

USF  
2166X

90-001X

# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

RECEIVED  
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

NOV 16 1989 SB

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

# PRISON BARGE PROPOSAL

1989

## Project Data Statement: Archaeological Assessment

1072



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

PRISON BARGE PROPOSAL

PROJECT DATA STATEMENT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

prepared

by: Historical Perspectives, Inc.  
P. O. Box 331  
Riverside, CT 06878

for: Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.  
One Penn Plaza  
New York City, NY 10119

date: August 15, 1989



**PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**HALLECK STREET SITE**

**Principal Investigators**

Betsy Kearns  
Cece Kirkorian

**Authors**

Betsy Kearns  
Cece Kirkorian  
Martha Cobbs

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Quads, 7.5' series
2. Halleck Street Site, aerial view
3. 1988 Sanborn
4. Halleck Street Site, aerial view
5. Halleck Street Site, property owner's map
6. DOC Proposal for Prison Barge Docking Facilities
7. Bedrock Formations
8. U.S.G.S., 1891-1925, tracings
9. 1916 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit
10. Upper Delawaran Trails and Settlements in New York City
11. Bolton, 1922
12. Bathing Dock at Hunts Point
13. 1913 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit
14. Old Hunt Mansion at Hunts Point
15. 1887 Atlas, Robinson
16. 1931, Location Diagram for West Oil Pump House  
Block and Lot Folders, Bronx
17. 1940, Location of New 2 Million Gallown Oil Storage Tank  
1940, Plot Diagram of New Tank and the Pump House  
Block and Lot Folders, Bronx
18. Halleck Street Site, aerial view
19. Halleck Street Site, aerial view
20. Potentially Archaeologically Sensitive Portion of the  
Halleck Street Site

## INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Correction (DOC) has selected sites for the possible location of correctional facilities. Each of the sites must undergo the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). The first task in the review process is the preparation of Project Data Statements (PDS) to evaluate the impact of new correctional facility construction under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) procedures. The PDS determine which sites require further documentation of impacts.

A preliminary assessment of potential archaeological resources on each of the sites is one of the studies included in the PDS. Each report includes an overview of prehistoric and historical land use, and a preliminary evaluation of potential archaeological sensitivity. The research is designed to enable the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) to determine whether further, indepth archaeological documentation and/or subsurface analysis is indicated for any of the sites, or to conclude that prior subsurface disturbances destroyed any prehistoric and historic potential and that additional archaeological consideration is not warranted.

Currently the DOC is considering the Halleck Street Site (site) as a prison barge docking location. In preparation for the necessary PDS, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) has conducted a cartographic review, documentary research, and a field inspection to prepare a preliminary archaeological analysis on the Site. The following report details HPI's findings.

## LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITION

The Halleck Street Site, now Block 2780, Lots 73 and 74, is located near the end of Hunts Point in the Bronx. (See Figure 1.) It is bounded north by Ryawa Avenue, west by the Sewage Treatment Plant, and south by the East River. (See Figure 2 and Photograph A.) The east side of the site abuts Food Center Drive and the Marine Transfer Station. (See Photograph B.) What appears on the location map as Farragut Avenue is now an abandoned, garbage-strewn alley between two wire fences. (See Figure 3 and Photograph C.) A tall wire fence rings the land side of the entire site, which is overgrown with tall weeds and trees. (See Photograph D.) Abandoned railway tracks run along Ryawa Avenue at the northeast side of the Site. (See Figure 4 and Photograph E.) No buildings are visible from the perimeter of the site today, and there is no sign of habitation except for an occasional feral dog.

Current plans call for docking an 800-bed prison barge alongside the existing concrete bulkhead on the East River at the southeast corner of the site. (See Photograph F.) Large iron cleats for securing vessels are already in place. A sally port, loading dock, parking area and dirt access road are also projected. (See Figures 5 and 6.)

### Environmental Setting

Geologically, the project site is "an area of complex geology, consisting primarily of metamorphic and igneous rock of Precambrian and early Paleozoic age. A small eastern projection of the New England Upland, which includes the project area, is known as the Manhattan Prong. The bedrock...consists of an undifferentiated mixture of gneiss, schists, and amphibolites" (Kearns and Kirkorian 1989:2).

Delineation of the original Hunts Point land mass is critical to any conclusions and recommendations. A geological map in the New York City Subsurface Exploration Section outlines the pronged oval of schist bedrock that forms the base of the point. (See Figure 7.) Its western edge runs north/south roughly through the center of the project area. A review of early USGS maps show that west of this bedrock formation was once a bay, and that Hunts Point was originally separated from the mainland by salt marsh and was reached by a causeway. (See Figure 8.)

What used to be Causeway Creek emptied into the bay at Ryawa Avenue, probably near the northwest corner of the project area. There is a dip in Ryawa Avenue where Drake intersects it which may mark the Creek's original location. The Sanborn map shows an area of wetland one block east of Drake. (See Figure 3.)

1955 soil borings made before construction of the Marine Transfer Station, just east of the project area, also define the early coastline. (See Appendix 1.) The river bank can be seen on the locational map, dropping off to the south along the then-proposed bulkhead line. Shaft 57B, about 200 feet east of the project area property line, is the only boring in the series on dry land. Its surface elevation was 14.9 feet above assumed mean low water at dry river bottom. Although the schist bedrock was 40 feet below the surface, there is no notation of fill in the soil. The adjacent borings are between the high and low water marks of the East River. Several of them show shell in amounts of less than 10% to 40-50%.

Another set of borings was done in 1969 prior to the construction of the Sewage Treatment Facility, beginning about

200 feet west of the project area property line. (See Appendix 2.) They show bedrock at 70.9 feet below mean low water. Fill ranges from a depth of 6.8 to 34 feet and is underlain by a layer of "soft dark gray organic silt, little clay" with a "trace" (under 10%) of shell. This supports John McNamara's contention that the area was originally bay.

McNamara, a founding member of the Bronx County Historical Society and author of HISTORY IN ASPHALT says that Ryawa Avenue "is laid out across the filled-in bay noted on 18th and 19th-century maps of Hunts Point" (McNamara 1984:217). He suggests that the odd name Ryawa may be an acronym for Railroad Yard and Warehouse Area, or an abbreviation of General Viele's Railway and Water Association, planned just after the Civil War.

Files of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contain permits, dated 1916, for filling part of the bay between Hunts and Barretto Points as well as the eastern side of Hunts Point. (See Figure 9.) Although extensive filling was done on either side of the project area, it appears that the northeast corner of the site remains relatively untouched. Without surface testing, it is not possible to determine whether fill was added here, and if so, how much. The 1955 elevation of 14.9 feet at shaft 57B implies only a small amount of fill.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Prehistoric Overview\*

When humans first came to this area some 10,000 to 13,000 years ago, the environment was radically different from what is today. The Wisconsin glacier had begun its retreat, but its mass of ice had not yet melted enough to cover the ancient shoreline. Any waterfront sites left by these first people, called Paleo-Indians, would now be submerged. The Paleo-Indians were big-game hunters who used finely wrought fluted spear points, called Clovis points, to kill the now extinct large mammals such as mammoths and mastodons that were their prey. In addition to low lying sites near water, they also frequented high places from which they could follow the movement of game over the sparsely vegetated landscape. Early maps show elevations no higher than twenty feet on Hunt's Point, but this does not mean these men did not hunt there.

\*The Prehistoric Overview is taken in large part from Kearns and Kirkorian's 1989 Phase 1A report on a neighboring site along the southeastern shore of Hunts Point. Also quoted extensively is Ed Lenik's Phase 1A report on Barretto Point, conducted in 1986 for HPI. See Bibliography.

4

Following the Paleo Period came the Archaic Period, lasting from about 8,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C. Sea levels continued to rise during the early part of this period, but soon the environment came to be much as it is today, or was before humans began to alter it. Archaic people hunted deer and other small game of the deciduous forest and made seasonal rounds to gather the plants of various areas and to fish. They developed an increasing taste for shellfish, as evidenced by the many heaps of shell they left by the shore. Besides the grinding implements and other stone tools they left behind were soapstone bowls at the end of the period. Certainly the river mouths, swamps and streams near the project area would have provided resources for these people.

The Woodland Period followed the Archaic, and lasted from about 1,000 B.C. to the arrival of the Europeans after 1600 A.D. With the beginning of agriculture, Woodland people became more settled and established villages. They began to make vessels from clay and to use smoking pipes and bows and arrows. As we shall see, their sites have been recorded on points and bays that form a wide loop in the region around the project area.

"The prehistory of the Bronx has been researched extensively and the available data provides excellent background material with which to assess the project area. A search of the literature on the project area, which includes Skinner 1909, Cook 1913, Parker 1920, Bolton 1922, and 1934, Smith 1950, and The Coastal Archaeology Reader 1978, has identified prehistoric sites in close proximity to Barretto Point [Hunts Point]. These documented sites, although directly outside our immediate project zone, gives us a good picture of prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns. Furthermore, additional information was sought through personal contact with local informants and collectors who have extensive knowledge of the general area." (Solecki 1986; Kaeser 1986). (Lenik 1986:11-12) Valerie DeCarlo, archaeologist with Wave Hill, reported that the Museum of National History does hold the catalogued Terry Collection that contains artifacts from the Hunts Point area but that the site provenience is not location specific. Noel Gonzales II, an contacted and, although very cooperative, was unable to add further site specific information on Hunts Point prehistory.

A site-file search conducted by the New York State Museum Education Department for the DOC Hunts Point site immediately southeast of the present site yielded two prehistoric sites on the perimeter of the one-mile search area. Sites #2840 and #713 are both located on Clason's Point, a point of land east of and very similar to Hunts Point. It should be noted that this state agency reviewed (1) the current topographical features of the Hunts Point site, i.e. a shoreline site at the confluence of two major waterways and (2) the proximity of known prehistoric

resources before designating the project area as "Higher than average probability of producing prehistoric archaeological data." "Probability rating is based on the assumed presence of intact original deposits, possibly under fill, in the area. If near water or if deeply buried, materials may occur submerged below the water table."

Inquiries to and research at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Historic Preservation Office failed to yield any direct knowledge of designated historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites in the project area.

There is no recorded prehistoric site specifically located in the study block. "However, shell midden sites have been reported in the Bronx along the East River and Long Island Sound by Parker (1920), Bolton (1922, 1934), Kaeser (1964), and Rothschild and Lavin (1977)." (Ibid:13-14) Recent archaeological research on Clason's Point, the neck of land immediately east of Hunts Point, confirmed Alanson Skinner's earlier findings of prehistoric activities at the mouth of the Bronx River (Kearns and Kirkorian, 1988). With the exception of Bolton's reports, all of these coastal shell middens and village sites are located to the east of the Bronx River and thus outside the project area.

Bolton, in his 1934 EARLY HISTORY AND INDIAN REMAINS ON THROG'S NECK, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, reported "masses of shells" on or near the project area, which he identified as a fishing camp. Grumet calls the area Quinnahung, a "long" or "long high place" (Grumet 1981:43), and his map shows a large planting field with a stream running through it, covering a large portion of the Hunts Point peninsula, and a trail coming to the northern edge of the field from the northwest (Grumet 1981:69). (See Figure 10.) However, the 1891 USGS map shows that stream to have been, in fact, part of an extensive wetland, with Hunts Point joined to the mainland only by a causeway. Bolton's 1922 map (Figure 11) more accurately portrays the early wetland configuration. It should be noted when viewing Figure 11 that the streets south of Ryawa, with the exception of Hunts Point Road and Farragut, were never built.

John McNamara locates "the important Weckquasegeek Indian camp" at the foot of Whittier Street near the northwest corner of the project area (McNamara 1984:275-6).

"Another locus of prehistoric occupation was near the Richardson Homestead, which was formerly located just west of Drake Park [north of the DOC project at Longfellow and Oak Point Avenue]. Bolton states that the Richardson Homestead was built close to a spring of fresh water and that many shells were found



at this site. In addition, he reports the recovery of six arrowpoints and a chipped stone celt from a gravel pit which was located near the Hunt Burying Ground (Drake Park). The presence of the chipped stone celt at this site suggests that it was probably occupied during the Woodland Period." (Ibid; See Figure 11.)

Finally, Bolton (1922:222) records the location of two other prehistoric sites on Hunts Point. One site was on the Dickey Estate which was located on Hunts Point at Randall Avenue (northwest of the DOC project). The second site was situated on a mound that was surrounded by marshland near what is today Bruckner Boulevard." (Ibid.)

"Another possible prehistoric site, an 'Indian Cave' or rock-shelter, was formerly located a short distance to the east of the Hunt Burying Ground at a point three hundred yards north of the bridge crossing the creek (Cook, 1913:106). Cook, writing with a flair for historical romanticism, states that this site 'is said to have been the favorite haunt of the redmen, and it is there that many of treaties were made with the whites.'" (Ibid:17)

## Historical Overview\*

The entire Hunts Point peninsula was part of a large 1663 purchase of land from the Indians by Edward Jessup and John Richardson (Jenkins, 1912:42). As described above, the peninsula, prior to the twentieth century, was in fact two slightly elevated masses separated by a low lying salt marsh with the site on the smaller, more southerly tip. This land between the Bronx River and Bungay Creek (now Intervale Avenue) on the west was spoken of as the Indian's "great planting field" (Ibid:381). The entire peninsula, or "planting neck," was eventually divided into twelve farms and, being west of the Village of Westchester, came to be called the West Farms. By 1666 the large peninsula was roughly divided in half. Richardson's daughter's portion of the land, the western section of the neck now known as Barretto Point, became part of the Leggett family property in 1679 (Ibid:381). Jessup's daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Hunt and the eastern half of the point became associated with her descendants. Both Hunt and Richardson erected houses on the point, as referenced in a 1669 deed (Ibid:381).

The Hunt mansion was still standing as late as 1912. Years ago, John McNamara took some old-time residents to the end of Hunts Point to identify the site of the mansion, but the landscape was so altered that they were unable to do so (Personal communication, February 1, 1989).

Historical accounts give varying and sometimes contradictory clues to its appearance and location.

- (1) At the end of the old, rambling Hunts Point Road was the old Hunt mansion built in the early 1700s, of rough stone and lumber (Ultan, et al., 1985:82).
- (2) One of the earliest (estates) was the Grange, owned by Thomas Hunt. Here in 1688 Hunt built a fine stone mansion. The site is now part of the Hunt's Point Park, at Hunt's Point Avenue and the East River (WPA 1939:543).

---

\*The Historical Overview is taken in large part from Kearns and Kirkorian's 1989 Phase 1A report on a neighboring DOC site along the southeastern shore of Hunts Point. See Bibliography.

- (3) Near the south end of the point, we come across (c. 1912) an old, weather-beaten and dilapidated building, the Hunt Mansion or "Grange". At the end of the building is an octagonal tower which serves as a beacon to the pilots on the East River and has thus gained for the old mansion the name of the "Pilot House" (Jenkins 1912:385).

The exact location of both the mansion and the park remains unclear. Depending on which map you read, Hunts Point Park lay either north of the mansion or within the inverted V formed by Farragut Street and Hunts Point Avenue, immediately east of the project area. (See Figure 9.) The park, now abandoned and paved with concrete, is currently leased to the City Department of Ports, International Trade and Commerce (Alicia Gill, Bronx planner in the Division of Real Property, personal communication 2/10/89). There is no physical sign that the mansion ever stood here.

The park may have served as the access point to a "free bath located off the coast of Hunt's Point" (Ullan and Hermalyn 1964:70). On the other hand, this wooden swimming pool, enclosing a portion of the East River, could have been the dock structure that can be seen at the end of the trolley tracks on the 1913 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map. (See Figures 12 and 13.)

An etching of the mansion shows a wooden saltbox and tower. (See Figure 14). The shadows indicate that the house faced south, with the tower on its east end, toward the East River. In the background is an English-style barn to the north and another outbuilding, set off from the house by a low fence, to the west. The layout of buildings is similar to that shown on an 1887 map when the area was called Spoffords Point and to the 1916 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map. (See Figures 9 and 15.) This location would place the latter outbuilding within the project area. It is puzzling to see the tower facing east, towards the bay, in the 1916 map. Such a placement does not conform with its use as a "beacon to pilots on the East River". Logically it should have been closer to the tip of the point. The exact location of docks and roadways associated with the Hunt mansion at the top of Hunts Point varies slightly through time. However, a substantial dock/marina and art building do appear to be on what is the project site on both c.1895 and c.1916 U.S. Coast Guard charts.

During the second half of the nineteenth century Hunts Point was subdivided into several large residential estates, owned by the Caswell, Dickie, Spofford, and Ives families. The American poet, Joseph Rodman Drake, occupied the old Hunt Mansion. Drake, the Hunts and the Leggetts were all buried in a

family burial plot now preserved as "Drake Park" (Kearns and Kirkorian 1989:9). Hunts Point remained rural into the early twentieth century, with "German market gardeners" renting the Hunt homestead and farm (Jenkins 1912:385).

