

4774-m
July, 2002
City Scope

REVISED
STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW &
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

rec 7/26/02

**CABRINI CENTER FOR NURSING
AND REHABILITATION**
(BLOCK 899, LOT 46-51)

210-220 East 19th Street. Borough of Manhattan.

New York County, New York

B 899

Prepared For:

Cabrini Center for Nursing & Rehabilitation
Saint Cabrini Nursing Home
525 East 5th Street
New York, New York 10009

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215

July 2002

296

CABRINI CENTER FOR NURSING & REHABILITATION
(BLOCK 899, LOT 46-51)
210-220 East 19th Street.
Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISED STAGE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW & SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Project Information	1
Environmental Information	2
Document Research.....	3
Conclusion	10
Bibliography	15

APPENDICES:

- Appendix A: Maps & Figures
- Appendix B: Photographs
- Appendix C: Correspondence

REVISED STAGE 1A

LITERATURE SEARCH & REPORT

ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Cabrini Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants has undertaken the preparation of the Stage 1B Literature Search and Report on Archaeological Potential for a project located in Block 899, Lot 46, 47, 48 and 51 in the Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York. (Map 1 & Fig. 1-2) The block is bounded on the east by Second Avenue, on the north by East 19th Street, on the west by Third Avenue, and on the south by East 18th Street. The lot numbers, which are lot 47, 48, 49 and 51, correspond to 210-220 East 19th Street. 210 and 214 East 19th Street are vacant. (Photo 1) They were occupied by early 20th century tenement buildings that have recently been demolished. This parcel is surrounded on the west and south side by a brick wall topped by a fence and on the north side by chain link fencing. 216 and 218 East 19th Street are both 4-story brick structures that, according to information provided by the client, have both a basement and sub-basement. (Photo 2) Although the map research suggests that these two buildings were altered in the mid-20th century by the addition of a fourth floor and alterations to the facade, the presence of the sub-basement suggests that these two buildings may be new construction. 220 East 19th Street, located on Lot 46, is a 19th century 3-story brick building with a basement. (Photo 3) This building is what the majority of the buildings on East 19th Street looked like in the 19th and early 20th century. The area surrounding the project area is currently occupied by a variety of institutional and residential structures. (See Fig. 2) There is a garage on East 18th Street that abut the rear lot lines in project area, while St. Cabrini Towers is located immediately east of 220 East 19th Street.

At the time of the preparation of this report, the consultant has not been given plans of the proposed project, but it has been described as a 9-story building that will run the width of the lots between 210 & 220 East 19th Street and extend 60 feet into the lots. The lots on Block 899 are 96 feet deep, so the proposed building will cover a significant portion of the project area. It is assumed that with the excavation of the basement for the new building will impact Lot 46-51 in their entirety. As part of the proposed project 216-220 East 19th Street will be demolished and replaced by new construction.

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission completed an Environmental Review of the project area on April 26, 2001. It was concluded that the project area did not have architectural significance. It was further concluded that Lot 47, 48, 49 and 51 lacked the potential to contain archaeological resources. However, Lot 46 (220 East 19th Street) was identified as possessing the "potential for the recovery of remains from c.1853 residential occupation . . .": The NYC Landmarks Preservation

Commission recommended that an archaeological documentary study be undertaken for 220 East 19th Street. (Appendix C: Correspondence) The conclusions of this report will, therefore, concentrate exclusively on 220 East 19th Street (Lot 46); however, the entire Cabrini parcel was included in the initial investigation.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The project area is located on Manhattan, but in a wider context it is geologically within the New England Upland, which includes the Manhattan Prong. (Schuberth, 1968) In terms of the present-day topography, the site is a level area located in an urban setting consisting of institutional, commercial and residential structures, in addition to two vacant lots that are currently fenced. According to information provided by the Manhattan Topographical Bureau for Block 899, the elevation above mean high tide varies from 27 feet at the southwest corner of the block to 19.5 feet at the northeast corner. An examination of Viele's *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York showing original water courses and made land* (dated 1874) indicates that the project area was fast land, being located on a bluff overlooking a stream that formerly flowed from northwest to southeast across the east end of the block. Although water courses formerly ran across Block 899, project area was on a bluff overlooking both the stream and wetlands associated with the low area to the east.

The precise underlying geology of the project area has not been identified, but would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the Manhattan Prong, including schists and gneisses. The underlying soils would be consistent with the types of materials associated with the Manhattan Prong; however, at street level the soils would today be classified as urban soils, in the sense that the entire site has been disturbed, first by the construction of the 19th century buildings, then by the subsequent demolition of the buildings at 210-218 East 19th Street. The only portion of the project area that may contain undisturbed soils is 220 East 19th Street, which is Lot 46.

Research has identified that, with the exception of Lot 46, which may have been impacted by farming activities prior to the construction of the house at 220 East 19th Street but has otherwise remained undisturbed for the past 150 years, all of the other lots within the project area have experienced a variety of disturbances, including:

- disturbances associated with the construction of the 19th century dwellings and the two early 20th century tenement buildings that replaced those dwellings at 210-214 East 19th Street;
- disturbances associated with the new construction or extensive alterations at 216 & 218 East 19th Street during the mid-20th century;
- and, disturbances associated with the demolition of the buildings at 210-214 East 19th Street.

It is the extent of the disturbance on Lot 47, 48 and 51 which led to the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission excluding them from investigation.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The project area is located in Manhattan, which is within the boundaries of the City of New York. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission maintains archaeological site files that identify prehistoric or historic sites in the city; for this reason, information was not obtained directly from OPRHP or the New York State Museum files, both of which are now housed at the OPRHP Pebbles Island office. The maps maintained by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, which have been examined by the consultant on a number of occasions, do not show any prehistoric sites located on the project area. The land use history of the project area, which includes episodes of building and rebuilding on Lot 46-51, suggests that no prehistoric archaeological remains would be anticipated.

One of the purposes of the Stage 1A investigation is to assess the project area and the area around it to determine whether there are any structures that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National or State Register of Historic Places. Research and a visual inspection indicate that no buildings listed on or eligible for listing on the National or State Register are in the immediate vicinity of the project area. No local landmarks are located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. It is not anticipated that the proposed project will have any impact on historic resources located in the area.

Prehistory of the Area:

Among the tasks required in the Stage 1A study is an assessment of the potential of the project area to yield significant prehistoric cultural resources. In making the assessment there are a number of factors to be considered, the first of which is the presence on or in the immediate vicinity of the project area of streams or springs that could have served as a source of fresh water for Native American peoples, secondly, is the presence of nearby resources such as wetlands, salt marshes, tidal marshes, streams, and forested areas where deer and other species could have been hunted or open areas that could have been used as cropland, and, finally, the presence on or in the vicinity of the project area of known prehistoric sites.

Regional prehistory dates to the first human entry into the area approximately 12,000 years ago. This coincides with the retreat of the Wisconsinian glacial from the New York City area. At this same time sea levels began to rise along the Atlantic coast, inundating the continental shelf off Long Island and the Lower New York Bay. The precise timing of the retreat of the glacial ice and the rise in sea level is a matter of debate.

The earliest occupants of the northeastern United States, called Paleo-Indians by archaeologists, are identified by their distinctive lithic tradition of fluted projectile points.

Later cultures occupying the area are broadly termed Archaic (9000 to 3000 BP) and Woodland (3000 BP to 1600 AD). Reliance on cultigens became an increasingly important part of cultural adaptations during the Woodland Period. A Transitional Phase between the Late Archaic and Woodland has been treated by some scholars as a separate cultural period. The Transitional Phase is characterized by the use of soapstone utensils, whereas the Woodland Period is identified in part by the use of pottery. Various Native American peoples populated the New York City area at the time of Contact. It seems clear that those living on Manhattan were Delawares, but the precise tribal affiliation of these peoples is open to interpretation. Recently, it has suggested that at the time of Contact the people living in what is now lower Manhattan were Canarsies, making them culturally related to Long Island peoples rather than those of the mainland (Grumet, 1981:27 in Greenhouse, 1992).

Although prehistoric peoples would without doubt have ranged over all of Manhattan Island, archaeological investigations in the New York City area indicate that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting (Smith 1950: 101). Despite the fact that the land surrounding the project area would have been ideal for prehistoric settlement, the only reported prehistoric site in the general vicinity is the Indian village that was located at Corlear's Hook immediately south of the Williamsburgh Bridge in Manhattan. That village, variously known as Rechtauck, Naghtogack or Nechtanc, was the scene of a massacre by the Dutch in the winter of 1643 (Bolton, 1920:79).

As has been stated, the project area was located in an ideal area for prehistoric occupation, being on a bench overlooking streams and wetland areas to the north, south and east. (See Map 2 & 5) Despite the mosaic of resources which would have drawn prehistoric peoples to this area, the project area has not been identified as possessing the potential to yield prehistoric cultural resources because of subsequent alterations to the land, including the grading of Block 899 to create building lots, the filling of the stream that flowed across the eastern end, and the construction of dwellings the mid-19th century.

History of the Project Area

The land use history of the project area was compiled from a series of historic maps and local histories. This investigation led to the conclusion that prior to its development in the mid-19th century the project area had been located on a bluff overlooking a stream that flowed into the East River. At some point before 1852-53 the block had been graded in preparation for the construction of dwellings. At the time that these dwellings were built water may have been available in the area, but no sewers had been installed. This means that initially privies must have been present on the lots within the project area. Research indicates that in this general area privies, water closets and other subsurface features, such as cisterns, were used even after water and sewer were available (Grossman 1995). All of this suggests that Lot 46, which has been largely undisturbed, has the potential to contain subsurface features that might contain cultural

deposits that could be associated with the families that lived at 220 East 19th Street. The recovery and analysis of these deposits could contribute to our understanding of the socio-economic conditions of the families living on Lot 46, and allow us to compare them with those of other families living in the same area.

The earliest map examined for this report was Benjamin Ratzer's *Plan for the City of New York in North America*, which was drafted for the British Army. (Map 2) The Ratzer map includes the project area, which was a short distance north of the lane leading to Peter Stuyvesant's Bowerie, which, in turn, was located at the edge of a promontory overlooking the East River. In combination with Viele's 1864 map of the water courses on Manhattan (See Map 5), it is possible to pick out Block 899, the western part of which was situated on a bluff overlooking the salt marsh that lay between Stuyvesant's Bowerie and Burnt Mill Point on the south and Bellevue on the north.

The 1817 Poppleton *Plan of the City of New York* indicates the bluff that formerly stood on the land on which the project area is located. As noted above, this bluff overlooked the salt meadows that covered the east side of Manhattan between Burnt Mill Point and Bellevue. A stream that rose east of 5th Avenue flowed northwest to southeast across the east end of Block 899. Several blocks south of the project area was Stuyvesant Road, a tree lined lane that ran from the Bowery to Stuyvesant's farm on the East River. (See Viele's 1864 map)

Ten years later (1827), Andrew T. Goodrich prepared a *Map of the City New York south of 50th Street* that reflected the 1811 Commissioner's Plan, which established a rigid grid pattern across the entire island that completely disregarded the topography of Manhattan. (Map 3) In order to adhere to the 1811 plan it was necessary for hills to be leveled and ponds and water courses filled. The map includes Block 899, but in 1827 it appears that the area had not yet been graded and no development had taken place. The map shows the original shoreline of the area south of Bellevue, indicating the extent to which the east shore of Manhattan had already been altered.

The scale of the Dripps' 1850 *Map of the City of New-York Extending Northward to Fiftieth Street* as seen in *Manhattan in Maps* is extremely small, but it is clear that, in contrast with the Goodrich map, by 1850 the land on Block 899 had been leveled and the stream that had crossed the eastern end filled. Some development was taking place at the western end of the block along Third Avenue. The land to the east that had formerly been an extensive salt marsh had been filled and streets extended eastward, as well as north and south. The map indicates that further filling to permit the expansion eastward of the street pattern was anticipated.

