



Phase 1B Archaeological Testing Report

44th Street and Eleventh Avenue

Block 1073, Lot 1 (Part)

Manhattan, New York County, New York

Prepared for:

44th Street Development LLC
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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 09PR00143
CEQR Number: 09HPD022M

Involved Agencies: New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Phase of Survey: Phase 1B Field Testing

Project Location: Block 1073, Lot 1 (part) New York, New York
Minor Civil Division: 06101
County: New York County

Location Information:

Survey Area Length:	Approximately 200 feet
Survey Area Width:	Approximately 5 feet
Number of Acres Surveyed:	0.1

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Central Park

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Date of Report: April 2011

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A. INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

PROJECT OVERVIEW

AKRF has been retained by the 44th Street Development LLC to provide environmental consulting services associated with the proposed 44th Street and Eleventh Avenue development project in the Clinton neighborhood of Manhattan (see **Figure 1**). The project site is located on Block 1073 on part of Lot 1, which is bounded by West 44th Street to the south, West 45th Street to the north, Eleventh Avenue to the west, and the existing Amtrak easement to the east. The project site is currently divided into three sections (see **Figure 2**): an existing railroad easement, the property of Public School (PS) 51, and a commercial area containing a street-level parking lot and several commercial structures. This Phase 1B archaeological testing report solely concerns the street-level parking lot located on the west half of the lot. An archaeological survey of the PS 51 property (AKRF April 2009) documented extensive deposits of modern fill and mixed demolition debris of no archaeological sensitivity.

The proposed project would involve the redevelopment of all of Lot 1 with a mixed-use building containing residential and retail facilities and a below-grade parking garage. Within the property of PS 51, the proposed project would involve the relocation and expansion of the school, which is currently located at 516-520 West 45th Street. As part of the proposed project, a new school would be constructed by the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) on the southern portion of the block, fronting on West 44th Street. A new playground for PS 51 would occupy an area north and west of the new school. The existing school would remain in operation until the new school is completed and would then be converted for residential use.

The proposed actions would require disposition of the project site from New York City to 44th and 11th LLC and the rezoning of the site from M1-5 to R8 and R10 with a commercial overlay along Eleventh Avenue. These discretionary approvals were subject to review under City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) and the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development served as the lead agency under CEQR.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

As part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed for the project site, a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study (the Phase 1A”) of Block 1073, Lot 1 was prepared by AKRF in November 2008. The study, which incorporated data from an earlier archaeological assessment of a portion of the site, identified several areas of archaeological sensitivity in the area of the parking lot and within the property of PS 51 and recommended field testing in those locations. The findings of the Phase 1A were approved by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) in comments dated December 18, 2008. The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) also concurred with the conclusions of the Phase 1A in comments dated May 7, 2009.

A testing protocol was prepared before testing occurred detailing the field and analytical methods to be followed during the course of the field effort and establishing research questions which would be addressed through archaeological testing. The testing protocol was approved by both the LPC and OPRHP (letter communication from LPC, January 27, 2011, letter communication from OPRHP, March 7, 2011).

RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of the field testing is to (1) ascertain the presence or absence of historic archaeological deposits on the project site associated with its 19th century residential occupation; and (2) to determine the significance of any recovered resources. According to the guidelines for cultural resources as laid out in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the determination of significance of a project site is directly related to whether the identified resource type “is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question” (2001 Section 321.2.5: 3F-9). The determination of significance is largely dependent on the research issues that have been identified in the testing protocol.

The following research issues were identified in the testing protocol and are specific to the types of potential archaeological resources that could be encountered within the project site. The site could produce data about the individuals who resided on the project site in the 19th century. Artifacts recovered from trash or surface deposits can provide insight into consumption patterns which are strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition, and ethnicity. What a person buys and/or uses on a routine basis is behavior that reflects the

multiple components of that individual's life. Information that could be gathered from domestic shaft features, which were frequently used for trash disposal, could be used to make generalizations about what life was like for the individuals and families that resided on the site. This information could be compared and contrasted with data associated with similar populations elsewhere in the city.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, although a documentary study determines archaeological potential, "the resources the site actually contains cannot be known until the site is physically tested" (2001 Section 513.1: 3F-16). Therefore, the Phase 1B fieldwork completed on the 44th Street and 11th Avenue property was designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources in potentially sensitive areas identified in the Phase 1A. Subsurface testing within the project site was conducted within three Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity (see Figure 2).