The first quarter of the twentieth century brought dramatic changes to the point. The bay between Hunts and Barretto Points was filled, as was the dock area east of the project site. (See Figure 9.) Around 1925, Consolidated Gas Company built a mammoth gas works on the eastern portion of Hunts Point. "Ocean going coal ships would dock there and gorge out their cargoes for the tremendous 'Coke Furnaces'" ("Aviation Volunteer" 1973). Railroad tracks were laid roughly parallel to Ryawa Avenue, cutting across the northeast edge of the project site.

In 1931 they constructed a one story, steel oil pump house west of Farragut Avenue. (See Figure 16.) This was replaced by a 44 foot square pump house in 1940. Adjacent to it was a two million gallon oil tank. (See Figure 17.) Mid-century aerial photographs depict the impact of these buildings and 2 large silo tanks. (See Figure 18.) Apparently technology changed, and on June 10, 1968 the company, now called Con Edison, sold the property to the City of New York (Pete Silletti, Con Edison Real Estate Division, personal communication: July 21, 1989).

The Marine Transfer Station that juts out into the East River at the end of Hunts Point east of the project area was built about 1955 and further extended the shoreline. Rip rap covered the undulating river bank and a concrete bulkhead extended 200-500 feet beyond it. Fifteen years later the Sewage Treatment Plant west of the site was built. A 1974 aerial photograph (Figure 19) shows both facilities, with a seemingly vacant lot between them. On close inspection, however, a patch of strange ridges appears on the site lot.

It is about then that a group called the Bronx Frontier Development Corporation decided to create gardens on the unsightly vacant lots of the South Bronx. To do this, they needed topsoil. They decided to make a compost from refuse from the Hunts Point Produce Market, manure from the Bronx Zoo, ground-up rubble and leaves.

First they needed land for their composting. They wangled three and one-fifth waterfront acres next to a sewage treatment plant on the Hunt's Point peninsula. There they dug a drainage system, put up fences, and set up a trailer to use as an office and laboratory, for the compost had to be sterile when it was all through and ready for spreading...They tried out a ten-ton compost turner worth fifty thousand dollars, to be purchased if it did the job. There were plans for a rubble pulverizer (Johnes 1986:301).

A telephone call to the Bronx Frontier Development Corporation revealed that they are still producing compost, aptly named "Zoo-Doo". Their operation is currently at Viele and Barretto, but they have changed locations several times and were on Leggett south of Ryawa three years ago. Further research might firmly link the composting site to the project area, but it is doubtful that such use would have had any substantial subsurface impact.

## CONCLUSIONS

Prior to the installation of the necessary inboard services for a proposed prison barge, the DOC must satisfy cultural resource concerns. To fulfill one of these requirements, Historical Perspectives, Inc. has conducted a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of the DOC Halleck Street Site.

Of prime importance in an archaeological evaluation is the topography of the project site, through time. Our research indicates that both shorelines of Hunts Point were extensively filled, and the outboard eastern portion dredged as well. However, the end of the point, where the northeast quadrant of the project area lies, appears to have remained relatively unmodified. The Hunts Point Shoreline has been extended into the river by landfill approximately 150 feet to create the current bulkhead. But, inland of this section the original ground surface may not be deeply buried.

Historical accounts tell of Indian shell heaps and a planting field at this location, but any village was well north of the project area. Evidence of shell, up to 50% of the sample, occurs in borings 300 to 400 feet east of the site, near the earlier river bank. Borings have not been done at the project site, so it is not known if shell, perhaps indicating the presence of a midden as suggested by Bolton, is present in the soil. Geographically and topographically the site, prior to modern disturbances, would have afforded prehistoric man a preferred location. Settlement pattern data indicates that Late Archaic and Woodland Period Native Americans exploited knolls elevated above major estuarine wetlands.

The Hunt mansion, built in the late 17th or early 18th century, stood near the end of the point. Early maps place it anywhere from 80 to 650 feet north of the tip, towards the western side and usually east of, or at the end of, the "rambling Hunts Point Road". An illustration of the house and several maps locate an outbuilding and dock northwest of the house. These appear to have been within the northeast quadrant of the project area.

The mansion served as a navigational beacon, and the property was farmland and orchard until near the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Then the Consolidated Gas Company, later part of Con Edison, began to develop the site. The bulkhead was extended with fill, and railway tracks were laid along the northeast edge of the project area. An oil pumping station was constructed in 1931 and replaced with another abutting a 2-million gallon storage tank in 1940. Plans and the 1956 USGS Topo quad show both to be located adjacent to Hunts Point Avenue just north of where Farragut branches off, leaving an unaffected area to the west and extreme north.

Building permits show that the base of these structures was concrete on ground, with no underground foundation noted. However, the weight of the oil tanks may have caused considerable compaction of the soil. And, the demolition of the tanks might have caused considerable subsurface damage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The normal practice for fulfilling the CEQR requirements regarding archaeological sensitivity is for a Phase 1A report to follow a preliminary assessment which has indicated a need for an extensive documentary study and, sometimes, a soil boring study. To date, our research on the Halleck Street Site indicates a potential sensitivity for both prehistorical and historical cultural material in the northeast quadrant of the project site. In addition to the Halleck Street Site research, Historical Perspectives, Inc. has completed two Phase 1A archaeological studies and one preliminary archaeological assessment in the immediate neighborhood of the DOC Halleck Street Site. Based on the exhaustive work we have undertaken on Hunts Point and our familiarity with the available resources we do not believe that in this situation more documentary research (i.e., a Phase 1A) will yield more definitive data on site potential and/or site disturbance. Rather, we believe that an analysis of the subsurface strata of the northeast quadrant of the site will determine the potential for and the feasibility of archaeological investigations at this section of the site.

The extreme northeast quadrant of the project site is most likely a part of the naturally elevated bedrock formation that would have experienced prehistoric and historic-period exploitation and yet, seemingly, escaped gas tank and railroad track construction impacts. However, without an examination of borings or augers in the extreme northeast quadrant of the site, it is not possible to determine the depth of fill and/or disturbance, if any, on the potentially sensitive portion of the site. (See Figure 20.) We recommend that borings/augers be done in the northeast quadrant of the Halleck Street Site to provide

this information. If the results show a minimum landfill overmantle, then additional subsurface testing might be warranted in this potentially sensitive portion of the site.

Development plans for the Halleck Street site have not been finalized and it is, therefore, impossible to determine the impact the parking lot and roadway construction and utility connections may have on the potentially sensitive section of the site. A possible alternative to any subsequent subsurface archaeological testing of the potentially sensitive area would be strictly-controlled avoidance of the flagged area during construction.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "Aviation Volunteer"  
1973 Fiftieth Anniversary issue published by the Aviation Volunteer Fire Co., Bronx, NY. From the collection of Noel Gonzales II, Bronx, NY.
- Bolton, Reginald P.  
1922 "Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis." In INDIAN NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, edited by F.W. Dodge. New York: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.
- 1934 EARLY HISTORY AND INDIAN REMAINS ON THROG'S NECK, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, CITY OF NEW YORK. Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences.
- Bronx County Historical Society  
Neighborhood Files: Hunts Point.
- Cook, Harry T.  
1913 THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX 1639-1913. New York: Published by the author.
- French, J.H.  
1860 THE STATISTICAL GAZATTEER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Syracuse: R.P. Smith, Publishers.
- Grumet, Robert Steven  
1981 NATIVE AMERICAN PLACE NAMES IN NEW YORK CITY. New York: Museum of the City of New York.
- Hess, John L.  
1976 "Unfinished Hunts Point Pier Project Raises Questions". The New York Times, January 28.
- Hufeland, Otto  
1926 Bronx in the American Revolution. New York: Harbor Hill Books.
- Jenkins, Stephen  
1912 THE STORY OF THE BRONX. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons.
- Jonnes, Jill  
1986 We're Still Here: The Rise, Fall and Resurrection of the South Bronx. Atlantic Monthly Press, N.Y.

Kaeser, Edward J.  
1964 "Investigation of a Pot-holed Knoll in Pelham Bay Park, Bronx County, New York." THE BULLETIN, New York State Archaeological Association, No. 30, March.

Kearns, Betsy and Cece Kirkorian  
1988 "Phase 1B Fieldwork Report: Shorehaven Site, Bronx." Ms. on file with NYCLPC.

Kearns, Betsy and Cece Kirkorian  
1989 "Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report, Hunts Point". Ms. on file with Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., New York, NY.

Lenik, Edward  
1986 "Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report, Resource Recovery: Barretto Point," B. Kearns and C. Kirkorian, editors. Ms. on file with Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., NYC.

McNamara, John  
1984 HISTORY IN ASPHALT: THE ORIGIN OF BRONX STREET AND PLACE NAMES. The Bronx County Historical Society, Bronx, N.Y. Originally published 1978, Harrison, NY: Harbor Hill Books.

New York City

Bronx Borough Building Department, Block and Lot Files

Bronx Borough Sewer Department

Department of General Services, Subsurface Exploration Section

Parker, Arthur C.  
1920 "The Archaeological History of New York, Part 2." In NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM BULLETIN, Nos. 237-238, September-October. Albany: The University of The State of New York.

Rothschild, Nan and Lucianne Lavin  
1977 "The Kaeser Site: A Stratified Shell Midden in the Bronx, New York." THE BULLETIN, New York State Archaeological Association, No. 70, July.

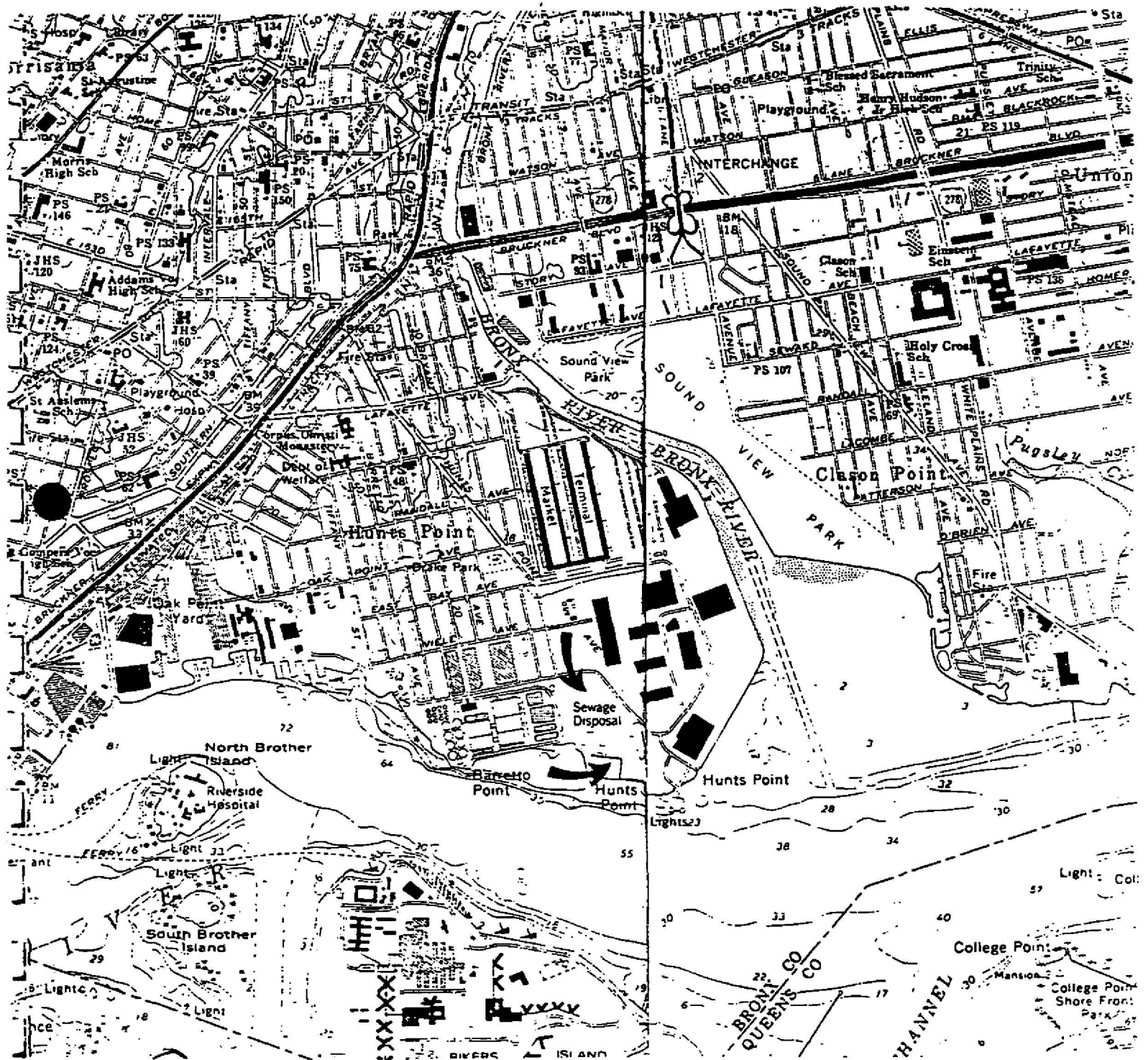
- Smith, Carlyle S.  
1950 THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF COASTAL NEW YORK. Volume 43,  
Part 2. New York: Anthropological Papers of the  
American Museum of Natural History.
- Suffolk County Archaeological Association  
1978 THE COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGY READER: SELECTIONS FROM  
THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
BULLETIN. Volume III of Readings in Long Island  
Archaeology and Ethnohistory.
- Ultan, Lloyd  
1979 THE BEAUTIFUL BRONX 1920-1950. New Rochelle, New  
York: Arlington House Publishers.
- Ultan, Lloyd and Gary Hermalyn  
1985 THE BRONX IN THE INNOCENT YEARS 1890-1925. New  
York: The Bronx County Historical Society, Harper  
and Row.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
East River Waterway Files
- Survey of Bronx River, NY: Sheets 1A and 1B, East River to  
Spofford Avenue, 1908 and 1913.
- Permit No. 546/12, Lighthouse Service, New York; July 1,  
1916.
- Application No. 1347/3, Arundel Corp.: dredging; August 1,  
1924.
- WPA  
1939 THE WPA GUIDE TO NEW YORK CITY. New York:  
Pantheon Books.

U.S.G.S/ Topographic Map, 7.5' Series

Figure 1

Central Park Quad

Flushing Quad



scale: 1:24000







Figure 3

1988 Sanborn

--- contour lines

scale: 1" = 150'

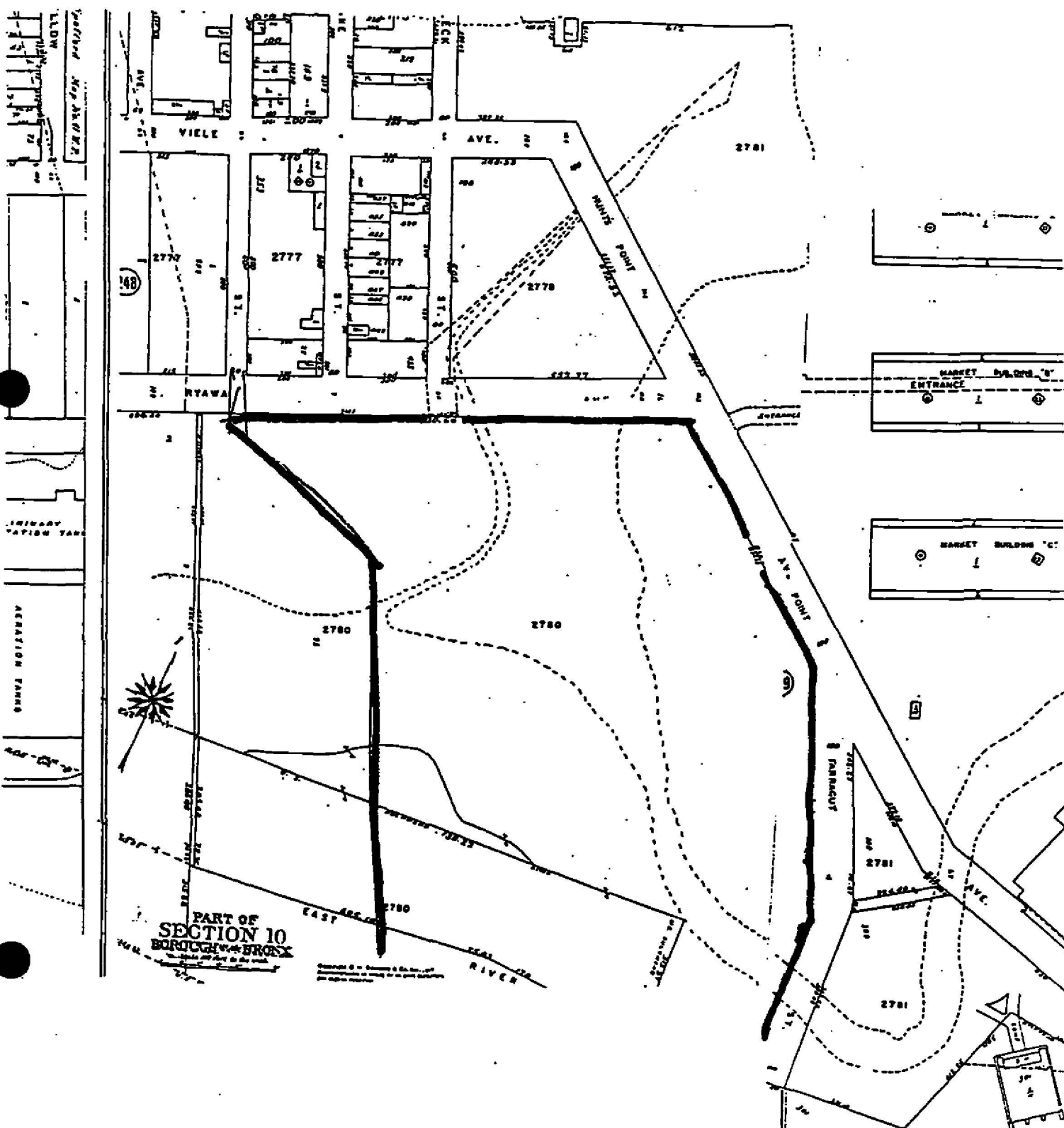


Figure 4

Aerial view looking southeast showing Hunts Point Cooperative Market, the DOC Halleck Avenue Site is noted by the arrow.