The Dripps 1852 *Map of the City of New-York Extending Northward to Fiftieth Street* indicates that, with the exception of the lots along 2nd Avenue, the entire block had been developed. At the time, 210-220 East 19th Street had different addresses, being identified as 122-130 East 19th Street. Examining Daggett's 1851 first edition of the *New York City Street Directory*, which uses the old addresses, we see that, although the block

was in the process of development, only 122 (210) and 124 (212) were occupied, while 126-143 (214-220) were still under construction. Both 122 and 124 East 19th Street were occupied by more than one family, whose names indicate that the majority was of Irish extraction. With the exception of Thomas Gallagher, whose occupation is not indicated, they were all working class people. They were identified as follows:

TABLE 1		
Daggett's New York City Street Directory for 1851		
Address	Name	Occupation
122 (210) East 19 th Street	D. F. Wilson	Inspector
	D. C. Dyke	Carman
	John Delamater	Blindmaker
	Margaret Devine	Washing
	Patrick Healy	Laborer
124 (212) East 19 th Street	Patrick Clancey	Carman
	James M. Quillan	Laborer
	Anne Farrell	Washing
	Thomas Gallagher	
	Thomas M' Cabe	Laborer
	Michael Brady	Carman

The 1853 William Perris *Atlas of New York City* indicates that the entire block had been developed. (Map 4) Houses that vary only slightly in depth stood on the project area. In 1853 no extensions were associated with the houses within the project area, all of which had open rear yards. The pattern established by 1853 continued until the early 20th century, when the houses at 210-214 East 19th Street were demolished to allow the construction of two "new law" tenement buildings.

In 1864, Egbert L. Viele, who preceded Olmsted and Vaux as the superintendent of Central Park, prepared the *Topographical Map of the City of New York showing original water courses and made land*. (Map 5) The map shows the stream that crossed the eastern end of Block 899. This stream rose in the vicinity of 5th Avenue between 22nd and 28th Streets, flowing southeast to enter the East River at First Avenue and 17th Street. East and south of Block 899 was an area of salt marsh that extended on both sides of the stream to its mouth. The Viele map indicates that the project area, which is located on the western end of Block 899, was neither crossed by the stream nor associated with the salt marsh.

J. D. Holmes prepared a map in 1866 that was identified as a *Map of the Stuyvesant Property known as "Petersfield" Farm*. Block 899 is included in the "Petersfield" Farm. The block was divided into lots, with several lots designated by a letter that indicated the person to whom it was bequeathed. An "F" designated the lots on East 19th Street included in the project area, as were the lots in the southwestern corner of the block along 3rd Avenue. Each of the lots in the project area was between 20 feet and 20.6 feet wide and 96 feet deep. Although this map does not show any development on Block 899, earlier maps and the Daggett's 1851 *New York City Street Directory* indicate that by 1866 the houses within the project area had been built.

William Perris published *Insurance Maps of the City of New York* in 1868 that included the project area. The street addresses had been changed from those seen on the 1852 Perris map and now correspond with those currently in use. 210, 212 and 214 East 19th Street were occupied by 3-story dwellings with open rear yards. 210 East 19th Street had a narrow passage on the east side of the building that permitted access to the rear yard, where there was a 3-story brick building. The nature of this building is not identified, but it is colored green, indicating a use that, for fire insurance purposes, was considered hazardous. The list of uses in this category included cabinet-making, candle-making, candy-making, carpenter's shop, chair manufacturer, distillery and japanning shop. 212 East 19th Street appeared to have a 3-story structure in the rear yard similar to that seen at 210 East 19th Street. All of these buildings were later demolished to allow the construction of two tenement buildings. 216-220 East 19th Street, which were set back a short distance from the street, were in consequence slightly deeper than the buildings at 210-214 East 19th Street. 216-220 East 19th Street had open rear yards, but 1868 lacked the 1-story wooden extensions seen on later maps.

The 1882 Robinson & Pidgeon's *Atlas of the City of New York south of Fourteenth Street* indicates that the buildings are the same as they had been on earlier maps. This particular map suggests that at least one branch of the stream that flowed across Block 899 may have extended into the rear of 210 and 212 East 19th Street. This does not agree with the 1864 Viele map, which shows the stream flowing through the east end of the block. The Robinson map shows the 3rd Avenue Elevated had been built. This was, of course, an important development for those living near 3rd Avenue. The 1882 map indicates the presence of water on East 19th Street, but does not show a sewer.

By 1902, when Brambly published the *Atlas of the City of New York*, the block is identified as Block 899. 210, 212 and 214 East 19th Street had been demolished and two 6-story tenement buildings constructed. Each of these buildings was 30 feet wide and covered almost the entire lot. Although it seems almost impossible that the area was not then served by sewer as well as water, this is the first map that clearly indicates the presence of a sewer line.

The following year (1903) the *Sunburn Fire Insurance Company Map* identifies 210 and 214 East 19th Street as 6-story "new law" tenements that covered virtually the entire land surface of Lot 51, 50 and 49. (Map 6) Today these lots have been combined,

being identified as Lot 51. These lots were 30 feet wide. Lot 46-48 were occupied by the same 3-story brick structures seen on the earlier maps. As had been the case since 1853, none of the buildings had an extension; all had open rear yards. Across East 19th Street was the annex of Columbus Hospital, which was located on East 20th Street. The Third Avenue Elevated line had a station at 3rd Avenue and 18th Street. This map shows that East 19th Street had a 6" water pipe, but, although sewer was shown in Third Avenue, no sewer line is shown on East 19th Street. The 1902 map indicates that the sewer had been installed; it is possible that the construction of the new law tenements at 210, 212 and 214 East 19th Street was dependent on its installation.

Despite the question raised by the maps of whether sewer was available in East 19th Street prior to the early 20th century, information obtained from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (Rubinson, 1993) indicates that water was available in nearby areas prior to 1852. Sewer lines were also installed during the same general time period. Indeed, development in many areas did not proceed until both sewer and water had been installed. However, Rubinson's research raises the question of whether the presence of sewers necessarily indicates that the connection between the sewers and the houses located within a particular block was made. Records of the Tenement House Department (1903) indicate that in the general area (Lower East Side) sanitation remained primitive into the 20th century despite the availability of sewer and water lines. Indeed, subsequent investigation of the site covered by Rubinson's research provided evidence that privies and cisterns were still being constructed in the general area in the 1840's and that these water features remained in use until after the Civil War (c. 1865-68).

The information on the 1908 *Brambly Desk Atlas of the City of New York* is identical with that seen on the Sanborn 1903 map. (Map 7) The street addresses on East 19th Street conform to those currently in use. Across East 19th Street was Columbus Hospital, while on East 18th and Second Avenue was the Lying in Hospital. Stuyvesant Hall was on the southeast corner of Block 899, with Eimer & Amend Drugs on the southwest corner. The Third Avenue Elevated line had a station at 3rd Avenue and 18th Street. East 19th Street had a 6" water pipe and a sewer line of undetermined diameter. The sewer line on 2nd Avenue was 15" in diameter.

The *Sunburn Fire Insurance Company Map* of 1920 shows that the footprint of the buildings within the project area is the same as that seen on the 1903 map. (Map 8) The buildings on Lot 46-48 (216-220 East 19th Street) were all identified as dwellings, as opposed to 210 and 214 East 19th Street, each of which were clearly tenement buildings with a store or stores located on the ground floor. The buildings directly across from the project area were identified as a "Hospital Annex" and "Sisters House." Columbus Hospital was behind them on East 20th Street. The buildings owned by Eimer & Amend Drugs now included 202 and 204 East 19th Street.

Through 1944 (Map 9) until 1950 the *Sunburn Fire Insurance Company Maps* indicate that, with the exception of 216 East 19th Street, which now had a long, narrow 1-

story brick extension, the buildings within the project area remained the same as they had in 1920.

Between 1950 and 1971 the buildings at 216 and 218 East 19th Street were rebuilt as 4-story buildings with basements and sub-basements. (Map 10) This represents either new construction or a significant alteration in the building. 220 East 19th Street appears to have been untouched, and with the exception of the construction of the small 1-story wooden extension at the rear, it appeared as it had since 1852.

As recently as 1994 the two tenement buildings still occupied 210-214 East 19th Street; however, by 1996 the buildings had been demolished and these two lots are shown as vacant. (Map 11) 216-220 East 19th Street remained as seen on the 1950 and 1971 maps.

One of the criteria needed to establish historical sensitivity for a specific parcel is that the owners or occupants have lived on the site long enough that we can assume that deposits recovered from subsurface deposits may reasonably be attributed to them. As part of the assessment of historic sensitivity for the project area, the *Manhattan Tax Assessment Records* were examined. Information has been presented above concerning the names and occupations of the persons living within the project area in 1851 (Daggett's *New York City Street Directory*). That information indicates that 210 and 212 East 19th Street (later demolished) had been built in 1851, but that 214-220 were under construction. By the following year, all of the buildings in the project area had been occupied.

The *Manhattan Assessment Records* were examined at the Municipal Archives to identify the names of the owners of the buildings within the project area. The records from 1849 (when the lots had not yet been developed) to 1893 were examined. While additional details will be presented below, it is apparent that the owners of the houses on East 19th Street remained extraordinarily stable throughout the second half of the 19th century. For example, 222 East 19th Street was owned by Dennis Hennessey from 1852 to 1892, while 220 East 19th Street (Lot 46) was owned by James Foster in 1852, had been sold to W. A. Allen by 1854, and remained in W. A. Allen's hands until 1879, when it was sold to J. B. Ockerhausen. The Ockerhausen family then owned the house until after 1893. The other lots within the project area are similar, in that the individuals owned the buildings for long periods of time.

TABLE 2				
Owners of Houses within Project Area between 1857 and 1864				
Old Street & Ward No.	New Street & Lot No.	Description	Owner	Valuation
122 E. 19 th Ward # 4377	210 E. 19 th Lot 51	3-story 20' x 40'	Charles Smith	\$4,500

Old Street & Ward No.	New Street & Lot No.	Description	Owner	Valuation
124 E. 19 th Ward # 4378	212 E. 19 th Lot 50	3-story 20' x 40'	Charles Smith	\$4,500
126 E. 19 th Ward # 4379	214 E. 19 th Lot 49	3-story 20' x 52'	J. Foster	\$7,500
128 E. 19 th Ward #4380	216 E. 19 th Lot 48	3-story 20' x 52'	J. Carhart	\$7,500
130 E. 19 th Ward # 4381	218 E. 19 th Lot 47	3-story 20' x 52'	J. P. Needham	\$7,500
132 E. 19 th Ward # 4382	220 E. 19 th Lot 46	3-story 20' x 52'	W. A. Allen	\$7,500

The difference in the valuation of the houses within the project area indicates differences in the size of the building and the materials of which it was constructed, with the higher valuations being for houses of brick, while the lower were most likely frame buildings.

CONCLUSION

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Regional prehistory dates to the first human entry into the area approximately 12,000 years ago. This coincides with the retreat of the Wisconsinian glacial from the New York City area. At this same time sea levels began to rise along the Atlantic coast, inundating the continental shelf off Long Island and the Lower New York Bay. The precise timing of the retreat of the glacial ice and the rise in sea level is a matter of debate.