Subsurface testing consisted of monitoring mechanically excavated backhoe trenches. The backhoe was used to remove asphalt and disturbed soils. Archaeologists monitored trench excavation for archaeological features or intact ground surfaces and examined the excavated materials for artifacts. Hand excavation was used occasionally to clear loose soil and examine soil deposits.

The field testing was completed in compliance with the guidelines established by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC, 2000), LPC (2002), and SHPO (2005). Artifacts were recorded in field notes and placed in labeled plastic bags. All fieldwork was documented through notes, photographs, and drawings. All artifacts recovered during field testing were processed in AKRF's archaeology laboratory. The small number of collected artifacts were washed with a mild, non-ionic detergent using soft-bristle brushes and were then air-dried on racks.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The island of Manhattan is found within a geographic bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the New England (Upland) Physiographic Province. The vicinity of the project area is composed mostly of metamorphic rock known as Manhattan Schist (Reeds 1925). Bedrock is relatively shallow in the vicinity of the project site. Historic tax assessments refer to several historic properties within the project site along Eleventh Avenue as "rock" and shallow bedrock is visible in the railroad right-of-way at the eastern end of the project site (AKRF 2008). The 1865 Viele map (Figure 3) depicts large hills with possible bedrock outcrops near the western end of the project site (the areas identified as "rock" in tax assessments). Finally, shallow bedrock is visible along the walls of the adjacent railroad right-of-way. The project site is characterized by urban soils with more than 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings (New York City Soil Survey Staff 2005). The soils are made up of glacial till with 0 to 5 percent slopes (*ibid*). Historic and modern fills are expected on top of the tills.

PROJECT SITE HISTORY

The complete background history of the project site was outlined in the 2008 Phase 1A Documentary Study. The portion of that document concerning the 19th century historic lots comprising the project site is summarized below.

Block 1073, Lot 1 was originally comprised of numerous historic lots. Of these many lots, Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 54 55, 56, 57, 61A, 61, 61½, 63, and 64 were identified within the existing parking lot property as sensitive for historic period archaeological resources. These lots include: 600 and 602 Eleventh Avenue (historic Lots 64 and 63), the former home of the family of Jacob Finck, a German immigrant who ran a feed and flour store from the property; 606 Eleventh Avenue (historic Lot 61½), whose original residents may have included a carpenter named Lewis Schaeffer; and 608 Eleventh Avenue (historic Lot 61), which was the home of a baker named Louis Reinhardt. These three lots may have experienced some disturbance in the 1930s as a result of the construction of a taxi terminal on the western end of the Project Site that had five to ten buried gasoline tanks beneath it. In addition, historic Lots 61 and 61½ were shortened circa 1863 for the creation of historic Lot 61A (554 West 45th Street), and portions of the original rear yards of both lots were eliminated and redeveloped with a structure with a basement. However, the lots were truncated before sewer lines were available in Eleventh Avenue, and therefore privies could still be located within what remained of the rear yard after Lot 61A was created. For this reason, the rear yard of Lot 61A is also considered to be sensitive for archaeological resources

The study also identified the properties at 541-551 West 44th Street (historic Lots 8 through 11) and 540-546 West 45th Street (historic Lots 54 through 57) as potentially sensitive for historic-period archaeological resources. One or more wood frame residences were located in this area—as well as multiple outbuildings, rear dwellings, commercial structures, and a slaughterhouse—before sewer and water lines were available in West 44th and 45th Streets. Historic Lots 54 through 57, along West 45th Street, were not developed until the late-19th century and would therefore have been connected to sewer and water lines. However, because the structures on the lots to the south partially entered historic Lots 54 through 57, archaeological resources associated with the southern lots may also have entered the lots to the north. Therefore, the entire rear yard portions of historic Lots 8 through 11 and the southernmost portion of the rear yards of historic Lots 54 through 57 are determined to be sensitive for historic-period archaeological resources.