Photocopy from the Bronx County Historical Society files.

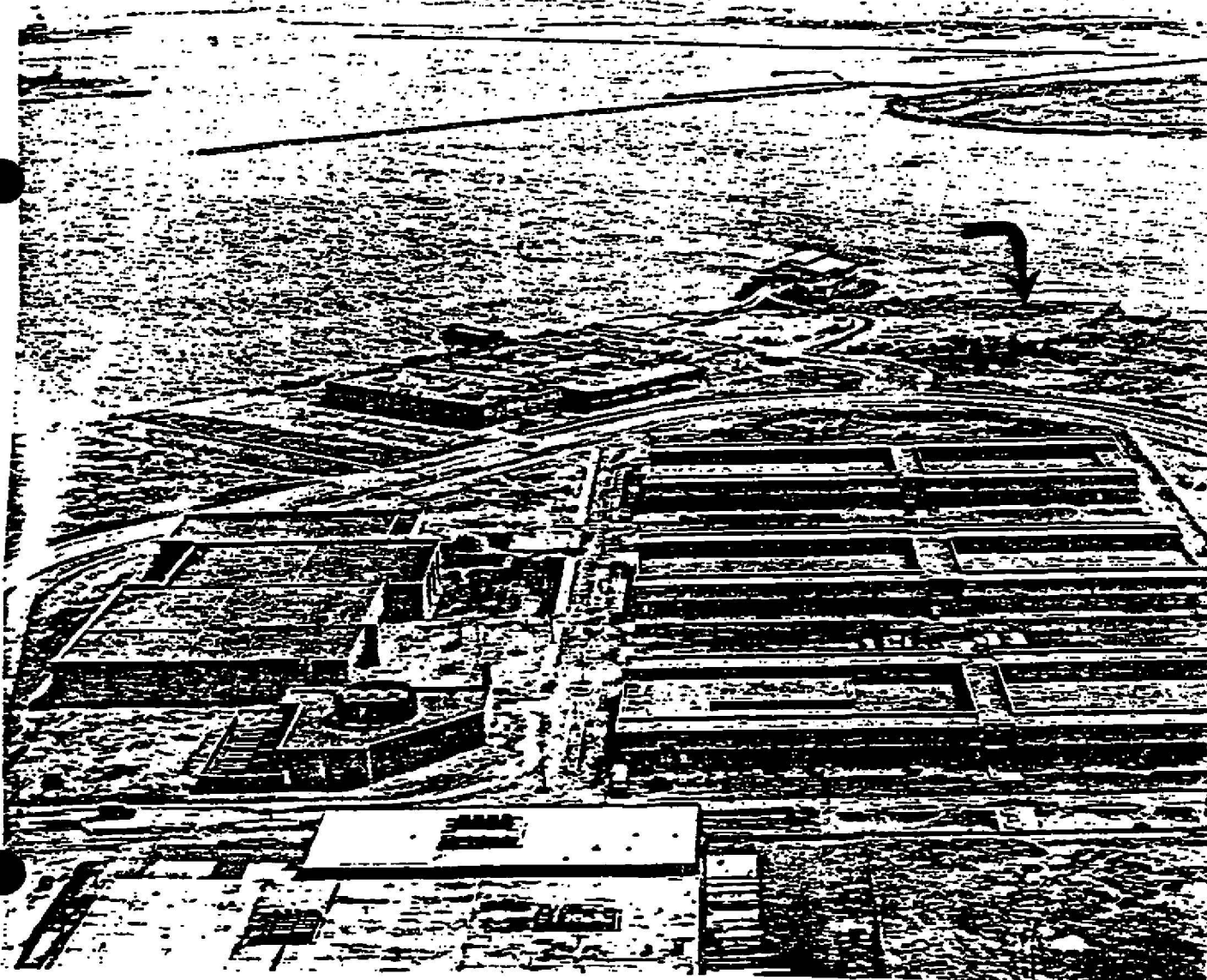




Figure 5

The DOC Halleck Avenue Site corresponds to the parcel marked P & T Site (Ports and Trade Property).

Additional locational map supplied by Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.

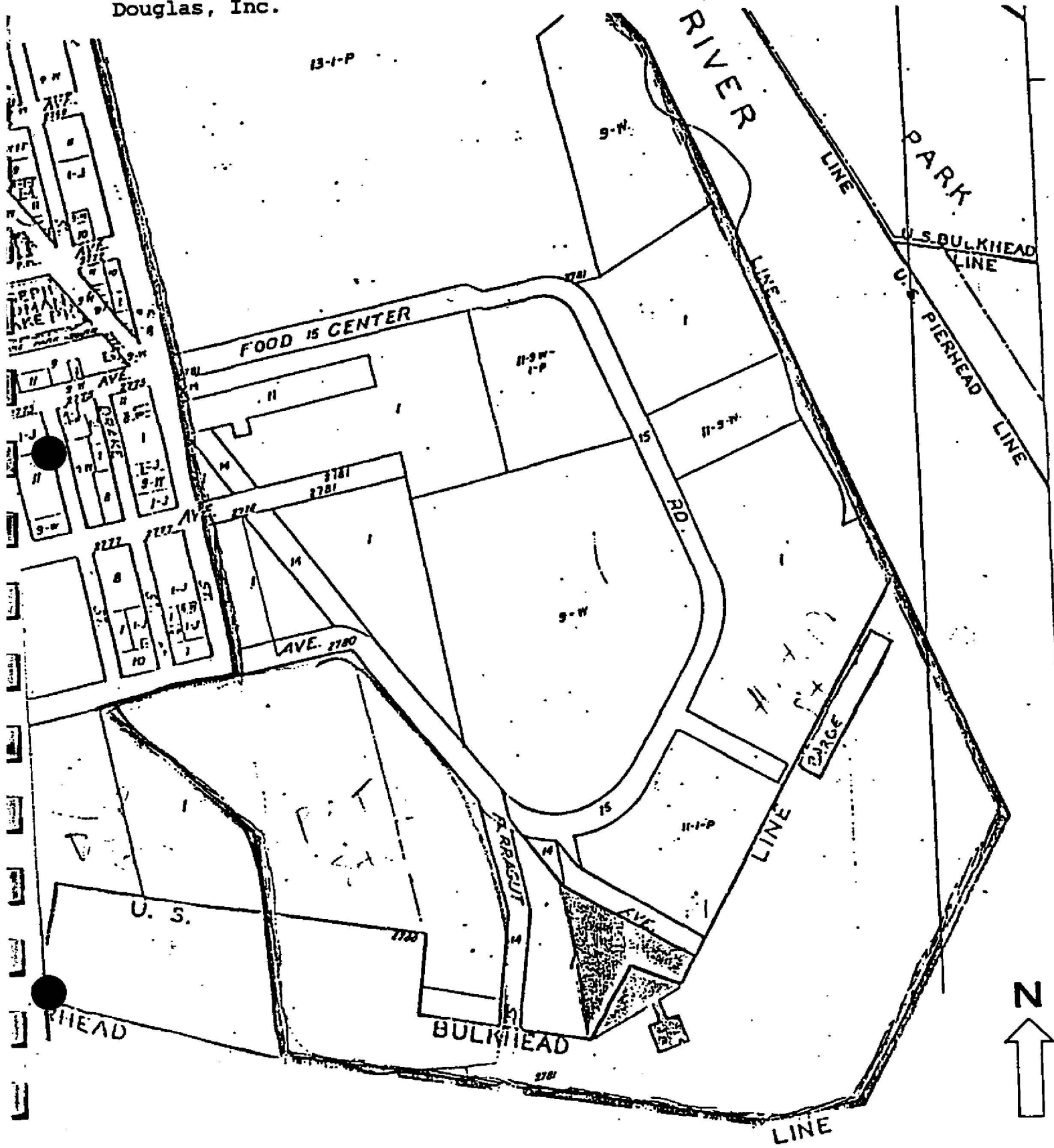
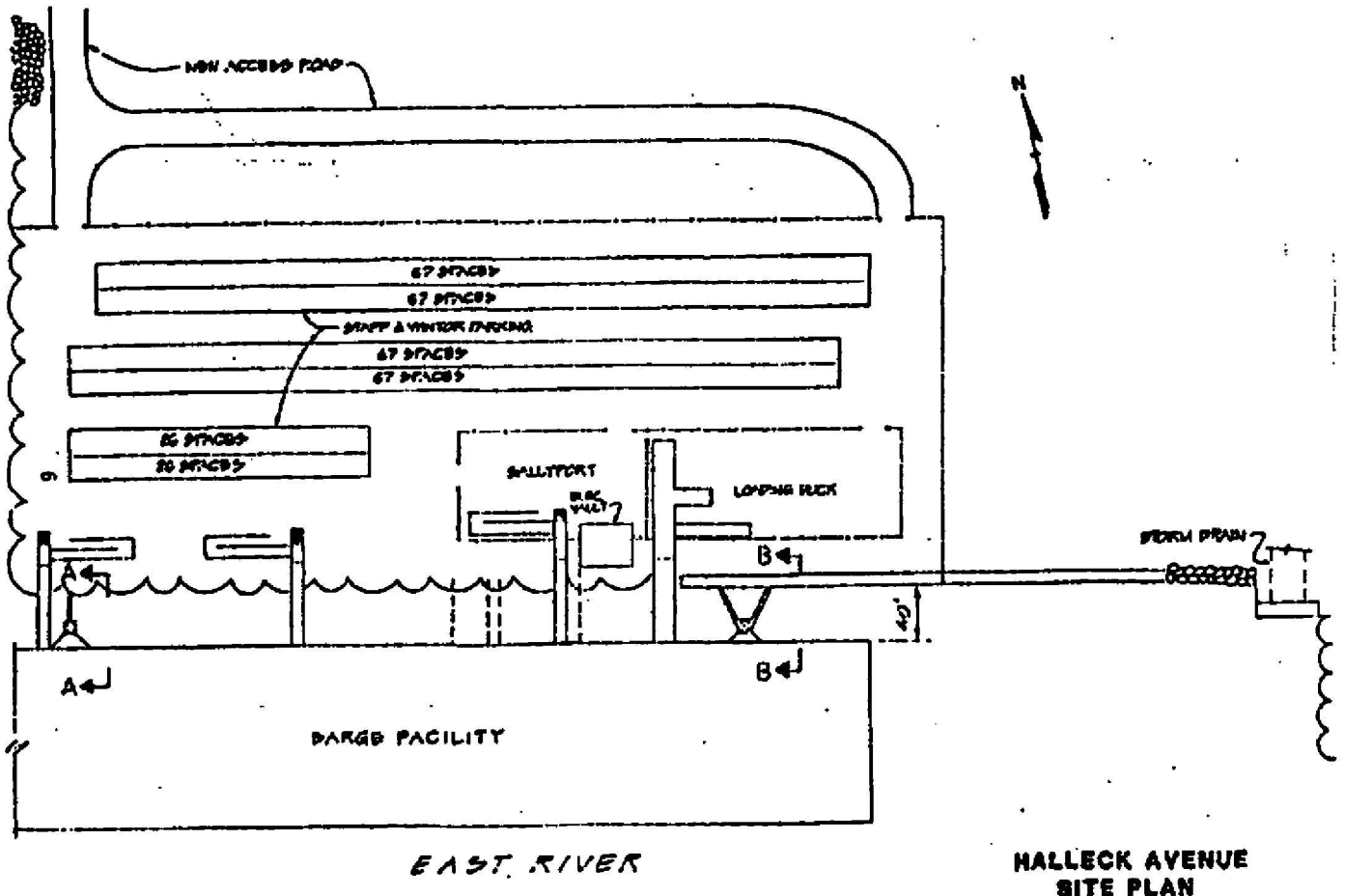


Figure 6

DOC proposal for docking an 800-bed prison barge at the Halleck Avenue Site.



HALLECK AVENUE  
SITE PLAN

FIG. 2

Note: The parking lot and new access road will be placed on the project site approximately 344' inland from the existing bulkhead.

Figure 7

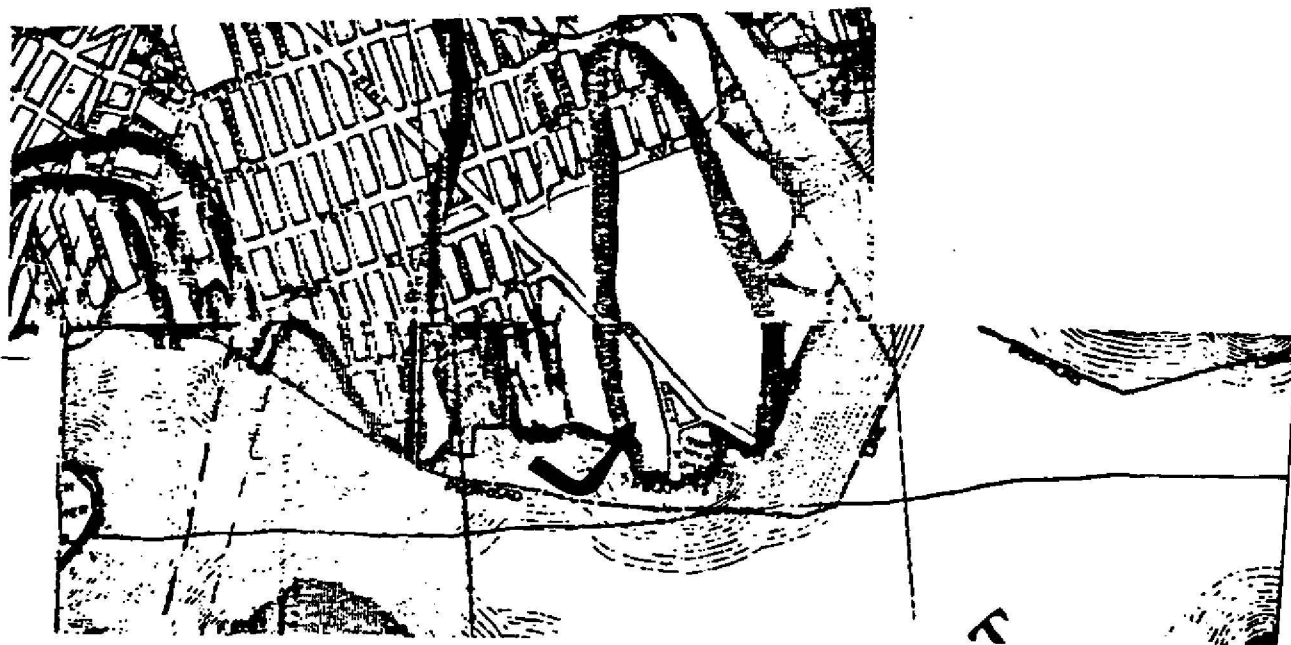
Map of the City of New York  
May 15, 1933

Compiled and Prepared in Conformity with the Director of the  
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

scale: 1" = 2000'

Illustrating bedrock formations.

Repository: Office of the Chief Engineer, Subsurface Explorations  
DGS, NYC, NY



U.S.G.S. Topographical Map Tracings

Figure 8

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

1891

Hunts Point surrounded by marsh, connected to mainland by a causeway. Note 2 houses, each on 20' knolls, with 3 docks and cut-out slip. Compare Figure 1 knoll east of Hunts Point Avenue as possible mansion location.



1900

Note land build-up around causeway, more houses, fewer docks.



