildings that existed at the rear of the lots during the 1850s were apparently not

replaced. A portion of the yards has not been impacted by construction. **Lots 24 and 25, therefore, are sensitive for archaeological remains of cisterns and possibly privies.**

Lot 33

The first building recorded in the tax assessments was in 1825. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot. Between 1859 and 1868, a five story brick building was erected on the rear of the lot. The front building was raised from two to four stories in the late 19th century. The footprint of this building, the yard between it and the rear building have not been impacted by construction. Consequently, **lot 33 is sensitive for archaeological remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 350, lots 2, 33, 35 Pls. 18 and 19

Bounded by Houston Street (N) Clinton Street (E), Stanton Street (S) and Suffolk Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Suffolk Street is 1859. The date of the public sewer in Stanton Street could not be verified.

Lot 2 – Site E-63

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments was in 1833. The 1853 Perris map depicts a house on the front half of this lot, formerly 170 Suffolk Street that was half brick and half frame. East of this lot, on the rear half of the modern, longer lot, were three different buildings, including the rear of a brick building running north south in the center of the block. There is only a small vacant area in this half of the lot which is not connected with any residential building. Between 1868 and 1877, the lot acquired its present configuration with a five story building on the front of the lot covering the former yard area behind the small building at 170 Suffolk Street. The building depicted on the 1951 Sanborn map, which is approximately 65 feet long, has remained unchanged up to the present and

aside from a few sheds, the yard has not been impacted by construction. It is unlikely that this building, erected ca. 1870, would still have been equipped with a cistern, but a privy, associated with this phase of occupation, could be preserved in the yard. **Lot 2, therefore, is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy.**

Lot 33 – Site E-66

The first building recorded in the tax assessments dates to 1824. The 1853 Perris map shows a frame building on the front of the lot and another at the rear, with a small building in the center rear of the lot. Between 1868 and 1877, these buildings were replaced by a six story brick building that covered the front three-fifths of the lot. It is not entirely clear whether the building shown on later maps is the same as this one. The 1884 Robinson and 1891 Bromley map do not record the number of stories, but the building appears to be slightly longer than its predecessor. The five story brick store and dwelling depicted on the 1903 and later Sanborn maps up to the present day covers two-thirds of the lot. The second building phase on the lot, dating ca. 1870, would probably not have included a cistern, and the six story building erected at that time would have disturbed or destroyed an earlier potential cistern on this lot. There could however have been a privy in the yard, and since the rear of the lot has not been impacted by construction, **lot 33 is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy.**

Lot 35 – Site E-68

The first building recorded in the tax assessments was in 1824. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building on the front of the lot and a narrow building running along the rear lot line that was part of the Clinton Brewery, in the center of the block. By 1868, both the front and the back buildings were modified: a brick wing was added to the rear of the first, and a frame wing was added to the front of the second. Between 1868 and 1877, these buildings were replaced by a five story brick building on the front three-fifths of the lot that covered almost all of the formerly vacant area between them. This later building would have disturbed or destroyed a potential cistern associated with the first phase of the lot's

occupation. It would, however, still have been equipped with an outdoor privy. Since the yard has not been impacted by subsequent construction, **lot 35 is sensitive for archaeological remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 354, lot 25 Pls. 20 and 21

Bounded by Stanton Street (N) Norfolk Street (E), Rivington Street (S) and Essex Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Norfolk Street is 1869.

The first building erected on this lot was between 1835 and 1837. The lot was completely covered between 1859 and 1868 when the brick building, which had served as a livery stable during the 1850s was enlarged and a frame wing added at the rear. From ca. 1877 to 1884 the lot was vacant. The new tenement erected between 1884 and 1891 covered approximately three-quarters of the lot's length. The vacant yard behind this building has not been impacted by construction and may contain the remains of a privy. Since the yard has not been impacted by construction, **lot 25 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 355, 39, 45, 51, 52, 59, 61, 73, 74

Pls. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26

Bounded by E. Houston Street (N) Suffolk Street (E), Stanton Street (S) and Norfolk Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Suffolk Street is 1859. The date of the public sewers in the other streets around this block could not be verified.

Lot 39 – Site E-80 Pl. 22A

The first building on this lot at 168 Norfolk Street recorded in the tax assessments was in 1844. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building set back from the front of the lot. In 1854, there was a “Jews Synagogue” at this address (tax assessments). One lot further north, at 172 to 176 Norfolk Street, was the synagogue built by congregation Anshe Slonim in 1849-1850. This building has been renovated and is being used as a performance space by the Orensantz Foundation.

The buildings shown on the 1853 Perris map were replaced between 1859 and 1868 by a five story brick building with a vacant rear yard. This building would have disturbed or destroyed a potential cistern associated with the earlier phase of occupation. There is no evidence of significant construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 39, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 45 Pl. 23A

The earliest building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments was erected in 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot at former 182 Norfolk Street. These buildings were replaced by two narrow brick structures on the front of the lot that were occupied in the 1860s and 1870s by Hook & Ladder Company no. 5 and Hose Company No. 16. Between 1877 and 1884, a new five story building was erected on the lot. Currently, the lot is occupied by a modern, three story building depicted on the 2005

Sanborn map as completely covering the lot. **Lot 45, therefore, is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lots 51 and 52 – Sites 291 and 292 Pl. 23B

The first buildings on these lots recorded in the tax assessments date to 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of each of these lots at 249 and 251 East Houston Street, lots 51 and 52, respectively. These two buildings were replaced between 1877 and 1884 by longer brick structures. The 1903 Sanborn map records that they were three stories like the buildings presently occupying these lots. The store and dwelling at 251 East Houston Street has a large two story rear wing. The 1903 and later Sanborn maps also show various small one story sheds at the south end of both lots. Apart from these, there is no evidence of any significant construction having taken place in the yards. **Lots 51 and 52, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lot 59 – Site 83 Pl. 24A

The earliest buildings on the individual house lots at 171 and 173 Suffolk Street, which make up this lot, were in 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts the L-shaped building of an iron foundry on 173 Suffolk Street and the rear of 171 Suffolk Street, and a frame building on the front of 171 Suffolk Street with a vacant area behind it. In 1859, the building was occupied by the “Manhattan Iron Works”, but by 1868, the premises were taken over by a saw mill. Early in the 20th century, there were “Woodworking Establishments” and a Wheat Mill”, the latter in the basement of 171 Suffolk Street. Between 1903 and 1923, the buildings at 173 Norfolk Street were torn down and a one story structure that covered the lot at 171 Norfolk Street was being used as a vaudeville theater. By 1920, a one story monument works factory was erected that completely covered the lot area. Since every part of the lot has been impacted by construction, **lot 59 is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments dates to 1828. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building on the front of the lot at 169 Suffolk Street and two frame buildings at the back of the lot with a vacant area in between. The front building was torn down during the 1850s and the rear building replaced by a brick building. By 1868, a new, three story brick building was erected on the front of the lot. The rear building was five stories. The rear building was torn down between 1920 and 1951, but the footprint of the building on the front of the lot has remained unchanged up to the present day. The 1951 Sanborn map indicates that it was at that time occupied by a synagogue. Israelowitz (1996, 80) lists two congregations at this address: Chevrah Kadisha and Talmud Torah Anshei Poland. The Chevrah Kadisha was organized in 1916 and in 1920 had twenty members meeting at this address (American Jewish Year Book, 1919-1920, 465). Talmud Torah Anshei Poland was organized in 1917, had 250 members, and held services in Hebrew and Yiddish at this address (American Jewish Year Book, 1919-1920, 478). It is possible that these congregations built a ritual bath in the basement of the building to serve their communities, and therefore, should future development plans include work on the basement floor, an archaeologist should be present to monitor the excavation. Additionally, since a portion of the rear yard in the center of this lot has not been impacted by construction, it may contain the remains of a privy associated with the 19th century occupants. **Lot 61, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath or a privy.**

There were two rebuildings at 146 Stanton Street. Between 1853 and 1868, a new one story structure was erected on the front of the lot, replacing an earlier frame building shown on the 1853 Perris map. This was succeeded, between 1877 and 1884, by a brick building that covered the front half of the lot. The footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged up until the present day. There is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard since 1868. The 1951 Sanborn map records that the building was occupied

by a synagogue on the 1st floor. Unfortunately, this address is not listed in Israelowitz (1996) or in the American Jewish Year Book. The presence of a synagogue on the first floor, however, may point to the existence of a ritual bath in the basement. Should future development plans include work on the basement floor, an archaeologist should be present to monitor the excavation. Additionally, since there is no evidence of construction having taken place in the back yard since ca. 1868, it may contain the remains of a privy associated with the 19th century occupants. **Lot 73, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath or a privy.**

Lot 74 – Site E-85 Pl. 25A

The 1859 Perris map depicts a frame building covering approximately three-quarters of the lot that was being used for commercial or industrial purposes. This structure was demolished. A new, equally large, four story brick building was erected on the front of the lot between 1868 and 1877. This too was replaced, between 1877 and 1884, by a shorter building, although the number of stories remained the same. The footprint of either the building erected between 1868-1877, or the one dating 1877-1884, if indeed this is a new construction, have survived up to the present time. The only renovation has been the addition of a four story wing on the west rear corner of the building. There is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 74, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 372, Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 30, 31, 34, 52

Pl. 27, 28, 29 and 30

Bounded by East 3rd Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 2nd Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue C between 2nd and 3rd Streets is 1898. The date of the sewer in 3rd Street between Avenues C and D is unclear, 19(?)4 -- possibly 1904.

Lots 3, 4, 5 - Site 294

Pl. 27A

The modern buildings standing on these lots were erected in 1998.

The shorter Lot 3, 18 Avenue C, measuring 54 feet in depth, was first developed in 1827. It is possible that the frame building depicted on the front of the lot on the 1853 Perris map at 14 Avenue C is the original building. Around 1859, a building was erected at the back of the lot, and in the 1860s, an extension of a building on 2nd Street once covered the only vacant area remaining on the lot today. Since no part of the lot has not been impacted by construction, **lot 3 is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lots 4 and 5, both 80 feet in depth, were also first developed in 1827, possibly with the frame buildings depicted on the Perris map. These form a row with the dwelling on lot 3. By 1903, both lots were completely covered with the addition of one story rear wings over the former yard areas. Since no part of these lots has not been impacted by construction, **lots 4 and 5 are not considered archaeologically sensitive for a cistern or privy.**

There was a synagogue located at 22 Avenue C, on lot 5, however, which was still operating at least as recently as 2005 (Israelowitz 1996, 63; American Jewish Year Book 1919-1920, 463; Sanborn 2005, pl. 14a). The original congregation, Chevrah Ahavath Jonathan B'nei Jacob Anshei Pecheich, was founded in 1832. In 1920 there were forty members. Services were held in Hebrew and Yiddish. Jewish ritual pools were sometimes located in the basement of the buildings in which such small congregations met. In this neighborhood, a mikvah pool was excavated in the former basement of a building that once stood at 308 East 3rd Street on block 372 (CITY/SCAPE, 2003).The congregation met

upstairs. A mikvah pool was also discovered in the basement of 209 East 7th Street (block 390) preserved under a concrete floor. It is therefore recommended that if future development of this project site involves excavation in the basement of the existing building an archaeologist should be present to monitor the work. **Lot 5, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for a Jewish ritual bath.**

Lot 6 - Site E-86 Pl. 27B

The footprint and number of stories of the existing brick building at 24 Avenue C are the same as recorded on the 1868 and 1877 Perris maps and all other maps up to the present time (2005 Sanborn). The lot was first developed in 1832. It is not known whether the brick building shown on the Perris maps of 1853 and 1859 was the first on the lot or was preceded by a frame structure, as was often the case on the other lots analyzed for this assessment. Aside from shallow buildings, probably sheds, that ran along the rear lot line at various times, the rear yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 6, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 9 and 10 – Sites E-87 and E-88 Pl. 28A

Both of these lots, at 272 and 274 East 3rd Street, were first developed by George Morgan. According to the tax assessments, the earliest recorded building on lot 9, a shop, was erected in 1847; on lot 10, in ca. 1844-45. The 1853 Perris map shows both lots completely covered by an iron foundry. The business survived until between 1859 and 1868, when the foundry was replaced by two five story brick tenements with rear yards.

The footprint of these buildings has not changed up to the present time, but the rear yard of 272 East 3rd Street, lot 9, was completely covered by a one-story rear wing in the late 19th century. The yard of lot 10, however, has not been impacted by construction. **Therefore, lot 9 is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains, while lot 10 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 30 Pl. 29A

This lot, at 314 East 3rd Street, was first developed in 1831. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot and a small structure along the rear lot line. The latter no longer appears on the 1868 Perris map, although there is a small shed, probably, in the southeast corner of the lot depicted on the 1903 Sanborn map. By 1913, an extension of half the lot width or more was added at the rear along the west lot line extending to the rear lot line. The eastern half of the yard, however, has not been impacted by any substantial construction. **Lot 30, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 31 Pl. 29A

The first recorded building on the lot was a shop erected for Horton & Clarkson in 1831/1834. The 1853 Perris and later 19th century maps depict a brick building on the front half of the lot. The 1853 map also records a shallow building at the rear of the lot, running along the lot line. The footprint of this three story building has remained unchanged with the exception of a rear addition, half the lot width that was built between 1903 and 1913. The remainder of the yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 31, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 34 Pl. 29B

This lot was also developed by Horton & Clarkson in 1834, also with a shop. The 1853 Perris map records a brick buildings on the front of both 322 and 324 East 3rd Street, formerly 308 and 310 East 3rd Street. The building at number 310 is nearly one and half times the size of the one at number 308. In the late 19th century, a rear wing of half the lot width was added to 322 East 3rd Street. The 1951 and 2005 Sanborn maps depict one story additions at the rear of both buildings that completely cover the former yard areas. Since there is no record that any of these one-story structures had basements, however, and

archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 34 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

Lot 52 Pl. 28B

The first building on this lot was in 1837. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building with a rear wing slightly narrower than the lot width that together cover approximately two-thirds of the lot. A narrow building ran along the rear lot line. At the turn of the century, part of the building was used as a “Monument Works” with the rest serving for dwellings. Its footprint has remained unchanged up until the present day, although the rear building has disappeared. There is no evidence that any substantial construction has taken place in the yard. **Lot 52, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 373, Lots 13, 14, 16, 17, 61, 62, 63 Pls. 31, 32 and 33

Bounded by East 4th Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 3rd Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue C between East 3^d and East 4th Streets is 1898. The date of the sewer in East 3rd Street between Avenues C and D is unclear, 19(?)4 -- possibly 1904. The date of the sewer in East 4th Street between Avenues C and D is 1940.

Lot 13- Site E-92 Pl. 31A

This lot was first developed by James Freeland in 1838. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot with a rear wing and a narrow building along the rear lot line. The 2005 Sanborn map does not indicate any change to the footprint of this three story building, but today, judging from a street view of the property, it covers more than half the depth of the lot, that is, it appears to have been remodeled and enlarged. There is still a small yard area at the rear that has not been built upon except perhaps by the narrow

structures along the rear lot line shown on some of the historic maps. Pending a closer inspection and measurement of the property, **lot 13 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 15 – Site E-92 Pl. 31B

The first recorded building on the lot was erected in 1839. The listed owners were Fickett & Holmes. No doubt this Fickett was related (or the same as) the Francis Fickett who owned lot 61 in 1834. The Perris map shows a brick building covering a little more than half the lot and a narrow building along the rear lot line. All subsequent maps show a three story brick building with the same footprint. There is currently also a narrow building along the rear lot line, although this was not always present. There is no evidence of any construction in the middle of the yard. **Lot 15, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 16 and 17 – Site 111 Pl. 31B

Fickett & Holmes also were the first to develop lot 16, in 1839. Lot 17 was first built upon by Cornelius Reed, in the same year. By 1853, brick buildings were erected on the front two-fifth of the site, approximately, and there were narrow buildings at the rear of the yards running along the lot lines. Aside from small frame additions at the rear of both these three story buildings, made between 1859 and 1868, the buildings and their yards have remained unchanged up to the present. **Lots 16 and 17, therefore, are both archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

In addition, the 1920 and 2005 Sanborn record a “Synagogue” at 328 East 3rd Street. Unfortunately, the name of the congregation was not listed in the American Jewish Year Book’s directory (1919-1920). As noted above (block 372, lot 5), small congregations sometimes met in tenement buildings that also contained Jewish ritual pools in the basement. Such a pool was found on this block at 308 East 3rd Street. There was also a synagogue at 316 East 3rd Street. The 1920 Sanborn map notes that the synagogue at 328

East 3rd Street was on the first floor; the rest of the building was occupied by dwellings. There was also a basement. **Lot 17 is also archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath.**

Lots 61, 62 and 63 – Sites 327, 328 and 329 Pl. 32A

The three, three-story buildings on these lots today, all set back from the street have the same footprint as the brick buildings shown on the 1853 Perris map. The first recorded building on lot 61 was in 1834. On lots 62 and 63, Robert Malcolm’s house, erected 1837, is the earliest recorded building. Except for narrow buildings along the rear lot line, shown on the 2005 Sanborn and many earlier maps, there is no evidence of any construction in the yards of these properties. **Lots 61, 62 and 63, therefore, are all archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

Additionally, there was also a synagogue at 289 East 3rd Street, lot 61. On the 2005 Sanborn, the building is labeled “Church”. As in the cases of block 372, lot 5 and Block 373, lot 17, tenement buildings that contained synagogues are archaeologically sensitive on their ground floor and basement levels for remains of Jewish ritual baths. It should be noted that although this building does not have a basement (according to the 2005 Sanborn map), the ground floor is below street level, i.e. it is a semi-basement. Jewish bathing pools were often located on this level in tenement buildings (Bergoffen 1997). **Lot 61 is therefore also archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath.**

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BLOCK 374, Lots 20, 31, 32, 50

Pl. 32, 35

Bounded by East 5th Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 4th Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue C between 4th and 5th Streets is 1898. The date of the sewer in East 4th Street between Avenues C and D is 1940. The date of the sewer in East 5th Street between Avenues C and D is 1937.