The portions of the historic lots considered to still possess archaeological sensitivity are located in three distinct portions of the project site. These areas have been identified as Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity 1, 2, and 3. Their location is indicated on Figure 2.

C. RESULTS OF FIELD TESTING

Fieldwork was conducted in March 2011 by a crew of two archaeologists, backhoe operators, and construction workers tasked with cutting asphalt and site maintenance. Fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of the excavation of six backhoe trenches (TP1, TP3, TP4, and TP5, and Trenches 1 and 2; see Figure 2) in the three areas of sensitivity identified in the Phase 1A report and resulted in the recovery of a small number of historic and modern artifacts collected from the excavated soils. Each of the trenches encountered multiple layers of modern and historic fill and thick deposits of demolition debris to a depth of between five and over ten feet below ground surface. Intact foundation remains were observed in several of the trenches. The field archaeologists observed intact subsoil, consisting of sandy till at a depth of about five feet below ground surface in one of the trenches. No historic features were observed in any of the trenches and none of the artifacts were recovered from deposits that can be associated with the historic occupation of a particular historic lot. A brief summary of these trenches is provided below, followed by a summary of the collected artifacts. The photographs included in Figures 3 through 9 show the project site and representative views of the excavated trenches.

TP1

This trench was excavated on the west side of Area of Sensitivity 1 and had dimensions of approximately eight feet by eight feet. It was excavated to a depth of over six feet and contained loose demolition debris and significant quantities of brick. An intact foundation wall was observed on the east side of the trench indicating that the trench likely encountered the debris-filled basement of the former building.

Figure 5 provides two photographs of this trench. A small number of artifacts were collected from the soils excavated from this trench.

TP3

Excavated on the east side of Area of Sensitivity 1, this approximately 8 foot by 6 foot trench was shifted to the west of its original location due to the presence of a substantial concrete pad immediately beneath the asphalt paving. Once again significant quantities of demolition debris were encountered. The debris included a large quantity of brick and extended to a depth of over 10 feet below ground surface. At the bottom of the trench the soils were redder and clayey and appear to be fill. The entire area of Area of Sensitivity 1 appears to have been the location of a basement based on TP1 and TP3.

Photograph 7 on Figure 6 depicts the loose debris encountered in this trench. Once again, a small number of historic artifacts were observed and collected during excavation.

TP4

TP4 was excavated in the southeast corner of Area of Sensitivity 2 and had dimensions of approximately 8 feet by 5 feet. A four foot by eight feet concrete slab was encountered and removed directly below asphalt, followed by several feet of construction debris. At a depth of approximately three feet below pavement, the field archaeologist observed what may have been a brick floor, although several additional feet of mixed fill were encountered below it. At a depth of eight to ten feet weathered chunks of bedrock were removed.

Photograph 8 on Figure 6 shows the loose debris encountered in TP4. A small number of historic artifacts were observed and collected during monitoring of this trench.

TP5

This trench was located immediately southwest of Area of Sensitivity 2 and encountered utilities and brick rubble to a depth of over six feet below ground surface. TP5 had dimensions of approximately 10 feet by 6 feet. Less brick rubble was observed. An intact foundation wall was present along the south edge of this trench (Photographs 9 and 10 on Figure 7). A toilet seat fragment was observed but not collected in TP5.

TRENCH 1

This trench had a length of approximately 30 feet and a width of approximately 4 feet and was excavated to a depth of about 5 feet on the north half and 8 feet along its southern half. The trench was oriented north-south through the center of Area of Sensitivity 2. The encountered soils consisted of a mixture of modern and historic fills and demolition debris. The remains of brick and concrete foundations were observed bisecting the trench from east to west.

Photograph 11 on Figure 8 depicts the remains of a foundation wall bisecting the trench and Photograph 12 shows modern and historic fills. A larger number of artifacts were observed and collected from this trench.

