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2002

STAGE 1B FIELD SURVEY

499 GREENWICH STREET

BLOCK 594

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

01BSA135M

3/2002

432

STAGE 1B FIELD SURVEY

499 GREENWICH STREET

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

Prepared For:

Greenwich-Renwick, LLC
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed construction of a multi-story residential building at the 499 Greenwich Street site in Manhattan, has necessitated completing a Stage 1A archaeological assessment and Stage 1B archaeological field testing. The project site is located between Greenwich and Renwick Streets within Block 594 (Figures 1 and 2). Stage 1B field testing was undertaken as part of the city permitting process.

The Stage 1A archaeological assessment conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. during May 2001 found that three limited sections of the site were potentially sensitive for historical cultural material associated with nineteenth century residential and commercial activities (Figure 3). Cartographic research indicated that the rear lots of 41 Renwick Street, 501 Greenwich Street and 505 Greenwich Street had the potential to contain intact historic resources. At 41 Renwick Street, the small backyard contained an outbuilding that may have been used for commercial activities. At 501 and 505 Greenwich Street, researchers found that each lot was owned/occupied for a significant period of time (between 15-35 years) by individual families (Kirby, Darg). In addition, no recorded disturbance was identified for the back yards of these two lots. Therefore, they might contain the remains of rear yard shaft features (privies, cisterns and wells). These resources, together with remains of possible outbuilding foundations and yard activity areas, would have the potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the occupants of the two residences during the early to mid nineteenth century.

Stage 1B archaeological testing was undertaken in February 2002. Historical Perspectives, Inc. was contracted to verify the presence/ absence of any possible historic-period resources and a crew of three archaeologists completed the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of two days. Three trenches of varying sizes were excavated within the three sections of the project site determined to be sensitive for the recovery of historical features.

No evidence of historic features or an undisturbed nineteenth century ground surface was identified during field testing. Instead, a significant amount of unrecorded disturbance was noted. Therefore, no further archaeological consideration is recommended for the project site.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The proposed development of the 499 Greenwich Street site in Manhattan, has necessitated completing a Stage 1A archaeological assessment and Stage 1B archaeological field testing. The project site is located between Greenwich and Renwick Streets within Block 594 (Figures 1 and 2). Prior to the construction of a proposed multi-story residential building, a testing protocol was established and submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for review. Stage 1B field testing, as described in this report was then undertaken as part of the city permitting process.

The Stage 1A archaeological assessment conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. during May 2001 found that three limited sections of the site were potentially sensitive for historical cultural material associated with nineteenth century residential and commercial activities (Figure 3). Cartographic research indicated that the rear lots of 41 Renwick Street, 501 Greenwich Street and 505 Greenwich Street had the potential to contain intact historic resources. At 41 Renwick Street, the small backyard contained an outbuilding that may have been used for commercial activities. At 501 and 505 Greenwich Street, researchers found that each lot was owned/occupied for a significant period of time (between 15-35 years) by individual families (Kirby, Darg). In addition, no recorded disturbance was identified for the back yards of these two lots. Therefore, they might contain the remains of rear yard shaft features (privies, cisterns and wells). These resources, together with remains of possible outbuilding foundations and yard activity areas, would

have the potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the occupants of the two residences during the early to mid nineteenth century.

Because documentary evidence does not securely constitute "ground truth," Stage 1B archaeological testing is designed to verify or deny the conclusions of the initial assessment by establishing the actual presence or absence of cultural resources on the site. In order to accomplish this task, field investigations were undertaken at the site during February 2002. Testing was not conducted in locations where known disturbance had occurred from construction activity. The appropriate field notations, drawings and photographs were made during fieldwork, and a catalog of recovered artifacts was completed. The catalog is included as an appendix.

II. HISTORICAL SETTING

The project site is located on the west side of Manhattan, New York (see Figure 1). During the precontact period the lands to the west of the project site were submerged under the Hudson River. The project block was depicted on early historical maps as part of, or on the edge of, Lispinard's Meadow with a deep valley stream running to the south along the route of Canal Street (Rutsch et al. 1983:17; MacCoun 1730). As the marsh waters were systematically drained to the west, the surrounding hillsides were cut down to provide fill for any low-lying areas. Once Lispinard's Meadow was filled and leveled, the area quickly developed during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Cartographic research conducted for the Stage 1A archaeological assessment found that the project site was once part of a busy neighborhood, characterized by many narrow building lots containing both residential and commercial structures. Within the project site, three lots were identified as potentially sensitive for cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of individual lot development.