Lot 20 Pls. 34A and B

This very large lot, now occupied by Public School No. 15 and its courtyard, on East 5th Street, comprises the multiple old lots that existed at 323 to 339 East 4th Street (nine lots) and 341-343 East 4th Street (one lot), and, on East 5th Street, seven house. By 1884, all the old lots of lot 20 were taken over by the Public School, which was built ca. 1838 and is listed as the owner of all the properties on East 5th Street between 720 and 732 East 5th Street at that date (though not the properties on East 4th Street – see following).

By 1903, the school buildings and facilities covered virtually every square inch of the 5th Street half of lot 20 except for a small courtyard on the east side of the building, where the outdoor staircases were also located. A narrow strip, approximately five feet deep, may have remained vacant at the rear of the buildings on the lots corresponding to 724 and 730 East 5th Street. The 1913 Hyde map, however, shows the school building extending to the south lot line. In any case, it is likely that these areas would have been disturbed during the construction of the four story buildings next to them. The small courtyard area may well have contained outdoor facilities, even still during the early 20th century since the date of the public sewer in this part of East 5th Street is 1937. **This part of the East 5th Street half of lot 20, therefore, corresponding to 730 East 5th Street, is sensitive for archaeological remains of privies.**

The first recorded building at 341-343 East 4th Street was “Mr. Dick’s Church”, built 1826 (or earlier). The 1853 Perris map shows a frame building labeled “Presbyterian Church” at this address. The building continued to be used for religious purposes throughout its

history. Between 1884 and 1903, it was enlarged or replaced by a structure that extended to the rear lot line. The present building, erected in 1954 and serving as the auditorium and gym of Public School No. 15, covered the narrow strip on the west side of these lots that was not covered by the old chapel. **Therefore, this portion of lot 20, corresponding to 341 East 4th Street, is not sensitive for archaeological remains.**

The remaining old lots on the 4th Street side of lot 20 were originally developed for housing. With the exception of 339 East 4th Street, first built up in 1826 by William Wallace (or earlier – this is the earliest preserved tax record), the other buildings were all erected in 1838 or 1839, each by a different individual. At least one of these, John Wood, also owned other properties in the project area and was evidently a property speculator. The row of brick buildings survived until 1904 when the Public School Building was erected. The buildings at 323-325 East 4th Street were replaced in 1954 by a new building that is also part of the school. The school buildings cover approximately two-thirds of the front of the old lots. While the rear walls and the cisterns attached to the old brick dwellings would probably have been disturbed by the erection of the school buildings, the rear third of the old backyards has not been impacted by construction. **The former rear yards of 323 to 337 East 4th Street, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lots 31 and 32 – Sites 112 and 170

Pl. 35B

The first buildings on both of these lots were the shops built by C.M. Laight in 1846. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front half, approximately, of both lots, and vacant rear yards. Aside from narrow buildings along the rear lot lines, these buildings and their yards were not impacted by construction. Presently, both lots are vacant. **Lots 31 and 32, therefore, are both archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

This lot was originally part of a larger property at the corner of Avenue C and East 4th Street that was occupied by a Presbyterian Church. Lot 7501 was the vacant alley on the east side of the church. Between 1859 and 1868, the church was converted to a synagogue and two narrow wings were added at the back of the synagogue that covered approximately the rear two-thirds of lot 7501, the front being left vacant.

By 1877, the front two-thirds of lot 7501 was covered by a five story brick building, which appears on all later plans, up to the present. Tucked into the northeast corner of the yard behind this building there is (or was, until 2005), a small L-shaped, one-story shed. Since the construction of the dwelling, the yard has not been impacted by construction. The narrow wings at the rear of the synagogue that preceded the five-story dwelling may have been erected for the purpose of installing a ritual pool for the congregation’s use. The association of synagogue buildings with ritual pools, both in the basement of the synagogues themselves, or in adjoining buildings, to which an indoor connection was made, is documented (Bergoffen 1997). **Lot 7501, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual pool and a privy.**

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BLOCK 375, Lots 29 and 32 Pls. 37 and 38

Bounded by East 6th Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 5th Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 5th Street between Avenues C and D is 1937. The dates of the public sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lots 29 and 32 – Sites 240 and 241

The first building on lot 29 recorded in the tax assessments was in 1838. On lot 32, the first recorded building was in 1937. It was preceded by a stable. The footprints of the three story

buildings with basements currently standing on these lots and their yards have remained unchanged since they were first depicted on the Perris map of 1853. **Both lot 29 and 32, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and cisterns.**

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BLOCK 376, Lots 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 and 43 Pls. 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43
Bounded by East 7th Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 6th Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 7th Street between Avenues C and D is 1883. The dates of the public sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lots 9 and 10 – Sites E-96 and E-97 Pls. 39A and B

With the exception of a very small brick building in the northwest corner of lot 10 that was used as an office, these lots were not developed until between ca. 1860 and 1868. The tax assessments list stables, built by D. Codivise, on both lots in 1851, but none appears on the 1853 Perris map, which records a “Coal Yard” here. The 1868 Perris map shows five story brick buildings on the front of both lots and these buildings have survived up to the present. There is no evidence that the yard of either has been impacted by construction and **both lots 9 and 10, therefore, are sensitive for the remains of privies and cisterns.**

Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27 – Sites 242, 247, 248, 243, 244 and E-4
Pls. 41A, 40B, 41A and 41B

These lots are grouped together because with the exception of small differences at various periods in the presence or absence of sheds in the yard or small additions at the rear of the main buildings their development history has been essentially the same. Lots 21 through 25 were first built upon in 1843: lot 21 by John Turner, lots 22 and 23 by James Sparrow and lots 24 and 25 by John Sutlow. Lot 27 was developed in 1848 by William Frazee. The 1853 Perris map depicts a row of brick buildings on the front half of the lots with narrow buildings along the rear lot line of all but lot 21, whose yard is vacant. There is a small

addition, half the lot width, at the rear of the building on lot 22. The dwelling on lot 27 is slightly longer than the others. By 1903, small additions had been made to the rear of all of the buildings and a shed was erected along the rear lot line of lot 21. The footprints of these buildings and the sheds along the rear lot line have remained virtually unchanged until the present time. **Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27, therefore, are all sensitive for the remains of privies and cisterns.**

Lot 43 – Site 246 Pl. 42

The property was first developed in 1837 and a brick dwelling with the same footprint as the old building on the front of the lot is shown on the 1853 Perris map. With the exception of a few sheds and a small one story addition built in the late 19th century, the building remained substantially unchanged until the second half of the 20th century, when a one-story wing was added at the rear that covered the former yard area. Since there is no record that this one-story structure has a basement, however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 43 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 377, Lots 10, 39, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 61 Pls. 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48

Bounded by East 8th Street (N) Avenue D (E), East 7th Street (S) and Avenue C (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 7th Street between Avenues C and D is 1883. The dates of the public sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lot 10 – Site 249 Pl. 44A

This first house recorded on this lot was in 1848. The Perris map shows a brick building on approximately the front two-fifths of the lot. The maps show no construction in the rear yard or any substantial changes to the rear of the building, but there appears to be some kind of addition at the rear that is visible from the street (observed January 2008). Unless

closer inspection at some future date reveals that this addition covers the entire rear lot area, **lot 10 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 49 and 50 – Sites 115 and E-102 Pls. 44B and 45B

Both sites were first developed in 1843. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front half of the lots with frame rear additions. The building at 275 East 7th Street (lot 50) has a second small brick addition at the rear of the frame one. Both lots also have the usual narrow structures, possibly sheds, along the rear lot lines. The new rear additions depicted on the 1903 Sanborn map are made of brick and have basements. These would have negatively impacted any cistern that might have been built against the rear wall of the old buildings. But there is no evidence that the yard of either lot has been disturbed by construction. **Lots 49 and 50, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lots 52, 53, 54 and 55 – Sites 250, 251, E-104 and E-105 Pls. 45A, 46B, 46A and 47B

All four lots were developed in 1843 or 1844. The footprints of the present brick buildings, covering the front two-fifths of each of these lots is the same as in 1853. The narrow buildings along the rear lot lines of lots 52 and 53 also occupy approximately the same amount of space as those depicted on earlier maps. The buildings along the rear lot lines that formerly also existed on lots 54 and 55 are no longer shown on the 1951 and 2005 Sanborn maps. None of the yards on these four lots has been impacted by construction.

Changes have been made, however, to the rear portions of the buildings on lots 52 and 53. The 1852 Perris map depicts a shallow frame wing at the rear of the main building on each of these lots, while later maps show brick rear wings with basements that also appear to be somewhat larger than the original structures. These additions would have destroyed any cistern that might have built against the back wall of the main building or its frame rear wing.

The rear of the brick buildings on lots 54 and 55 remained essentially unchanged until at least 1920, but by 1951, five story rear wings of approximately half the lots' widths were erected along the east lot line on each of these lots. But the western half of the backs of the main buildings has not been impacted by construction and the cisterns, if constructed on this side of the buildings, could have survived.

Lots 52 and 53, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.

Lots 54 and 55 are archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.

Lot 61 – Site 252 Pl. 47A

The lot was first developed in 1842. Neither the rear of the brick building shown on the 1853 Perris map, nor its yard area has been impacted by subsequent construction. All of the maps up to the 2005 Sanborn, except for the 1913 Hyde, also show a narrow back building along the rear lot line. **Lot 61, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 387, Lot 133 Pl. 49

Bounded by East 6th Street (N) Avenue C (E), East 5th Street (S) and Avenue B (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 6th Street, between Avenues B and C is 1845.

The first house on this lot was erected in 1848. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot. This footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged up to the present time. There is a narrow building along the rear lot line. Otherwise, neither the back of the brick building nor the yard has been impacted by construction. **Lot 133, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 390, Lots 34, 39, 52 Pls. 50, 51 and 52

Bounded by East 8th Street (N) Avenue C (E), East 7th Street (S) and Avenue B (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 7th Street, between Avenues B and C is 1883. The date of the public sewer in Avenue C between 7th and 8th Streets could not be verified.

Lot 34 – Site E-117 Pl. 50A

This property, on Avenue C, was first developed by Maguire & Brady in 1846. The 1853 Sanborn map shows a brick building on the front two-thirds of the lot and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of the three story building has remained unchanged up to the present time but while the 2005 Sanborn map shows no change, there is a substantial addition at the rear, visible from the street (observed January 2008) that covers part or all of the rear yard. Until the size of this addition can be ascertained, however, **lot 34 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 39 – Site 91 Pl. 51A

James McGuire built the first recorded house on this lot in 1847. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building covering a little more than two-fifths of the front of the lot and a vacant rear yard . The one story building on the lot today is the same size as its predecessor and may not have destroyed a potential cistern associated with the earlier building. The yard has not been impacted by any construction. **Lot 39, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 52 – Site 257 Pl. 50A

The two old lots that make up lot 52 were first developed in 1847 by Edward Kimball. Subsequent construction on both lots, however, will have destroyed any backyard features associated with this occupational phase.

The 1920 and 1951 Sanborn maps show that 207 East 7th Street was almost completely covered by a two story brick building with basement that served as the synagogue of the B'nai Rappaport Anschei Dumbrowa congregation (Israelowitz 1996, 70). This building communicated with the adjoining five-story structure at 205 East 7th Street, built between 1868 and 1877 and considerably longer than its predecessor. This kind of plan, with a synagogue attached to an adjoining tenement building to have access through the basement of the sanctuary to a ritual pool in the other building, is attested elsewhere. Either building might have contained the pool, but the new Baptist Church at 205 and 207 East 7th Street, erected in 2001 will have probably destroyed or severely damaged any remains of such an installation.

The Baptist church has a different footprint from the earlier synagogue and adjoining five-story building. It extends almost to the rear lot line, covering the former yard area of 205 East 7th Street. According to the 2005 Sanborn, there is a vacant area at the rear of the lot about ten feet deep. But it is very likely that this area would also have been negatively impacted during the construction of the church. **Lot 52, therefore, is not considered archaeologically sensitive.**

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BLOCK 391, Lots 19 and 52 Pl. 53 and 54

Bounded by East 9th Street (N) Avenue C (E), East 8th Street (S) and Avenue B (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 9th Street, between Avenues B and C is 1887. The date of the public sewer in East 8th Street could not be verified.

Lot 19 – Site E-129 Pl. 54

This lot was first developed in 1848 by J.W.V.P. Mersereau. The footprint of the four story brick building first depicted on the 1853 Perris map has remained unchanged up to the present, as has its vacant rear yard. **Lot 19, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 52 – Site E-129 Pls. 53 and 54B and C

This lot was first developed in 1847-48 by J. Roberts. The footprint of the four story building on the front of the lot has remained unchanged but although none of the maps, up to the 2005 show it, there is a structure on the rear portion of the lot that extends to the west and north lot lines (observed January 2008). It was not possible to verify, however, whether the rear wing also extends to the east lot line. Unless that is determined to be the case, **lot 52 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 392, Lots 4, 16 and 34 Pls. 55 and 56

Bounded by East 8th Street (N) Avenue C (E), East 7th Street (S) and Avenue B (W)

The date of the public sewers between Avenues B and C on East 10th Street was unclear, but was in the 1800s. The date of the public sewer in Avenue B between 9th and 10th Streets is 1852. The date for the section on Avenue C between 9th and 10th Streets could not be verified.