The earliest occupants of the northeastern United States, called Paleo-Indians by archaeologists, are identified by their distinctive lithic tradition of fluted projectile points. Later cultures occupying the area are broadly termed Archaic (9000 to 3000 BP) and Woodland (3000 BP to 1600 AD). Reliance on cultigens became an increasingly important part of cultural adaptations during the Woodland Period. A Transitional Phase between the Late Archaic and Woodland has been treated by some scholars as a separate cultural period. The Transitional Phase is characterized by the use of soapstone utensils, whereas the Woodland Period is identified in part by the use of pottery. Various Native American peoples populated the New York City area at the time of Contact. It seems clear that those living on Manhattan were Delawares, but the precise tribal affiliation of these peoples is open to interpretation. Recently, Grumet has suggested that at the time of Contact the people living in what is now lower Manhattan were Canarsies, making them culturally related to Long Island peoples rather than those of the mainland (Grumet, 1981:27 in Greenhouse, 1992).

Although prehistoric peoples would without doubt have ranged over all of Manhattan Island, archaeological investigations in the New York City area indicate that habitation sites were situated in proximity to water sources such as tidal creeks, substantial streams, and wetland areas. Upland areas, away from water, would have been used for hunting. (Smith 1950: 101) The project area was located in an ideal area for prehistoric occupation, being on a bench overlooking streams and wetland areas to the north, south and east. Despite the mosaic of resources which would have drawn prehistoric peoples to this area, the project area has not been identified as possessing the potential to yield prehistoric cultural resources because of subsequent alteration to the land, including the grading of Block 899 to level the land and fill the stream that flowed across it and the construction of dwellings the mid-19th century. The project area is not considered sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Historic Sensitivity

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission indicates that the site has the potential to yield historic resources associated with the c. 1853 occupation of the site. (Appendix C: Correspondence) The Landmarks Preservation Commission specifically focused on Lot 46 (220 East 19th Street), while excluding (due to later building episodes) the remainder of the project area. Research for this report, which included the entire project area, indicates that:

- as early as 1851 both 210 and 212 East 19th Street were occupied, and 214-220 East 19th Street were under construction. From the *Manhattan Tax Assessment Records* it appears that 210 and 212 East 19th Street may have been frame structures, while 214-220 East 19th Street were brick. All of the lots were occupied by 3-story dwellings. All had open rear yards.
- Water was most probably available in East 19th Street at the time the buildings were constructed, but sewers had not yet been installed. It is, therefore, assumed that each of the lots had a privy. Despite the apparent presence of water, it is also possible that a cistern was constructed on each of the lots. This situation was encountered on Block 378 by Grossman Associates, where it was found that despite the availability of both water and sewer, buildings continued to use privies and cisterns until after the period of the Civil War (Grossman 1995).
- by 1853 all of the dwellings within the project area were occupied, and, while the occupants may have changed, the ownership of the buildings remained stable over many years.
- Lot 46, the only lot identified as possessing the archaeological potential, was owned by W. A. Allen between 1854 and 1879, when it was sold to J. P. Ockerhausen, who owned it until after 1893. Lot 46, then, had a history of long-term ownership and occupancy.

The fact that the houses within the project area had been constructed before the availability of sewers in the neighborhood indicates that privies must have been present. When these privies were closed, it is possible that, contrary to municipal ordinances, garbage and other debris from the buildings was dumped into the privy holes to fill them, rather than clean sand. If this is the case, then, due to the long-term ownership of the properties within the project area, it can be assumed that any cultural material recovered can be associated with the owners of the property and/or their tenants.

With respect to the buildings located within the project area, particularly the building located at 220 East 19th Street, while there were some minor changes to the houses in the 19th century, such as the addition of small 1-story wooden extensions at the rear of 216-220 East 19th Street, the buildings constructed in the early 1850's remained essentially unaltered for many years. Sometime after 1900, the buildings at 210, 212 and 214 East 19th Street, which appear to have been frame buildings, were demolished and two 6-story tenement buildings constructed. The construction of the tenement buildings would have destroyed any subsurface features that might have been present on these lots. 216 and 218 East 19th Street, which were 3-story brick buildings, remained unchanged until after 1950, when these two lots were redeveloped with the present 4-story brick buildings. Both these buildings are reported to have both a basement and a sub-basement. The redevelopment of these two lots would have destroyed any intact subsurface features. 220 East 19th Street, also a 3-story brick building, is virtually unchanged from the date of its construction in 1851-2. This is the only lot within the project area that retains the potential to contain intact subsurface features in the rear yard dating from the period of c. 1853.

As noted above, the information provided confirms that only 220 East 19th Street (Lot 46) has retained the potential to yield subsurface cultural material. A privy is the most likely feature to be encountered, but it is possible that, despite the availability of water at a relatively early date, a cistern may also have been constructed on the property. Such features have the potential to yield historic materials related to the mid to late 19th century occupation of the site, to the socio-economic and ethnic character of the neighborhood, and to the occupational activities that may have been associated with the site. With this in mind, the following questions were posited:

1. Does se Lot 46 have the potential to yield information concerning 19th century domestic occupation?
2. Does Lot 46 have the potential to yield information in the form of privies or cisterns associated with the dwelling that occupies the site?
3. If it does, was the dwelling occupied for significant periods of time by persons who can be identified and whose domestic occupation can be documented through the excavation of either privies or cisterns should they exist on the site?

With respect to historic cultural resources, a review of data collected indicates that Lot 46 possesses archaeological potential. The *Tax Assessment Records* indicate that between 1852, the date of its construction, 220 East 19th Street was owned by James Foster, who in 1854 sold it to W. A. Allen. W. A. Allen owned the house until 1879, when it was sold to J. B. Ockerhausen. The Ockerhausen family then owned the house until after 1893. Based on the ownership of the property, it seems likely that if a privy, cistern or water closet are present, the deposits in them, should they exist, may be dated and can then be associated with a particular family or groups of families.

Using the *Tax Assessment Records* permits some conclusions concerning the families that lived at 220 East 19th Street in the 19th century:

- In general, the families living within the project area owned their homes for long periods of time, in some cases for more than 20 years.
- All of the families living in the project area have names that suggest that English was their native tongue.
- The majority of the families occupying the project area in the mid-19th century were of Irish extraction.

From this information we see a largely homogenous neighborhood where houses were owned for long periods of time. Based on evidence gathered for this report the men were engaged in trade; several were carmen or laborers, two women who took in washing, one man was a blindmaker. From the map research it appears that, although there were small businesses located on the block, Lot 46 was residential.

Based on the previous observations, the research issues fall into several categories:

1. Ethnicity

Manhattan *Tax Assessment Records* indicate that the majority of the owners of property on East 19th Street were of Irish extraction. Lot 46 was owned initially by a family named Foster, then sold to a family named Allen. Based on their surnames, both of these families appear to have been English speaking. W. A. Allen sold the house in 1879 to J. B. Ockerhausen, who owned the house until 1893. Ockerhausen appears to be a German name. Archaeological investigation might provide information concerning differences in the material culture of two ethnic groups. It might also provide information concerning changes in the composition of the household

2. Occupation and Trade networks

The area was occupied by working class families, including carmen and laborers. Is the socio-economic condition of the owners of Lot 46 reflected in the refuse of the residents? Were home industries represented? Indications of the occupations of the families living in the building might be reflected in the debris discarded. It is also possible that analysis of the materials recovered

might increase our understanding of the breadth of the trade goods available to people living in this part of Manhattan.

3. Economic Status of Working Class Population

Although the dates of the sewer connections have not been pinned down, in this part of Manhattan it appears possible that sewer was not available until quite late. This may indicate a population that was or became economically disadvantaged. We have information concerning middle class families in lower Manhattan, but the information gathered from Lot 46 might increase our understanding of the types of consumer goods and foodstuffs available to working class families. Comparisons with other neighborhoods in Manhattan and Brooklyn, which was closely connected by ferry, could provide important insights into a community that was economically disadvantaged.

4. Other research issues

In addition to the themes already noted, information could also be gathered on the social status of the population, gender, and details of daily life in a densely populated community from the mid-19th century into the 20th century.

Based on the foregoing, it is concluded that archaeological investigation of Lot 46 is warranted. Testing would be limited to the rear yard area, where a series of trenches would be laid out to ensure that any structures present would be identified. Specifically,

- one trench would be set in a short distance from the rear lot line in an effort to locate a privy, if one exists,
- a second trench would be placed mid-lot to search for any features, such as a water closet, that may have been constructed,
- and finally, a trench would be laid out a short distance beyond the rear foundation wall of the dwellings to rule out the possibility of a cistern.

At the present time there is no access to Lot 46 from the street, making it impossible to get mechanical equipment onto the site. Discussions with the client's consultant indicate that conditions in the rear yard on Lot 46 make hand excavation infeasible. Work cannot, therefore, begin on Lot 46 until the demolition of the buildings adjacent to Lot 46. At that time, it is recommended that the open yard area behind 220 East 19th Street be subjected to subsurface testing in the form of three trenches approximately 5 foot wide running east-west across the lot to determine the presence or absence of subsurface features.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beauchamp, William

1900 *Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32. Albany, NY.

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants

2000 *Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis Block 372, Lot 26. 306-312 East Third Street. Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.*
Prepared for UJA Federation of New York.

1995 *Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis & Stage B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey for Block 405, Lot 1. 174-180 Avenue A & 501-505 East 11th Street. Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.* Prepared for UJA Federation of New York.

Cohen, Paul E. & Augustyn, Robert T.

1997 *Manhattan in Maps 1527-1995*. Rizzoli International Publications, Inc.: NY

Conkey, Laura E. et al.

1978 "Indians of Southern New England and Long Island: Late Period." *Handbook of North American Indians*. Edited by Bruce G. Trigger. v. 15. Smithsonian Institute: Washington, DC. p. 177 - 189.

Dankers, Jasper and Peter Sluyter

1966 *Journal of a Voyage to New York. . . 1679-80.* Readex Microprint of 1867 edition. Translated by Henry C. Murphy for the Long Island Historical Society (now Brooklyn Historical Society).

Denton, Daniel

1966 *A Brief Description of New-York: Formerly Called New-Netherlands*. Readex Microprint Corporation reprint of 1670 edition published in London.

Disturnell, J.

1843 *A Gazetteer of the State of New York*. C. Van Benthuysen: Albany, NY.

Fagan, Brian M.

1991 *Ancient North America*. Thames and Hudson: New York, NY.

Funk, Robert E.

1976 *Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory*. New York State Museum Memoir 22. Albany, NY.

1974 *History Preserved: A Guide to New York City Landmarks and Historic Districts*. Simon and Schuster: New York, NY.

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

1992 *Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project. Brooklyn, New York. Review of Archaeological Potential. Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726 and 1731.*

Grossman & Associates, Inc.

1995 *The Archaeology of Civil War Era Water Control Systems on the Lower East Side of Manhattan, New York. Data Recovery and Mitigation of the Mid 19th Century Cistern Complex and Associates Features within Lots 58 and 59, Block 378, PSA*

Project, New York, NY. CEQR #95CHA001M. Prepared for NYC Housing Authority, New York, NY.

Kraft, Herbert C. (Editor)

- 1991 *The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Lower Hudson Valley and Neighboring Regions: Essays in Honor of Lewis A. Brennan*. Occasional Publications in Northeastern Archaeology. No. 11. Archaeological Services: Bethlehem, CT.

Kraft, Herbert C.

- 1978 "The Miller Field Site in New Jersey and Its Influence upon the Terminal Archaic and Transitional Stages in New York State and Long Island." in *Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory*. v. II. Suffolk County Archaeological Association: Stony Brook, NY.

Lockwood, Charles

- 1972 *Brick and Brownstones: The New York Row House, 1783-1929. An Architectural & Social History*. McGraw-Hill Book Company: New York NY.

New York Landmarks Preservation Commission

- 1979 *A Guide to New York City Landmarks*. Bowne & Co., Inc.: New York, NY.

Parker, Arthur

- 1920 *The Archaeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin. No. 237 and 238. Albany, NY.