1925

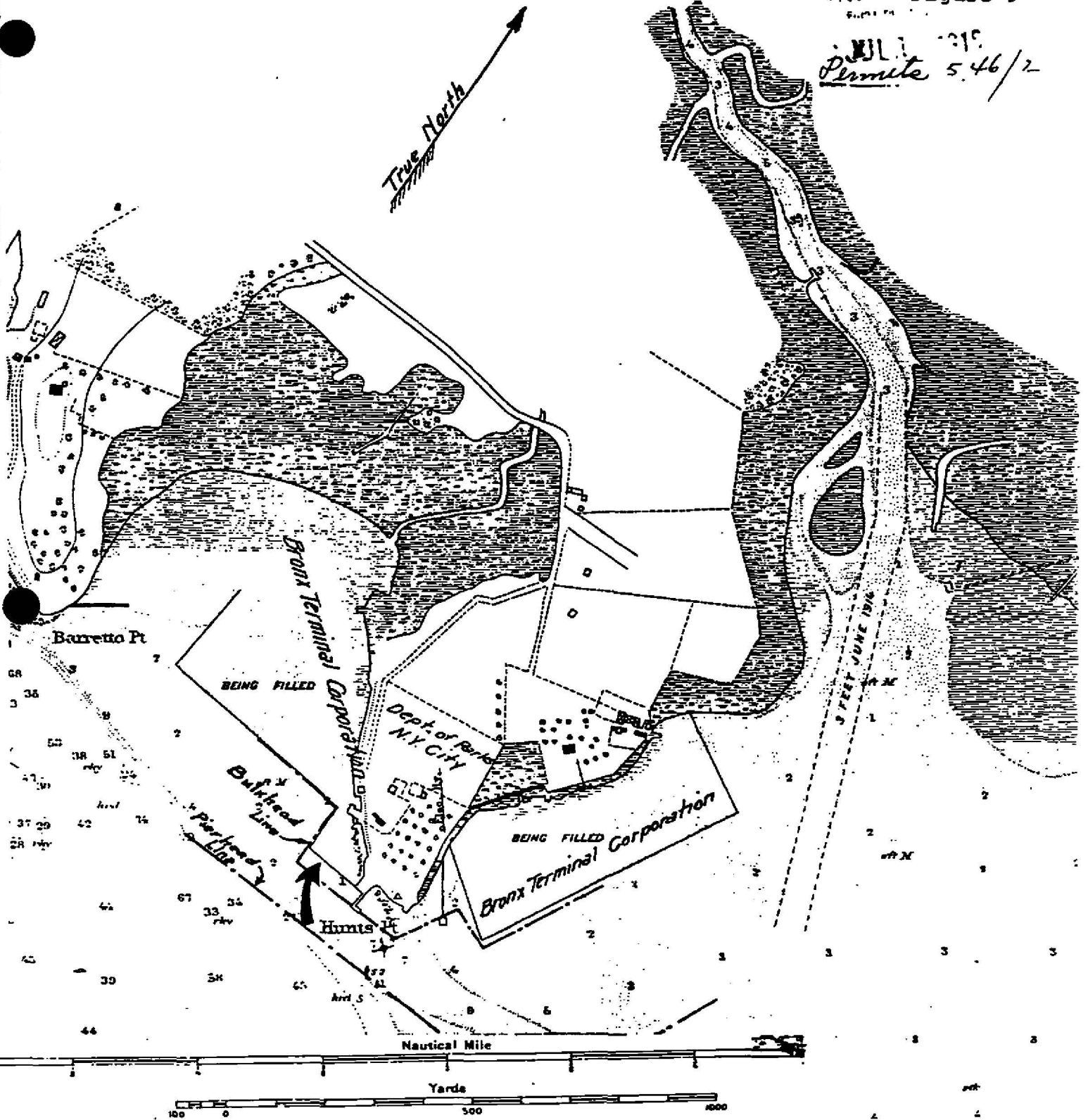
After partial revision of the shoreline in 1924. Note marsh area surrounded by land, and extensive landfill.



Permit 546/2 July 1, 1916  
 Applicant: Lighthouse Service, Inc.  
 From East River Waterway files of  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Figure 9

JUL 1 1916  
 Permits 546/2











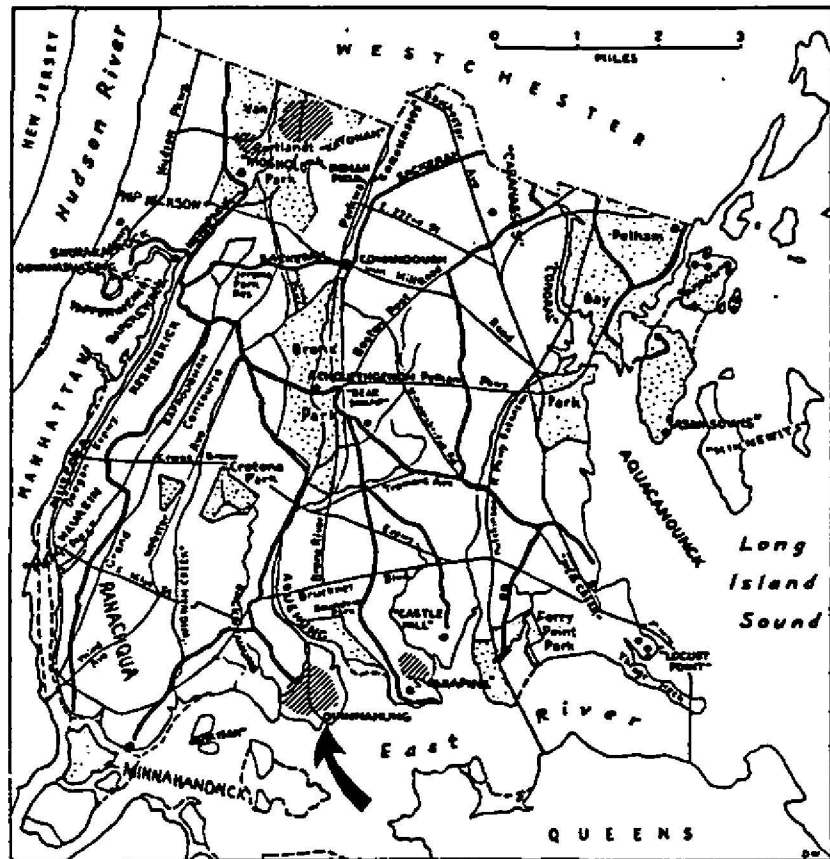
Note: The c. 1931 Con Edison pump house may have been erected approximately where the Hunt homestead outbuilding is shown on this U.S. Army Corps map along the western shore of the bay being filled. This map agrees in most details with an earlier, c. 1895, U.S. Coast Guard survey except for the dock placement at the tip of the Point.2

Figure 10

Upper Delawaran Trails and Settlements in New York City: Bronx  
Photocopied from Grumet, 1981:69.

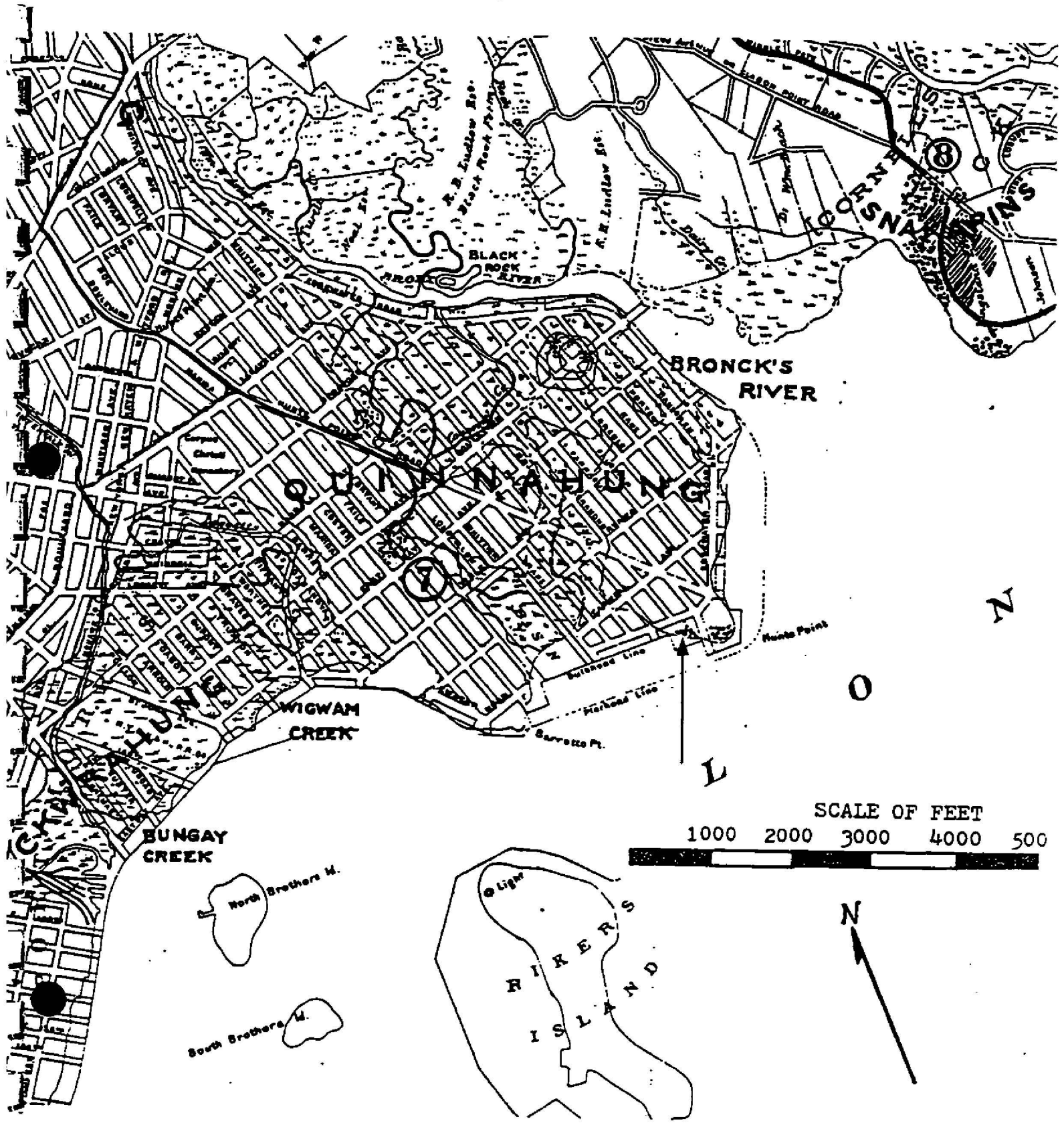
**LEGEND FOR FIVE BOROUGH MAPS**

-  TRAIL (AFTER BOLTON 1922)
-  PLANTING AREAS AND OLD FIELDS
-  INDIAN NAMES OF LOCAL ORIGIN
-  NAMES NOT OF LOCAL ORIGIN
-  HABITATION SITE
-  PRESENT-DAY CITY PARKS
-  MODERN SHORELINE
-  CEMETERY



From Bolton, 1922.

Figure 11





Photocopied from Ultan and Hermalyn 1985:70.

A free bath was located off the coast of Hunt's Point in the East River circa 1910. It was designed to be a safe place for residents of the area to enjoy the waters.

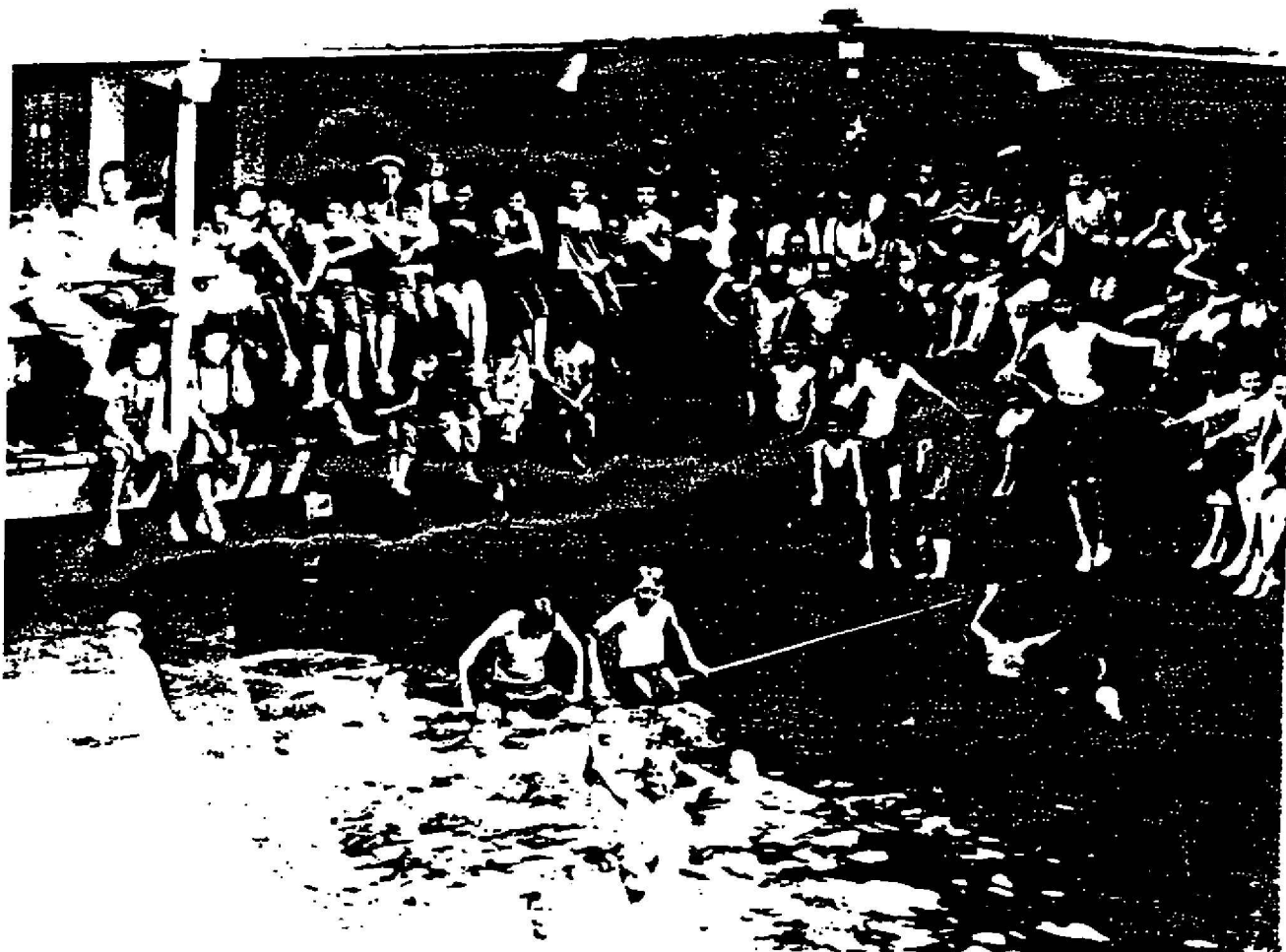
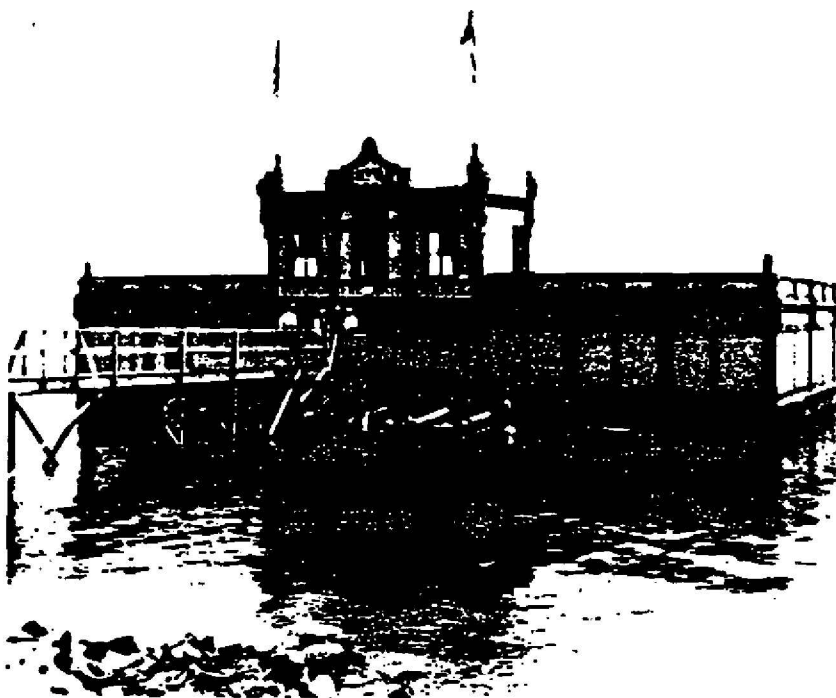
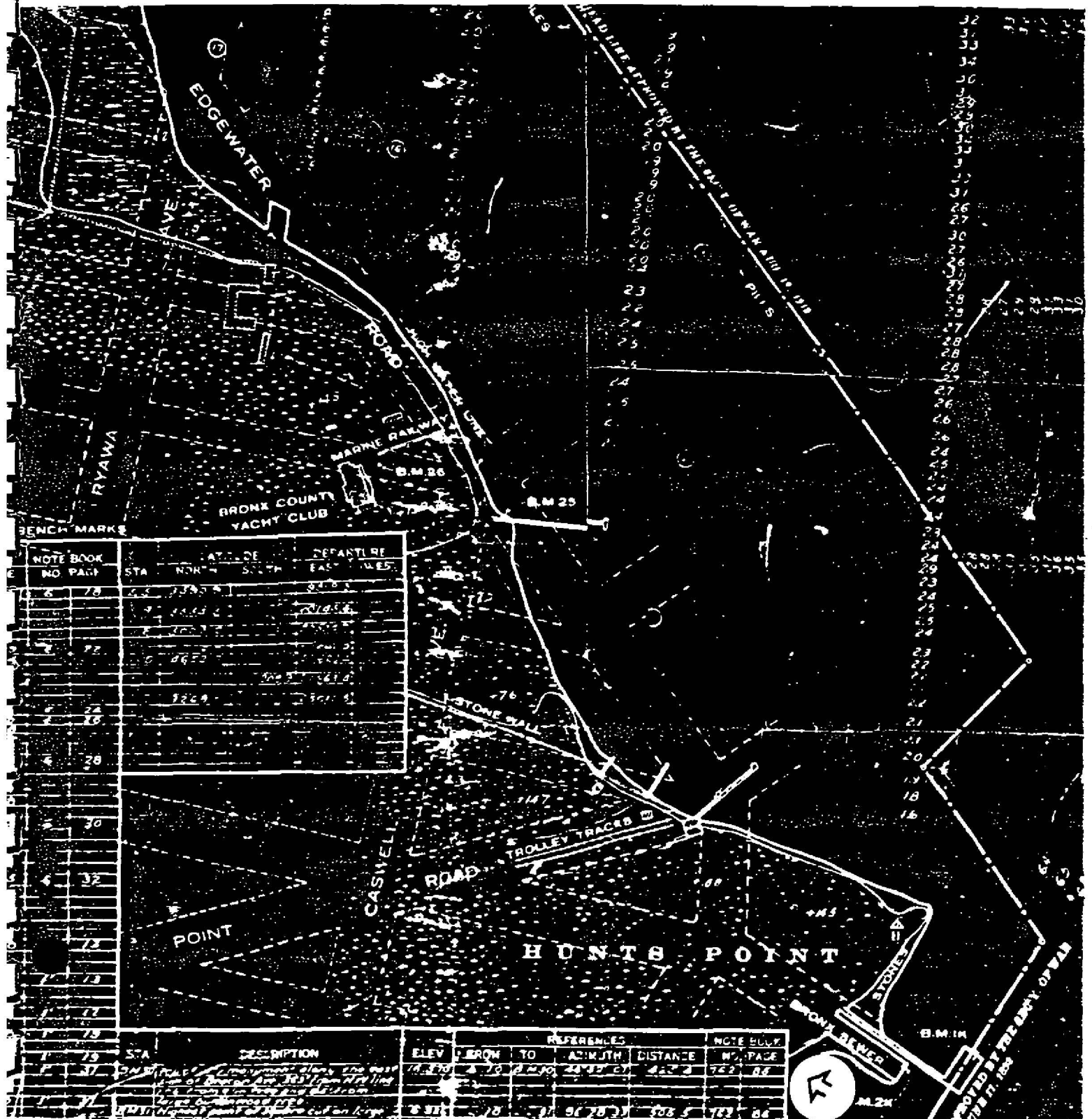