TRENCH 2

This trench had a length of almost 100 feet and extended across the length of Area of Sensitivity 3 from east to west, crossing the backyard area of several historic lots. The trench was excavated in several segments and encountered modern and historic fills, ashy layers, and demolition debris. At a depth of about four feet below the asphalt paving, the archaeologists observed a brown silty sandy subsoil (7.5 YR 4/4 to 10YR 4/6). With depth the subsoil became lighter (2.5 Y 3/4). A screen was used during excavation of several inches of the ashy deposit but no artifacts were recovered.

Photographs 13 and 14 on Figure 9 depict excavation of Trench 2. A variety of artifacts were observed and collected from this trench.

D. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A total 134 artifacts were collected from the project site consisting of whole and fragmented glass bottles and jars, window glass, mammal and bird bones from meals past, household ceramics, and a small assemblage of architectural materials. These artifacts range in date from the mid-19th-century to the late-20th-century. All of these artifacts were recovered from fill layers excavated from the trenches. The sections below provide a brief description of the assemblage into five general material categories (Glass, Ceramics, Faunal, Metal, and Other). The artifact analysis has been summarized in Tables 1 through 4.

CERAMICS

Of the total collected artifacts, 63 were ceramic and included 53 table and kitchenware fragments; 4 earthenware subway tiles and one porcelain and coarse earthenware tile fragment; in addition to a sewer pipe fragment, a small piece of brick and brick tile; and a flowerpot fragment (Table 2). This assemblage ranges in date from the mid-19th to 20th-century. The tablewares (plates and bowl fragments) and kitchenware (bowls) consist of mid-to late 19th-century whitewares (5), porcelain fragments (13) ranging in date from late 19th to early 20th-century, white graniteware and ironstone ca. 1842–1932 (22), dipped ware (3), redware (1 coarse and 1 refined), and yellowware ca. 1830–1940 (5 mixing bowls fragments and 2 pieces from a rectangular/oval holloware dish).

Diagnostic sherds include a whiteware bowl fragment and an ironstone platter fragment with Japanese-style brown transfer printed pattern with a mean beginning and end date of 1882 to 1888 and a light blue transfer printed fragment with a range of production from 1818–1867.¹ All but one of the porcelain fragments are undecorated and it

¹ See <http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/PostColonial%20Ceramics/Printed%20Earthenwares/Printed%20Earthenwares-main.htm>

is thus difficult to determine age of production. A small fragment of a white porcelain prosser button (1840–1950) was the only personal object found.

GLASS

A total of 44 glass artifacts were collected (Table 3). These include eight whole bottles and one jar; 24 bottle and jar fragments; 10 pieces of window glass; and one unidentified aqua, channeled glass fragment, possibly from decorative glass piece such as a vase. The earliest bottle is an aqua-green “Philadelphia XXX Porter and Ale” bottle circa 1845–1865; a date derived from its blob-top applied lip and a bare-iron pontil mark.¹ This bottle was found in Trench 2 with a Smirnoff vodka flask bottle with a plastic screw-top lip dating to the late 20th-century. Other diagnostic bottles include a circa 1920s machine-made paneled talcum powder bottle with “Houbigant” embossed on the base, a French perfume company with a New York distributor beginning in the 1880s²; a “press-and blow” machine-made one pint “Borden’s” milk bottle dating from between 1910–1940³; and two machine-made ink bottles: a 1 ½ oz “Liberty Ink Co. NY” and a 2 oz “Waterman’s Ink” bottle each dating to the 1930s.⁴

The majority of the fragmented glass pieces were domestic in origin and include the base of a fluted mug; amber (3), green (4), emerald (1) and olive green (10) wine and beer bottle fragments; colorless bottles fragments (4); and an aqua condiment jar neck fragment (1). There are 10 pieces of aqua window glass ranging in thickness from 1/16” to 3/4”.