Ritchie, William A

- 1969 *The Archaeology of New York State*. Natural History press: Garden City, NY.
1965 "The Stony Brook Site and Its Relation to Archaic and Transitional Cultures on Long Island." *New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin*. No. 372. University of the State of New York: Albany, NY. [Reprint of 1959 edition]
1973 *Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast*. Memoir 20. New York State Museum and Science Service. Albany, NY.

Rubinson, Karen S.

- 1993 *Documentary Study Block 378, Lots 14, 15, 16, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63. East 8th and 9th Streets between Avenues C and D*. Prepared for NYC Housing Authority: New York, NY.

Salwen, Bert

- 1879, when it was sold to J. B. Ockerhausen. The Ockerhausen family then owned the house until after 1893. 1978 "Indians of Southern New England and Long Island: Early Period." *Handbook of North American Indians*. edited by Bruce G. Trigger. v. 15. Smithsonian Institute: Washington, DC. p. 160 - 176.

Saxon, Walter

- 1979 "The Paleo-Indian on Long Island." in *Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory*. v. II. Suffolk County Archaeological Association: Stony Brook, NY.

Schuberth, Christopher J.

- 1968 *The Geology of New York City and Environs*. The Natural History Press: Garden City, NY

Shaver, Peter D. (for the Preservation League of New York State)
1993 *The National Register of Historic Places in New York State*. Rizzoli International:
New York, NY.

Sirkin, Leslie
1986 "Geology, Geomorphology, and Late Glacial Environments of Western Long
Island, New York or Suburban Pleistocene Geology: Who Built a Parkway on My
Bog?" *New York State Geological Association Guidebook*.

Skinner, Alanson
1919 *Exploration of Aboriginal Sites at Throgs Neck and Clasons Point, New York
City*. Vol. 4, No. 4. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation: New
York, NY.

Smith, Carlyle S.
1950 "The Archaeology of Coastal New York." *American Museum of Natural History:
Anthropological Papers*. v. 43, pt. 2. American Museum of Natural History: New
York, NY.

Snow, Dean R.
1980 *The Archaeology of New England*. Academic Press: New York, NY.

Stokes, I.N. Phelps
1928 *The Iconography of Manhattan Island: 1498-1909*. Robert H. Dodd: New York,
NY.

Thompson, John H. (Editor)
1966 *Geography of New York State*. [Revised edition] Syracuse University Press:
Syracuse, NY.

United States Department of the Interior.
1985 *National Register Bulletin # 24: Technical Information on Comprehensive
Planning, Survey of Cultural Resources, and Registration in the National Register
of Historic Places*. Reprint. National Park Service, Interagency Resources
Division.

Wolley, Charles
1973 *A Two Years' Journal in New York and part of Its Territories in America*. Harbor
Hill Books: Harrison, NY. [Reprint from 1701 Edition]

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Maps & Figures

Appendix B: Photographs

Appendix C: Correspondence

APPENDIX A

MAPS & FIGURES

REVISED
STAGE A LITERATURE REVIEW
& SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