Lot 4 – site E-130 Pl. 55A and 56 B and C

This property on Avenue B was first developed by James J. Bertine in 1849. The lot did not include the yard of the adjacent property on East 9th Street, number 302 until 1859. The brick building on lot 4 shown on the 1853 Perris map takes up nearly the entire length of the old, shorter lot and therefore, backyard features that may be found at the rear of the modern lot could perhaps be associated with the mid-19th century residents of 302 East 9th Street. The footprint of the building on lot 4 does not appear to have changed since 1853, but two stories were added at different times to the three-story building. None of the maps, up to the 2005 Sanborn, show any buildings in the rear yard. **Lot 4, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 16 – Site E-131 Pl. 55B and 56B and C

The first building on this 10th Street lot was erected by William Fanning in 1851. The brick building shown on the Perris map covers approximately half the lot’s depth and the rear yard is vacant. All subsequent maps up to the 2005 Sanborn map depict the four story building and its rear yard in the same manner. The property is currently being renovated and the extent of possible impacts to the rear of the building or its yard are unknown. Pending further investigation of these possible impacts, **lot 16 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 34 – Site E-132 Pl. 56

The first building on this lot was a shed erected by Robert L. Read in 1848. The 1853 Perris map depicts three small buildings all colored green for fire hazard and so indicating that the buildings were used for industrial or commercial purposes. These one story buildings, with additions, were still standing in 1877 but by 1884 had been replaced by a brick building that covered the front two-thirds of the lot. The rear yard of this building has not been impacted by construction. Although by ca. 1880, city water had long been available, outdoor facilities were no doubt still being used. These may well have been flushable “school sinks”. **Lot 34, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 393, Lots 10, 59 and 61 Pls. 57 and 58

Bounded by East 11th Street (N) Avenue C (E), East 10th Street (S) and Avenue B (W)

The public sewer in East 10th Street was laid in the 19th century, but the notation is unclear. The dates of the sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lot 10 – Site E-136 Pl. 58

The first building on the lot was erected in 1845-1846. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building at the rear of the lot, and the front vacant. This building was three stories. Between 1868 and 1877 it was demolished and a five story building that occupied the same footprint as the five story brick building currently on the lot was erected. This building covered entirely the former vacant area in the front three-quarters of the lot. The yard of the later building, however, has not been impacted by any subsequent construction and probably contained outdoor facilities. **Lot 10, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy (and possibly a cistern).**

Lot 59 – Site 126 Pl. 57B and 58 B and C

This lot, currently vacant, is made up of two old lots. The first recorded building at 351 East 10th Street was in 1837, and 353 East 10th Street was first developed in 1848. The Perris map depicts two brick buildings occupying the front half of the lots and vacant rear yards. Although the footprints of the buildings remained the same until they were demolished, after 1951, the three story dwelling at 351 East 10th Street was enlarged to five stories around the turn of the century. There is no evidence of other construction on this site and **lot 59, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 61 – Site 258 Pl. 57A and 58 B and C

This lot was first developed in 1843. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building has not changed

up to the present time but there have been additions along the west lot line and at the rear of the lot. The remaining parts of the yard have not been impacted by construction. **Lot 61, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

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BLOCK 397, Lots 11 and 27 Pls. 59 and 60

Bounded by East 2nd Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 1st Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East Houston and 2nd Street is 1858. The dates of the sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lot 11 – Site E-141

The tax assessments record a building on lot 11 from 1833. This lot comprises two old lots at 153 and 155 East 2nd Street. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of each lot that covered a little more than a third of the lot’s length. The rear of 153 East 2nd Avenue -- the western half of the rear of lot 11 – was occupied by a frame building, and a narrow building ran along the east lot line at the rear of 155 East 2nd Street. These three story buildings were succeeded, between 1868 and 1877, by a larger five story building that covered a little under three-quarters of the lot. This means that any remains associated with the first period of the lot’s occupation would have been destroyed by the five story building. Backyard features associated with the second building, however, have not been impacted by any subsequent construction on the lot up to the present day. **Lot 11, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 27 – Site 284

The first building recorded in the tax assessments dates to 1835. The footprint of the three story building shown on the 2005 Sanborn map, having with a short rear extension on the rear east half of the building, dates from between 1877 and 1884. The earlier Perris maps show a brick building of the same size, occupying approximately the front third of the lot,

without the small extension at the rear. Aside from a very small, one story shed, probably, on the east lot line directly behind the extension, there has been no construction in the yard. **Lot 27, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

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BLOCK 398, Lot 24 Pl. 61

Bounded by East 3rd Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 2nd Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 3rd Street appears to be 1894 but the notation is not clear.

Lot 24 – Site E-147

The first building recorded in the tax assessments is in 1842. Potential backyard features associated with the occupation of the brick buildings shown on the 1853 Perris map will have been destroyed by the five story brick building erected between 1868 and 1877. The present building has the same footprint as the one shown on the 1877 Perris and later maps. Aside from a small building in the southwest corner of the lot, the yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 24, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 399, Lot 58 Pl. 62

Bounded by East 4th Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 3rd Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 3rd Street appears to be 1894 but the notation is not clear. The date of the public sewer in Avenue B between East 3rd and East 4th Streets is 1869.

Lot 58 – Site E-149

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments is in 1854. This double-sized lot comprises addresses 157 and 159 East 3rd Street. Both are shown already with houses on them on the 1853 Perris map, which also shows two narrow back buildings at the rear of the lot, along the west and east lot lines. Back buildings then disappear until ca. 1903. The Sanborn maps of 1903, 1920 and 1951 all show the same configuration of small, one story buildings in the yard, two of which are in the same position as on the 1853 Perris map. An addition was also made to part of the rear half of the front building. Aside from these small changes most of the back of the buildings and the yard area have not been impacted by construction. The footprint of the mid-19th century, four story brick buildings, has remained unchanged up to the present day. **Lot 58, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies or cisterns.**

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BLOCK 404, Lots 5, 9, 11, 30, 31, 37, 38, 41, 42, 46, 47, 52, 53, 56, 58

Pls. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70

Bounded by East 11th Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 10th Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 10th Street is 1899; in East 11th Street, 1851; on Avenue A between East 10th and East 11th Streets, 1880, and on Avenue B, between East 10th and East 11th Streets, 1864.

Lot 5 – Site E-153 Pls. 63 and 70

The lot was first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building occupying a little less than two-thirds of the lot. The footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged up until the present day and, with the exception of a narrow building along the rear lot line, there has been no construction in the yard. **Lot 5, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

Lots 9 and 11 – Sites E-154 and E-155 Pls. 64A and B and 70

Lot 9 was first developed in 1846, and lot 11, in 1847-1848. The four story buildings on the front two thirds of these lots and their yards remained virtually unchanged until between 1920 and 1951, when one story rear wings were added to both that covered the former yards. Since there is no record that these one-story structures have basements, however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lots 9 and 11 are considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

Lots 30 and 31 – Sites E-160 and E-161 Pl. 65B and A and 70

In 1853, these lots were mostly vacant, but by 1859 there were frame buildings on both that were used for commercial or industrial purposes. The 1868 Perris map then shows five story brick buildings on the front two-thirds of the lots. On lot 31, the new building covered whatever vacant area existed between the earlier frame buildings on the lot. Small structures were erected in the rear of both lots: a narrow building running along the north lot line of lot 30, and a shed, perhaps, in the southwest corner of lot 31. Aside from these buildings, neither the rear of the five story buildings nor their yards have been impact by construction. **Lots 30 and 31, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lots 37 and 38 – Sites E-162 and E-163 Pl. 66A and 70

Commercial buildings connected with the coal yard west of these lots were erected in 1853 by Blatchford (the initial is unreadable). Between 1859 and 1868, these buildings were torn down and five story brick buildings were erected on the front half of the lots. An addition was made to the rear of the building on lot 38 ca. 1920 and a few back buildings along the lot lines existed in the rear of lot 37 during the 20th century. Aside from these structures, there have been no significant impacts to large parts of the yards of either lot. But any cistern that may have been built against the rear of the building on lot 38 will probably have been destroyed during the construction of the extension. **Lots 37 and 38, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies. Lot 37 may also be archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern.**

Lots 41 and 42 – Sites 260 and 261 Pls. 66B, 67B and 70

Both lots were first developed by John M. Ferdinand in 1852 (lot 41) and 1853 (lot 42). The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front two-fifths of the lots and vacant rear yards. Between 1903 and 1920, additions were made to the rear of both dwellings that would have damaged or destroyed any potential cisterns built against their back wall. But there is no evidence of any construction in the yards up to the present time. **Lots 41 and 42, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lots 46, 47 and 48 – Sites 260, 261 and E-165 Pls. 67A, 68B and 70

All three lots were first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings with rear frame wings occupying the front half of all three lots and vacant yards. The four story buildings on lots 46 and 47 and their yards have remained virtually unchanged, but additions to the rear of the four story building on lot 48 have completely covered the former yard. **Lots 46 and 47, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern. Lot 48 is not sensitive for archaeological remains.**

Lots 52 and 53 – Sites 262 and 263 Pls. 68A and 70

Both lots were first developed in 1845 respectively by Joseph French and William Pinchbeck (also the developer of lot 9 on this block). Neither lot has sustained any negative impacts from subsequent construction, except for a small, one-story wing added to about a third of the rear of the building on lot 53. The yards have remained vacant up to the present day. **Lots 52 and 53, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and cisterns.**

Lot 56 – Site 227 Pls. 69B and 70

The first recorded house on this lot was in 1846. The building shown on the 1853 Perris map was modified only to the extent of a shallow, one-story frame addition made to the rear of the building between 1853 and 1868. Otherwise, the building and its vacant rear yard have remained unchanged up to the present. **Lot 56, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or possibly a cistern.**

Lot 58 – Site E-169 Pls. 69A and 70

This lot was also developed by James French in 1846. It remained virtually unchanged until between 1920 and 1951, when a one story extension was built over the former yard area. Since there is no record that this one-story structure has a basement, however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 58 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

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BLOCK 405, Lots 33, 34 and 35

Pl. 71

Bounded by East 12th Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 11th Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue B, between East 11th and East 12th Streets is 1870.

Lots 33, 34 and 35

The first buildings recorded on lots 33 and 34 at 188 and 186 Avenue B, respectively, were in 1848. Masterton & Smith owned both, as well as lot 35, which they built on only in 1858. On the 1853 Perris map, these lots are part of a “Stonemason’s Yard”. Lots 33 and 34 are vacant and only part of a frame building overlaps the southwest corner of lot 35. The 1868 Perris map shows the five story brick buildings recorded in the tax assessments with the dimensions, for lot 35, of 30 by 50 feet. The building on lot 33, 188 Avenue B, has had a one story rear extension on the north lot line since at least 1884. Only a few small, one-story structures have been erected in the rear yards of 188 and 186 Avenue B, lots 33 and 34. There is a one-story building at the back of lot 35 that covers the rear half of the former yard area, but the middle of the yard, behind the five story building has remained vacant. **Lots 33, 34 and 35, therefore, are all archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

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BLOCK 406, Lots 14, 15, 34, 42, 45, 48 and 55 Pls. 72, 73, 74 and 75

Bounded by East 13th Street (N) Avenue B (E), East 12th Street (S) and Avenue A (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 13th Street between Avenues A and B is 1883. The date of the public sewer in Avenue B between East 12th and East 13th Streets is 1861. The dates of the sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lots 14 and 15 – Sites E-12 and E-180 Pls. 72A and 75

The first building on lot 14 recorded in the tax assessments was in 1845; on lot 15, it dated 1849-50. The 1853 Perris map shows a frame building with a brick facing at 272 East 13th Street (now 516 East 13th Street), and a brick building next to it marked green for hazard. Both were probably associated with the “Coal Yard” behind them. Between 1868 and 1877 the coal yard and the buildings in front of it were replaced by two five story brick buildings on the front half of the lots. Both buildings were lengthened by 1920, but a third of the yard still remained vacant. Aside from a few very small sheds at the back of the yards, neither has been substantially impacted by construction and may contain the remains of privies. Any potential cisterns built against the rear walls of the pre-1920 building phase would have been damaged or destroyed by construction. **Lots 14 and 15, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lot 34 – Site E-182 Pls. 73A and 75

The 1853 Perris map depicts two small brick buildings on the front of the lot, each covering less than a third of the lot. By 1868, a brick building was erected on the front of the lot. A one-story rear wing was added to the rear of 208 Avenue B. Aside from back buildings at the back of the lot, on the west lot line, and a few small, one story buildings in the yard, most of the rear of the five story building and the yard have not been impacted by construction. **Lot 34, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies or possibly cisterns.**

The 1853 Perris map depicts two brick buildings at 441 and 439 East 12th Street on the front third of this double lot, and part of a commercial or industrial building crossing the rear of the lot. This latter covers almost the entire rear third of the area behind 439 East 12th Street. Between 1877 and 1884, it was demolished and the yard area remained largely vacant thereafter. In the early 20th century, two narrow buildings, possibly sheds, were erected along the north lot line. The buildings on the front of the lot, however, were either demolished or very significantly altered in the late 19th century. The 1903 Sanborn map shows two five story brick buildings on the front of the lot that are much deeper than their predecessors and would have destroyed any potential cisterns. The footprint of these new buildings has survived to the present day. A small portion of the rear yard of the 1850s and later was not covered either by the early commercial/industrial buildings or the five story dwellings, and this area may still contain privies. **Lot 42, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

This lot was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front third of the lot and a commercial or industrial building at the rear, with a long yard in between. The 1884 Robinson map depicts a larger brick building on the front of the lot, covering slightly more than half the lot's length. This building is not, however, shown on later maps. Instead, the 1903 Sanborn map records the same three story building on the front of the lot as on the 1853 Perris map, but with several one story rear wings that cover the remaining lot area. Since there is no record that these one-story buildings had basements, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 45 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Both halves of this double lot were developed in 1845: 533 East 12th Street or 431 East 12th Street on the 1853 Perris map was owned by G. Stuyvesant, while the name of the individual who built up the other half at 533 East 12th Street – 431 East 12th Street on the 1853 Perris map -- is not clear. Both lots are currently vacant.

The brick building shown at 429 East 12th Street on the 1853 Perris map was succeeded by a commercial or industrial building that in 1868 completely covered the lot. By 1877, this building was also torn down and replaced by a five story brick building on the front two-thirds of the lot. This building appears on the 1884 Robinson, 1903 and 1920 Sanborn maps. No changes are depicted to the rear of the building and its yard remained vacant. Potential backyard features would therefore be associated with the period of occupation after ca. 1870.

The eastern half of lot 48, 431 on the 1853 Perris map, had three frame buildings on the front, center and rear of the lot in that year. By 1868, a new, four story brick building had been erected at the rear of the lot. Between 1877 and 1884, a new, five story brick building was erected on the front half of the lot. This would have destroyed any possible cistern attached to the rear of the earlier two story frame building. The remaining yard area between this building and the four story dwelling at the rear of the lot was not disturbed by any subsequent construction. The yard could contain privies associated with the period of occupation after ca. 1870. The existence of cisterns at the rear of the five story tenement is less likely than for earlier periods, but should perhaps not be ruled out. **Lot 49, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and possibly cisterns.**

This lot was first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot at 417 East 12th Street and a small brick building at the rear with a yard in between. A small, one story addition was made to the rear half of the front dwelling in

the late 19th century. Aside from this, neither the rear of the building nor the lot have been impacted by construction. **Lot 55, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

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BLOCK 410, Lot 16 Pl. 76

Bounded by Rivington Street (N) Ludlow Street (E), Delancey Street (S) and Eldridge Street (W)

The date of the public sewers in Rivington and Delancey Streets bordering block 410 could not be verified. The date of the public sewers in Orchard and Ludlow Streets bordering the project site are, respectively, 1869 and 1861.

Lot 16 – Site 4

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments was in 1833. On the 1868 Perris map, the brick building already shown on the front half of the lot on the 1853 Perris map, is recorded as three stories in height. The 1877 Perris map, although depicting a building of the same size, notes it as five stories, as do all later maps. The building currently standing on the lot is three stories. The maps do not record any impacts either to the rear of the building or its back yard. Because of its location next door to the former synagogue of the Roumanian-American Congregation, the basement of the building on lot 16 is considered potentially archaeologically sensitive for the remains of a Jewish ritual bath. It will be noted in the photograph that there is an addition at the rear of the building. This does not appear to extend to the lot line. Until the extent of this addition can be verified, **lot 16 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath, a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 415, Lots 23 and 36 Pls. 77 and 78

Bounded by Rivington Street (N) Allen Street (E), Delancey Street (S) and Eldridge Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Allen Street between Delancey and Rivington Streets is 1867.

Lot 23 – Site 15 Pl. 77B and 78

The first building recorded in the tax assessments is in 1831. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot at 143 Allen Street and a narrow building along the rear lot line. By 1920, the back building was replaced by a narrow, one story building running down the middle of the yard to the rear lot line. This structure is still shown on the 2005 Sanborn map. There are no other known impacts either to the rear of the two and half story brick building on the front of the lot or to its yard. **Lot 15, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 36 – Site 17 Pl. 77A and 78

The first building recorded in the tax assessments was in 1824. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building on the front of the lot with a narrow brick building or wing on its north side. By 1867, this was replaced by a five story brick building on the front two-thirds of the lot. The footprint of this building remained unchanged through 1951 and the yard remained vacant. Currently, the lot is vacant. **Lot 36, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 418, Lot 43 Pl. 79

Bounded by Broome Street (N) Eldridge Street (E), Grand Street (S) and Forsyth Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Broome Street bordering block 418 could not be verified. The date of the sewer in Eldridge Street is in the 1880s, the last digit is unclear.

Lot 43- Site 189

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessment was erected in 1825, or possibly in 1824. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot. A shallow, two-story frame wing was added at the rear by 1867. Further one story buildings, possibly sheds, were erected in the yard along the lot lines during the 20th century, but most of the yard area has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 43, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 422, Lots 42, 43, 49, 53 Pls. 80 and 81

Bounded by East Houston Street (N) Eldridge Street (E), Stanton Street (S) and Forsyth Street (W)

The date of the public sewer in Forsyth Street between East Houston and Stanton Streets is 1854. The date of the sewer in East Houston Street bordering the project site could not be verified.