FAUNAL

A total of 17 faunal remains were collected: 16 mammal bones representing cow, goat and/or sheep, and one bird bone. 13 of the bones exhibited saw or knife marks indicative of butchering and meal preparation and consumption. Two cow bones were collected, a femur with machine-sawn ends and a possible radius with both saw and knife marks. Nine goat and/or sheep bones arm and leg bones were identified—including ulna and radius bones, tibia, and a femur without epiphysis, and tibia—3 mammal rib bones, and an unidentified mammal phalange. Of these, nine had saw marks, two displayed knife marks from meal preparation or consumption, four were indeterminate fragments, and two exhibited no butchering or cut marks at all. The single bird bone was a duck humerus.

METAL

The six metal objects found within the project site were a mixture of domestic and architectural materials. The two domestic artifacts include a copper alloy four-tined fork (probably early 20th-century; makers mark indistinguishable) and a U-shaped drawer pull (3¾”×1⅛”×⅛”) resembling a filing cabinet pull. The architectural or industrial materials consist of a tin roofing disk with remnants of tar and roofing nail; a 2½” diameter iron ring; highly corroded nail; and an unidentifiable rounded trapezoid or “eye brow” shaped iron fragment (2¾”×1”×⅜”) although probably architectural in origin as there are traces of cementitious material on one face, and particles of brownstone along the outer edge.

OTHER

A modern white plastic drinking straw (7¾” long) was among the collected artifacts and represents, in conjunction with the Smirnoff vodka bottle, the most contemporary of the artifacts found. In addition to these modern artifacts, two unidentified objects were among the items samples. The Borden milk bottle was found to contain what appears to be carbonized gray paint or a similar type of substance. A second type of seemingly carbonized material—black to brown—was also collected, but its origin and make-up is unknown.

¹ See http://www.sha.org/bottle/pontil_scars.htm

² Date based on a 1923 Houbigant advertisement illustrating a similar talc bottle:
<http://www.tkinter.smig.net/QueenMarie/Houbigant1923/index.htm>

³ See “Exception to Question #2, 2. Milk bottles” at <http://www.sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>

⁴ See “Exception to Question #2, 3. Ink bottles” <http://www.sha.org/bottle/dating.htm>

Table 1
Artifact Counts by Area by Trench

Area	Area of Sensitivity 1		Area of Sensitivity 2		Area of Sensitivity 3				Total Count
	TP3	TP1	TP4	Trench 1, north edge to 2'	Trench 2, sandy brick rubble	Trench 2, central segment	Trench 2, eastern segment	Trench 2, Coal Ash Deposit at 4'	
Glass	1	0	7	26	5	3	1	1	44
Ceramic	5	4	4	17	15	7	10	1	63
Faunal	1	0	4	4	7	1	0	0	17
Metal	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	6
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
<i>Total Count</i>	7	4	16	51	28	12	12	4	134

Table 2
Ceramic Types and Counts by Area by Trench

Area	Area of Sensitivity 1		Area of Sensitivity 2		Area of Sensitivity 3				Total Count
	TP3	TP1	TP4	Trench 1, north edge to 2'	Trench 2, sandy brick rubble	Trench 2, central segment	Trench 2, eastern segment	Trench 2, Coal Ash Deposit at 4'	
White-ware	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Porcelain	1	0	1	1	6	2	3**	0	14
White Granite/Ironstone	1	1	2	6	4	4	3	1	22
Dipped	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Yellow-ware	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
Redware	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Tile	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	7
Other*	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
<i>Total Count</i>	5	4	4	17	15	7	10	1	63

Notes: *Other = brick, flowerpot, and sewer pipe. **Count includes prosser button fragment.

Table 3
Glass Types and Counts by Area by Trench

Area	Area of Sensitivity 1		Area of Sensitivity 2		Area of Sensitivity 3				Total Count
	Trench	TP3	TP1	TP4	Trench 1, north edge to 2'	Trench 2, sandy brick rubble	Trench 2, central segment	Trench 2, eastern segment	
Whole Bottles	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	1	8
Whole Jars	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bottle frags	0	0	0	19	1	1	1	0	22
Jar frags	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Table-ware	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Window glass	1	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	10
Other	0	0	vase frag(?)	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Count	1	0	7	26	5	3	1	1	44