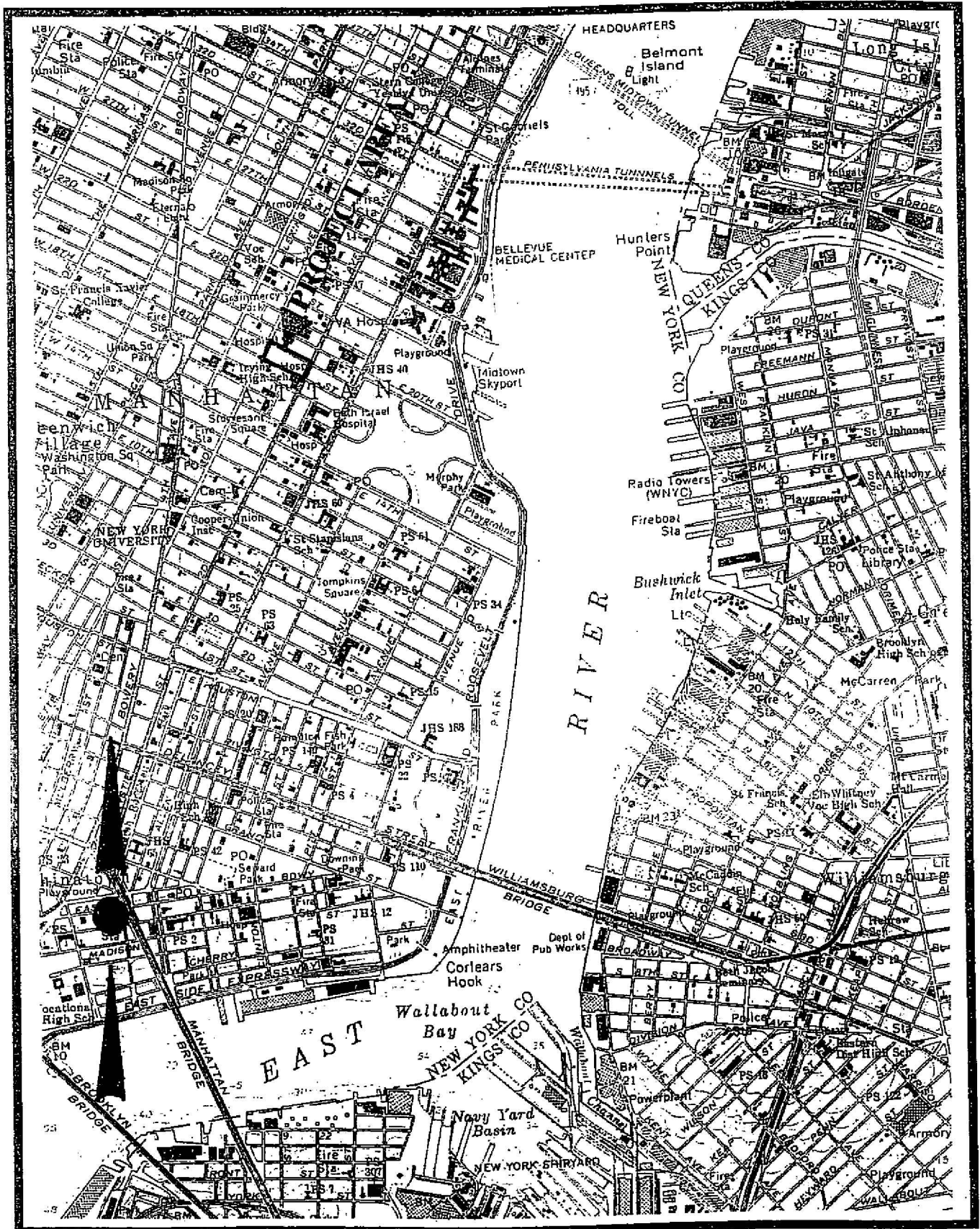
MAP & FIGURE LIST

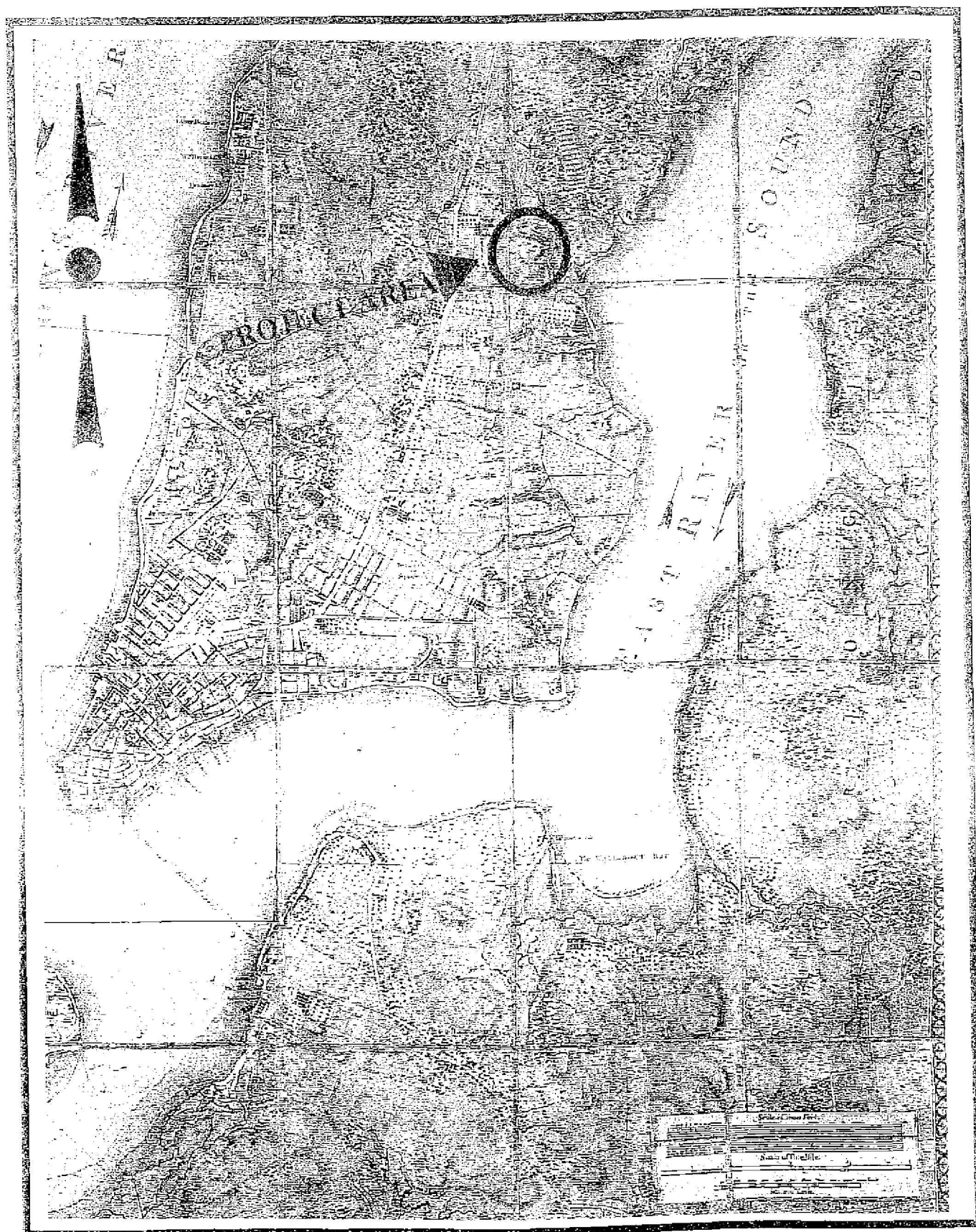
Maps

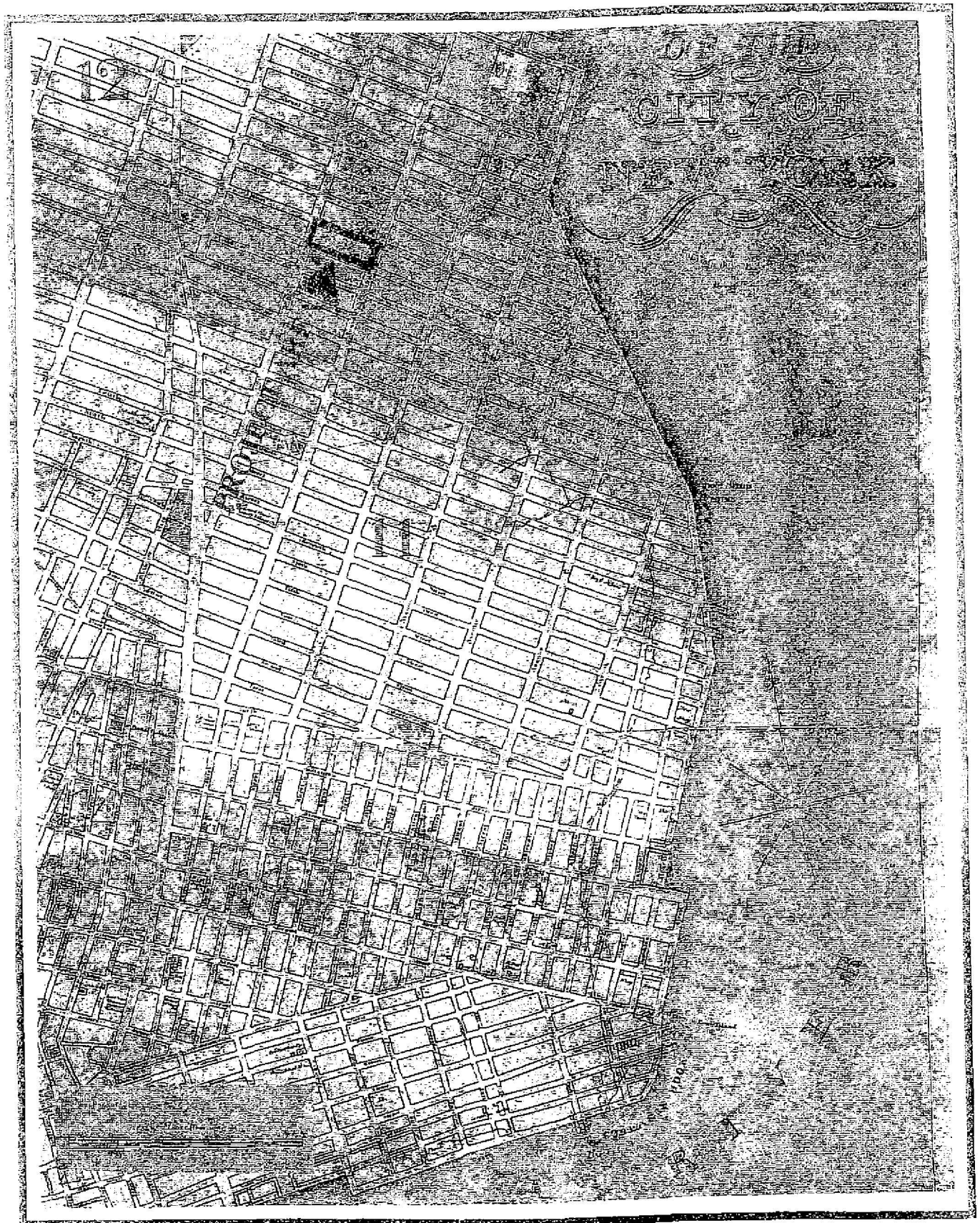
- Map 1 Location Map including Project Area. USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Brooklyn-New York Quadrangle. Scale: 1:24,000
- Map 2 Ratzel's 1766 *Plan for the City of New York in North America*. Enlarged, no scale.
- Map 3 Goodrich's 1827 *Map of the City of New York south of 50th Street*. Scale on map.
- Map 4 Perris' 1853 *Map of the City of Manhattan*. Vol. 4. Plate 55. Part of the 18th Ward. Original scale: 1 Inch = 60 Feet.
- Map 5 Viele's 1864 *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York showing original water courses and made land*. Original scale: 1000' to the Inch.
- Map 6 Sanborn 1903 *Insurance Map of the Borough of Manhattan*. Vol. 2. Plate 47. Original scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.
- Map 7: G. W. Bromley's *Library & Desk Edition. Atlas of the Borough of Manhattan. City of New York*. Vol. 2. Plate 44. Original scale: 160' = 1 Inch.
- Map 8 Sanborn 1920 *Insurance Map of the Borough of Manhattan*. Vol. 2. Plate 47. Original scale: 60 Feet to the Inch
- Map 9 Sanborn 1944 *Insurance Map of the Borough of Manhattan*. Vol. 2. Plate 47. Original scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.
- Map 10 Sanborn 1971 *Insurance Map of the Borough of Manhattan*. Vol. 2. Plate 47. Original scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.
- Map 11 Sanborn 1994 *Insurance Map of the Borough of Manhattan*. Vol. 2. Plate 47. Original scale: 60 Feet to the Inch.

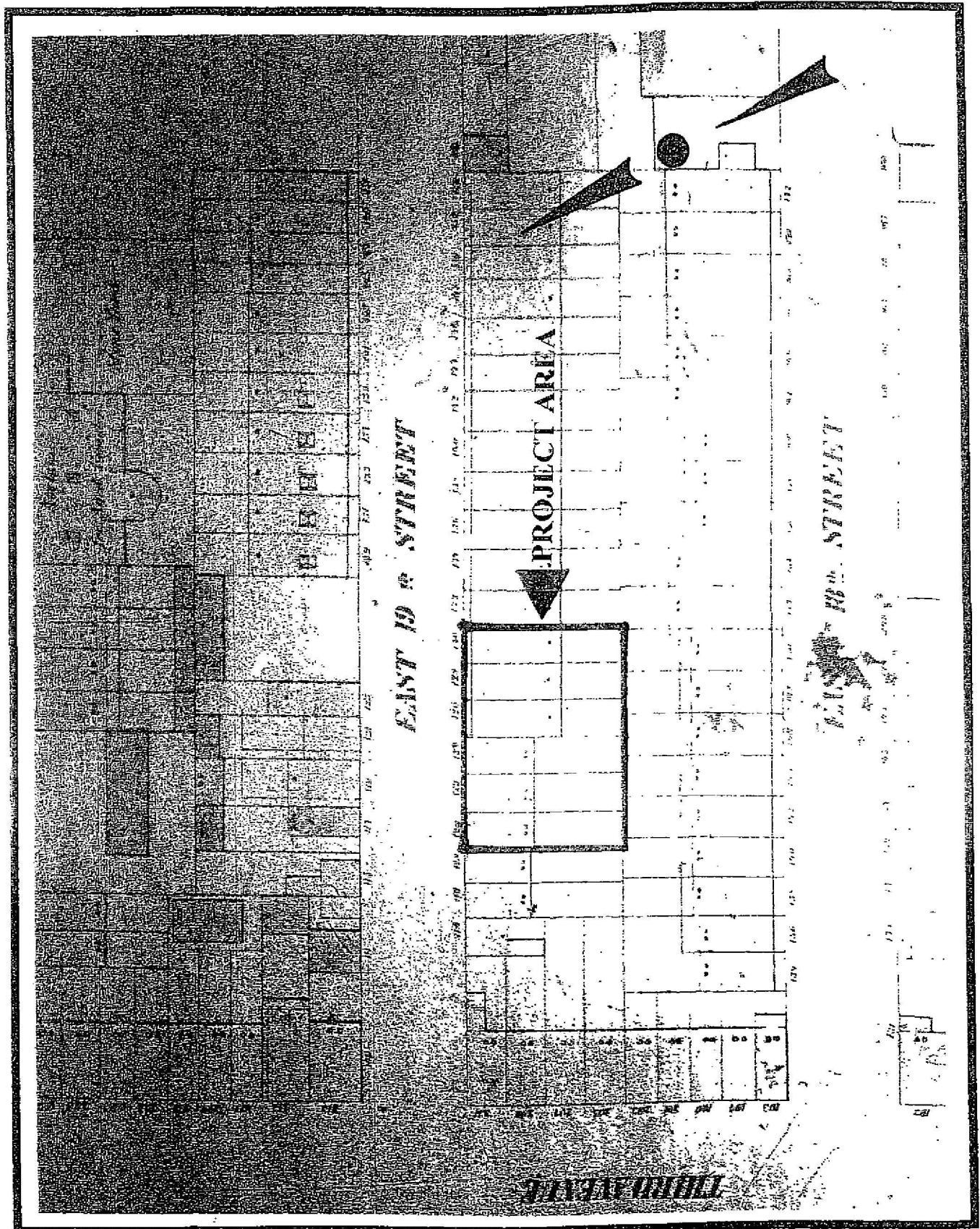
Figures

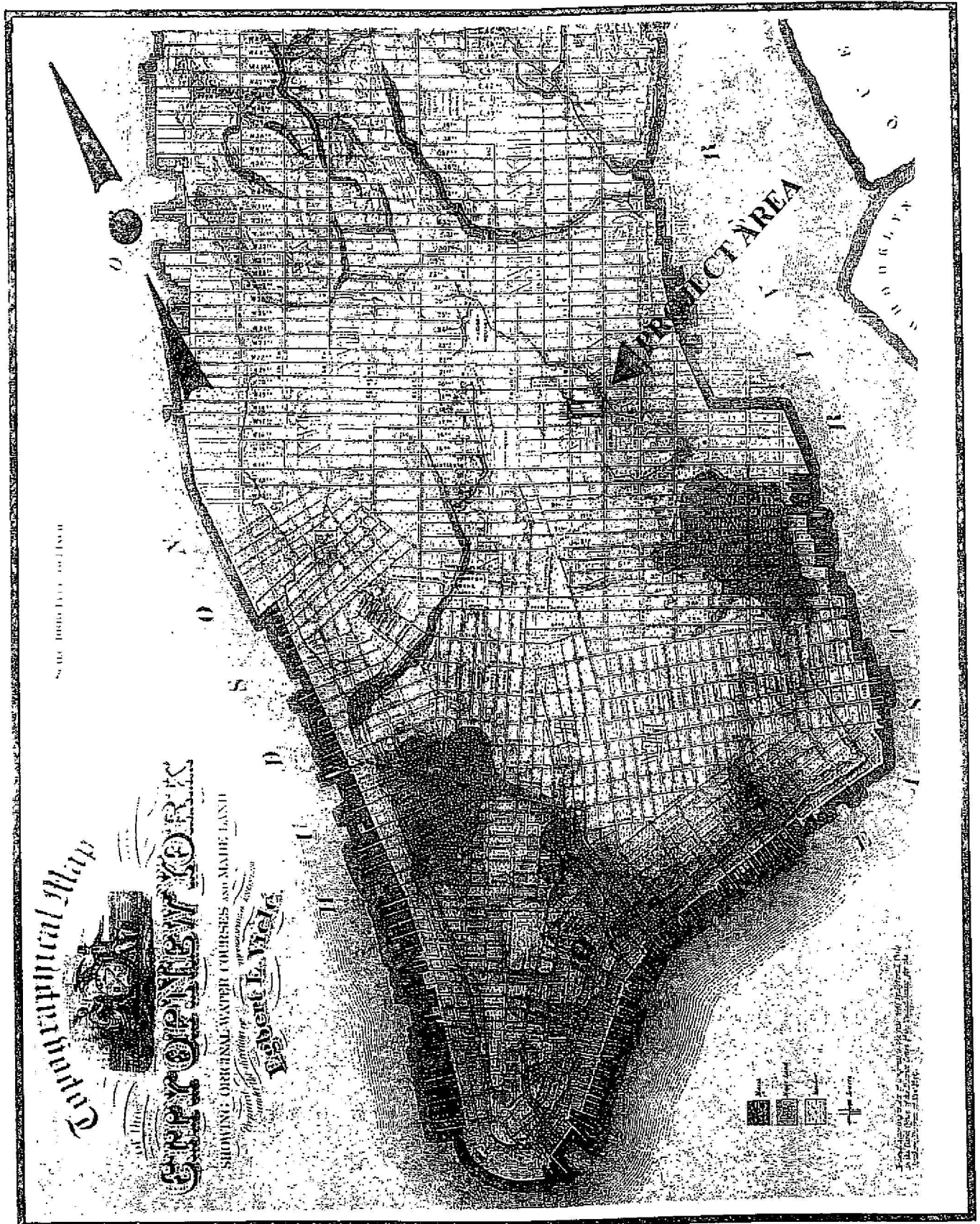
- Fig. 1 Site Location Map. (taken from Ecosystems Strategies, Inc.:2001) Scale: 1" = approximately 35'.
- Fig. 2 Site Features Map. (taken from Ecosystems Strategies, Inc. 2001) Scale: 1" = approximately 20'.