41 Renwick Street

Early historical maps and documents indicate that the project area was inundated marshland or the edge of marshland until the late eighteenth century. The early nineteenth century residential parcels within the block were not aligned to the current system of blocks and lots. Instead, some of the property lines followed old farm boundaries and perhaps, the edge of the marshland. 41

Renwick Street was one of these irregularly shaped parcels (Figure 4). The rear portion of the lot was "pinched" and angled northward across the neighboring property at 43 Renwick Street. The shape provided a narrow, ca.10' wide, area adjacent to the rear lot line that, by the mid-nineteenth century, contained a small unidentified building.

Historical research conducted for the Stage 1A archaeological assessment found that David Vandercort (VanDuCort) owned the property at 41 Renwick Street from at least 1830 to 1845. Much of his 15 year+ ownership of the property occurred prior to the introduction of public utilities to the neighborhood. The construction date and purpose of the small outbuilding shown on the 1857 Perris Atlas is unknown. Because it was a brick structure, instead of the more conventional frame outbuilding, it may have been utilized for commercial purposes. By the early twentieth century, the outbuilding had been replaced by a larger one-story structure, which spanned the newly enlarged rear lot at 41 Renwick Street(Figure 5). Because no recorded disturbances were identified for this lot, archaeological testing was recommended.

501 Greenwich Street

Historical research found that the lot at 501 Greenwich Street was owned and occupied by the Kirby family from ca. 1820-1855. Tax evaluation records further indicate that the Kirby's owned several lots on Greenwich Street (499 to 509). Records indicate that the Kirby family lived in the house at 501 Greenwich Street and rented out detached residences on other parts of their property.

Mid-nineteenth century maps indicate that there may have been an addition to the main house that extended into the rear yard. The 1857 Perris Atlas, however, depicts the three-story frame house (with store) at 501 Greenwich Street without an addition (see Figure 4). Late nineteenth century maps again depict a rear addition on the residence. Cartographic data indicates that the back yard contained a small one-story detached outbuilding by the early twentieth century. The purpose for this building is unknown. Because there was no record of disturbance or utility installation activity in the rear lot at 501 Greenwich Street, archaeological testing was recommended for this location.

505 Greenwich Street

Tax evaluation records indicate that the lot at 505 Greenwich Street was owned and occupied by John Darg (and possibly a son also named John) from ca. 1820-1855. Historical research also found that the Dargs took in boarders during those years. The 1857 Perris Atlas depicts a three-story frame dwelling (with store) on the lot (see Figure 4). No additions or outbuildings were depicted on the lot until the early twentieth century when a small ell and a detached outbuilding were shown on maps (see Figure 5). The purpose of the outbuilding is unknown. No other recorded below-ground disturbance was found for the rear yard at 505 Greenwich Street and archaeological testing was recommended for this location.

III. FIELD METHODOLOGY

The archaeological assessment of the 499 Greenwich Street project site identified three limited sections of the site that were potentially sensitive for historical resources associated with the nineteenth century homelots (HPI 2001; see Figure 3). Although portions of the site were paved, the asphalt and other paving materials had been removed prior to field testing. The exposed ground surface was uneven, especially in the center of the site where the former back yards of the historical residences were once located.

Soil Borings

The results of soil boring data compiled by Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc. (2002) were reviewed in order to more clearly understand the soil strata. Although soil borings can sometimes indicate the depth of historical materials, the nature, type, and amount of previous disturbance is in almost all cases unknown. The engineering soil borings from the 499 Greenwich Street site indicated that the historical soils found within the project site were present to an approximate depth of 11 feet below grade. Beneath this layer, a gray to black silty sand was encountered ranging from approximately 12-17 feet below grade. This stratum, identified as a former marsh layer, was found above glacial sand deposits. The information obtained from the soil test data was used to aid in the determination of the depth of excavation that would allow for the recovery of any possible intact features or the former nineteenth century yard surface.

During Langan's soil testing, low concentrations of contaminants were noted in areas where underground storage tanks were once present. The areas identified as sensitive for buried cultural resources did not contain any underground storage tanks. Because only minimal contaminants were detected, additional environmental remediation activities were not recommended.