Table 4
Description of Recovered Bottles

Trench	Description	Color	Height (Inches)	Base Diameter (Inches)	Date Range
Trench 2 (center)	Machine-made paneled glass bottle with a flat octagonal body and "Houbigant" embossed on the base. Metallic cap and paper label missing; label would have read: "Quelques Fleurs... Houbigant... Paris...New York...France." Houbigant was a French perfume company founded in 1775 in Paris and that ceased operations in 1994.	Clear	5	2.5	circa 1920s-??*
Trench 2 (sandy brick rubble)	Porter/ale bottle with blob-top applied lip and body embossed with "Philadelphia/XXX/Porter & Ale." Mouth-blown bottle with a bare-iron or "improved" pontil mark on the base.	Aqua Green	6.6	2.5	circa 1845-1865
Trench 2 (center)	Screw-top bottle possibly for juice.	Clear			20th Century
Trench 1	Small, cylindrical soda or beer bottle (4-piece mold)	Dark Green	7.5	2	Circa 1910 to 1950
Trench 1	Machine-made screw-top jar; possibly a mustard or condiment bottle.	Clear	3.7		1930-1959
Trench 1	Cylindrical ink bottle embossed with "1 ½ Oz" around shoulder and "Liberty Ink Co.,...K...3...N.Y." on the base. The finish is broken off and blue ink residue remains on interior.	Clear	2.5	1.7	1930-1950s
Trench 1	Cork top, cylindrical ink bottle with "Waterman's Ink...2 Oz" embossed around shoulder and "This container made in USA...12" embossed on the base.	Clear			
Trench 2	Cylindrical, ribbed "Borden's" milk press-and-blow pint bottle	Clear	7	2.75	1910-1940**
TP4	Soda (or similar beverage) bottle; body embossed with the name "Michels."	Clear	9.25	2.625	

Sources: *New York Times 1923, Chicago Daily Tribune 1926
** Lindsey 2011

E. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey of the West 44th and 11th Avenue project site consisted of archaeologically monitoring the excavation of six backhoe trenches. The trenches were excavated in three areas identified as having archaeological sensitivity in the Phase 1A survey. Evidence of the demolition of the two and three story structures that once occupied the project site was observed in each of the trenches as well as both historic and modern fill. Intact subsoils were observed in only one of the trenches, the almost 100-foot-long east-west oriented trench excavated through Area of Sensitivity 3, which crosses the backyard area of a number of historic lots. No shaft features were observed extending into the subsoil. The other five trenches encountered six to over ten feet of fill or demolition debris.

The historic fill may have been introduced or redeposited throughout the site during construction/demolition. The small numbers of artifacts recovered during Phase 1B testing appear to have come from these fill levels and present a mixture of domestic and architectural materials spanning the 19th and 20th centuries. Due to their recovery from disturbed or redeposited soils they have very limited research value. No intact archaeological resources were identified on the project site and additional testing would likely result in the collection of redundant data. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended for the site.