Lots 42 and 43 – Site 28 Pls. 80B and 81

Both lots are located over the site of the former cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church, as depicted on both the 1853 and 1868 Perris maps, where it is labeled “Mission Church Cemetery”. The first houses recorded in the tax assessments were in 1870. These five story buildings are depicted on the 1877 Perris map on the front of the lots. Except for a small

shed in the northeast corner of the yard, the rear half of lot 42 has not been impacted by construction. A three story building erected at the rear of lot 43 between 1877 and 1891 served as a “Tailor’s Shop” in 1903. An L-shaped area between these two buildings, including the rear wall of the front building, has remained free of impacts from construction. **Lots 42 and 43, therefore, are both archaeologically sensitive for human remains as well as remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 49 – Site 199 Pls. 80A and 81

This lot, at 139 East Houston Street, is presently almost completely covered by the “Sunshine Movie Theater”. Formerly, it was the site of a German Evangelical Church and its churchyard; then a Dutch Evangelical Church, and finally a Vaudeville and “Moving Picture Theater” hall. It was first developed for housing by the Reformed Dutch Church in 1871. The lot was originally occupied by a brick building with a rear yard, but the property was completely subsumed by the theater. **Lot 49 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 53 – Site 200 Pls. 80A and 81

On the 1853 and 1868 Perris maps, this lot is part of a cemetery that was first used by the “Mission Church” and later by the “German Evangelical Church”. This lot was also first developed for housing by the Reformed Dutch Church in 1871. The 1877 Perris map depicts a five story building on the front of the lot. The rear yard was almost completely covered between 1913 and 1920 by the erection of a one-story addition. Approximately seven feet remain vacant at the rear of this lot. **Lot 53 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

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BLOCK 426, Lots 27, 28, 33, 35 and 38

Pls. 82, 83 and 84

Bounded by Stanton Street (N) Chrystie Street (E), Rivington Street (S) and Bowery (W)

Lots 27, 28, 33, 35 and 38 – Sites 50, 51, 52,53 and 54

Pls. 82B, 82A, 83B, 83A and 84

Note that “Freeman Alley”, located behind the lots on the southeast corner of the block, are not included in the area of the lots assessed here.

The two-story building on lot 27, 201 Chrystie Street, was erected between 1920 and 1951.

The three story building with one story brick rear wing on lot 28, 199 Chrystie Street, was erected between 1853 and 1868. The maps between 1868 and 1920 show it to have been occupied by the fire department. As noted in Chapter 3, part D, however, this lot is located adjacent to the former St. Philip’s Episcopal Church Cemetery, and the buildings on it have no recorded basements. Since archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, this lot is considered sensitive for human remains.

The two story building with one story rear extension at 189 Chrystie Street, lot 33, was built between 1951 and the present. The 1868 Perris map shows that the frame buildings then occupying the lot were used for a slaughter house.

Lot 35, 183 Chrystie Street is occupied by a two story building that completely covers the lot. Previously, the lot was completely occupied by two buildings containing stores and dwellings: one five stories, the other six stories in height.

The one story building on the corner, lot 38, was erected in 1994, but the lot was already completely covered by the Mills Hotel, shown on the 1903 Sanborn map.

Lot 28 is considered sensitive for human remains; lots 27, 33, 35 and 38 are not considered sensitive for archaeological remains.

BLOCK 429, Lots 18, 20, 38, 39, 43 and 49 Pls. 85, 86, 87, 88 and 89

Bounded by Second Street (N) Avenue A (E), First Street (S) and First Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East First Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A is probably the same as in the adjacent block between 2nd and 1st Avenues, 1941. The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East 1st and East 2nd Streets is 1838; on 1st Avenue it is 1870. The date of the public sewer in East 2nd Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A could not be verified.

Lot 18 – Site E-190 Pls. 85 and 89

The first building recorded on this lot at 111 East 2nd Street in the tax assessments was in 1852 or 1853. The 1853 Sanborn map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged and its yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 18, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 20 – Site E-191 Pls. 86A and 89

This lot at 115 East 2nd Street probably already had a house on it by 1837, certainly by 1839. The 1868 Perris map records that the brick building shown on the 1853 Perris map was two stories. The 1877 Perris map depicts a four story building with a four story rear wing. This building will have destroyed a cistern that might have been built on the rear wall of the earlier building. A cistern associated with this building would also have been demolished when the rear wing was extended in the late 19th century. A significant portion of the yard, however, has not been impacted by construction. Note that the yard is much lower than the level of the park adjoining the lot on the south. It is at the basement level of the building. This may mean that the yard was excavated in later times to admit light to the lower story. It may be noted that the yards of the adjoining houses are also lower than that the surface of the adjoining playground. But unless it can be demonstrated that the surface

of the present rear yard does not belong to the original building phase, **lot 20 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 38 and 39 – Sites E-195 and 296 Pls. 87A and 89

Both lots had houses on them in 1838 or 1839, according to the tax assessments. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front halves of both lots. The dwelling on lot 38, at 13 Avenue A, was either replaced or greatly extended, as the three story building with basement shown on the 1868 Perris map covers approximately two thirds of the lot. By 1884, most of the yard of lot 38 was covered by a frame building. The small, remaining vacant area on the south lot line between the brick and frame structures was built over by 1920 with the one story brick rear wing still shown on the 2005 Sanborn map. As for lot 39, at 11 Avenue A, a three story rear wing with basement and one story building on the rear lot line shown on the current Sanborn map were erected by the turn-of-century. Potential cisterns possibly associated with the earliest building phase on the lots would have been destroyed by the basements of the later additions. There is no record of basements in the one story wings at the rear of both lots however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor. **Lots 38 and 39, therefore, are considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lot 43 - Site 298 Pls. 87B and 89

This lot at 118 East 1st Street was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front third of the lot with a long brick extension at the rear that is slightly narrower than the width of the lot. The footprint of this building apparently has not changed up to the present time, nor has there been any construction in the rear yard. **Lot 43, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

This lot at 108 East 1st Street was first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot and another brick building at the rear of the lot. There is a yard between the two and a narrow vacant area behind the back building. A one-story addition was made to part of the rear of the front building at the turn of the century. The rear building was demolished between 1920 and 1951. The 2005 Sanborn map does not indicate it, but there is a wall around the rear of the property. It is unlikely that a cistern, if present, would have survived the renovations observed during the site visit (January 2008). A backyard privy might still be present, however, within the walled rear portion of the lot.

The front building was used as a synagogue at least as early as 1903, when “Jewish Church” is noted on the Sanborn map of that date. Two groups met here Chevrah Agudath Achim Anshei Mishwitz and Masas Benjamin Anshei Podhaje (Israelowitz 1996, 68). Jewish ritual pools were sometimes installed on the ground floor or basement of buildings where one or more congregations met on the upper floors. If future development on this lot entails renovations on the basement level, an archaeologist should be present to monitor the work as a ritual pool could be preserved intact under a concrete floor.

Lot 49, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or Jewish ritual bath.

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BLOCK 432, Lot 35 Pl. 90

Bounded by East 6th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 4th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 6th Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A is 1845. The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East 4th and East 5th Streets is probably 1861, although the “6” is not clear. In 1st Avenue, between East 4th and East 5th Streets, the date is 1873.

Lot 35 – Site E-197

This lot was first developed by Mrs. Schloper in 1851. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot. The footprint of this four-story store remained unchanged until the second half of the 20th century when a one-story brick wing was erected at the rear. Presently, there appears to be another addition behind the rear wing on the area depicted as vacant on the 2005 Sanborn map. Until closer inspection of this latest addition can be made to determine whether any portion of the original rear yard remains free of impacts from construction or not, **lot 35 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 434, Lots 12, 13, 15, 37 and 54 Pls. 91, 92 and 93

Bounded by East 7th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 6th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 6th Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A is 1845. In East 7th Street, it is 1869.

Lot 12 - Site E-14 Pls. 91A and 93

The first building recorded in the tax assessments of 96 East 7th Street was in 1839. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot. This two-story building appears to have been replaced or enlarged between 1877 and 1884 by a much larger building covering approximately 75% of the lot. The five-story building depicted on the

1903 Sanborn map is approximately the same size and is the same building as presently standing on the lot. Except for a small shed along the middle of the rear lot line, the maps show no construction in the rear yard. Although the building did not acquire its present footprint until ca. 1880, the possibility that the residents built a cistern can not be excluded and **lot 12, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 13– Site E-198 Pl. 91A and 93

The tax assessments first record a building on this lot at 98 East 7th Street only in 1854, although the 1853 Perris map already shows a brick building on a little more than half of the front of the lot. Between 1868 and 1877, this three story building was raised to five stories. The footprint of the building appears to be the same but it is built up to the north lot line instead of being set back, like the earlier building. The 1903 and later Sanborn maps all show the same five story dwelling with a vacant yard. **Lot 13, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern and a privy.**

Lot 15– Site E-199 Pl. 91B and 93

According to the tax assessments, the first building on this lot at 102 East 7th Street was in 1854, although the 1853 Perris map already shows a brick building on a little more than half of the front of the lot. Between 1868 and 1877, this three story building was replaced by a longer, five story dwelling. The 1903 and later Sanborn maps all show the same five story dwelling with a vacant yard. **Lot 13, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly also a cistern.**

Lot 37 – Site E-205 Pl. 92B and 93

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1845. Both this lot and lot 54 were owned by Beaty & Moore. A narrow frame building, marked green for hazard, is the only structure depicted on lot 37, 441 East 6th Street, on the 1853 Perris map. By 1868, however, a five story building was erected on the front half of the lot. Neither the footprint of this building nor the yard, which has remained vacant, has been impacted by

subsequent construction. **Lot 37, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.**

Lot 54 – Site E-209 Pl. 92A and 93

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1845. Both this lot and lot 37 were developed by the same owner, Beaty & Moore. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot. Between 1868 and 1877, the three story building was raised to four stories. By the turn of the century, a one story wing with basement was added at the rear. Had there been a cistern built on the rear wall of the building, the erection of this addition would have destroyed it. The yard, however, has never been built upon. **Lot 54, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 435, Lots 4, 5, 10, 11, 22, 35, 36 and 52 Pls. 94, 95, 96 and 97

Bounded by East 8th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 7th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East 7th and East 8th Streets is 1904; in 1st Avenue, it is in the 1860s – the last digit is unclear. In East 7th Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A, the date of the public sewer is 1869. The date of the sewer in East 8th Street, bordering block 435, could not be verified.

Lots 4 and 5 – Sites E-210 and E-211 Pls. 94 and 97

Both of these lots on 1st Avenue were first developed in 1853, both by investors who owned a number of lots in the neighborhood. One of the Stuyvesants owned lot 4, and John Wood, lot 5.

The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front half of both lots. There is no evidence for any impacts from construction either to the rear of the five story building on lot 4, at 122 1st Avenue or to its yard. There were, however, two episodes of construction in

the rear of the five story building on lot 5, 124 1st Avenue. The 2005 Sanborn depicts a one story addition at the rear that completely covers the former yard. Since there is no record of basements in the rear wings on lot 5, however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **both lots 4 and 5 are considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns and privies.**

Lots 10, 11 and 22 – Sites E-212, E-15 and E-16 Pls. 95A, 96A and 97

All three lots at 92, 94 and 116 St. Mark's Place were developed by John Wood: lots 10 and 11 in 1852 and lot 22 in 1851-52. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front of these lots and vacant rear yards. There are no known impacts from construction either to the rear of these five story buildings or to their yards, which have remained vacant. **Lots 10, 11 and 22, therefore, are all archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 35 and 36 – Sites E--16 and E-220 Pls. 95B and 97

These two lots on Avenue A were both developed in 1859. The 1868 Perris map shows a four story brick building on the front of lot 35, 115 Avenue A, and a five story brick building on the front of lot 36, 113 Avenue A. Between 1913 and 1920, narrow one story sheds were erected along the north and south lot lines in the yards of both properties. Aside from these minor additions, neither the rear of the stores and dwellings on the front of these lots nor their yards have been impacted by construction. **Lots 35 and 36, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 52 – Site 269 Pls. 96B and 97

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1845. The brick building depicted on the 1853 Perris map on the front of this lot at 101 East 7th Street remained unchanged until ca. 1920 when a new, larger four story building replaced the earlier and smaller three story building. This building serves as the rectory for St. Stanislas

Roman Catholic church, next door. Although a cistern connected to the earlier building would have been destroyed when the present building was erected, there is no evidence for any impacts to the rear yard. **Lot 52, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 436, Lots 8, 11, 16, 20, 25 and 52 Pls. 98, 99, 100 101 and 102
Bounded by East 9th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 8th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 8th and East 9th Streets is 1865. The dates of the public sewers in the other streets surrounding block 436 could not be verified.

Lots 8 and 11 – Sites 232 and E-229 Pls. 98A and B and 102

The first building recorded on lot 11, 410 East 9th Street, was in 1845. The address of lot 8 was not listed separately in the 1850s but in 1855 there are two houses recorded on the neighboring lot, and perhaps one of these is the building on this lot. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front of both properties. Aside from a small, one story addition at the rear of the building on lot 8, 404 East 9th Street, the footprints of these buildings have remained unchanged. There is a narrow, one story shed along the rear lot line of lot 8, 410 East 9th Street, but aside from this small structure, there has been no construction in the rear yard of either property. **Lots 8 and 11, therefore, are both archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 16 – Site E-231 Pl. 99A and 102

The first building recorded in the tax assessments was in 1847. It was a store. The 1853 Perris map records a brick building set well back from the street that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. By 1868, this building at 418 East 9th Street was replaced by a five story brick building on the front two-thirds of the lot, approximately,

with a vacant rear yard. Between 1920 and 1951, a sixth story was added. Aside from this renovation, and the erection of a very small shed in the southeast corner of the lot, there have been no impacts from construction either to the rear of the building or to its backyard. **Lot 16, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 20 – Site E-231 Pls. 99B and 102

The tax assessments record a building on this lot from 1847. Like lot 16, the 1853 Perris map also shows a brick building on lot 20 set well back from the street that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. By 1868, this building at 424 East 9th Street was replaced by a five story brick building on the front of the lot with a vacant rear yard. In 1903, the building was a bakery; in 1920, it was occupied by a “Polish Daily Newspaper”, and in 1951, by a tin shop. Through all these various uses, the footprint of the building remained unchanged and, aside from two very small one story sheds at the rear of the lot, the yard remained vacant. **Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 25 – Site E-232 Pls. 101 and 102

The first building on this lot, according to the tax assessments, was in 1853. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot and a frame building at the rear with a yard in between. The back building was torn down before 1884 and, except for a very small shed at the rear of the lot, the yard was not impacted by any later construction. The footprint of the four story building on the front of the lot also remained unchanged. **Lot 25, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 52 – Site E-234 Pls. 100 and 102

Lot 52 comprises three house lots at numbers 95 and 97 St. Mark’s Place, and the double lot at 99 and 99 ½ St. Mark’s Place. All of the lots were first developed in 1840.

The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings at the front of the lots, but the map is damaged across the section showing the rear yards. It appears that 95 and 97 St. Mark's Place (lots 44 and 43, respectively) had back buildings. The picture is clear on the 1868 Perris, with all three front buildings shown as three stories in height. Numbers 95 and 97 St. Mark's Place have two-story brick rear wings that are half the lot width.

None of the later maps, beginning with the 1884 Robinson, show any rear wings or back buildings or even sheds behind the brick buildings on the front of lot 52. The buildings at 95 and 97 St. Mark's Place were raised to four and five stories, respectively, between 1868 and 1877. Number 95 St. Mark's Place was then also raised to five stories by 1903. The footprint of these two buildings has remained unchanged up to the present and their yards have not been impacted by construction.

The three story brick building at 99 St. Mark's Place shown on the 1868 Perris map was replaced, by 1877, by a larger, five story brick building. This building would have destroyed any cistern connected to the earlier building, and could possibly have had its own cistern. The yard area behind this building has not been built upon.

Lot 52, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.

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BLOCK 437, Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 38, 43 Pls. 103, 104, and 105

Bounded by East 10th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 9th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East 9th and East 10th Streets is 1888. The dates of the public sewer in East 9th Street could not be verified.