Figure 13

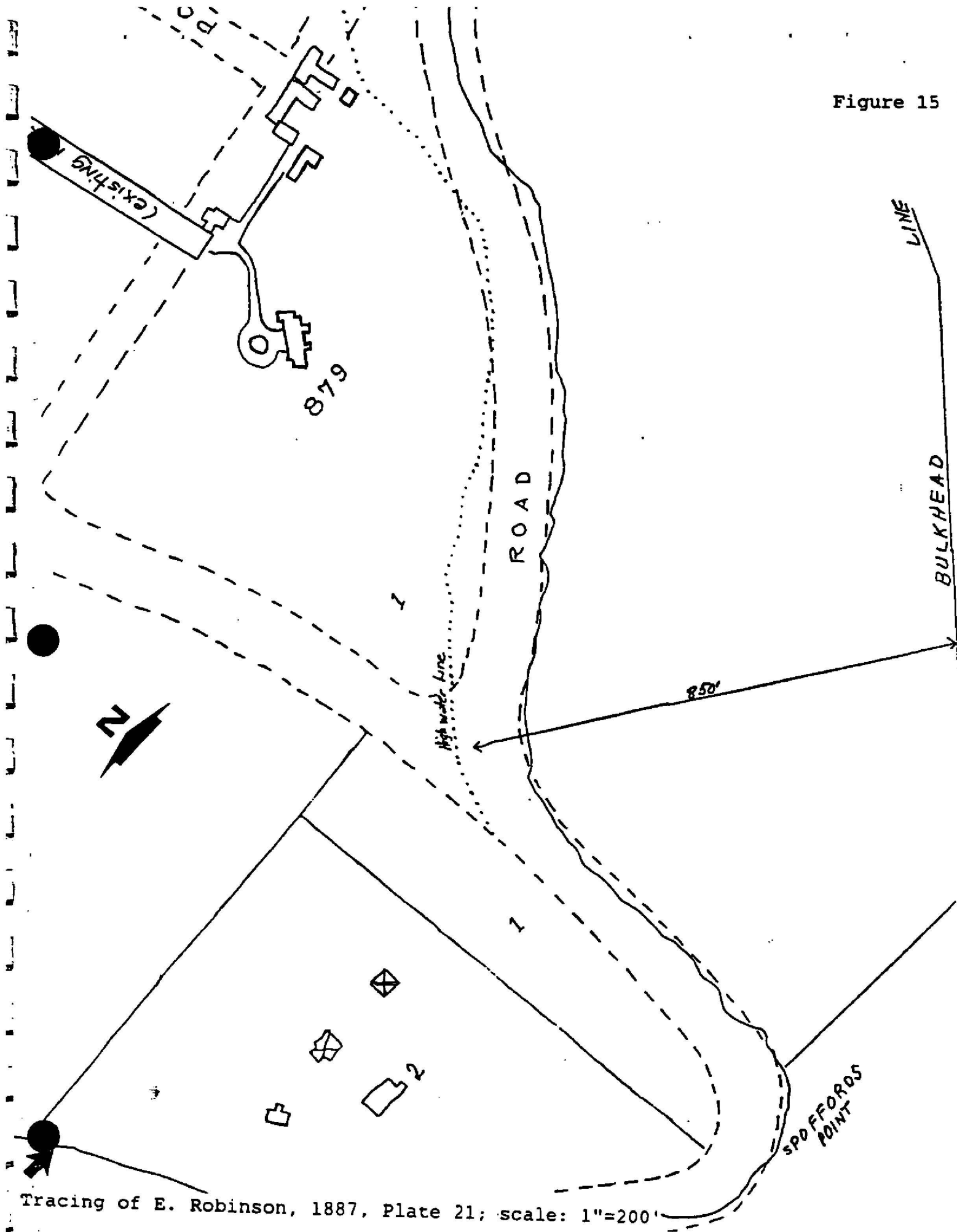
"Bronx River New York: Surveys of 1908  
 1913, East River to Spofford Ave.  
 Photocopy from U.S. Army Corps of  
 Engineers.





From the files of the Bronx County Historical Society.

Figure 15



Tracing of E. Robinson, 1887, Plate 21; scale: 1"=200'

LEGEND (see accompanying tracing):

DOC Hunts Point/Halleck Avenue Site  
Block 2780, Lot 82

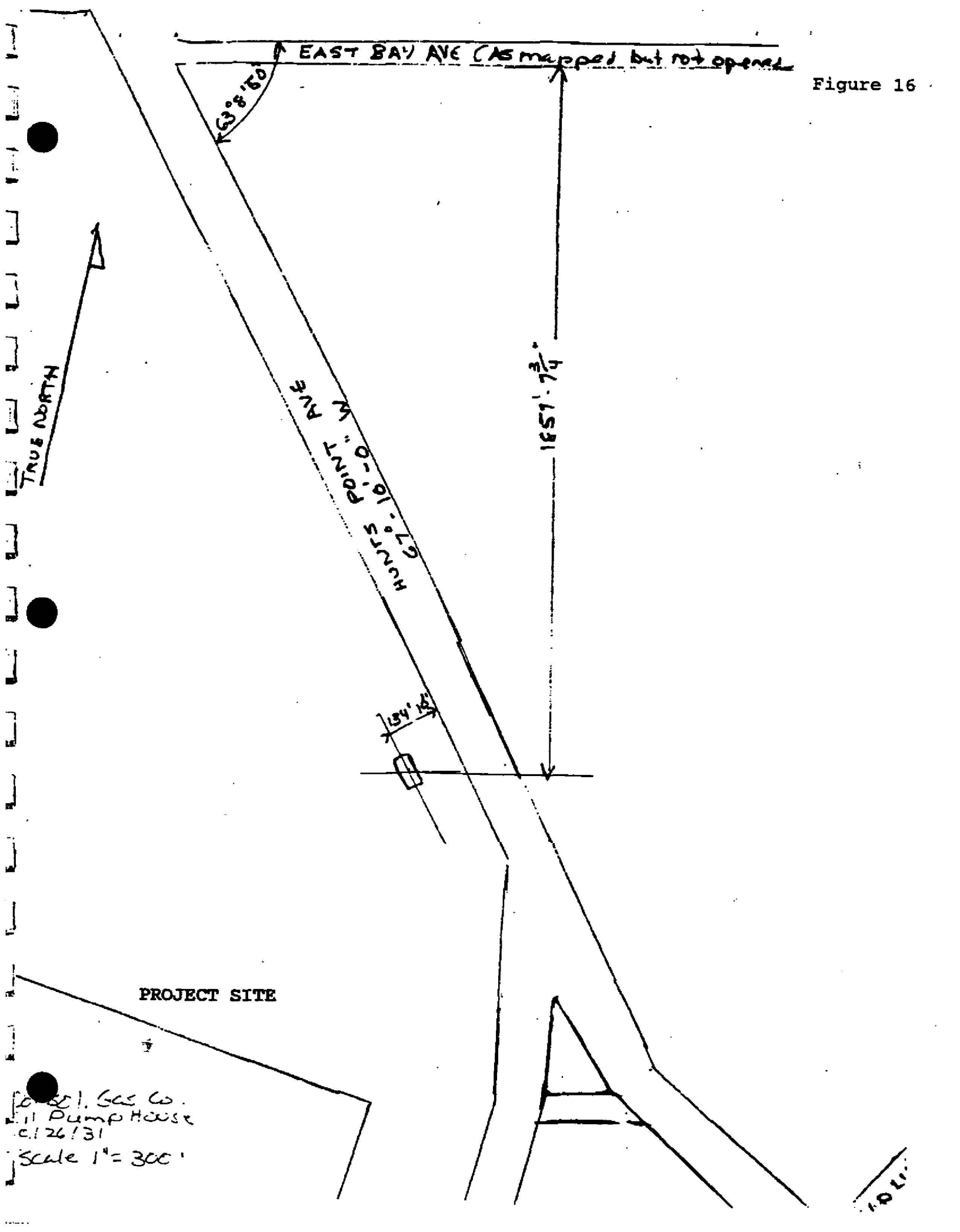
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York  
Oil Pump House

Location Diagram for West Oil Pump  
House, Hunts Point Station Water  
Gas Plant. (See tracing.)  
Drawing A-25405, dated Oct. 26, 1931.  
Reg. book 768.  
Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore Md. &  
New York.  
Sect. 1, Vol. 8, Block 2780 Lot 82.  
Scale 1"=300'

Certificate #34-1932.  
1 story steel oil pump house.  
Location Farragut St. W/S Hunts Point  
Rd, W/S Bulkhead and East River.  
Plan #SA 1538-31, Jan. 1, 1932 (Report  
of Examination Oct. 31, 1931)  
Estimated cost \$500.  
Lot size irregular 2000'x2000'  
Size of building: 14'x40'x10'high.  
All steel construction.  
Erected front of lot.  
No basement, no cellar.  
Foundation and floor concrete.

Certificate of Occupancy: #1536'/31,  
Jan. 7, 1932.  
W/S Farragut St. Hunts Point Road  
U.S. Bulkhead Line and East River  
Slip 1538.  
Steel building, cement on ground.  
No plumbing.

Figure 16





LEGEND (see accompanying tracings):

DOC Hunts Point/Halleck Avenue Site  
Block 2780, Lot 82

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York  
Oil tank and New Pump House

Location of New 2 Million Gallon Oil  
Storage Tank. (See Tracing.)  
Hunts Point Plant  
Feb. 16, 1940.  
Scale: 1"=500'.

Oil tank, completed Dec. 30, 1940.  
Certificate of Occupancy: N.B. #2148,  
dated Feb. 24, 1941.  
#F.P. 56/40. Fire Dept. approval  
received Feb. 21, 1941.  
Size of building: feet front 50x175,  
feet deep 150', height 10'6".  
On ground.

Plot Diagram. (See tracing.)  
O.K. by Office of Engineer Topography,  
June 10, 1940.

Pump House, completed Dec. 30, 1940.  
Certificate of Occupancy: N.B. #2092,  
dated Jan. 21, 1941.  
Size of building: feet front 44'0",  
deep 44'0", height 9'.  
Sheet metal.  
Concrete on ground.

Tracing of Locational Plan: February 16, 1940

Figure 17

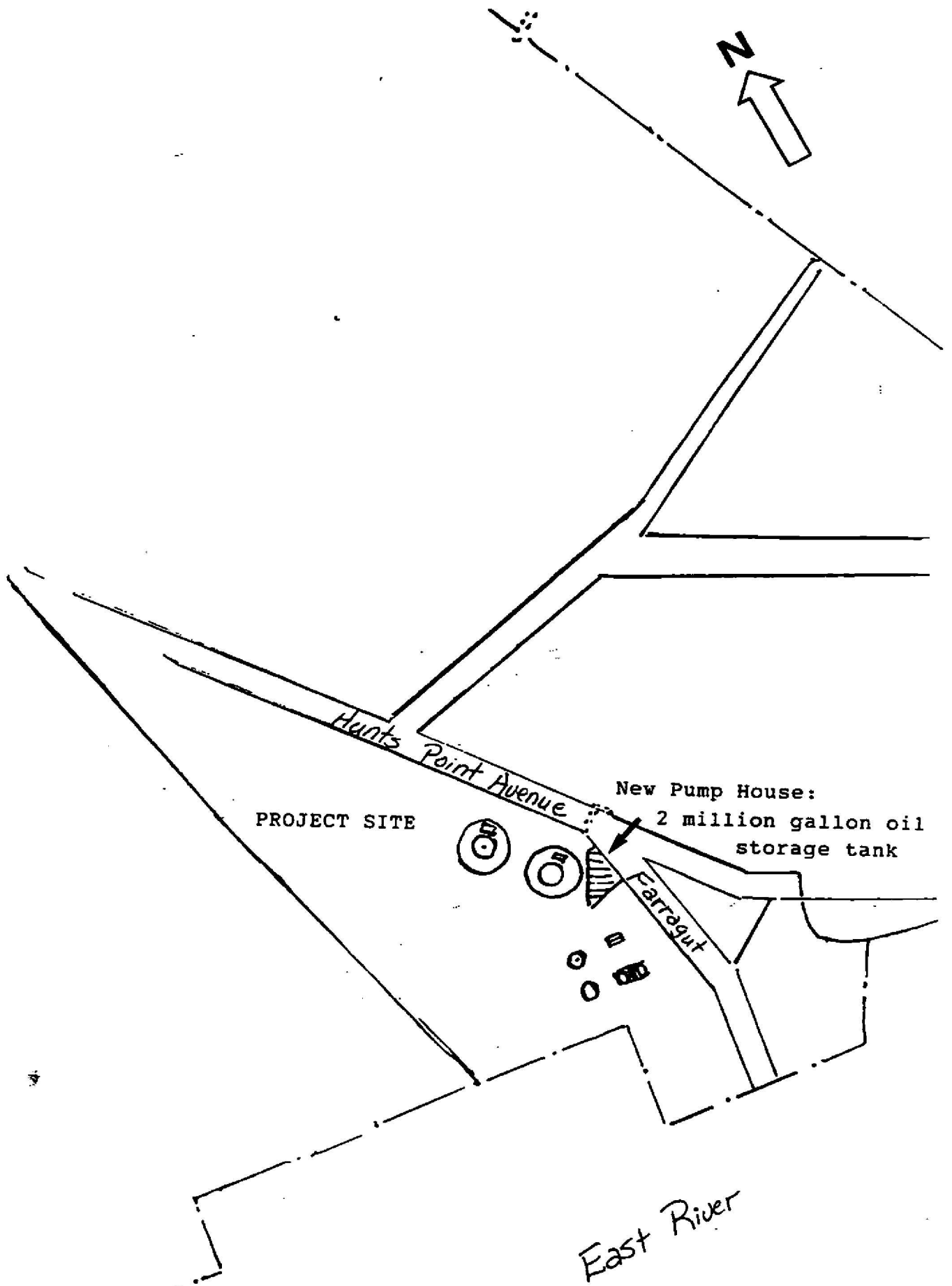
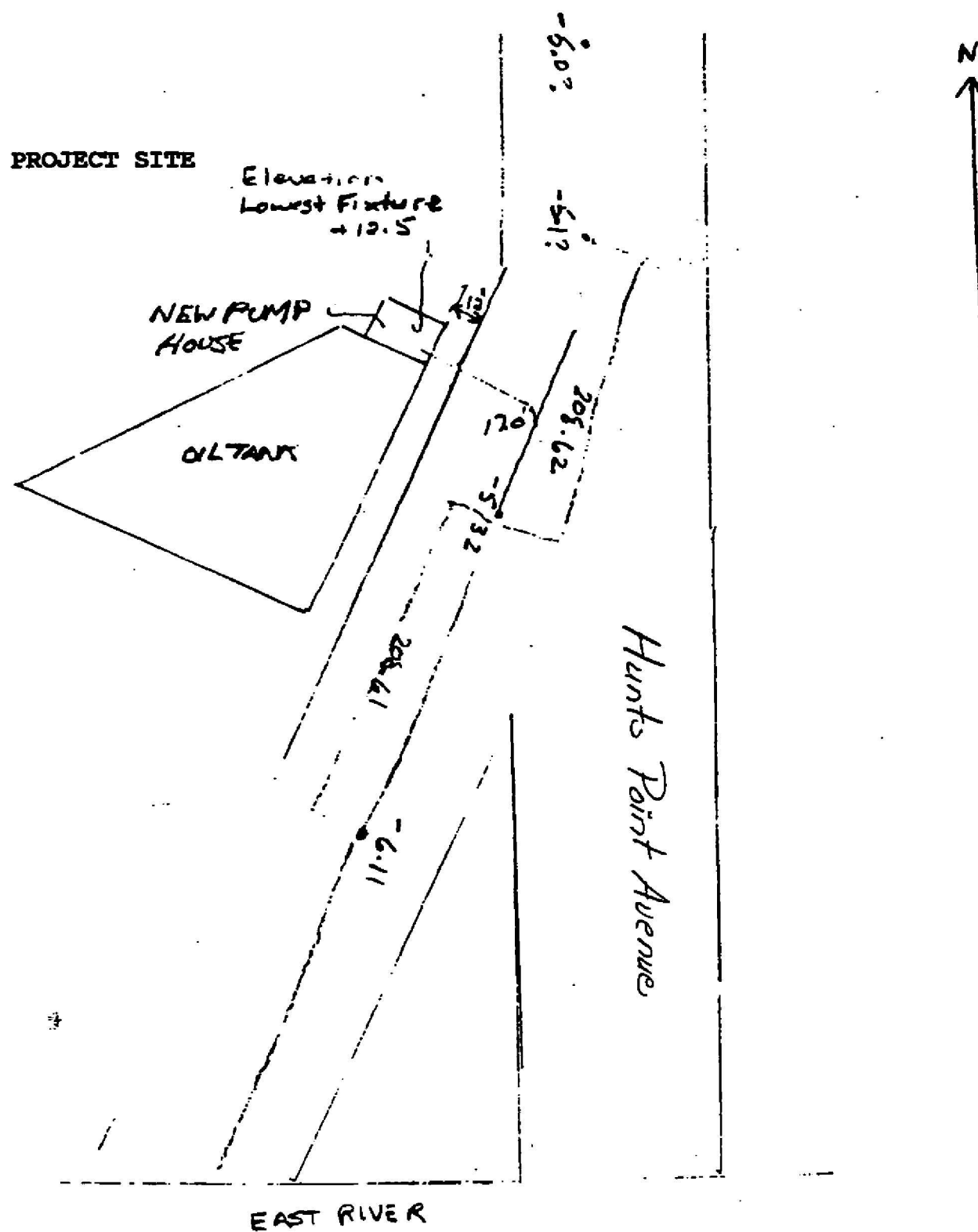