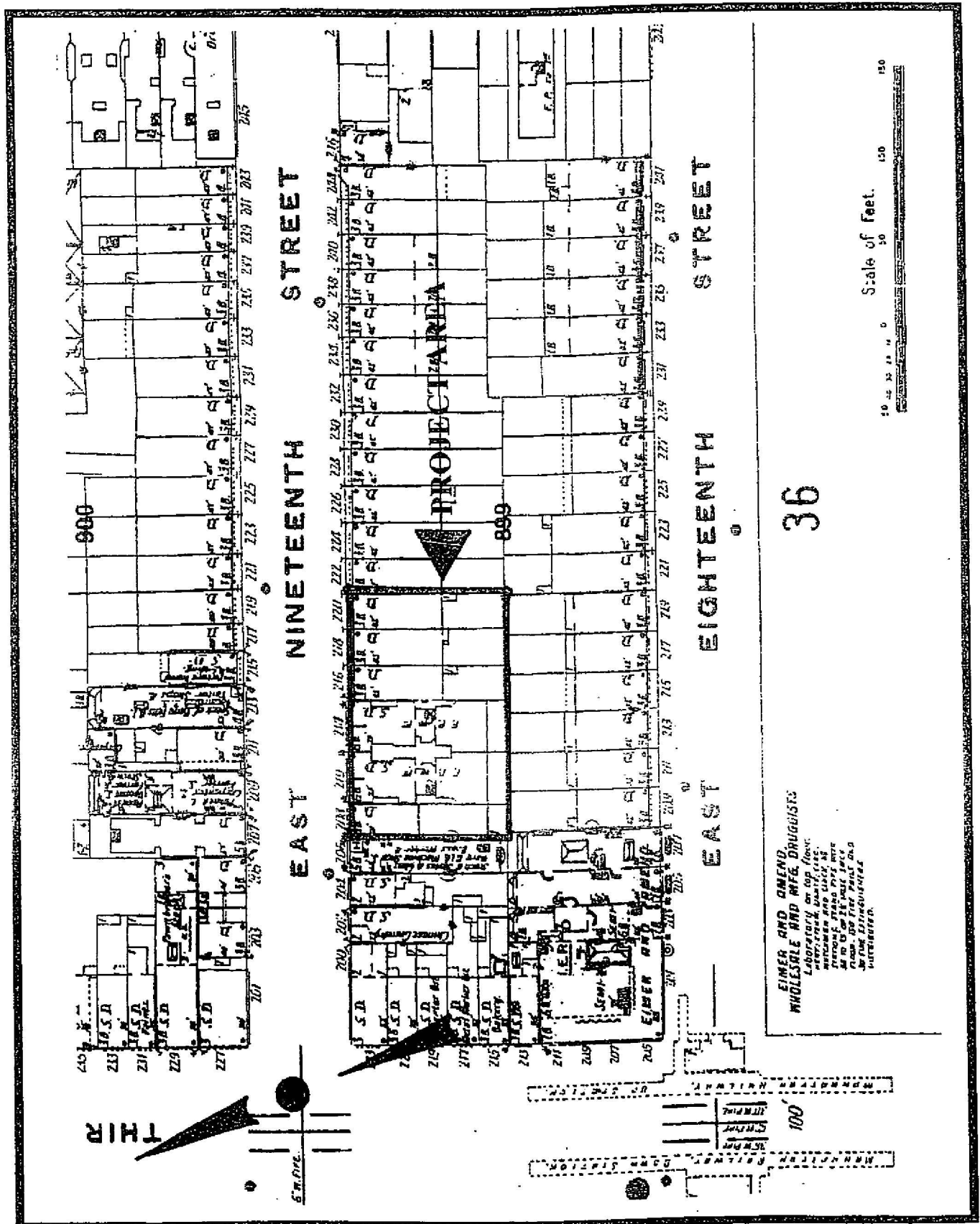


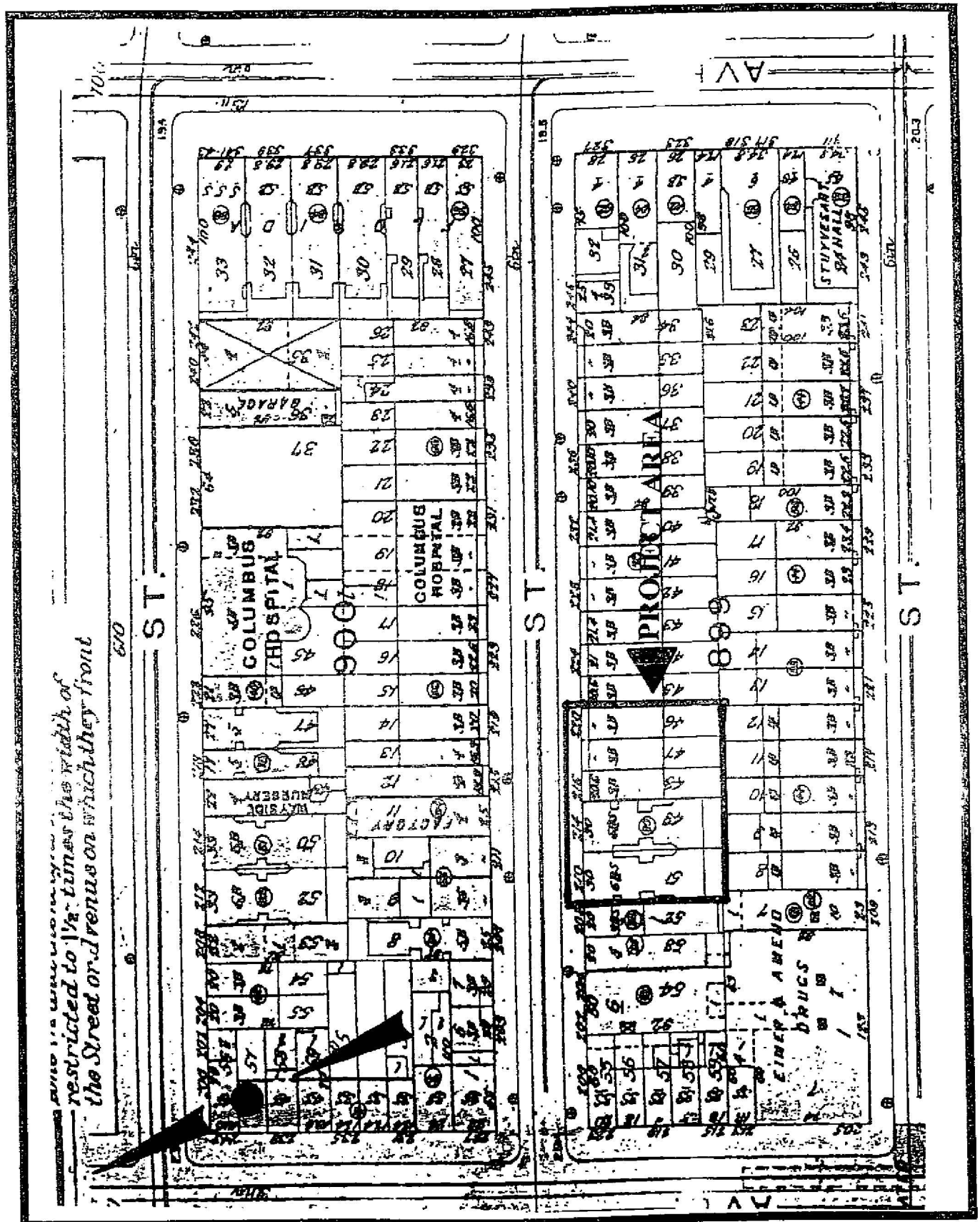




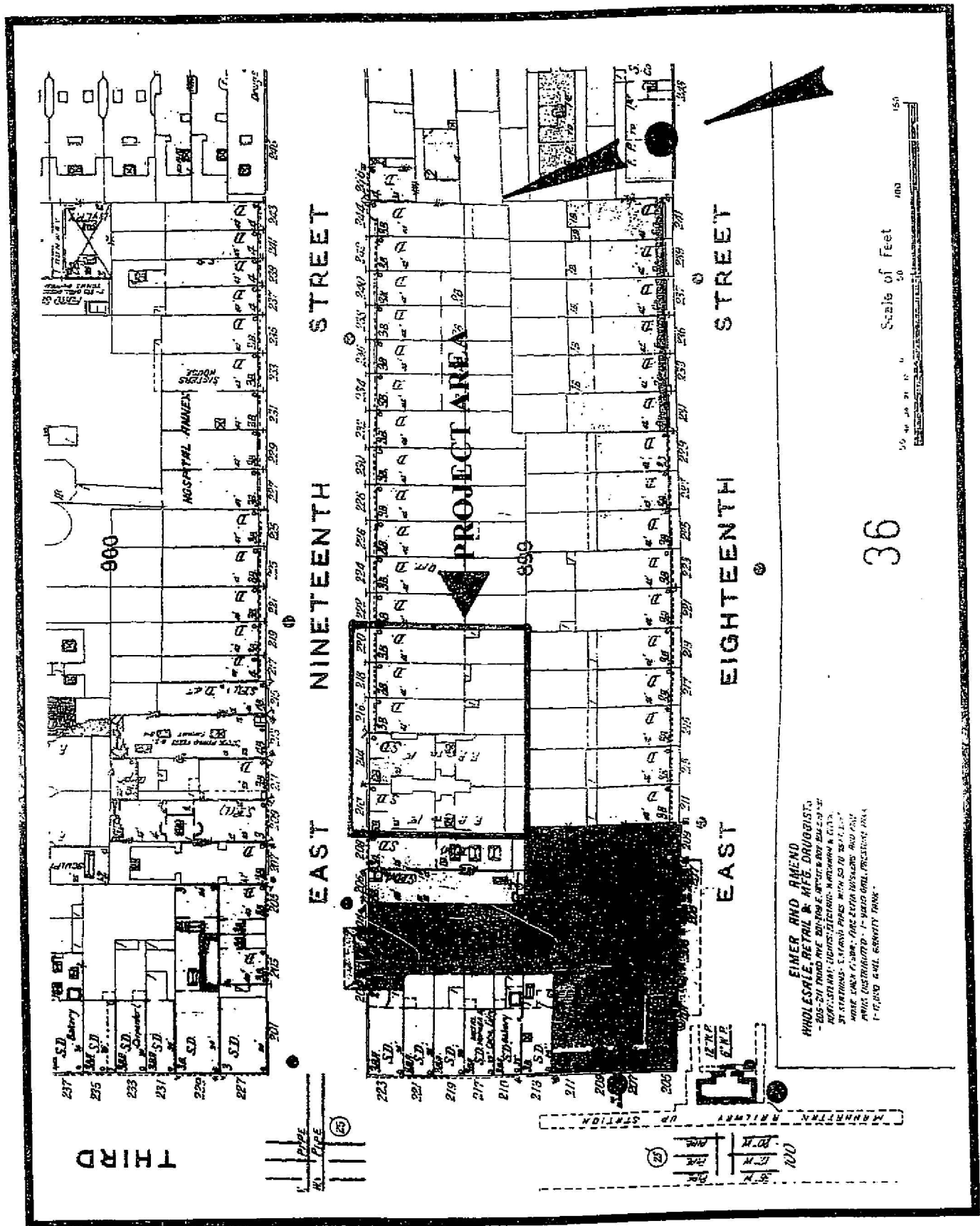


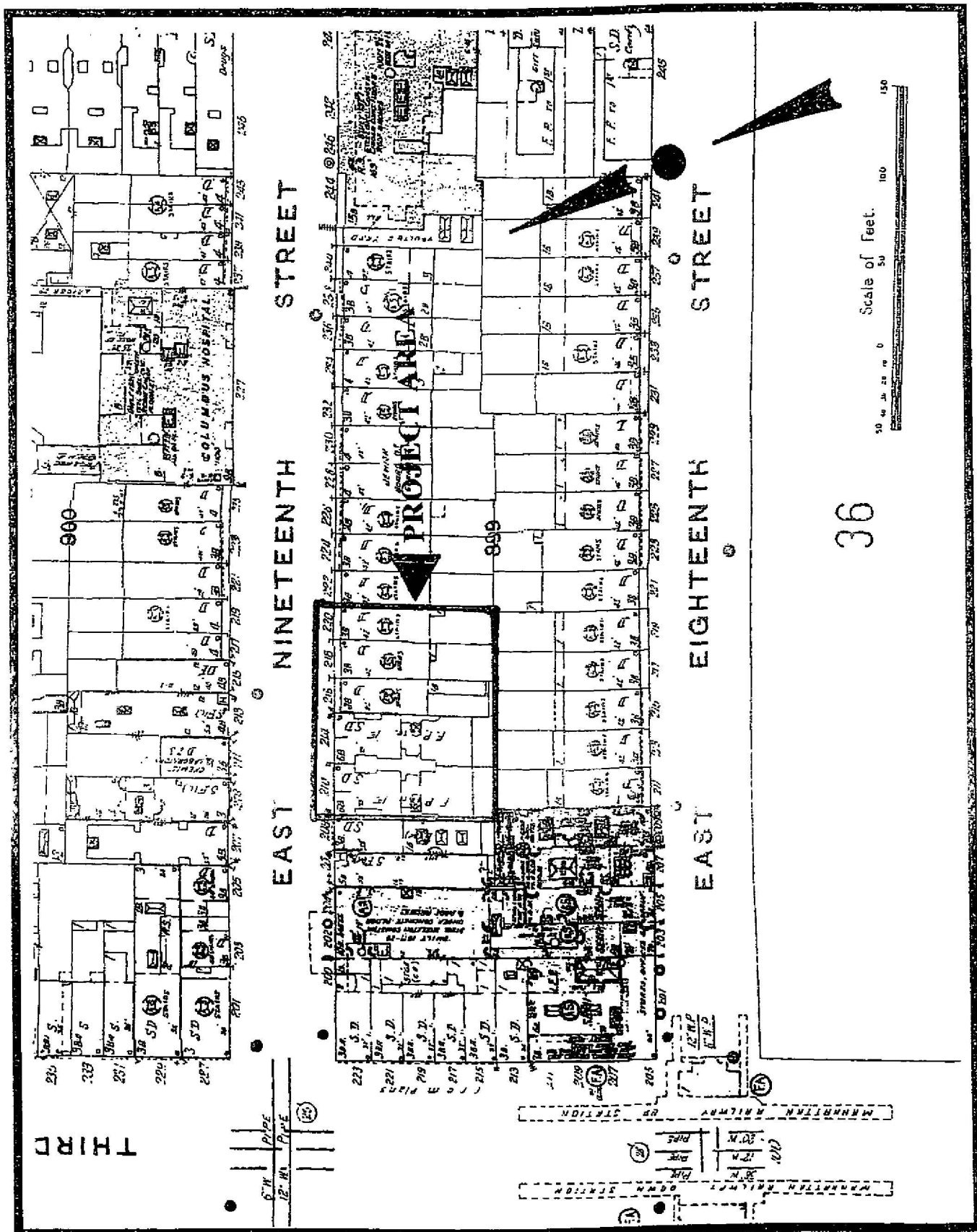


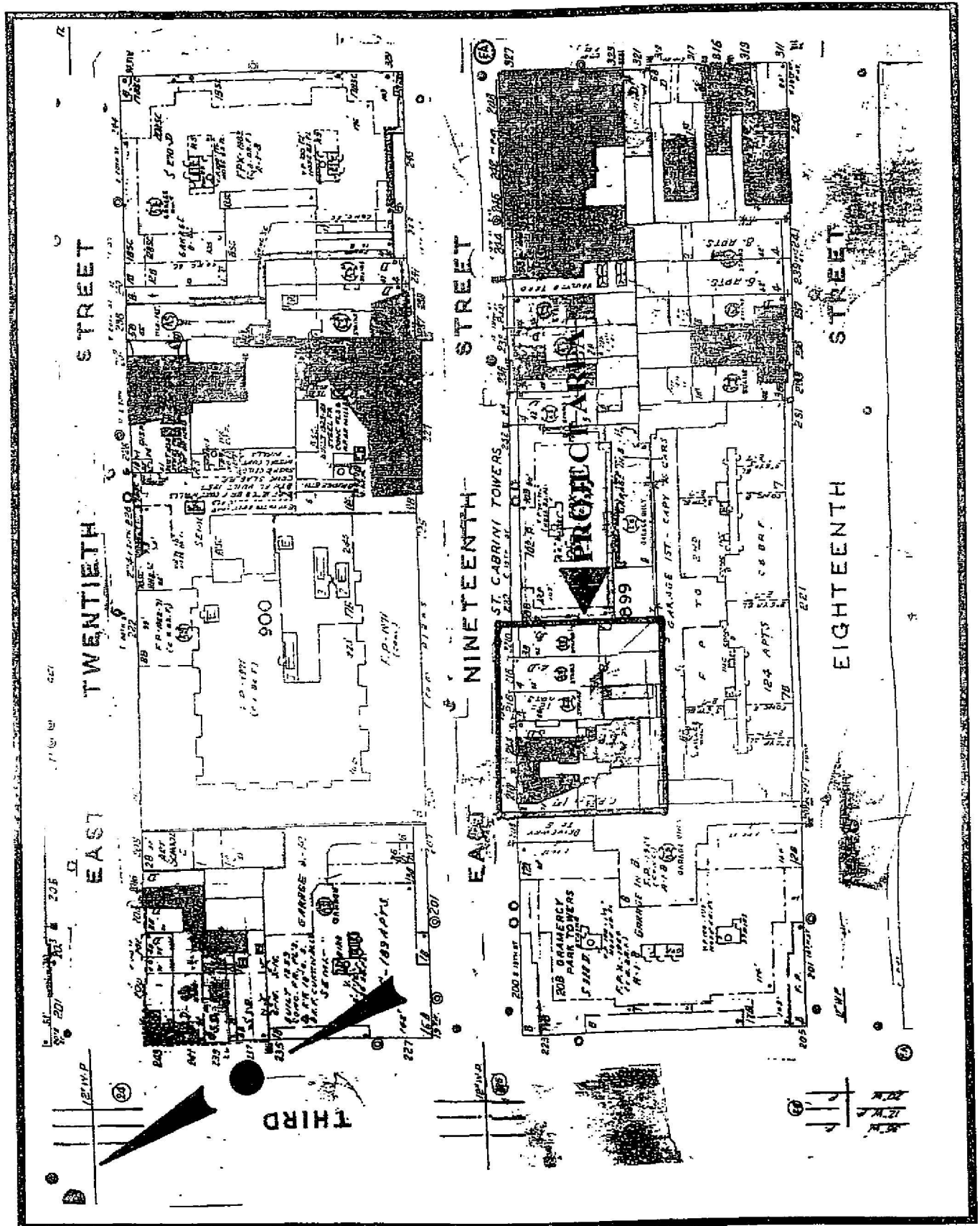


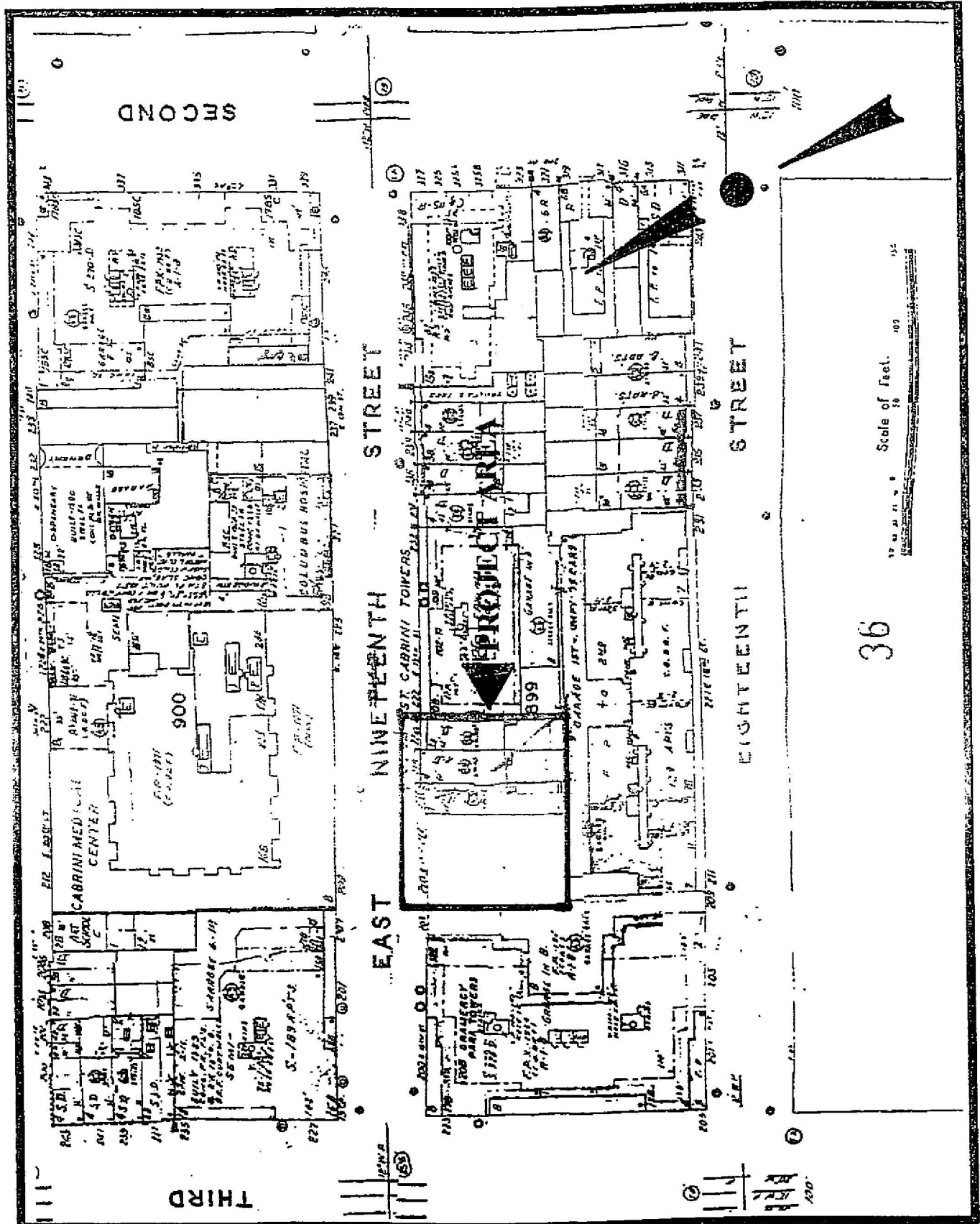


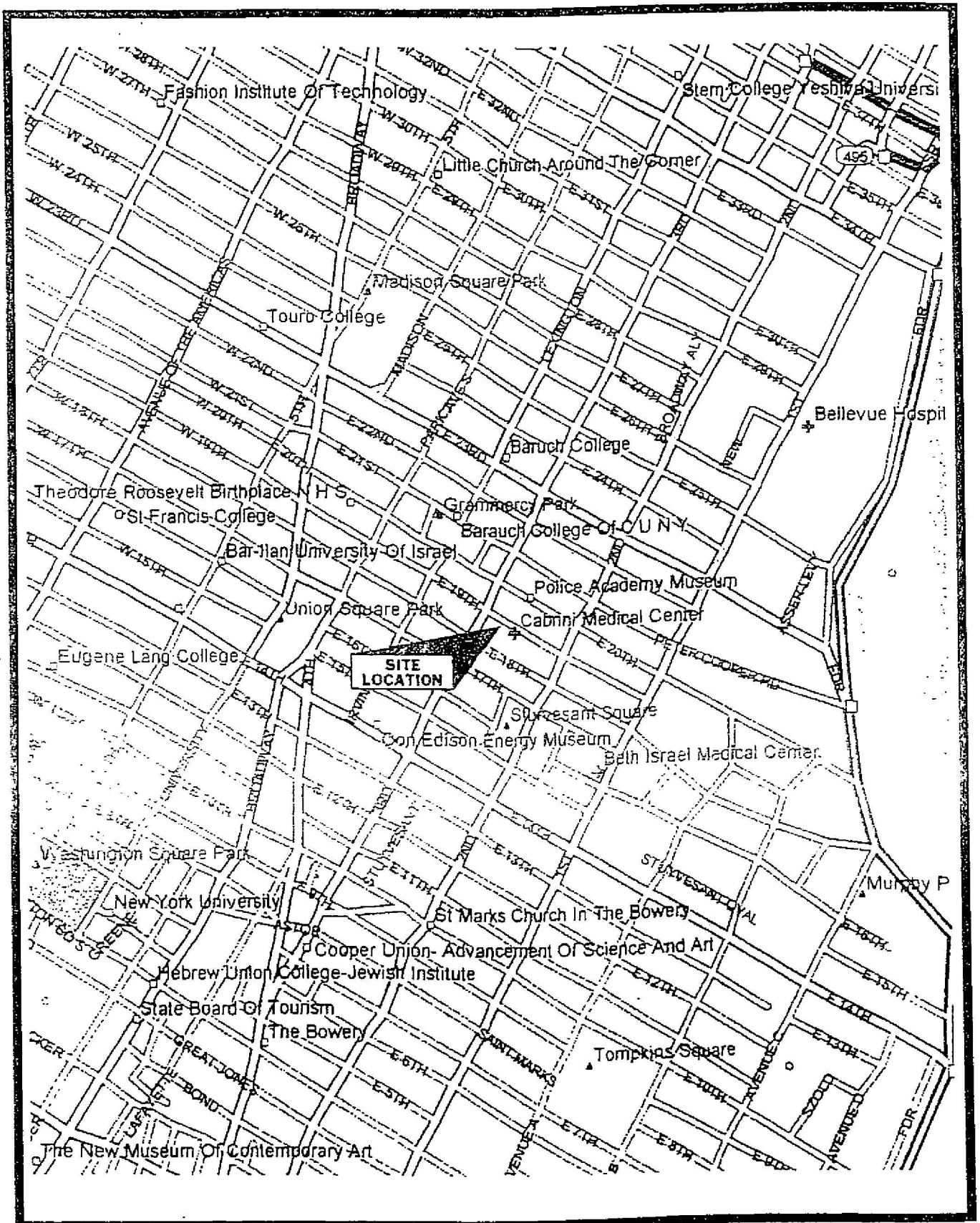
restricted to 1/8 times the width of
 the Street or Avenue on which they front

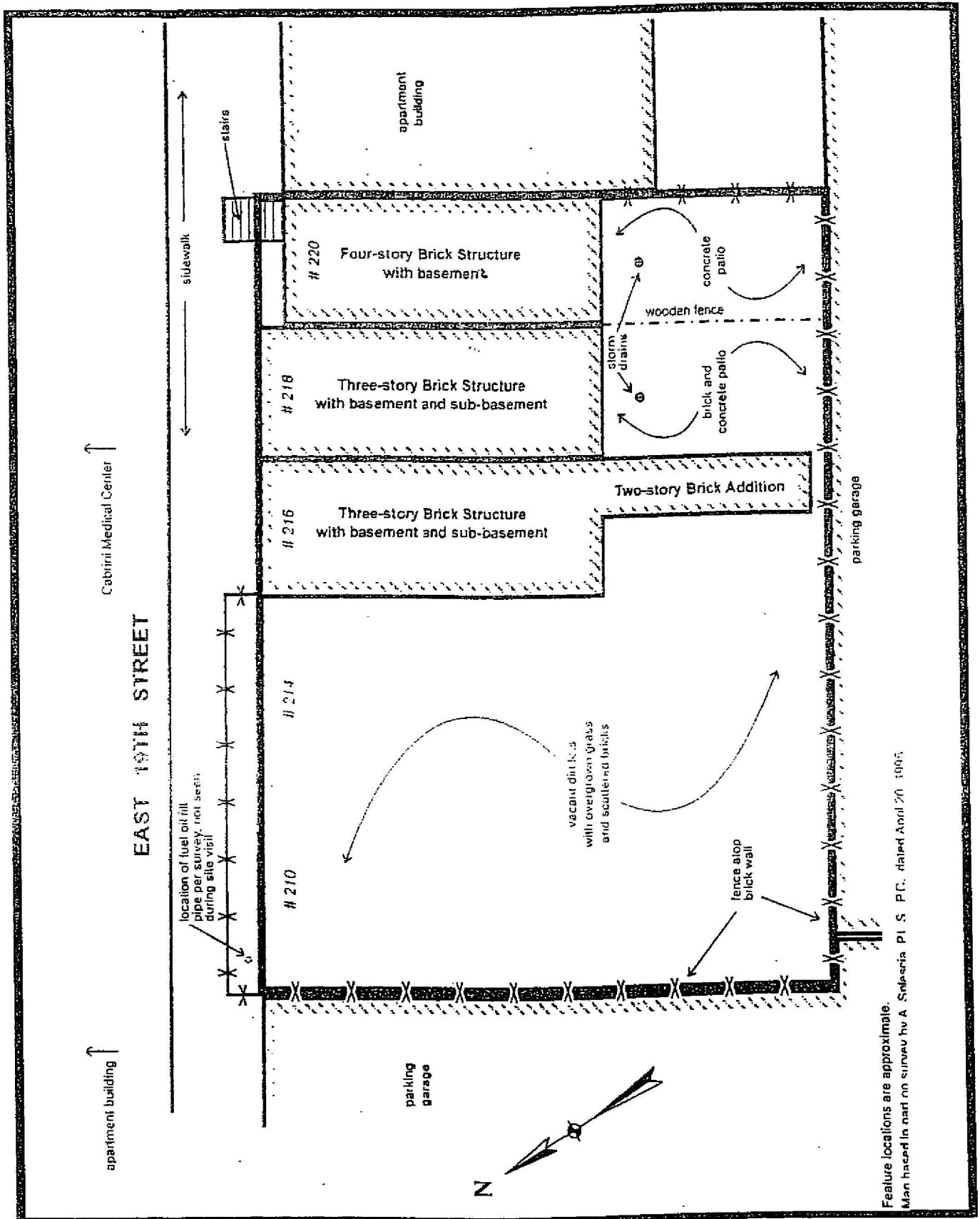












APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: View of the project area from the north side of East 19th Street. Vacant lot is 210-214 East 19th Street. Brick buildings are 216 & 218 East 19th Street. 220 East 19th Street is to left and out of view. View to south.



Photo 2: View of the vacant lot, formerly occupied by tenements – 210-214 East 19th Street.