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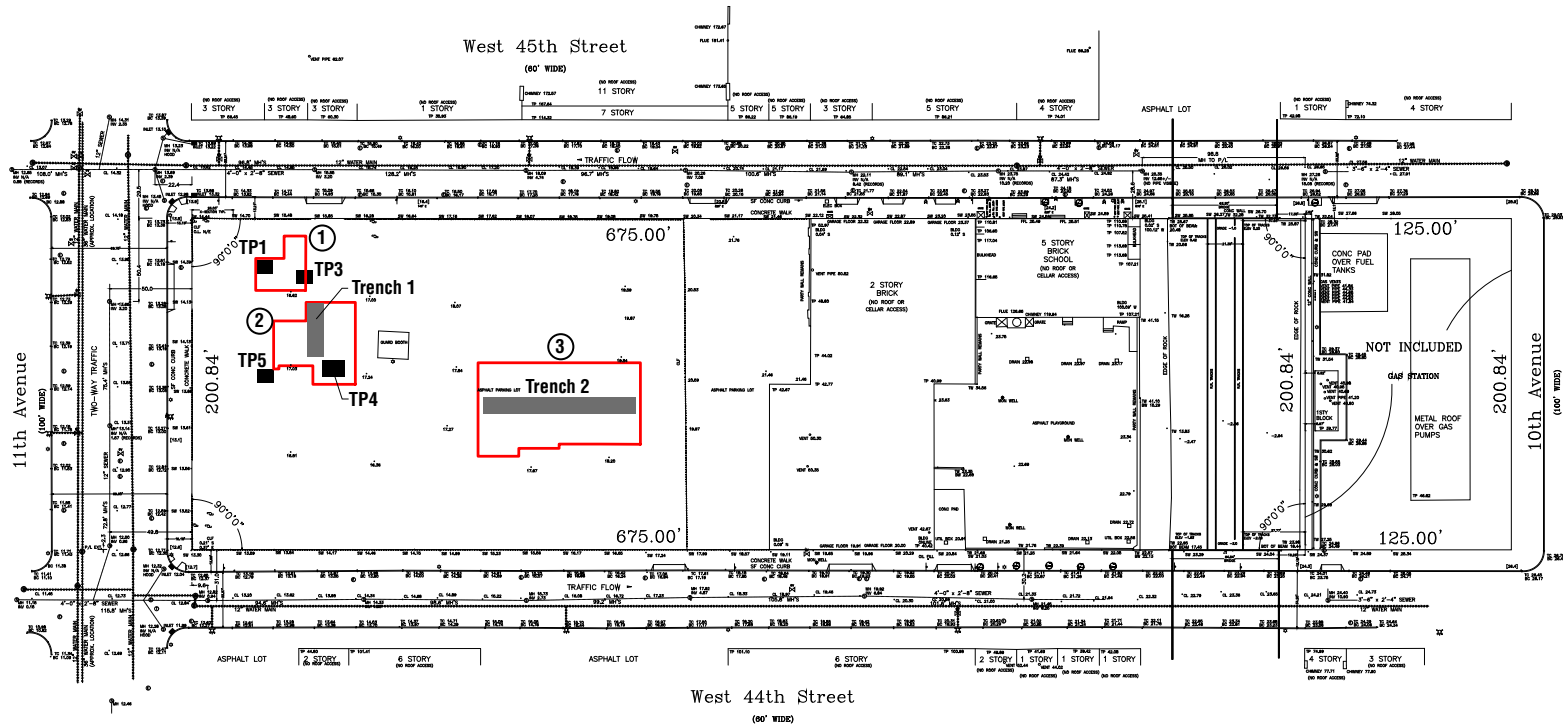
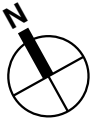
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SCALE

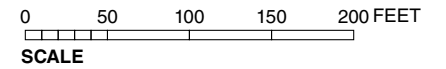
**Project Site Location
USGS Maps, Central Park, Jersey City,
Brooklyn and Weehawken Quadrangles**

Figure 1



① Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity

TP1 ■ Test Pit



Areas of Archaeological Testing
Figure 2



Facing northwest from center of parking lot toward intersection of W45th Street and 11th Avenue

1



Facing north across Area 1 toward 45th Street

2



Facing east across parking lot from location of Area 2 3



Facing north from south side of parking lot near W44th Street showing testing of Area 3 4



Test Pit 1 showing over six feet of mixed demolition debris 5



Test Pit 1 showing brick foundation wall on east wall of pit. A concrete slab was observed at the base of this wall 6



Test Pit 3 showing loose sandy fill to a depth of over six feet below pavement

7



Test Pit 4 showing loose construction debris and bricks to a depth of ten feet below pavement

8



Test Pit 5 showing a brick foundation wall beneath demolition debris along south side of pit extending to a depth of over eight feet below pavement

9



Test Pit 5 showing south wall of pit where two foundation walls meet, one brick and one, on right, larger cut stone

10



Photo 11 - Trench 1 in Area 2, facing south partial foundation remains and demolition debris **11**



Trench 1 in Area 2 showing layers of fill and demolition debris on east side of trench **12**



Trench 2 in Area 3, facing southeast showing removal of loose demolition debris **13**



Trench 2 in Area 3, showing sterile light brown sandy subsoil **14**
beneath four feet of loose historic fill and demolition debris