Figure 17

Tracing of Plot Diagram: June 10, 1940



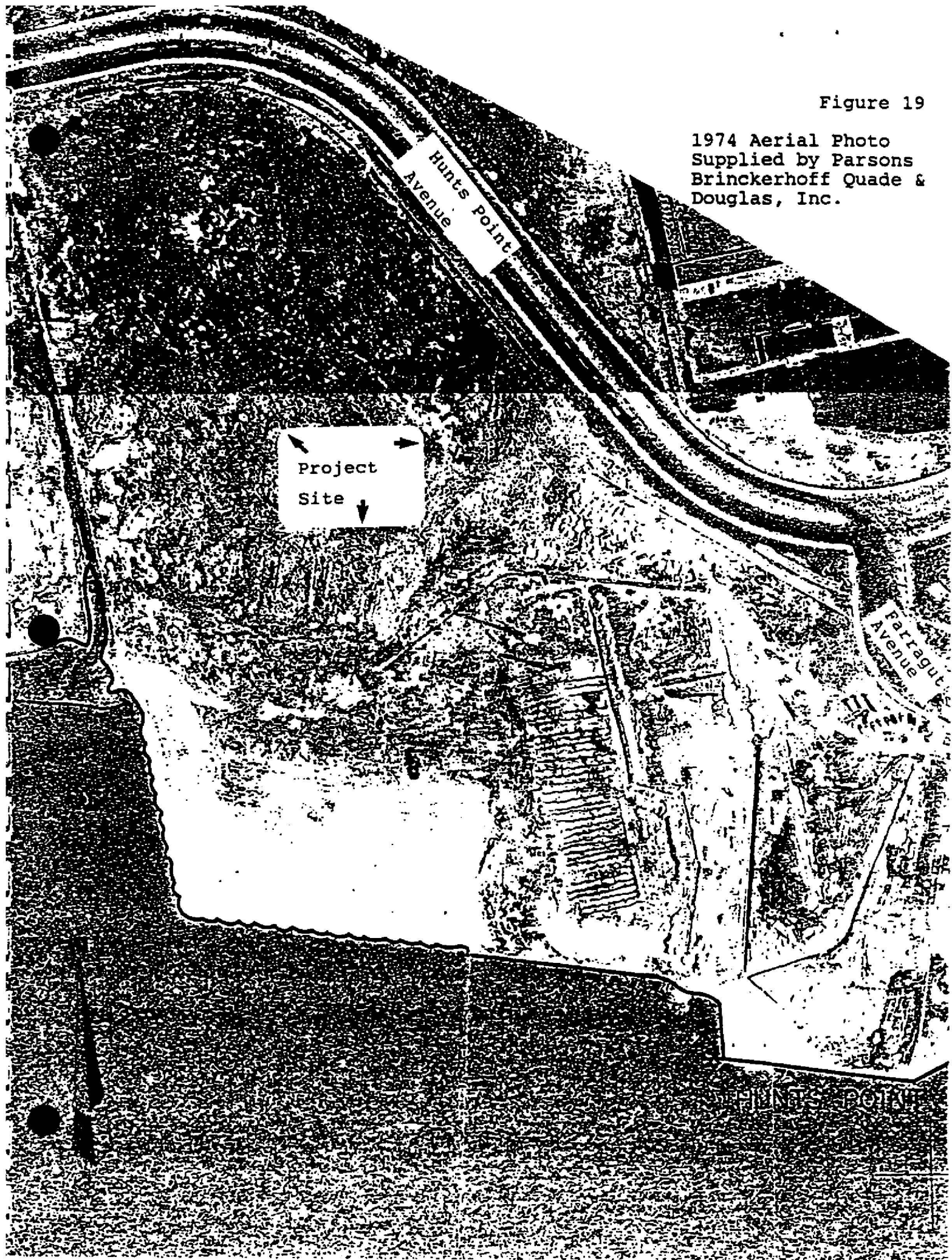


Aerial view of Hunts Point. From "Plan for New York City".  
1969 City Planning Commission, 2 Lafayette St., New York  
10007


From the Bronx County Historical Society files.

Figure 19

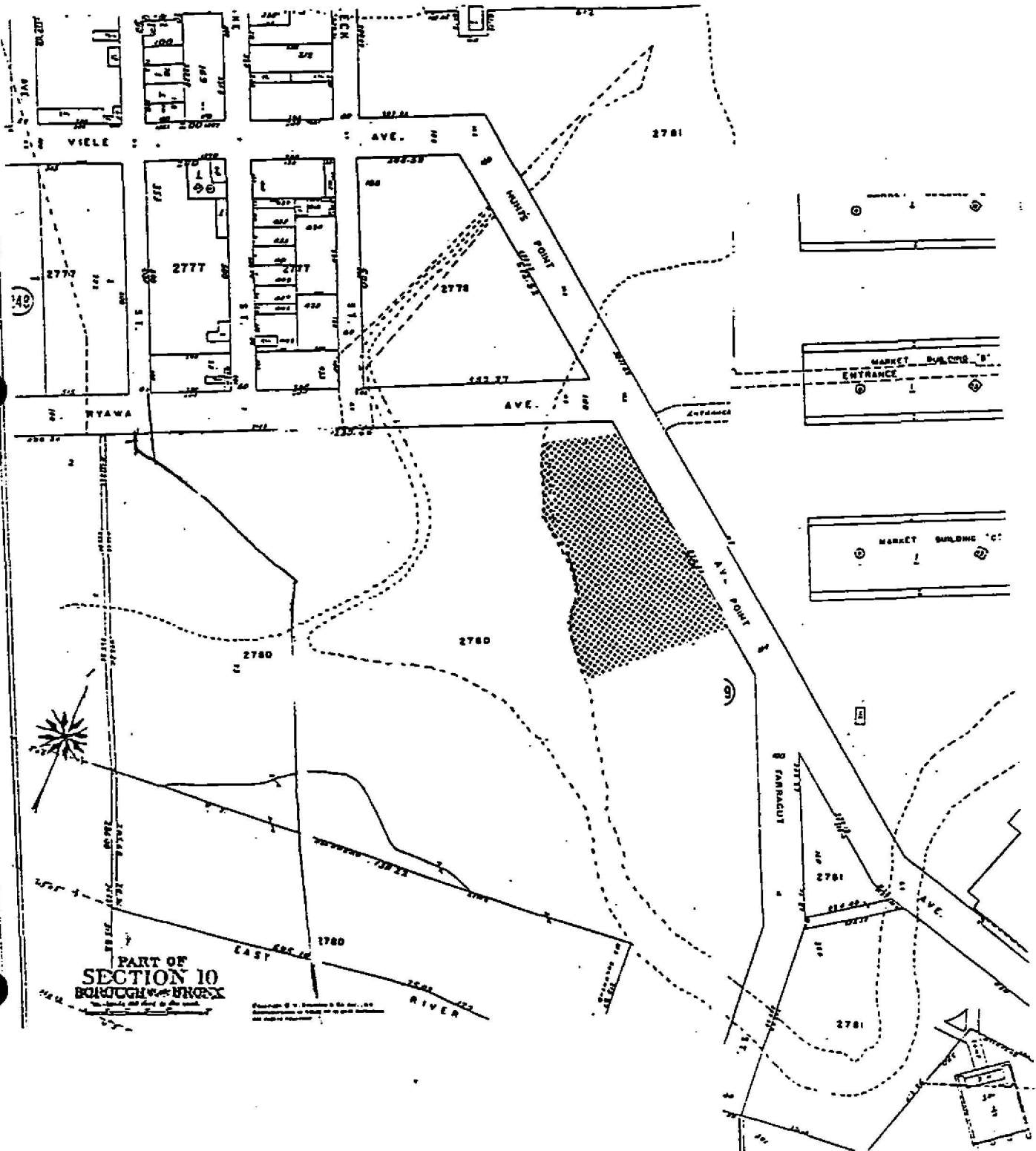
1974 Aerial Photo  
Supplied by Parsons  
Brinckerhoff Quade &  
Douglas, Inc.





 Potentially Archaeologically Sensitive Portion of the  
DOC Halleck Street Site

scale: 1" = 50'





Photograph A



Intersection of  
Ryawa Ave. and Hunts  
Point Ave., showing  
northeast corner of  
project site.

view: east to west

July 1989

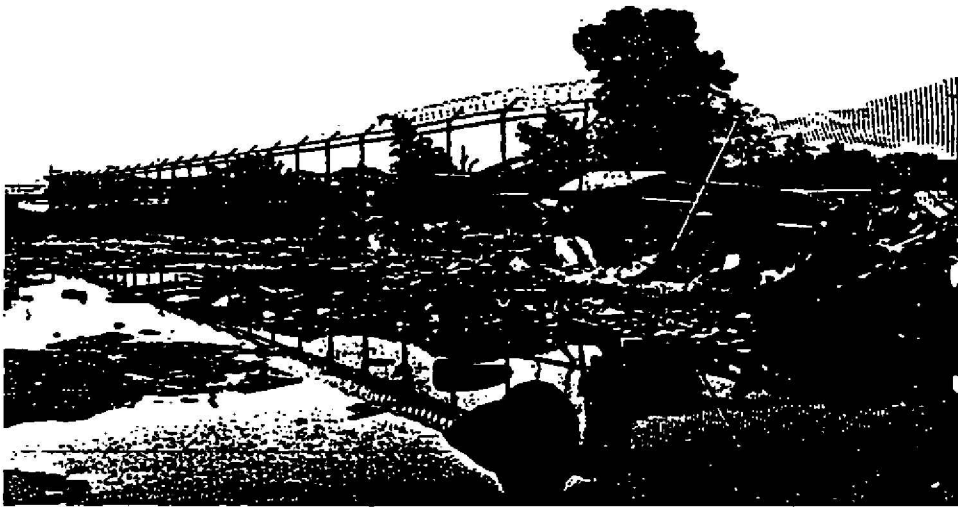
Photograph B



Northwest corner of  
project site.  
Sewage treatment  
plant on the right.

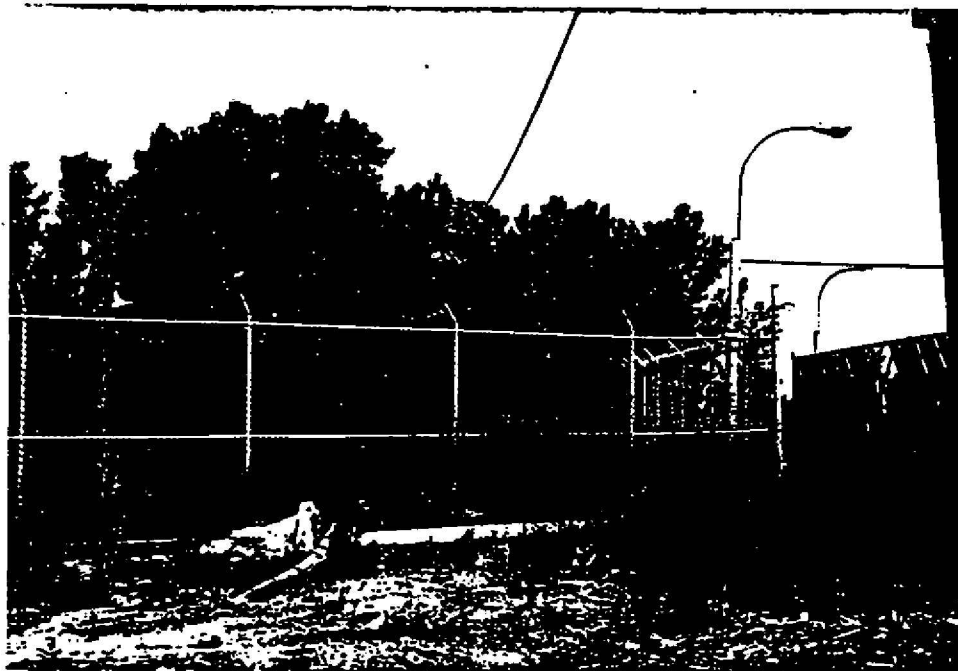
view: north to south  
from the  
intersection of  
Ryawa Ave. and  
Whittier Street

Photograph C



Eastern border of project site, most likely the former Farragut Avenue.