Lot 27 – Site E-241 Pls. 103A and 105

This lot was first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard (139 Avenue A on that map). By 1868, a second

four story building was erected on the rear of the lot. The front, four story building, served as a store and dwelling; the rear, as a dwelling. Subsequent maps show no changes to the footprints of either building, nor do they record any construction in the yard between the two buildings. **Lot 27, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privies.**

Lot 28 – Site E-242 Pls. 103 and 105

This lot at 151 Avenue A was first developed in 1850-1851. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot, set back from the street. This four story building was replaced between 1868 and 1877 by a larger five story building that would have destroyed any cistern attached to the earlier dwelling. The ca. 1868-1877 building, however, may have had its own cistern. Later maps show no changes in the footprint of this building. The 1903 Sanborn map records two narrow, one story sheds along the north and south lot lines in the yard. These are not depicted on later maps, nor is there any other evidence of construction in the yard. **Lot 28, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or possibly a cistern.**

Lots 29 and 30 – Sites E-243 and E-244 Pls. 103 and 105

These lots were first developed in 1853, according to the tax assessments, but the 1853 Perris map does not yet depict any building on lot 33, 135 Avenue A on that map, but does show a brick building on the front of lot 30, at 133 Avenue A. The 1868 Perris map records a five story building on the front of both 149 and 147 Avenue A and another five story building at the rear with vacant yards in between. The same configuration is shown on all later maps. There is no evidence of any changes to the footprints of either building, and only small sheds in the yard depicted on the 1903 Sanborn map. Otherwise there was no construction in the yards. **Lots 29 and 30, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.**

Lots 33, 38 and 43 – Site E-245 Pls. 103B, 104B, 104A and 105

The first buildings on lots 38 and 43, according to the tax assessments, date to 1853. The Perris map of that year shows brick buildings on the front half of all these three lots on East 9th Street. The footprints of the four store buildings have remained unchanged up to the present. There are several narrow one story sheds along the west, east and north lot lines at the rear of 439 East 9th Street. First depicted on the 1903 Sanborn, these appear on all subsequent maps. There is also a narrow, U-shaped shed at the rear of 419 East 9th Street. No back buildings are depicted at the rear of 420 East 9th Street. Aside from these small structures, the yards of these three lots have not been impacted by construction. **Lots 33, 38 and 43, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.**

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BLOCK 438, Lots 10, 39, 40, 43, 44 Pls. 106, 107, 108 and 109

Bounded by East 11th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 10th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 10th Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A is in the 1890s – the last digit is unclear, and in East 11th Street, the date is 1851.

Lot 10 – Site 102 Pls. 106A and 109

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessments was in 1851. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. This building appears to have the same footprint as the one depicted on the 1877 Perris map, but the latter is five stories. The five story building and its yard have not been impacted by construction. There is (or was) a small, one story shed on the rear lot line throughout the 20th century. **Lot 10, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 39 and 40 – Sites E-255 and E-256 Pls. 107B, 107A and 109

These lots at 277 and 275 East 10th Street were both first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of both lots and vacant rear yards. These buildings were replaced between 1868 and 1877 by larger five story buildings that covered the front three-quarters, approximately, of each of these lots. These buildings would have destroyed any cistern associated with the earlier building but could have had their own cisterns. The 1903 and later Sanborn maps depict small narrow sheds along the east lot line in the yards. There is no evidence of any impacts to the rear of the five story buildings on the lot or to their yards, which are currently vacant. **Lots 39 and 40, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and possibly cisterns.**

Lots 43 and 44 – Sites E-247 and E-258 Pls. 106B, 108A and 109

These lots at 269 and 267 East 10th Street were both first developed in 1845-1846. The three story buildings depicted on the 1853 and 1868 Perris maps standing on the front half of these lots were replaced before 1877 with larger brick buildings that covered approximately the front three-quarters of each lot. These buildings would have destroyed any cistern associated with the earlier building but could have had their own cisterns. There is no evidence of any subsequent impacts to the rear of these buildings or to their yards, which have remained largely vacant. The 1903 and later Sanborn maps record narrow one story sheds at the rear of the yards but no substantial construction. **Lots 43 and 44, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and possibly cisterns.**

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BLOCK 439, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34

Pls. 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114

Bounded by East 12th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 11th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 11th Street between 1st Avenue and Avenue A is 1851; in East 12th Street, the date is 1910. The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 11th and East 12th Streets is 1866.

The entire central portion of this block was formerly occupied by the “Old Calvary Cemetery”, a Catholic cemetery owned by St. Patrick’s Cathedral. Some burials on the 1st Avenue and 11th Street sides of the block were removed in 1864 presumably to make way for the first buildings recorded in the tax assessments on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in 1867 (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 159). All the buildings were five stories and measured 25 by 54 feet except for the building on lot 2, which was recorded as 23 by 54 feet. The church finally sold the property ca. 1912 by which time it had been abandoned “for several years” (New York Times 1912, XXI). As noted above in Chapter 3, section D, five thousand interments were removed to the Calvary Cemetery in Flushing, Queens, in 1909, although there are no records of the names of those reinterred (Ibid.). In view of the fact that burials are sometimes missed and human remains may survive on former cemetery sites, however, all the lots on this block are considered potentially sensitive for human remains (LPC 4/10/2008).

Lot 1 – Site E-17 Pls. 110 A and B, 113, and 439

The 2005 Sanborn map shows, and the site visit conducted on January 7th confirmed, that this lot on the corner of 1st Avenue and East 11th Street is completely covered by a five story building at the front and a two-story rear extension. These building are currently occupied by a mosque. The lot was already covered by buildings in 1877, including the original building. Since, however, archaeological remains may survive below slab

construction, and these buildings have no recorded basements, **lot 1 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 – Sites E-260, E-261, E-262, E-263 and E-264

Pls. 110B, 113 and 114

These lots on 1st Avenue were all part of a large cemetery that occupied the center of the block until the early 20th century. On the 1884 Robinson map it is just labeled “Roman Catholic Cemetery” but on the 1903 Sanborn map it is named the “Old Calvary Cemetery”. By 1920, the western half was covered by a large structure, while the eastern half was built over by 1951. Lots 2 through 6 are all vacant on the 1853 Perris map but by 1868, there were five story buildings standing on the front half of all of these properties.

The first building recorded in the tax assessments on lot 2 was in 1867. The footprint of the building on the front of lot 2, 184 1st Avenue, has not been impacted by subsequent construction. There was a shed at the rear of the lot during the early 20th century, but by 1951 this was removed. The 1951 and 2005 Sanborn maps depict the yard as vacant. **Lot 2, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a cistern or privy.**

A small one story wing taking up half the lot width was added to the rear of the building at 186 1st Avenue between 1877 and 1884. This is the only change to the building’s footprint. Several narrow, one story sheds have stood in the yard at different times along the rear lot line and currently, along the north lot line in the back of the yard. There is no evidence for any substantial impacts to the remainder of the yard or to the rear of the five story building. **Lot 3, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a cistern or privy.**

The rear of the building on lot 4 at 188 1st Avenue was completely built over between 1877 and 1884. The additions are shown on all subsequent maps. **Lot 4 is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Early in the 20th century, two small additions were made to the rear of the five story building on lot 5 at 190 1st Avenue that extend almost the entire width of the building. These will probably have damaged if not destroyed any potential cistern built against the basement wall of the building. There were narrow, one story sheds running along the south and east (rear) lot lines that were demolished between 1920 and 1951. Aside from these, the yard has not been impacted by construction. The 2005 Sanborn map depicts it as vacant. **Lot 5, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy.**

Between 1877 and 1884, a two story wing was added to the rear of the building on lot 6 at 192 1st Avenue and a two story brick building was erected at the rear of the lot. Aside from the construction of a small, narrow shed in the southeast corner of the lot, a significant portion of the rear yard has remained vacant. Approximately half of the rear of the building was not impacted by the construction of the two story rear wing and a cistern might still be preserved, attached to the rear of the remaining portion. **Lot 6, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 26 – Site 140 Pl. 111A, 113 and 114

This lot was also part of the Roman Catholic Cemetery that occupied most of block 439 in the second half of the 19th century. Lot 26 was not developed until the early 20th century when Mary Help of Christians Church and later its grade school, on East 12th and East 11th Streets, respectively, were erected. These institutions cover almost every part of lot 26. The narrow vacant strips between the church and school and the north, west and east lot lines will no doubt have been disturbed during the construction of these buildings as well as of Public School No. 60, erected in 1923, on lot 17, bordering lot 26 on the west. **Lot 26, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 27 – Site 103 Pls. 111A, 113 and 114

The four story “Rectory” at 440 East 12th Street appears to be the same building as represented on the 1853 Sanborn map. A one story rear addition was made to this four story building at the turn of the 19th century. The addition, which was removed after 1920, covered almost the entire lot area. The disturbance in this very narrow area will probably have negatively impacted any potential backyard installations. **Lot 27, therefore, is not sensitive for archaeological remains.**

Lot 28 - Site E-265 Pls. 111B, 113 and 114

This lot corresponding to 191 and 193 Avenue A is currently completely covered by four story buildings at the front of the lot and one story rear wings at the rear (444 East 12th Street). The footprints of the four story buildings on the front of the lot appear to be the same as depicted on the 1853 Perris map. By 1877, 191 Avenue A was completely covered. The remainder was covered between 1891 and 1903. The additions are shown on all subsequent maps, up to the 2005 Sanborn. **Lot 28, therefore, is not sensitive for archaeological remains.**

Lot 30 – Site E-266 Pls. 111B, 113 and 114

The footprint of the four story building on the front of the lot is probably the same as that shown on the 1853 Perris map. The rear of this building, however, and its yard, were negatively impacted by subsequent construction. Lot 30 was completely covered between 1877 and 1884 by the one story extension that was erected over the former yard. This configuration is shown on all subsequent maps up to the 2005 Sanborn. **Lot 30, therefore, is not sensitive for archaeological remains.**

Lot 31 – Site 103 Pls. 111B, 113 and 114

Most of this lot is currently occupied by a parking lot. There is a one story building that covers approximately the rear third of the area. Lot 31 comprises two former house lots at

187 and 185 Avenue A. Both were first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front half of the lots and vacant rear yards. The 1903 Sanborn map indicates that these four story buildings were both used as stores and dwellings: 187 Avenue A was occupied by a “Wire Worker” and 185 Avenue A by a “Confectioner”. There were one story sheds and back buildings along the west and south lot lines and running down the middle of the lot. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts a one story addition at the rear of 185 Avenue A that covers almost the entire area of the former yard behind this building. The central third of the yard of 187 Avenue A, however, has not been impacted by construction, nor the area formerly occupied by the rear walls of these buildings. **Lot 31, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.**

Lot 33 – Site 103 Pls. 112B, 113 and 114

This lot, at 183 Avenue A, was first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot and a vacant rear yard. Shown as four stories on the 1868 Perris map, the building was raised to five stories by 1877. The 1903 to 1951 Sanborn maps show two narrow one story sheds on the north and south lots lines at the rear of the yard. Currently, the lot is vacant. The rear of the five story building was not impacted by construction, nor was most of its yard area. **Lot 33, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy**

Lot 34 – Site 103 Pls. 112B, 113 and 114

This lot comprises old house lots at 175, 177, 179 and 181 Avenue A and 439 and 441 East 11th Street. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on all these lots.

The house on the corner backed against a dwelling on East 11th Street and therefore had no yard or any space to construct a cistern.

The four story building on the old lot at 439 East 11th Street was torn down and replaced by a longer, one story building. This would probably have destroyed or disturbed a potential

cistern located on the rear wall of the old building. Although part of the yard was covered by the new building, a portion at the northwest corner of 34 was not impacted by construction.

A one story building was erected behind the small dwelling at 441 East 11th Street, but the rear wall of the building and a narrow yard area immediately behind it were not impacted by construction.

The buildings on the remaining old lots at 177 to 181 Avenue A were raised to five stories between 1868 and 1877. They contained both stores and dwellings. There is no evidence that the yards of these buildings were impacted by construction. They remained largely vacant except for a couple of sheds at the rear of 179 and 177 Avenue A.

Thus, the former yards of 181, 179 and 177 Avenue A are archaeologically sensitive for cisterns or privies; the former yard behind 439 East 11th Street is archaeologically sensitive for a privy; the former yard behind 441 East 11th Street is archaeologically sensitive for a cistern or privy, and 175 Avenue A is not archaeologically sensitive

Lot 34, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies

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BLOCK 440, Lots 6, 35, 36 Pls. 115 and 116

Bounded by East 13th Street (N) Avenue A (E), East 12th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 12th and East 13th Streets is 1852. The date of the public sewer in Avenue A between East 12th and East 13th Streets could not be verified.

Lot 6 – Site E-267 Pls. 115B and 116

The 1853 Perris map depicts two frame buildings on the lot that did not extend the entire width of the lot, and part of a frame building at the rear of the lot, overlapping from an adjacent property. By 1868, these structures were replaced by a four story brick building on the front of the lot. The 1903 Sanborn map depicts two one-story sheds at the rear of the lot along the north and south lot lines. By 1920, a one-story addition was erected at the rear of the main building and the rear-most portion of the lot was vacant. This configuration, with the four-story building at the front of the lot, is still shown on the 2005 Sanborn map. Since portions of the rear of the lot have not been impacted by construction, **lot 6 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 35 and 36 – Sites E-276 Pls. 115A and 116

Brick buildings were erected on the front half of these lots at 201 and 199 Avenue A, respectively, by 1853. These four-story structures are then shown on all subsequent maps. There were one-story sheds along the north, south and rear (west) lot lines, but most of the yards on these lots remained vacant and free of impacts from construction. A small addition was made at the rear of the building on lot 35 that might have damaged or destroyed a potential cistern. **Lot 35, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy, while lot 36 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 443, Lots 47, 49, 51, 52, 54 Pls. 117, 118, 119, 120 and 121

Bounded by East 2nd Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 1st Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 1st Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1941.

In the first half of the 19th century, the center of this block was occupied by a Methodist cemetery. Since we do not know the exact shape of the cemetery prior to the erection of the houses on East 1st Street and the possibility that their rear yards overlap some of the area formerly occupied by the burials, all the lots on this block are considered potentially sensitive for human remains.

Lot 47 – Site E-282 Pls. 117 and 121

This lot at 60 East 1st Street was first developed in 1829. The 1853 Perris map depicts a frame building on the front of the lot and a frame building marked green for hazard at the rear, with a third small and narrow building in between, on the east lot line. By 1877, these buildings were replaced by a five story brick building on the front of the lot covering approximately three-fifths of the property. This building is shown on all subsequent maps until 1951. The 2005 Sanborn map depicts a four story building but of the same size, and there is currently a four-story building on the lot with a modern façade. While the rear portion of the five story building may have been impacted by construction or alteration associated with the creation of the four-story structure, the rear yard has not been impacted. **Lot 47, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy.**

Lot 49 – Site E-283 Pls. 118B and 121

The first building erected on this lot, according to the tax assessments, was between 1834 and 1836. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front two-fifths of this lot at 56 East 1st Street, and a deep vacant rear yard. A small addition at the rear of the building is depicted on the 1884 Robinson map. By 1920, this building was replaced by a six story

store and dwelling that covered most of the lot. The 2005 Sanborn depicts a six story building covering the entire lot, but the building on the lot today is four stories and was erected in 2002. **Lot 49 is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 51 – Site E-284 Pls. 118A and 121

This lot at 52 East 1st Street was first developed in 1834. The tax assessment of that year records that there was a shop and possibly three buildings on the lot, although the notation is not clear. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building at the front of the lot and a deep rear yard. This two story building was replaced by 1877 with a five story brick structure that covered the front two-thirds of the lot and had a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present and, except for a very small shed in the northwest corner of the yard, the rear of the lot has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 51, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 52 – Site E-285 Pls. 119A and B and 121

This lot at 50 East 1st Street was first developed in 1833. Charles Griffin was the owner of this lot and also the property at 46 East 1st Street (lot 54, below). The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and part of a brick building overlapping the northwest corner of the lot. This two story building was replaced between 1868 and 1877 by a five story brick building that covered the front three-fifths of the lot. This building is shown on all subsequent maps up to the present. Except for a small shed in the northeast corner of the lot, the rear yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 52, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy or possibly a cistern.**

This lot at 46 East 1st Street was first developed in 1834. The 1853 Perris map shows a frame building on the front half of the lot and a small brick building on the northeast corner. This two story building and the three story building at the rear of the lot were replaced between 1868 and 1877 by a five story brick building that covered the front three-fifths of the lot. This building is shown on all subsequent maps. Except for a small one story shed in the northeast corner of the lot, the rear yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 54, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 444, lots 3, 20, 21, 33, 34, 38, 39, 42 Pls. 122, 123, 124, 125 and 126

Bounded by East 3rd Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 4th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 2nd Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1852. On 2nd Avenue between East 2nd and East 3rd Streets, the date of the public sewer is 1900. The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between 2nd and 3rd Streets is 1870. In East 3rd Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues the date could not be verified.

Lot 3 – Site E-292 Pls. 122A and 126

This lot comprises two old house lots at 42 and 44 2nd Avenue that were first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front two-thirds of the lot and a vacant rear yard. A “Tammany Club” was housed at 42 2nd Avenue ca. 1903. The Sanborn map of that year records that 44 2nd Avenue was occupied by a rectory by that date, as it is still today. The 1920 Sanborn map shows that a connection was made between the two buildings by that time. The footprint of this three story building has remained unchanged up to the present time and its yard has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 3, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 20 and 21 – Site 271 Pls. 122B and 126

The first houses on these lots were erected in 1839. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front of both properties. The three-story building at 62 East 3rd Street (lot 20) is shown with a small frame addition on the 1853 Perris map. Between 1891 and 1903 a large three story addition was made the rear of the building. A one story shed shown along the rear lot line on the 1951 Sanborn is still depicted on the 2005 Sanborn. The rear of the 19th century building will have been impacted by later construction but there is no evidence of any impacts in the yard.