Photo 3: View to south of 216-220 East 19th Street. 220 East 19th Street retains its original appearance. 216 & 218 have been either rebuilt or upgraded with new facades.

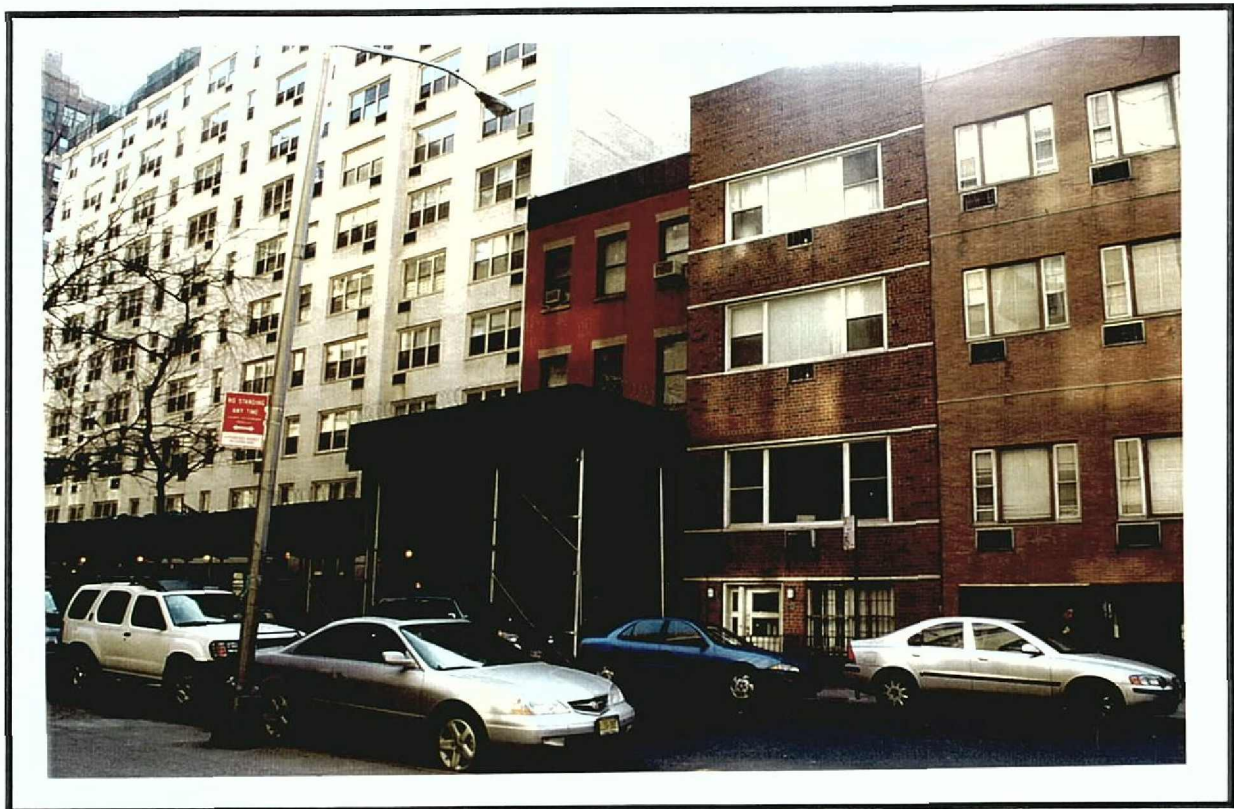


Photo 4: View to southeast of 216-220 East 19th Street and modern apartment building at 222 East 19th Street.

APPENDIX C

CORRESPONDENCE

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

HUD/202-M

04/26/01

PROJECT NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

PROJECT

210 E 19 ST: CABRINI

- ☒ [X] No architectural significance
- ☐ [] No archaeological significance
- ☐ [] Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District
- ☐ [] Listed on National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ [] Appears to be eligible for National Register Listing and/or New York City Landmark Designation
- ☒ [X] May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

COMMENTS

There is no archaeological potential for lots 47, 48, 49 and 51. There is archaeological potential for lot 46 as follows.

Block 899 Lot 46 only. LPC review of archaeological sensitivity models and historic maps indicates that there is potential for the recovery of remains from c. 1853 residential occupation on the project site. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that an archaeological documentary study be performed for this site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review, if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 1993).

G:\CEQRER\b899L46mdoc.dnp.wpd


SIGNATURE

05/15/01

DATE