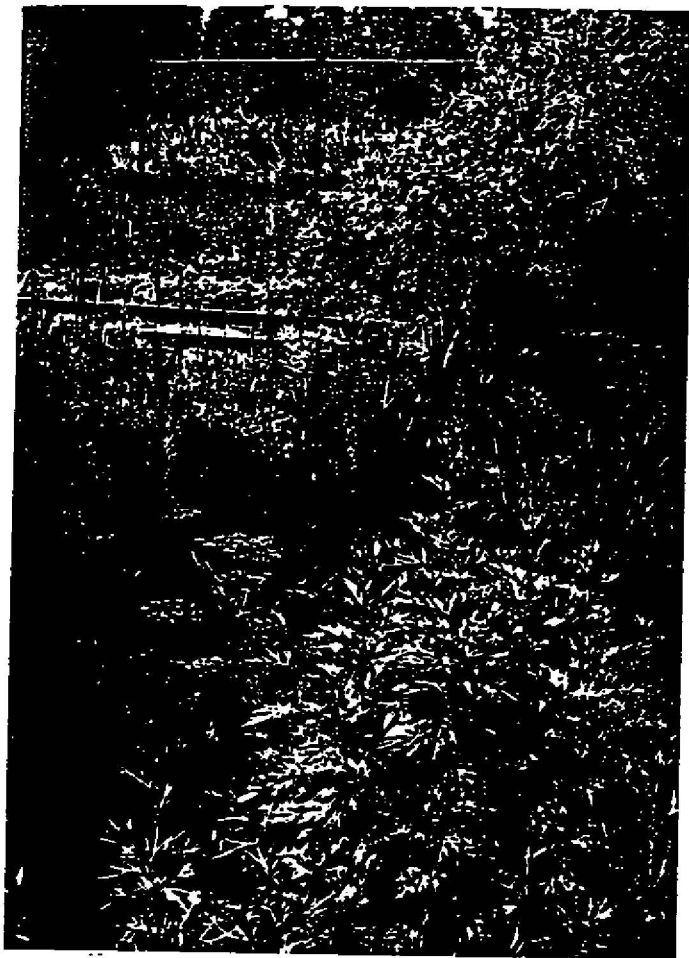
view: north to south



Photograph D

East side of project site, the defunct intersection of Hunts Point Avenue and Farragut Avenue.

view: south to north



Photograph E

Double railroad tracks running along the northern edge of the project site.

view: north to south from the Ryawa Avenue curb

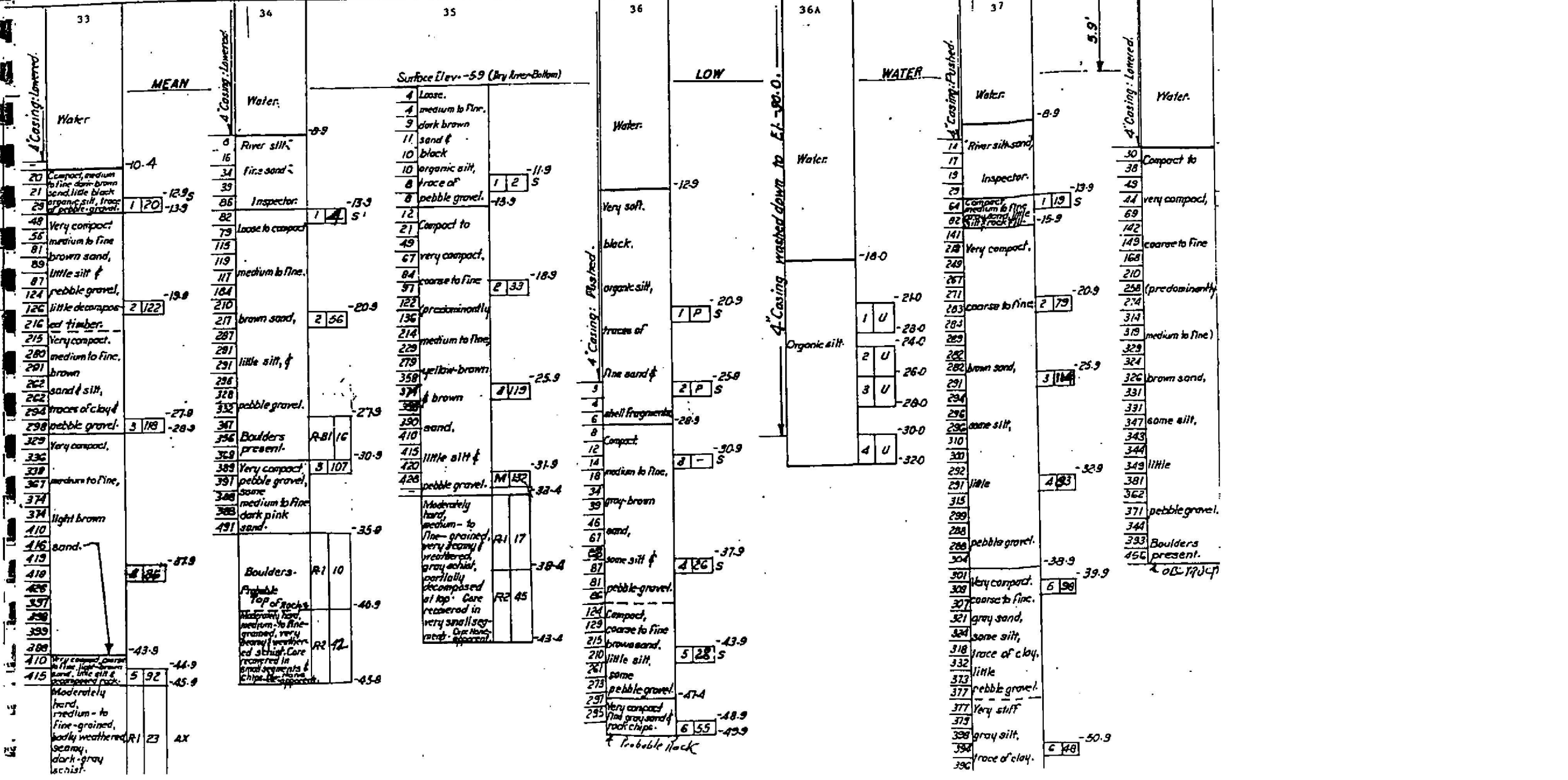


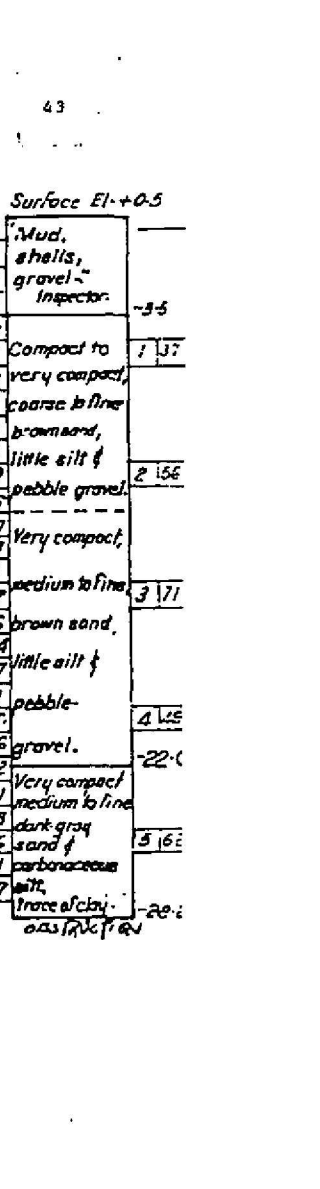
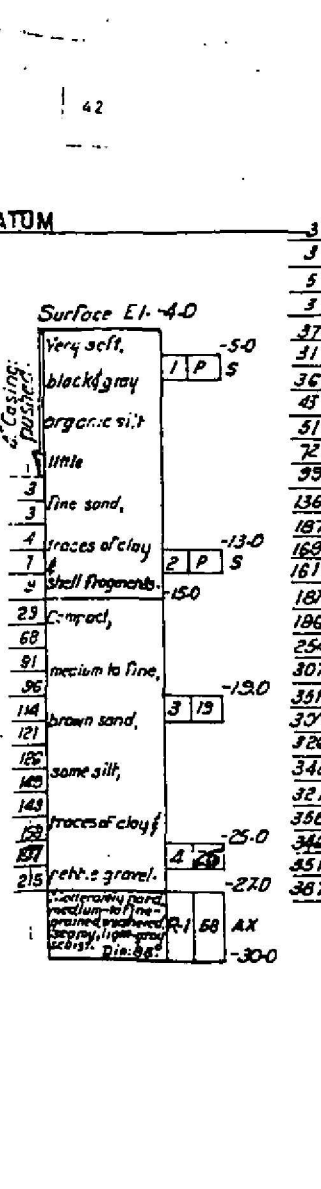
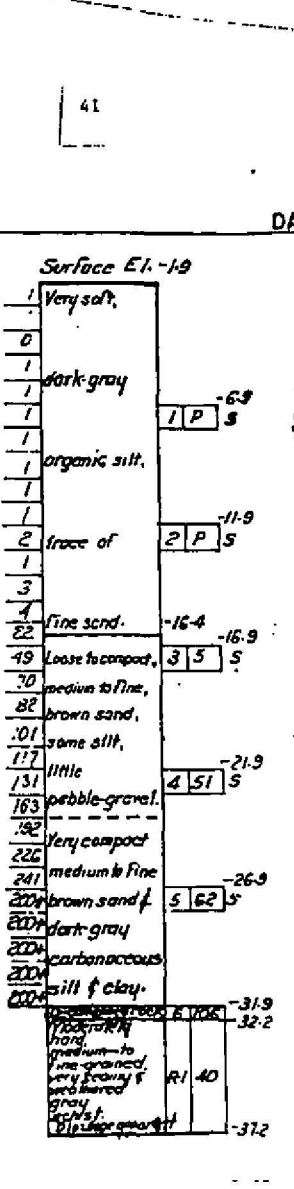
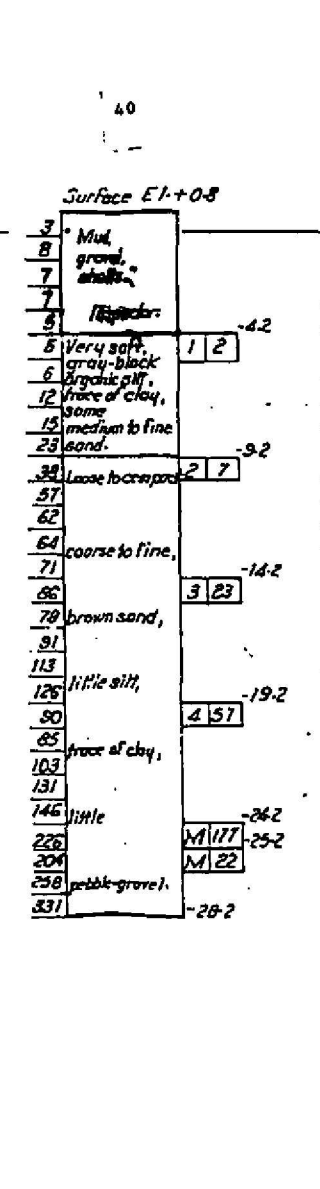
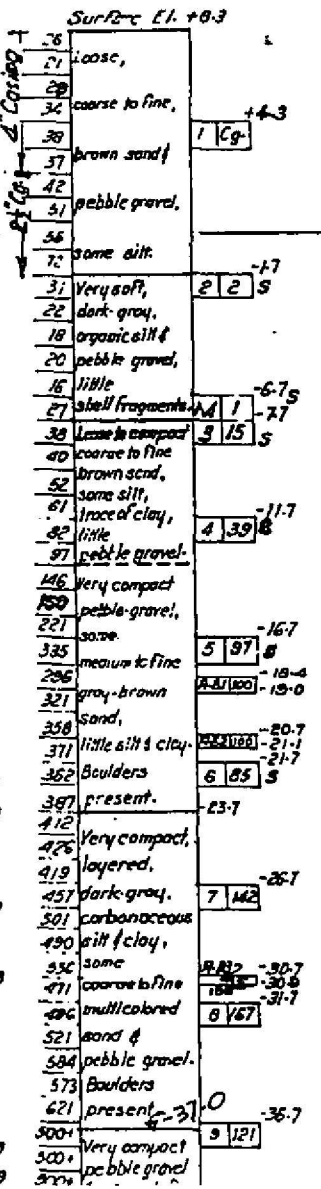
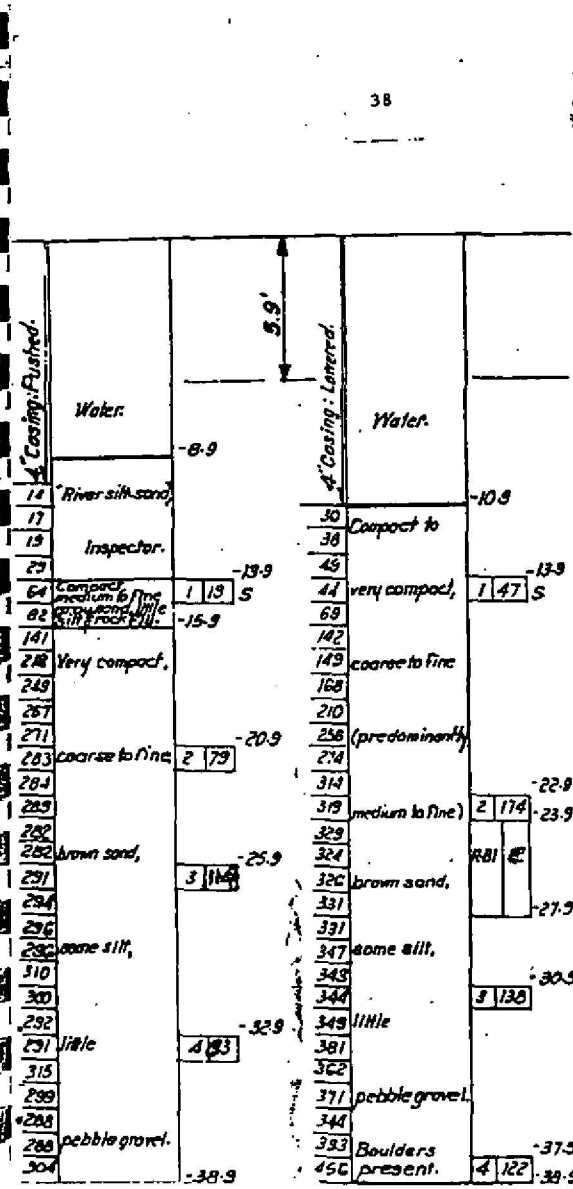
Photograph F

Southern tip of the project site with the bulkhead and the East River in the extreme left side of photo.

view: east to west

OF THE BRONX HIGHWAY





Surface El. +0.3

Surface El. +0.3

DATUM

Surface El. +0.5

Surface El. -1.9

Surface El. -4.0

4' Casing - Flashed.

4' Casing - Lined.

4' Casing - Flashed.

Water

Water

River silt sand

Inspector

Compact medium to fine silt & clay

Very compact

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

coarse to fine

Compact to

very compact

coarse to fine

(predominantly)