The footprint of the three story building at 64 East 3rd Street (lot 21) was altered between 1853 and 1868 by the addition of a three story rear wing that covered another third of the lot, A cistern could, however, have been built at the rear of this building. The rear yard has remained vacant and has not been impacted by construction.

Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy while lot 21 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy or cistern.

Lot 33 – Site E-293 Pls. 123A and 126

The first preserved record of a building on this lot is dated 1843. The 1853 Perris map records a narrow brick building on the front of the lot with a frame rear wing that covers the western half of the central part of the lot and the rear quarter of the lot, approximately. This two story building is labeled “slaughter house” on the 1868 Perris map and depicted as fully made of brick. It was replaced by 1877 by a five story building that covered the front two-thirds of the lot. The footprint of the five story store and dwelling has remained unchanged up until the present and the yard has remained vacant. **Lot 33, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 34 – site E-293 Pls. 123B, 124B and 126

Lot 34, on the corner of East Third Street and 1st Avenue, comprises addresses 90-92 East Third Street and 43 to 49 1st Avenue. Most of the lot was first developed as an industrial site in 1837 by E.D. Suttin. The tax assessments of that year record a “Factory and Engine” at 49 and 47 1st Avenue and sheds on the remainder of the lot (43 and 45 1st Avenue) that belonged to Thomas Harrison. By 1853, the entire lot was occupied by the buildings of the “Paris dyeing & Printing Works” and part of a “Soap Manufactory”, all marked in green for hazard.

With the exception of a five story brick building on the corner at 49 1st Avenue, the factory buildings were torn down by 1868. Between 1868 and 1877 they were replaced by a row of five story brick buildings on the front of the lots with rear yards. In view of the date of their construction, these buildings would not have been equipped with cisterns, but may still have had privies in the yards. The stores and dwellings at 47-49 1st Avenue were occupied by “Provisions” sellers ca. 1903 and the rear of both of these old lots was covered by additional buildings. A later one story building at the rear of 49 1st Avenue, depicted on the 2005 Sanborn, and which covers the former yard area, has a basement. The rear of 43 and 45 1st Avenue have remained largely free of construction, except for a few sheds. Since archaeological remains may survive below slab construction, the rear of 47 1st Avenue may be archaeologically sensitive. **Lot 34, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for privies.**

Lots 38 and 39 – Sites E-294 and E-295 Pl. 124A and 126

These lots were both first developed with stores. The earliest record of a building on lot 38, at 41 1st Avenue, is ca. 1829-1832, while the first building at 39 1st Avenue is dated 1833. In 1853, a “Soap Manufactory” building covered the entire lot area except for a small inner courtyard towards the rear. The manufacture was torn down and replaced by 1877 by two five story brick buildings on the front of the lots. In view of the date of their construction, these buildings would not have been equipped with cisterns, but may still have had privies

in the yards. The 1903 Sanborn map shows the rear yards of these stores and dwellings crowded with one story sheds over most of their area. There was an “Umbrella maker” at 39 1st Avenue. **Lots 38 and 39 are considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lot 42 – Site 104 Pls. 125 and 126

This lot comprises two old lots at 33 and 35 1st Avenue. The first houses are recorded in ca. 1829-1832, and 1833. The 1853 Perris map depicts a single brick building with a frame rear wing covering the entire area of the modern lot. This building was replaced between 1868 and 1877 as follows: a five story building with basement that completely covered the old lot at 33 1st Avenue, and a five story building on the front two-thirds of 35 1st Avenue leaving a vacant rear yard. The 1903 Sanborn map shows a one story shed along the rear of the yard of 35 1st Avenue. By the mid-20th century, these buildings were replaced by the one and two story structures that presently occupy the lot. The rear of 35 1st Avenue appears to have remained vacant and this part of **lot 42, therefore is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy**

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BLOCK 445, lots 3, 16, 17, 33 Pls. 127, 128 and 129

Bounded by East 4th Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 3rd Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 3rd and East 4th Streets is 1854. The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 3rd and East 4th Streets is 1873. The date of the sewer in East 4th Streets between 2nd and 1st Avenues could not be verified.

Lot 3 – Site E-297 Pls. 127 and 129

This lot was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a narrow rear extension on the front half of the lot. This four story building is depicted on subsequent maps through 1920. The 1951 Sanborn map records a five story building on the

front of the lot containing an upholsterer's shop, with a one-story rear wing half the lot's width, extending to the rear lot line. The north half of this rear portion of the lot has remained vacant. A potential cistern will have been negatively impacted by construction, but a privy may have survived in the unbuilt portion at the rear of the lot. **Lot 3, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 16 and 17 – Sites 272 and E-299

Pls. 128B and 129

These lots at 100 and 102 East 4th Street were both first developed in 1848. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings on the front two-fifths of the lots and vacant rear yards. These three story buildings are depicted on the 1903 Sanborn map with one story rear additions with basements. The additions would have destroyed potential cisterns attached to the rear foundation wall of the original buildings.

The 1920 Sanborn map indicates the existence of a “club” on the basement and first floor of the dwelling at 100 East 4th Street (lot 16). By 1951, this building was occupied by a synagogue. The rear yard has remained vacant up to the present. The Mikvah of East Side at 311 East Broadway was also known as the “Downtown Jewish Women’s Club and mikvah” (Bergoffen 1997, Fig. 14). Thus the existence of a “club” at 100 East 4th Street, followed by (or concurrent with) a synagogue, raises the possibility that a Jewish ritual bath may have been located in the basement of the building.

The dwelling at 102 4th Street (lot 17) was raised to four stories between 1920 and 1951 and a large, two story wing was added at the rear. A large portion of the rear yard, however, has remained vacant.

Lot 16, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a Jewish ritual bath and a privy. Lot 17 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.

Lot 33 – Site E-301

Pls. 128A and 129

This lot at 57th 1st Avenue was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Sanborn map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot that is narrower than the lot width and has a rear wing as deep as the front portion of the building. Between 1868 and 1877, this building was replaced by a five story structure on the front two-thirds of the lot. The 1920 Sanborn map shows a small one story building in the middle of the yard behind the five story store and dwelling. Aside from this small structure, there is no evidence of any other building in the yard, nor has the rear of the main building, erected in the 1870s, been impacted by construction. **Lot 33, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 446, lot 6

Pls. 130 and 131

Bounded by East 5th Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 4th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 4th and East 5th Streets is 1856.

Lot 6 – Site E-312

Pls. 130A and 131

The lot was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Sanborn map shows a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. This three story dwelling had a “club” on its first floor in 1903. Between 1891 and 1903, a shallow, one story rear with a basement was constructed at the rear of the main building. This would have negatively impacted a potential cistern. The maps, however, do not record any construction in the yard up until the present time. **Lot 6, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 447, lot 19 Pls. 130 and 131

Bounded by East 6th Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 5th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 6th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1853.

Lot 19 – Site E-317 Pls. 130B and 131

The lot was first developed with a five story measuring 25 X 54 feet, erected in 1862. The Perris maps of 1868 and 1877 depict the building in green for hazard, indicating that it was at least partly used for commercial or industrial purposes. The 1884 Robinson map shows the building with a short extension at the rear on the east half of the building. One story sheds were erected along the south and west lot lines around the turn of the century. Given the evidence for impacts to the rear of the building and in the yard, **Lot 19 is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

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BLOCK 448, lots 16, 18, 31, 40, 47, 49 Pls. 132, 133, 134 and 135

Bounded by East 7th Street (N) First Avenue (E), East 6th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 6th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1853. The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 6th and East 7th Streets is 1866. The date of the public sewer in East 7th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues could not be verified.

Lots 16 and 18 – Sites E-323 and 273 Pls. 132A, 132B and 135

The first houses recorded on these lots in the tax assessments were in 1836. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front half of these lots, set back from the street, and vacant rear yards. These buildings are still standing on the lots. Between 1891 and 1903, additions were made to the rear of both buildings. The structure on the back of 64 7th St., lot 16, appears to be frame. At 68 East 7th St., lot 18, the addition was one story and

had a basement. Unlike the present one story rear wing, first shown on the 1920 Sanborn map, the earlier addition was shallower but extended the width of the building. Although the potential cisterns at the back of these buildings may have been impacted by construction, there is no evidence of any disturbance in the rest of the yard area behind the buildings. **Lots 16 and 17, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lot 31 – Site E-325 Pls. 133A and 135

This property, at 105 1st Avenue, was first developed in 1853. The Perris map of that year shows a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. Between 1891 and 1903, a two story wing was added at the rear of the five story store and dwelling. By 1951, a second two-story wing was added that covered the remaining yard area. **Lot 31 is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lot 40 – Site E-328 Pls. 133B and 135

This lot at 331 East 6th Street was first developed in 1853. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot and a vacant yard. Between 1877 and 1884, a small wing was added the east half of the rear of the building. This was followed, by 1891, with a second small wing on the other half of the rear of the building. The first wing was brick; the second is depicted as frame, on the 1891 Bromley map. The 1903 Sanborn map records that the first was four stories and the second, one story, both with basements. These additions would have negatively impacted a potential cistern built on the rear wall of the building. But aside from a small shed in the northeast corner of the lot, the yard has not been built upon. Although the sewer was laid in the same year as the lot was first developed, the earliest residents of this dwelling may still have used a privy for some years before the tenement was connected. **Lot 40, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

These lots were also first developed in 1853 with narrow brick houses set back from the street and vacant rear yards. They were part of a row of three story buildings which, with various renovations, have survived up to the present. The dwellings at 317 and 313 East 6th Street, lots 47 and 49, respectively, have not been impacted by any construction either at the rear of the buildings or in the yards. Like lot 40, these dwelling may have included cisterns and privies in spite of the fact that a sewer was laid in the same year as the building was completed. Because of the lack of any evidence of disturbance, **both lots 47 and 49 are considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies and cisterns.**

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BLOCK 449, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 28, 40, 41, 42, 46, 53 Pls. 136, 137, 138, 139 and 140
Bounded by St. Mark's Place (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 7th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 7th and East 8th Streets is in the 1860s – the last digit was not legible. The dates of the public sewers in the other streets surrounding this block could not be verified.

Lot 12, at 46 St. Mark’s Place, was first developed in 1850. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building set back from the street and covering approximately half of the lot, and a vacant rear yard. Between 1868 and 1877, a shallow three story wing was added to the rear of the four story main building. There is no other evidence of impacts from construction either to the rear of this dwelling or to its yard. **Lot 12, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 13 – Site E-340

Pls. 136A and 140

Lot 13, at 48 St. Mark's Place, was first developed in 1841. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a rear wing set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this four story dwelling and its three story rear wing has remained unchanged up to the present time. Since at least 1903, it has been occupied by a German Methodist Episcopal church on the first floor, with dwellings on the other floors. There is no other evidence of impacts from construction either to the rear of this building or to its yard. **Lot 13, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 14 – Site E-341

Pls. 136A and 140

Lot 14, at 50 St. Mark's Place, was first developed in 1850. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a rear wing set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with a vacant rear yard. The earlier two story rear wing was removed in the late 19th century, although the 1884 Robinson map, which no longer shows this wing, is not very detailed and sometimes omits subsidiary features that reappear on the later Sanborn maps. The rear wing, however, does not reappear on the 20th century maps. There is no evidence of impacts from construction in the yard. **Lot 14, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 23 – Site E-342

Pls. 136B and 140

Lot 23, at 68 St. Mark's Place, was first developed in 1850. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a rear wing set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with a vacant rear yard. The earlier two story rear wing was removed in the late 19th century, although the 1884 Robinson map, which no longer shows this wing, is not very detailed and sometimes omits subsidiary features that reappear on the later Sanborn maps. The rear wing, however, does not reappear on the 1903 or 1920 Sanborn maps. The 1951 and 2005 Sanborn maps record a rear addition on the east half of the rear of the

building extending nearly to the rear lot line. The narrow vacant area remaining on the west and south sides of the former yard may still contain the remains of a privy. **Lot 14, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 24 – Site E-343 Pls. 136B and 140

Lot 24, at 70 St. Mark's Place, was first developed in 1847 by Joseph R. Stuyvesant, who owned many properties in the area. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a rear wing set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with a vacant rear yard. A small rear wing added between 1884 and 1891 has survived up to the present time. The construction of this wing would have negatively impacted a potential cistern built against the rear wall of the building, but there is no other evidence of impacts from construction in the yard. **Lot 24, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 28 – E-344 Pls. 137A and 140

The first houses recorded on these lots were in 1845. Lot 28 comprises two old house lots at 78 and 80 St. Mark's Place. The 1853 Perris map shows brick buildings with frame rear wings set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with vacant rear yards. These four story buildings with their two story rear wings survived virtually unchanged until at least 1920. Between 1920 and 1951 a large one story addition, which still exists, was made at the rear that completely covered the former yard area. The building is currently used as a theater. **Lot 28 is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lot 40 – Site E-347 Pls. 138A and 140

Lot 40, at 83 East 7th Street, was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building set back from the street, covering approximately half of the lot, and with a vacant rear yard. The original three story building was replaced between 1868 and 1877 by

a four story structure. The footprint of this building has survived unchanged up to the present and there is no evidence of impacts from construction in the yard. **Lot 40, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 41 – Site E-348

Pls. 138B and 140

Lot 41, at 81 East 7th Street, was first developed in 1842-43. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building set back from the street with a long rear extension approximately half the lot width, and a vacant rear yard. A fourth floor was added in the late 19th century probably to the original building, although the rear extension appears wider on 20th century maps and may represent a rebuilding. In that case, any potential cistern would have been negatively impacted. There is no evidence, however, of any construction in the yard. **Lot 41, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 42 – Site E-349

Pls. 137B and 140

Lot 42, at 79 East 7th Street, was first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building set back from the street with a rear wing covering approximately half the lot, and a vacant rear yard. Between 1868 and 1877, the two story rear wing was expanded and raised to three stories. The 1884 Robinson map shows a possibly new configuration with a long rear wing slightly narrower than the lot width. The same feature is probably represented on the 1891 Bromley map and on the 20th century maps up to the present. The renovations or rebuildings of the 1870s will have negatively impacted any potential cistern built against the rear wall of the original building, but most of the yard area has not been impacted by construction. **Lot 42, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 46 – Site E-350

Pls. 139A and 140

Lot 46, at 71 East 7th Street, was first developed in 1842-43. The 1853 Perris map shows a very small brick building on the front of the lot with a rear wing three times longer than the front section but narrower than the lot width. There was a narrow, L-shaped yard and a shallow frame building along the rear lot line. This building was replaced by 1868 by a four story brick building set back from the lot line that covered about two-thirds of the property. The footprint of this four story dwelling has remained unchanged up to the present time and there is no evidence of any building in the rear yard. **Lot 42, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 53 – Site E-353

Pls. 139B and 140

Lot 53, at 57 East 7th Street, was first developed in 1861 with a four story building measuring 25 by 56 feet. The building appears on the 1868 Perris map and, with the exception of a very small one story chamber on the west corner at the rear of the building, has remained unchanged up to the present. There is no evidence of any negative impacts from building in the rear yard. **Lot 53, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 450, lots 10, 23, 24, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 45, 48, 50

Pls. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146 and 147

Bounded by East 9th Street (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 8th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 8th and East 9th Streets is 1883. The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 8th and East 9th Streets is 1865. The dates of the public sewers in East 8th and East 9th Streets between 2nd and 1st Avenues could not be verified.