Archaeological Testing

The Stage 1B archaeological testing of the areas determined to be sensitive for buried cultural resources took place during February 2002. A total of three test trenches were examined over the period of two days. The primary objective of Phase 1B testing was to ascertain the presence, or absence, and nature of any buried cultural resources on three former backyard lots within the site. At 499 Greenwich Street, the specific goal was to expose any intact historical yard features (e.g. privy vaults) within the trench locations.

In order to achieve this goal, a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site that are briefly described as follows: 1) the excavation trenches within the site were outlined and mapped (field investigations were restricted to the locations identified as sensitive for possible archaeological resources); 2) the soil strata from the machine excavated trenches were removed according to cultural levels; 3) objects observed in the fill layers were noted during testing; and 4) one shovel test pit was examined within Trench A to determine the nature of a historical concentration of artifacts.

The archaeological testing protocol accepted by the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for the 499 Greenwich Street Project was designed to include machine-aided assistance for the removal of excavated soils (overburden, debris, modern fill materials, etc.). The goal was to expose any intact historical yard surfaces and/or features within the sensitive locations. The outlines for the excavation trenches were determined in the field by the archaeologist and demarcated for the machine operator.

During testing, below-grade strata were removed in shallow increments at the direction of the archaeologist. When distinct soil changes were encountered, subsurface archaeological testing confirmed these changes by shovel shaving a portion of the stratum in order to record an accurate description (soil color, soil texture, and depth below grade). In one case, a hand-excavated test unit was explored when a concentration of artifacts was uncovered. The concentration was assessed in order to determine if it was associated with any features or intact historical surfaces and if further archaeological examination was warranted.

At the conclusion of the field examination of each test trench, the archaeologist instructed the backhoe operator to backfill the open trench. The appropriate measured drawings and photographs were made of each of the test trenches and soil strata during the course of fieldwork. In addition, any identifiable artifacts found in the fill layers were noted in the field for the purpose of describing the nature of the strata. The hand-excavated test unit, examined within

Test Trench A, produced only a few artifacts. These were cataloged and are found in the Appendix of this report.

IV. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

On Tuesday February 19, 2002 archaeological testing at the 499 Greenwich Street site in Manhattan commenced. Three trenches of varying sizes were excavated within the sections of the project site determined to be sensitive for the recovery of historical features.

Test Trench A

Trench A was placed in the former backyard of 505 Greenwich Street (Figure 6). The trench, 15 feet wide and 20 feet long, was placed near the location of the western boundary of the property. Because this was the location of the former rear yard of the Darg residence and was sensitive for possible domestic features, the archaeologists instructed the backhoe operator to remove the soil in thin and discrete increments.

Excavators encountered a series of thick fill layers that contained only a limited amount of domestic refuse (Figure 7). In addition, there was a marked difference in the soils encountered on the north and south sides of the test unit. While both sides contained a large quantity of architectural debris, the south side had a significant amount of unrecorded excavation disturbance. Six distinct soil layers were encountered on the south side and ten strata were identified on the north side. Excavators found that sometime in the past, the six uppermost soil layers had been excavated and redeposited as a single layer on the south side. During testing, excavators noted the same materials in the fill layers of both sides of Trench A. They included, bricks, metal cans, nylon cloth, thick rope, numerous plastic wires, bathroom tiles, and metal pipes.

On the south side of the test unit, the modern fill layers extended down to a greenish gray clayey stratum (marsh soil) lying above subsoil. These fill layers extended to a greater depth on the south side than on the north. No evidence of a nineteenth century ground surface was identified on the south side of the trench.

On the north side, excavators encountered a concentration of artifacts just below the sixth fill layer. A small test pit was then hand excavated to determine the integrity of the concentration (Test Pit 1; see following discussion). The greenish gray clayey stratum (marsh soil) and subsoil were encountered immediately below fill in the rest of the north side of the trench. The overall excavation was halted at depths between 138 and 239 cm below the surface. There was no indication of the presence of a former intact yard surface or any historic features. Instead, each stratum excavated was clearly fill that contained a mixture of modern trash and soils (Photograph A).