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

medium to fine

Mud, gravel, shells

Inspector

Very soft

dark gray

organic silt

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

Very soft

dark gray

organic silt

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

Very soft

black/gray

organic silt

little

fine sand

traces of clay

shell fragments

compact

medium to fine

brown sand

brown sand

brown sand

brown sand

some silt

traces of clay

traces of clay

traces of clay

traces of clay

traces of clay

traces of clay

traces of clay

Very soft

compact to

very compact

coarse to fine

brown sand

little silt & pebble gravel

pebble gravel

very compact

medium to fine

brown sand

brown sand

little silt & pebble gravel

pebble gravel

very compact

medium to fine

dark gray sand & carbonaceous silt

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

trace of clay

38

40

41

42

43

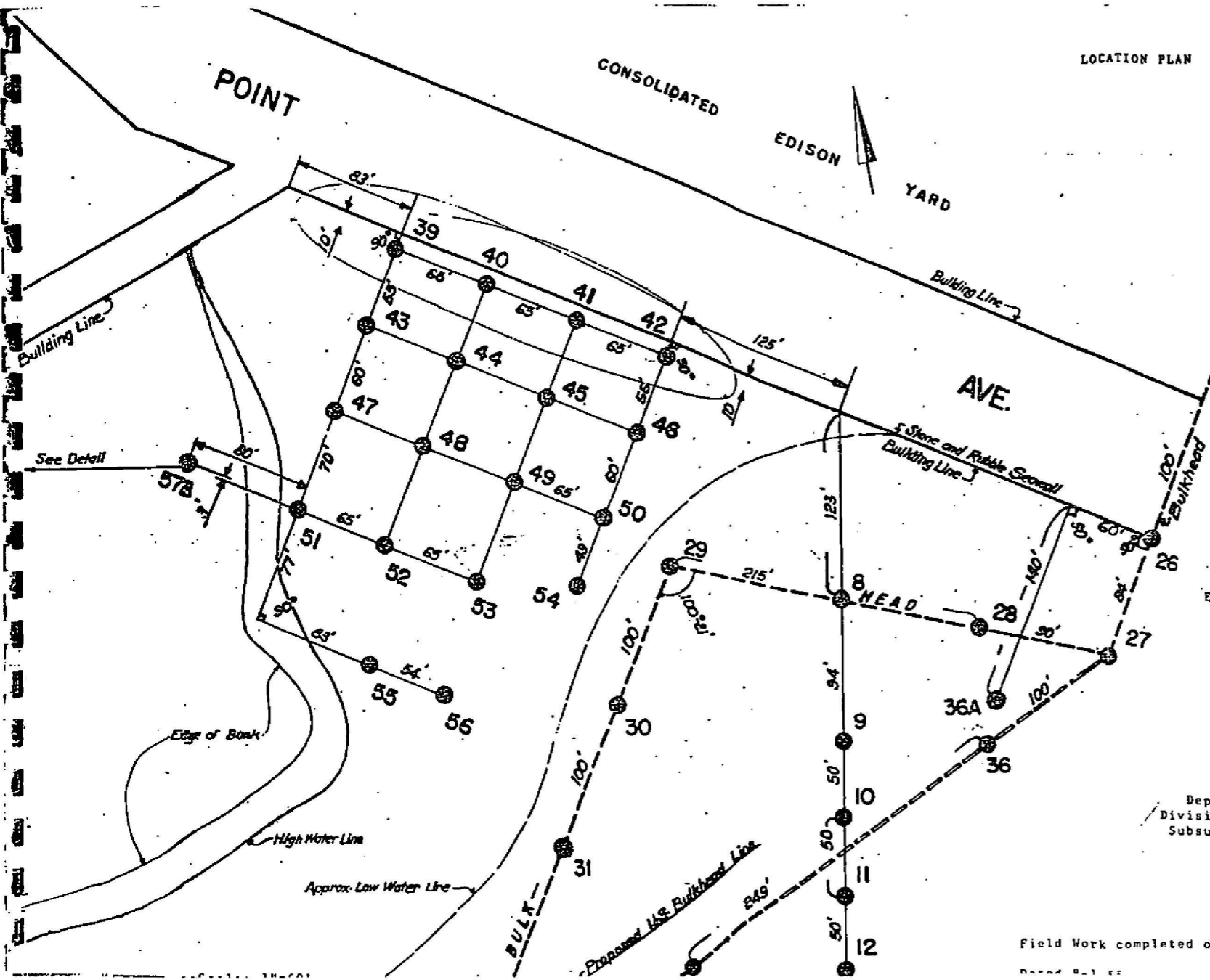
38

40

41

42

43



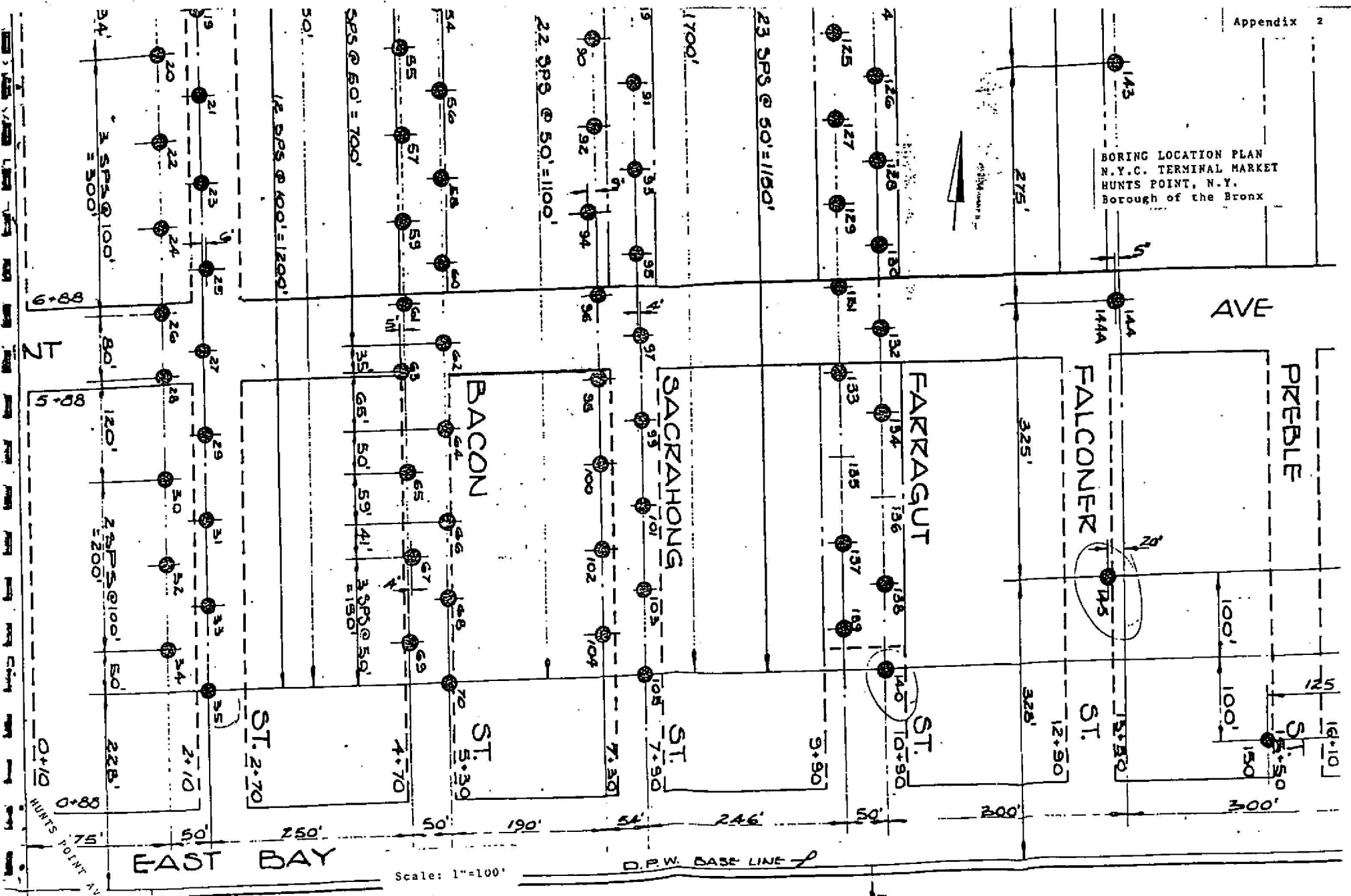
RECORD OF BORINGS  
 Made at a Site for the  
 (Proposed)  
 SOUTH BRONX INCINERATOR  
 and  
 MARINE TRANSFER STATION  
 East River at Hunts Point Ave.  
 Borough of the Bronx

City of New York  
 Department of Public Works  
 Division of Engineering Services  
 Subsurface Exploration Section

Field Work completed on Jan. 4, 1955  
 Date of Plot



BORING LOCATION PLAN  
N.Y.C. TERMINAL MARKET  
HUNTS POINT, N.Y.  
Borough of the Bronx



Scale: 1"=100'

D.P.W. BASE LINE

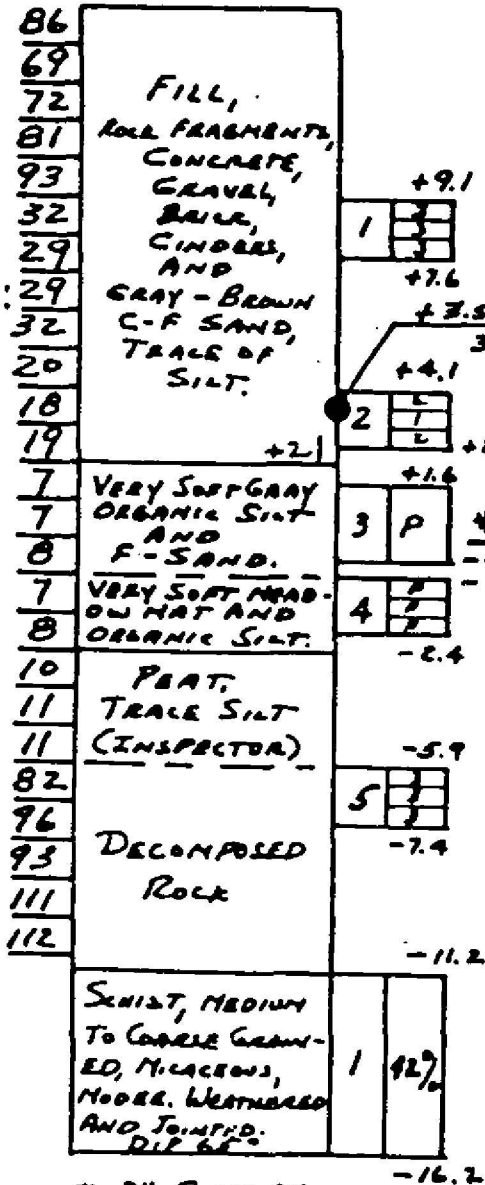
139 140

139

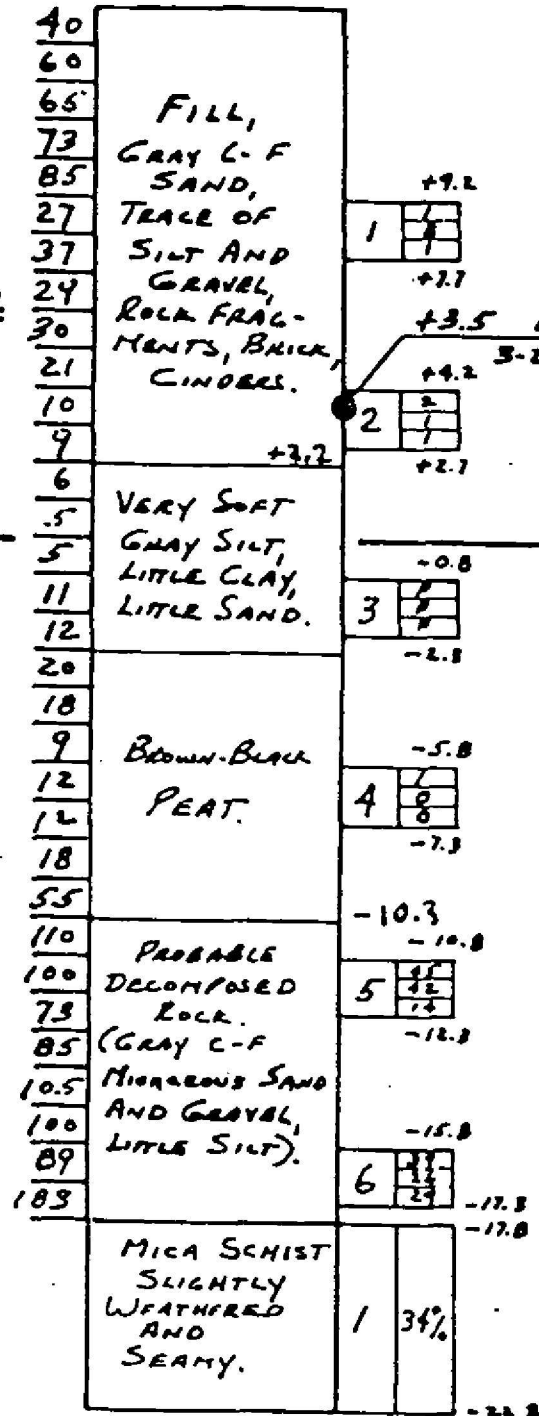
140

ELEV. +14.1

ELEV. +14.2



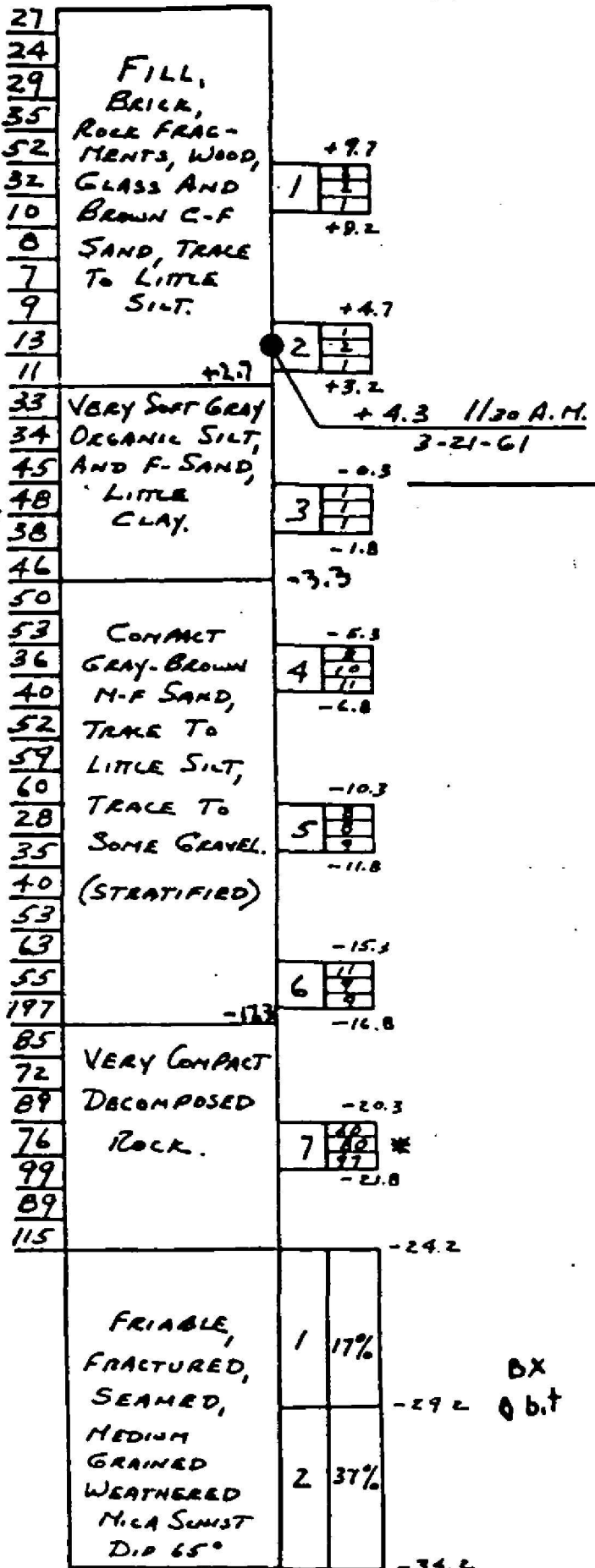
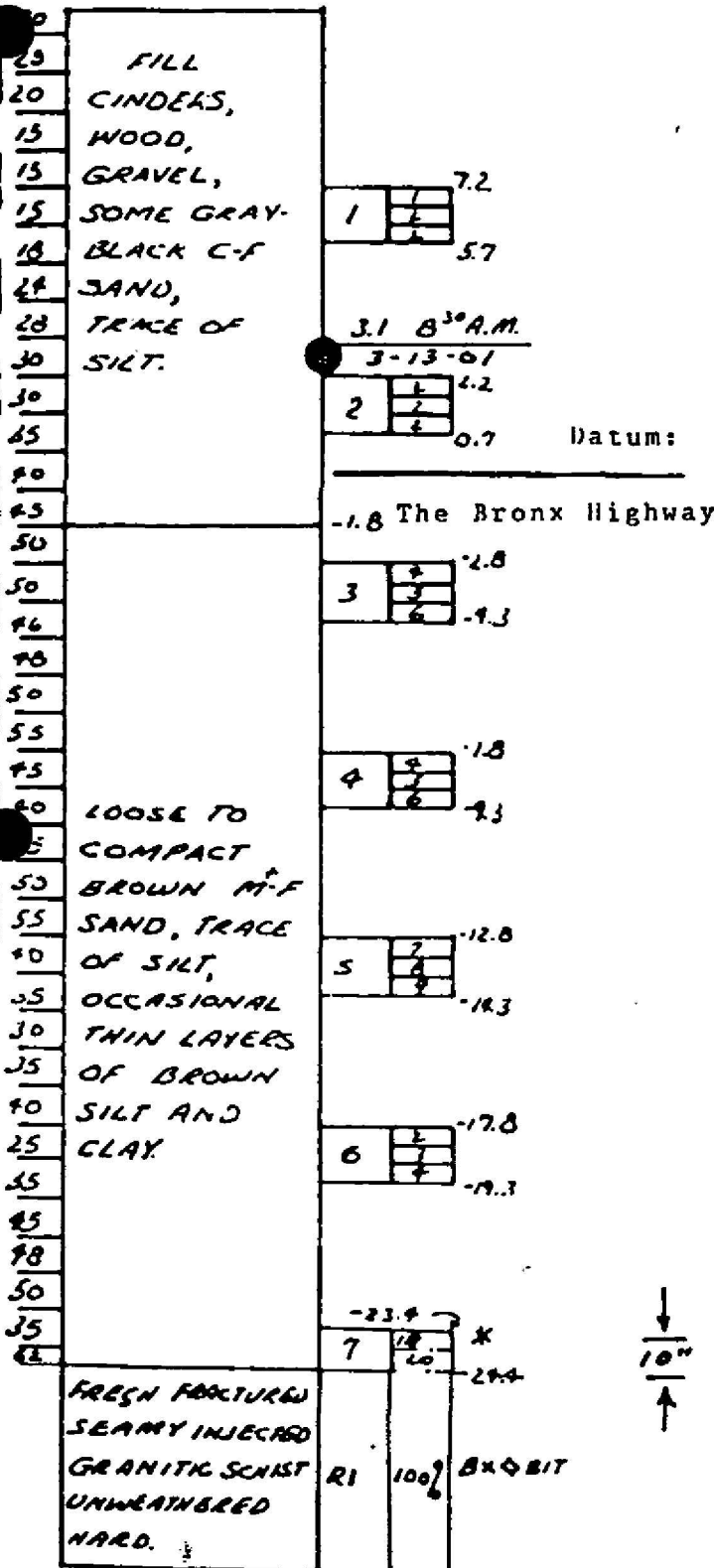
\* 2" SNEBLY.  
WELL POINT AT -11.2'  
1 1/2" PIPE.



Dated 9/21/61

RECORD OF BORINGS  
New York Terminal Market  
Hunts Point, New York  
Borough of the Bronx

SURF ELEV. 12.2



RECORD OF BORINGS  
 New York Terminal Market  
 Hunts Point, New York  
 Borough of the Bronx