Lot 10 – Site E-359

Pls. 141A and 147

The first house recorded on this lot in the tax assessments is in 1845. The 1853 and 1868 Perris maps depict this lot, present day 310 East 9th Street, as vacant. A four story brick building set back from the street is shown on the 1877 Perris map. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present time and there is no evidence of any negative impacts from construction in the yard. **Lot 53, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 23 – Site 147

Pls. 141B and 147

The first record of a building on this lot is in 1850. But in 1853, according to the Perris map, the lot was vacant! A two story brick building depicted on the 1868 Perris map was replaced by 1877 by a larger, five story building on the front two-thirds of the lot. This building, at 338 East 9th Street, was torn down between 1920 and 1951. In 1940, a one story building was erected that covers the entire lot area. **Lot 23, therefore, is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lot 24 – Site E-361

Pls. 142A and 147

The first recorded building on this lot is also in 1850. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a frame structure along the rear lot line with a

vacant yard in between. The footprint of this building at 340 East 9th Street was altered between 1913 and 1920 by the addition of a five story rear wing that extended across the center of the back of the building. This would have negatively impacted any potential cistern. But aside from sheds on the south and east lot lines, there is no evidence of any building in the yard. **Lot 24, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 30 – Site E-361 Pls. 142B and 147

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this five story building at 143 1st Avenue has remained unchanged up to the present and aside from a few one story sheds at the rear of the lot, there is no evidence of any building in the yard. **Lot 30, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 31 – Site E-362 Pls. 142B and 147

In 1853, this vacant lot was part of a coal yard. In 1865, there were a total of four coal yards west of 1st Avenue (Citizens Ass’n 1865, 154). By 1868, a five story brick building had been erected on the front of the former coal yard at 141 1st Avenue. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present and, aside from a few one story sheds at the rear of the lot, there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 31, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy of possibly a cistern.**

Lot 36 – Site E-364 Pls. 143A and 147

This lot at 77 St. Mark’s Place was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street with a shallow frame addition at the rear street and a vacant yard. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present and

there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 36, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 37 – Site E-365 Pls. 143A and 147

This lot at 75 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street with a shallow frame addition at the rear and a vacant yard. The footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged up to the present and there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 37, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 38 – Site 275 Pls. 143B and 147

This lot at 73 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street and a vacant yard. The footprint of this three story building was altered between 1884 and 1891 with a shallow frame addition at the rear of the main building. This one story addition with a basement would have damaged or destroyed a potential cistern located on the rear wall of the building. There is no evidence, however, of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 38, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 39 – Site E-366 Pls. 144A and 147

This lot at 71 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1853. The Perris map of that year depicts a brick building set back from the street on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. The footprint of this four story building has remained unchanged up to the present and there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 39, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 43 – Site E-367

Pls. 144B and 147

This lot at 75 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1846. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street with a shallow frame addition at the rear and a vacant yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing with basement still appear on the 1951 Sanborn map. The 2005 Sanborn map depicts a building with five- and six-story wings of equal size followed by a narrow five story rear wing with basement. The outline of the building appears however, unchanged, and the façade has not been modernized. It therefore appears that floors were added and the footprint of the original building remained unchanged. There is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 43 therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 45 – Site E-369

Pls. 145A and 147

This lot at 59 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map records a brick building set back from the street on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. The building has a shallow rear wing that is not quite as wide as the lot. This may have been expanded during the 1880s because no discrete rear wing is shown on any of the subsequent maps. These renovations may well have negatively impacted any potential cistern and given their late date, this lot is not considered sensitive for a cistern. There is however no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 45, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 48 – Site E-371

Pls. 145B and 147

This lot at 53 St. Mark's Place was first developed in 1850-51. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. The 1868 and 1877 Perris maps however record a shallow three story wing at the rear of the four story building. This does not appear on any of the later maps, but these show a building of the same size, having the same footprint. Between 1920 and 1951, a fifth story was added to

the dwelling. There is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 48, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 50 – Site E-372 Pls. 146A and 147

This lot at 49 St. Mark’s Place was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map records a brick building set back from the street with a shallow rear wing and a deep vacant yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing were replaced between 1868 and 1877 by a larger four story brick building covering approximately three-quarters of the lot. The footprint of this building remained unchanged until ca. 1920. Between 1920 and 1951, a two-story rear wing was added that leaves only a very narrow vacant yard at the rear. **Lot 50, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 451, lots 15, 22, 24, 46, 47, 48 Pls. 148, 149, 150 and 151

Bounded by East 10th Street (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 9th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 10th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1845. The date of the public sewer in East 9th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues could not be verified.

Lot 15 – Site E-376 Pls. 148A and 151

This lot at 208 East 10th Street was first developed in 1842-43. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. Between 1868 and 1877, the three story building was raised to four stories. A shallow frame wing was added at the rear of the building between 1884 and 1891. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present time and there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 15, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 22 – Site E-378

Pls. 148B and 151

This lot at 222 East 10th Street was first developed in 1845 by the estate trustee Bogart & Kneeland. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot with a shallow rear wing and a vacant yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing were replaced by the five story building with no rear wing depicted on the 1951 and 2005 Sanborn maps. This building appears to be slightly longer than its predecessor. The rebuilding would have negatively impacted a potential cistern located at the rear of the older building. There is no evidence, however, of any building having taken place in the yard. **Lot 22, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 24 – Site E-379

Pls. 149 and 151

This lot at 226 East 10th Street was first developed in 1842-43. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot with a shallow frame rear wing and a vacant yard. This three story building and its two story rear wing were replaced between 1868 and 1877 by a four story structure that was slightly longer than the earlier building and had no rear wing. The footprint of this second building has survived unchanged up until the present time and there is no evidence of any building having taken place in the yard. A potential cistern would have been negatively impacted by the second building but there could be remains of a privy. **Lot 24, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 46 – Site E-383

Pls. 150A and 151

This lot at 331 East 9th Street was first developed in 1845. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. This three story building was replaced between 1884 and 1891 by a larger five story brick building. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up to the present time. There is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard. A potential cistern would have been negatively impacted when the second building was erected on the lot. This later dwelling would not

have been equipped with a cistern, but remains of a privy may have survived. **Lot 15, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 47 and 48 – Site 148

Pls. 150B and 151

This lot, comprising 329 and 327 East 9th Street, was first developed in 1855. The 1868 Perris map depicts a two story brick building on the front of 329 East 9th Street that was being partly used for commercial or industrial purposes, and a frame building at the rear with a narrow yard in between. These building were torn down before 1877 to make way for two narrow four story brick buildings on the front of the lot and their backyards. Any installations connected with the first period of occupation will have been destroyed when the four story buildings were erected in the 1870s. The dwelling at 327 East 10th Street, which had a shallow frame addition at the rear, was demolished between 1920 and 1951. The footprint of the remaining building has remained unchanged up to the present time. There is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yards. A potential cistern connected with the earlier period of occupation would have been negatively impacted when the four story buildings were erected on the lot. These however, may still have been equipped with backyard toilets. **Lot 47, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

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BLOCK 452, lots 20, 44

Pls. 152 and 153

Bounded by East 11th Street (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 10th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 10th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1845. The date of the public sewer in East 11th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1851.

Lot 20 – Site 149

Pls. 152B and 153

This currently vacant lot at 324 East 11th Street was first developed in 1849-50. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant yard. This four

story building survived until between 1920 and 1951. In the early 20th century, the rear was used to plant a “Summer Garden” and the entire yard area, at different times, was occupied either by the garden or by sheds. Since the footprint of this building was never negatively impacted by construction, a potential cistern, attached to the rear wall below grade could be preserved. It is however unlikely that an undisturbed privy would have survived in the midst of the garden. **Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern.**

Lot 44 – Site E-389 Pls. 152A and 153

This lot comprises two house lots at 225 and 227 East 10th Street. Number 225 was first developed in 1846; its neighbor, in 1852. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings with narrow rear wings, set back from the street, covering the front two-thirds of the lot. The rear wing of the four story building at 225 East 10th Street was enlarged between 1868 and 1877. These two buildings survived until at least 1951, but the 2005 Sanborn shows the modern five story building that currently stands on the lot. It is longer at the rear than the earlier buildings and potential cisterns connected with the 19th century buildings that it replaced would have been destroyed during its construction. There is no evidence, however, of any building in the rear yard, and privies associated with the earliest period of the lot’s occupation could be preserved. **Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

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BLOCK 453, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 61 Pls. 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158

Bounded by East 12th Street (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 11th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 11th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1851. The date of the public sewer in East 12th Street between 2nd and 1st Avenues is 1918. The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between 11th and 12th Streets could not be verified.

All the properties on 2nd Avenue assessed below (lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) were first developed in 1849-50. Prior to that date, the western half of the lot was occupied by St. Mark's Cemetery, and all of the project site lots on this block are considered potentially sensitive for human remains (LPC 4/10/2008)

Lot 2 – Site E-390 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 176 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. This was replaced by 1868, by a four story brick building set back from the front lot line and having a shallow two story rear wing. Between 1877 and 1884, the rear wing was replaced by a narrow three story addition approximately half the lot width, on the south lot line. The main building was raised to five stories between 1920 and 1951 and since 1951 a two story section was added at the front of the lot. The various rebuildings and their dates make it unlikely that a cistern would be preserved on this lot. There is no evidence, however, of any construction in the rear yard, and the remains of a privy might be preserved there. **Lot 2, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy.**

Lot 3 – Site E-391 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 178 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing survived unchanged until the early 20th century. The 1920 Sanborn map shows a one story addition at the rear completely covering the former yard area. Since 1951, a two story

wing was also added to the front of the building. **Lot 3 is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 4 – Site E-392 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 180 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing survived unchanged until the early 20th century. Although the building shown the 1920 Sanborn map is blacked in, as it is on the 1951 Sanborn map, the buildings shown are the same size as the structure depicted on the 2005 map, which is five stories and has no rear wing. This is the same length as the earlier four story building and may well have been erected on the same foundations. Since 1951, a two story wing was also added to the front of the building. Since there is no evidence of disturbance at the rear of the 19th century building or in its yard, **Lot 4 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 5 – Site E-22 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 182 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing survived unchanged until the early 20th century. The 1903 Sanborn map shows a four story building of the same size as the earlier building (i.e. the two story rear wing was raised to four stories) and a new, one story wing was added at the rear. This last was removed by 1951. Since 1951, a two story wing was also added to the front of the building. The one story rear addition may have negatively impacted a potential cistern, but there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 5, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a privy.**

Lot 6 – Site E-393 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 184 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this four story building and its two story rear wing survived unchanged until the present day except for the addition, since 1951, of a two story wing at the front of the building. **Lot 6, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 7 – Site E-394 Pls. 154A, 157 and 158

The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front of the lot at 186 2nd Avenue with a shallow rear wing and a vacant rear yard. This four story building and its two story rear wing survived unchanged until between 1891 and 1903 when a long four story wing was added at the rear leaving an approximately eleven-foot deep vacant area at the back of the lot. The 2005 Sanborn shows this space filled by another structure overlapping from the adjacent lot. Thus, no part of this lot has remained free of negative impacts from construction. **Lot 7 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lot 10 – Site E-395 Pls. 154B, 157 and 158

The lot was first developed in 1866 with a five-story, sixty-foot deep building that is depicted on the 1868 Perris map with its vacant rear yard. A frame building is shown at the back of the lot on the 1884 Robinson and 1891 Bromley maps. This covered the area directly east of 182 2nd Avenue. In the early 20th century, the main building was enlarged with the construction of a one story wing at the rear. This did not extend the full width of the lot. The only part of the lot not impacted by construction is the narrow area immediately behind the main building (south) and west of the extension, with another small strip between the end of the extension and the site of the former frame building at the rear of the lot. The likelihood that the main building, erected in the mid 1860s, would have been equipped with a cistern, or that a potential cistern would have survived the construction in the rear, is low. But it is possible that tenants used a backyard privy for

some decades, especially in view of the late date of the public sewer in this section of 12th Street. The vacant, undisturbed portion at the rear of the building would be sufficient to contain such a structure and **Lot 10, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as a privy.**

Lot 11 – Site E-396

Pls. 155, 156, 157 and 158

The outline of lot 11 reproduces the diagonal perimeter of part of the former “St. Mark’s Cemetery.” The burial ground, like the church on block 466, once fronted on Stuyvesant Street, which ran diagonally from the Bowery to the East River. By the time of 1853 Perris map, the road was closed east of 2nd Avenue.

This large lot comprises twelve old house lots at 304 to 316 East 12th Street and 301 to 309 East 11th Street. All were developed between 1866 and 1869 by James Mulry.

The seven lots on East 12th Street were built up with five story brick buildings. Between 1868 and 1877, two frame building, approximately fifteen feet deep were erected on the block, extending across the vacant area behind (south) of the old house lots on East 12th Street, and narrowing the yard area behind the houses to approximately 20 feet in depth. One of these frame buildings ran behind 302-306 East 12th Street, the other behind 308 to 320 East 12th Street. They are still shown on the 1884 Robinson and 1891 Bromley maps, but were torn down by 1903. Part of the area occupied by the eastern frame building, south of 310 to 314 East 12th Street was occupied by the two story wing of the “Segar Box Factory” fronting on East 11th Street. East of this building was a small vacant area, but the triangular corner of lot 11 was built over with one and two structures connected with the factory. The apartment building presently extending over these seven lots on East 12th Street was erected in 1940. It appears to have reused large parts of the earlier five story buildings although the sections at 308 East 12 Street and 312 to 316 East 12th Street are deeper and the rear wall of the original dwellings was probably negatively impacted during the construction. Most of the yard area behind this building, however, has remained vacant and could contain the remains of privies associated with the 19th century dwellings.

The 1853 Perris map depicts a “Mineral Water Factory” on East 11th Street partly on lot 61 and extending eastward. A small building connected with this establishment overlapped later 307 and 309 East 11th Street. The 1868 Perris map, which represents the area immediately before Mulry built a row of five story brick buildings at 301 to 309 East 11th Street, shows the western two lots as part of a lumber yard, and records a few scattered frame buildings on them and the other three lots. The frame building on the north side of the block behind the houses on East 12th Street made a “U” and continued behind the dwellings at 301 to 307 East 11th Street. The yard of 309 East 12th Street extended to the center of the block, but by 1903, the rear of its former lot area was occupied by a one story wing, marked “Wagon Repair”, of the Segar Factory. The yards of the other properties were not impacted, and in 1903, the vacant center of the block was being used as a “Wagon Yard”. It became a “Scrap Iron Yard” by 1920, but has remained vacant up to the present time, as has the yard area immediately behind Muhly’s houses. A nearly identical building to the one on East 12th Street was erected on the five old house lots on East 11th Street in 1940. Here also, the builders seem to have reused parts of the older structures, but the central portion of the building, on three of the old lots, is deeper, and potential cisterns will probably have been negatively impacted by the construction. The yard area behind this building, however, has never been built on and could contain remains of privies associated with the 19th century occupants.

Lot 11, therefore, is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains, as well as remains of privies.

Lot 61 – Site E-397

Pls. Pls. 155, 156, 157 and 158

This lot has been completely covered by buildings since the late 19th century. In the early 20th century, a “Segar Box Factory and Segar Box Lumber” factory used the three-story building that still survives on the lot. **Lot 61 is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

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BLOCK 454, lot 39 Pl. 159

Bounded by East 13th Street (N) 1st Avenue (E), East 12th Street (S) and 2nd Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewer in 1st Avenue between East 12th and East 13th Streets is 1852.

This lot at 209 1st Avenue was first developed in 1851-52. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a deep rear yard. The footprint of this four story building has survived up to the present time and, aside from a one story shed along the rear lot line, the yard has not been impacted by construction. Although the sewer pipe in the street was laid in the same year as the building was constructed, this does not mean that the two were immediately connected. **Lot 39, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 457, lots 29, 32, 33 Pl. 160 and 161

Bounded by East 2nd Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 1st Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 1st and East 2nd Streets is 1852.

Lots 29, 32, and 33 – Sites 207, 208 and 58 Pl. 160 and 161

These three lots on 2nd Avenue comprising addresses 31-33 2nd Avenue (lot 29), 29 2nd Avenue (lot 32) and 23-27 2nd Avenue (lot 33) are currently completely covered by commercial buildings erected between 1903 and 1920. Lots 32 and 33, however, were built over the former site of a Methodist cemetery, as indicated on the 1852 Dripps map. On the 1852 Dripps and 1853 Perris maps, both lots are vacant. The two story building on lot 33 has a basement. The four story building on lot 32 also has a basement, but its two story rear wing does not, and burials could be preserved under a slab floor. Lot 29 was adjacent to the cemetery but built up with a three story building with a basement. **Lots 29 and 33, therefore, are not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains but lot 32 is archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

BLOCK 458, lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47 Pls. 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165
Bounded by East 3rd Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 2nd Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 2nd and East 3rd Streets is 1900. The date of the public sewer in 2nd Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1852. The date of the public sewer in East 3rd Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery could not be verified.

Lots 22, 23, 24 and 25 – Sites E-405, 209, 210 and 211 Pls. 162A and 165

All four lots were first developed in 1836. The 1853 Perris map depicts a row of identical brick buildings with small rear yards.

The two dwellings, at 30 East 3rd Street (lot 22) and 36 East 3rd Street (lot 25) had substantial additions constructed on their rear wall.

The building on lot 22 had a one story brick wing erected on the west half of the yard at the turn of the 19th century. By the mid 20th century, this was removed and a new, three story brick addition was built that covered the east half of the former yard. **Lot 22, therefore, is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

A one story brick addition made to the rear of the building at 36 East 3rd Street around the turn of the 20th century covered the western half of the yard. The eastern half of the yard and the rear of the building, however, have not been impacted by construction. **Lot 25, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

No additions are shown at the rear of the building on lot 23, 32 East 3rd Street. Its footprint has remained unchanged up to the present and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 23, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

The rear of the building on lot 24 at 34 East 3rd Street had a frame addition or fence built at the turn of the 20th century, but this flimsy structure will probably not have impacted a cistern built below grade against the building's rear wall. There is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 24, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 35 – Site 212 Pls. 162B and 165

This lot at 28 East 2nd Street was first developed in 1836. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot and a vacant rear yard. Between 1884 and 1891, a brick addition was made on the eastern half of the back of the building and a shallower frame addition was erected on the western half. Since the 1891 Bromley map does not indicate the number of stories, it is not known whether the building was raised to three stories at this time or only in the following decade. The 1903 Sanborn map records the same additions and notes that this is now a three story dwelling. The additions at the rear, still shown on the 2005 Sanborn map, will have negatively impacted a potential cistern, but there is no evidence of any construction in the yard where the remains of a privy might be preserved. **Lot 35, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 42 and 43 – Sites E-406 and 150 Pls. 163 and 165

Both of these lots at 14 and 12 East 12th Street, respectively, were developed in 1836. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on each lot, covering approximately three-fifths of the lot area.

The building at 14 East 2nd Street has a small brick rear wing on the western half of the building. The 1891 Bromley map shows a brick rear wing only on the eastern half of the back of the building. Possibly the western wing was rebuilt, but it reappears, as a one story addition with basement on the 1903 Sanborn map, which also records that the eastern wing at the rear of this three story dwelling is three stories with basement. This plan is still shown on the 2005 Sanborn map. While the building of the rear wings will have negatively

impacted a potential cistern, there is no evidence of construction in the yard. **Lot 42, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

The 1853 Perris map depicts two shallow rear wings, one brick, the other frame at the rear of the building at 12 East 2nd Street. Between 1903 and 1920, a long two-story extension was added at the rear of the building that completely covered the former yard. The plan of the building shown on the 1951 Sanborn map differs from the 1920 plan: it shows a two story store and dwelling covering most of the lot with a shallow one story wing at the rear also covering the entire lot area. **Lot 43 is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lots 44 and 45 – Site 277 and E-407 Pls. 163B and 165

These lots were both first developed in 1836. The 1853 Perris map shows that the brick buildings then on these lots were being used for commercial or industrial purposes.

The structure on lot 44, at 10 East 2nd Street was set back from the street and extended to the rear lot line. By 1877, wings had been added at the front of the lot that completely covered the remaining vacant area. A new brick building was erected later in the 19th century that also completely covered the lot. **Lot 44, therefore, is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Between 1884 and 1891, a frame addition was made to the rear of the building on lot 45, at 8 East 2nd Street that completely covered the former yard area. Since there is no record that this one-story structure has a basement, however, and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 45 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 47 – Site E-408 Pls. 164 and 165

This lot at 4 East 2nd Street was first developed in 1835. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. Between 1920 and 1951 a long, one story rear wing with basement was added to the rear of the old three story building on the front of the lot that covered all but approximately five feet of the former yard. The construction of the rear wall of the addition and its foundation would have disturbed any subsurface installation that might have existed at the rear of the lot. **Lot 45, therefore, is not archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

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BLOCK 460, lots 23, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33 Pls. 166, 167 and 168

Bounded by East 5th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 4th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 5th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1850.

Lot 23 – Site 278 Pls. 166A and 168

This lot comprises the two old house lots at 224 and 226 East 5th Street. They were first developed in 1845. Like most of the other lots on this block assessed in this report, the developer was Anson G. Phelps. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings set back from the front of the lot covering approximately half its depth. Shallow frame wings were added to the rear of both of these three story buildings by 1868. Except for the removal of the rear wing of 226 East 5th Street, the footprint of the building has remained unchanged up to the present and there has been no construction in the yard. **Lot 23, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 26 – Site 280 Pls. 166B and 168

The lot at 230 East 5th Street was first developed by A.G. Phelps in 1833. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the front of the lot covering approximately half

its depth. A shallow frame wing was added to the rear of the building by 1868. The footprint of this three story dwelling has remained unchanged up to the present and there has been no construction in the yard. **Lot 26, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lots 27 and 28 – Site E-515 and E-415 Pls. 167A and 168

These lots at 232 and 234 East 5th Street were first developed by A.G. Phelps in 1831. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front of the lots covering approximately two-fifths of their area. Both had shallow frame additions at the rear, built between 1853 and 1868. Both buildings were replaced between 1891 and 1903 by new, longer, four story brick dwellings. The construction of these buildings would have destroyed potential cisterns associated with the early 19th century building phase. The rear yards, however, have not been impacted by construction and could preserve the remains of privies. **Lots 27 and 28, therefore, are both archaeologically sensitive for remains of privies.**

Lots 32 and 33 – Sites E-416 and E-417 Pls. 167B and 169

Lot 32, at 242 East 5th Street, was first developed in 1831 by A.G. Phelps. Lot 33, at 244 East 5th Street, was first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map depicts brick buildings on the front half of these lots. Both had shallow additions at the rear, built between 1853 and 1868. The frame addition of 242 East 5th Street, and the brick addition of 244 East 5th Street were both replaced between 1891 and 1903 by brick one story structures with basements built along half the length of their rear walls. A potential cistern could have survived on the other half of the rear wall of 242 East 5th Street, but such an installation, located on the rear wall of the building at 244 East 5th Street, would have been destroyed when the rear wing was enlarged to extend the entire lot width. **Lots 32, therefore is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy. Lot 33 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 461, lot 33 Pl. 169

Bounded by East 6th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 5th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewer in 2nd Avenue between East 6th and East 7th Streets is 1856.

Lot 33 – Site E-427

This lot was first developed in 1852. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building with a frame rear wing on the front half of the lot. The building shown on the 1884 Robinson map appears to be slightly longer and may be a new structure. In the 20th century, the building on the front of the lot was a four story dwelling and sometimes also a store. New rear wings are shown on the 1951 Sanborn map. The 2005 Sanborn map depicts a five story building on the lot with a one story rear wing covering the former yard. The building and its rear yard are currently under renovation. Since there is no record that the one-story rear wing has a basement and archaeological features may survive below a slab floor, **lot 33 is considered archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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BLOCK 463, lots 18, 23 Pls. 170 and 171

Bounded by St. Mark's Place (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 7th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewer in East 8th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery could not be verified.

Lot 18 – Site E-432 Pls. 170A and 171

Both sides of St. Mark's Place between Bowery and 2nd Avenue were purchased for development by Thomas E. Davis (LPC 2004). But the first house owner to pay taxes on this lot was Hugh Maxwell, in 1832. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street with a small, narrow extension at the rear on the east lot line. This three story building, which covered approximately half the lot, was dramatically altered between

1868 and 1877 by the creation of the “Tivoli Varieties Theatre & c.” at 18-20 St. Mark’s Place. The theatre included frame and brick wings at the rear that completely covered the former yard (LPC 2004, n. 18-20). Later maps, however, show only a large brick building covering approximate seventy percent of the lot. The footprint of this four story building and its three story rear wing have survived up to the present day. The various additions and rebuildings would have destroyed any potential cistern as well as any privy that had existed before 1877. The likelihood that tenants moving in to the renovated dwelling (or store and dwelling) of the 1880s in what was by then a fairly upscale neighborhood would have needed to excavate a new privy in the yard. **Lot 18, therefore, is not considered archaeologically sensitive for historic remains.**

Lot 23 – Site E-433 Pls. 170B and 171

The first house on this lot was built in 1832. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the street on the front of the lot and a vacant rear yard. This three story building acquired shallow frame and brick additions at the rear by 1868. Some rebuildings or alterations were made to the rear wings in the 1880s but there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 23, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 464, lots 31, 43, 44 Pls. 172, 173 and 174

Bounded by East 9th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), St. Mark's Place (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewers in East 8th and East 9th Streets could not be verified.

Lot 31 – Site 279 Pls. 172A and 174

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessment was in 1833. J.E. Davis is listed as the owner at that time both of this property and of lot 43. This lot at 236 East 9th Street was part of a stable according to the tax assessments of 1833. On the 1853 Perris map, it is

a vacant area surrounded by a U-shaped building that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. Aside from a small brick building in the northeast corner, the lot has remained vacant and where recorded, the long and narrow two story buildings around it have been used for commercial / industrial purposes. In the 20th century, they have been occupied by auto repair shops. There is no evidence that this lot was ever associated with a dwelling and so, a particular set of residents. **Lot 31, therefore, is not considered archaeologically sensitive for significant historic remains.**

Lot 43 – Site E-444

Pls. 173A and 174

The first building on this lot recorded in the tax assessment was in 1833. J.E. Davis is listed as the owner at that time both of this property and of lot 31. The 1853 Perris map depicts a very large brick building composed of two wings that covers approximately three-quarters of the lot. The 1868 Perris map records that it was two stories. Either the building was torn down between 1868 and 1877 and replaced by the five story building shown on the 1877 Perris map, or possibly only the rear wing of the older building was torn down, as the five story structure was the same size as the main building depicted on the 1853 Perris map. This building was then enlarged between 1891 and 1903 with two rear extensions, and a second, one story building was erected at the rear of the lot covering the yard area that had existed up 1868-1877. A one story shed on the east lot line between the two buildings was also added at this time. The many building operations at the rear of the successive buildings would have destroyed a potential cistern. The small vacant area between the two buildings, measuring approximately twelve feet deep, will have been impacted on either side by the construction of the buildings. Given the small remaining area presumably free of impacts from construction and belonging at the earliest only to the second building phase on the lot, **lot 43, is not considered archaeologically sensitive for significant historic remains.**

Lot 44 – E-445

Pls. 173B and 174

The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building set back from the street on the front half of the lot and a vacant rear yard. Between 1868 and 1877, this three story building was either torn

down or enlarged, since the structure shown on the 1877 Perris map is four stories and much longer than the earlier building, covering approximately seven-tenths of the lot. The footprint of this later building has remained unchanged up to the present day. City water had been available for decades and it is unlikely that the ca. 1870 building would have been equipped with a cistern. There is no evidence, however, of any construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 44, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

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BLOCK 465, lot 48 Pl. 175

Bounded by East 10th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 9th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewers in 2nd Avenue between East 9th and East 10th Streets is 1890.

Lot 48 – Site E-488

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot at 53 St. Mark’s Place was in 1858. The 1868 Perris map depicts a four story brick building set back from the street covering approximately three-fifths of the lot and with a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building has survived up to the present day and there is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 48, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 466, lots 12, 14, 15, 20 Pls. 176, 177 and 178

Bounded by East 11th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 10th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewers in East 11th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1851.

Lot 12 – Site 153 Pls. 176 and 178

The Welsh Presbyterian Church, thirty-six feet deep, was built on this site in 1852 and the building has served to house various congregations up to the present time. Currently it is used by the Ukranian Orthodox Church. The footprint of the 19th century building has remained unchanged, but since 1951, a one-story addition made to the rear of the building has covered the former yard area. The LPC (4/10/2008) has noted that “potentially the Welsh Presbyterian Church had an associated burial ground which was on B 466 L12” and since there is no recorded basement in the rear addition, **Lot 12 is considered archaeologically sensitive for human remains.**

Lots 14 and 15 – Sites E-499 and E-450

Pls. 177 and 178

The first tax assessment for houses on these lots was in 1858. At that time, both were owned by Augustus Ward. The 1886 Perris map shows four story brick buildings set back from the street covering approximately three-fifths of the lots. The footprints of these buildings have remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yards. **Both lots 14 and 15, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

Lot 20 – Site E-452

Pls. 177 and 178

The first building recorded on this lot was in 1845. The 1853 Perris map shows a brick building on the front of the lot with a shallow frame rear wing on the front half of the lot. Between 1853 and 1868, a larger two story brick rear wing was added. The footprint of this building has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy and possibly a cistern.**

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BLOCK 467, lots 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 49, 50 Pls. 179, 180, 181, 182 and 183
Bounded by East 12th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 12th Street (S) and 1st Avenue (W)

The date of the public sewers in 11th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1851. The date of the public sewers in 12th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1923.

Lot 16 – Site E-452 Pls. 179A and 183

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1855. The 1868 Perris map depicts a four story brick building set back from the front of the lot. The footprint of this building at 214 East 12th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 16, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 17 – Site E-453 Pls. 179B and 183

The 1868 Sanborn map depicts a four story brick building set back from the front of the lot. The footprint of this building at 216 East 12th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 16, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 18 – Site E-454 Pls. 180A and 183

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot at 218 East 12th Street was in 1852. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building with rear wing set back from the front of the lot. This building covered approximately three-fifths of the lot. On the 1868 Perris map, the four story brick building lacks a rear wing and occupies only a little more than half the lot. The footprint of this new or renovated building at 218 East 12th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 18, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 20 – Site E-455

Pls. 180B and 183

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1853. The Sanborn map of that year depicts a brick building with rear wing set back from the front of the lot. The footprint of this building at 222 East 12th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 20, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 21 – Site E-24

Pls. 181A and 183

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1852. The 1853 Sanborn map depicts a brick building with rear wing set back from the front of the lot. The footprint of this building at 224 East 12th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 21, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 49 – Site E-458

Pls. 181B and 183

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot at 225 East 12th Street was in 1853. The Perris map of that date depicts a brick building on the front half of the lot. A small addition was made to the rear, on the east lot line, between 1853 and 1868 that is recorded as two stories on the 1877 Perris map. The footprint of this building remained unchanged until after 1951. The 2005 Sanborn map shows additional rear wings on the west lot line, opposite the older wings and a new, two story rear wing behind these. The remaining area of the yard is approximately fifteen feet deep. This part of the yard has not been impacted by construction and **lot 49, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 50 – Site E-459

Pls. 182 and 183

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1853. The 1853 Perris map depicts two brick buildings on the front half of the lot. The footprints of these buildings at 221 and 223 East 11th Street have remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 50, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of cisterns or privies.**

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BLOCK 468, lots 26, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54

Pls. 184, 185, 186, 187, 188 and 189

Bounded by East 13th Street (N) 2nd Avenue (E), East 12th Street (S) and Bowery (W)

The date of the public sewers in 13th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1941. The date of the public sewers in 12th Street between 2nd Avenue and Bowery is 1923.

Lot 26 – Site 282

Pls. 184 and 189

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1848. The 1853 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the front of the lot and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building at 234 East 13th Street has remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 26, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 36 – Site E-461

Pls. 184 and 189

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1863. The owner was the well-known developer Hamilton Fish and the four story building measured 25.9 X 25.9 feet. The 1868 Perris map depicts this brick building set back from the front of the lot with a shallow frame addition at the rear and a vacant rear yard. The footprint of this building at 203 2nd Avenue was significantly altered between 1920 and 1951 by the addition of a large, one

story rear wing. A small yard measuring approximately fifteen feet deep remains behind this wing. Since there is no evidence of any construction in this portion of the yard, **lot 36 is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 43 – Site E-25

Pls. 185A and 189

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1855. The owner was one of the major developers in this area, Gerard Stuyvesant. But the 1853 Perris map already depicts a brick building on the front of the lot that was used for commercial or industrial purposes. Between 1868 and 1877, this building grew to three stories in the front, with a two story rear wing and one story wings behind that covering most of the lot. These earlier extensions were evidently torn down because the 1884 Robinson and later maps show a building with no discrete wings. The footprint of this five story building at 237 East 12th Street has existed up to the present time. Remains of a privy could have survived at the back of the existing yard area and **lot 43, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lot 44 – Site E-463

Pls. 185B and 189

The first tax assessment for a house on this lot was in 1855. The 1853 Perris map depicts a largely vacant lot with a frame building on the west half of the lot. Between 1853 and 1868 a two story brick building, used for commercial or industrial purposes was erected in the middle of the lot. This building was either greatly extended or replaced between 1868 and 1877 by another two story brick building standing on the front of the lot and covering approximately three-fifths of the lot. This too was used for commercial or industrial purposes. Later maps depict a brick building of the same size at 235 East 12th Street but by 1903, it was raised to five stories and was being used as a dwelling. It is uncertain whether the rear wall and potential cistern survived these various rebuildings but there is no evidence of any construction in the yard. **Lot 44, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a privy.**

Lots 48, 49, 50 and 51 – Sites E-464, E-465, E-466 and E-477 Pls. 186, 187 and 189

The first tax assessments for houses on these lots was in 1852. All four were owned at that time by Isaac Coles, and the 1853 Perris map depicts four identical brick building set back from the front of the lot. The footprint of these buildings at 227 to 221 East 12th Street have remained unchanged up until the present day and there is no evidence of any construction in the yards. **Lots 48, 49, 50 and 51, therefore, are archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

Lot 54 – Site 283 Pls. 188 and 189

The first building recorded on this lot in the tax assessments was in 1853 The 1868 Perris map depicts a brick building set back from the front of the lot. A narrow brick rear wing was added between 1884 and 1891. The footprint of this building at 215 East 12th Street then remained unchanged up until the present day. There is no evidence of any construction having taken place in the yard. **Lot 54, therefore, is archaeologically sensitive for remains of a cistern or privy.**

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