Test Pit 1

This hand-excavated test unit was placed near the northeastern corner of Trench A. This unit was investigated because an intense concentration of crushed shell fragments and artifacts was observed just below Level 6. Excavation exposed four soil layers within the test pit. The first stratum, a reddish brown silty sand (5YR 4/4) layer, contained the majority of the artifacts recovered from this test unit including a large amount of oyster shells (96 fragments) and a large jaw bone of a pig (Photograph B). Many of the oyster shell fragments appear to be uniform in size and shape, suggesting that they may have been purchased in a commercial market.

Other artifacts recovered include, green bottle glass, a small pipe stem fragment, whiteware, nails, leather strap fragments, and pieces of anthracite coal. Beneath this layer, excavators encountered a band of the greenish gray clay (5G/6). This second test pit stratum contained no cultural material. The third layer was a dark brown to black (10YR 3/3 – 10YR 2/1) silty sand layer that contained only a few historic artifacts, including three unidentified leather fragments, and oyster shell, and black glazed redware.

The concentration was identified because it extended below the fill into the subsoil. There was no evidence that this was an intentional refuse pit. Instead, it appeared as if the ground surface had a natural depression in this location allowing the concentration to be left intact when the area was graded in the past. No associated features or a clear intact midden were found and machine-aided excavation recommenced in this location.

Summary

The examination of Test Trench A indicated that at some time in the past, much of the rear lot at 505 Greenwich Street (and approximately 3/4 of the trench) had been excavated for an unknown purpose and then backfilled with the same excavated soils. The recovery of a small pocket, or concentration of nineteenth century artifacts offers a tantalizing glimpse of the types of materials that would have been present before the area was disturbed. It appears that only this small portion of the former yard surface may have been preserved in the location where a dip in the ground surface occurred. This allowed this small pocket of material

to remain undisturbed by later earthmoving activities. Because only a limited number of artifacts were recovered, however, no correlations could be made between them and the Darg family.

Test Trench B

Trench B was placed on the west side of the project site in the location that would have been the rear yard of the former Kirby residence at 501 Greenwich Street (see Figures 4 and 6). Excavation of the 10 x 20 foot trench immediately encountered a thick layer of twentieth century demolition debris that included large pieces of brick foundation walls and dressed stones (Figure 8). Five distinct fill layers were identified including a thick layer of ash, furnace scale, and slag. The majority of the artifacts noted in the fill were architectural (pipe fragments, window glass, cinder blocks, stones, mortar, concrete, and brick). Only a few household artifacts were identified including a handful of twentieth century bottles (most with screw tops), a few thick whiteware (ironstone) dish fragments, and two fragments of food bone (butchered cow).

Photographs of the north, west and south walls depict the considerable disturbance found in this test unit (Photographs C, D, and E). Along the north wall a substantial cinder block wall was encountered. This may be a foundation wall for an outbuilding in the neighboring lot at 503 Greenwich Street. Along the south wall, footings and a large stone sill fragment were observed. These may be steps leading from the neighboring building at 499 Greenwich Street. A deep test was excavated by the backhoe in order to determine the depth of the fill. The red sand subsoil layer was finally

encountered at a depth of 229 cm below the surface and excavation was halted at a depth of 305 cm below the surface.

Summary

There was no indication of the presence of an intact historical yard surface or any domestic features within the confines of Test Trench B. Instead, an intense amount of fill containing architectural rubble was revealed. The trench was large enough to cover the length of the backyard and therefore encountered the foundations from the two neighboring yards on the north and south.

Test Trench C

Test Trench 3 was placed in the former back yard of 41 Renwick Street (Photograph F). This was the location of the irregularly shaped lot that contained a small outbuilding (see Figures 4 and 6). Trench C was the smallest test unit measuring only 10 x 10 feet in size. Five distinct soil layers were encountered in this trench (Figure 9). Levels 1-4 were mixed fill strata that contained a significant amount of architectural debris (bricks, mortar, cinder blocks, window glass, iron pipes, telephone wire and pieces of porcelain bathroom fixtures). Less than a handful of domestic artifacts were observed in the fill (the majority of which were shell and twentieth century bottles).

On the west side of the trench a large concrete foundation wall was encountered. It was unclear if this was part of a wall once separating the Renwich and Greenwich Street properties, or if this was part of the foundation for a twentieth century building on the

adjacent lot. In addition to the debris layers, two pipe trenches, containing ceramic pipes, were encountered (Photographs G and H). Both pipes crossed the trench creating a significant disturbance at the interface with subsoil. One of the pipe trenches was filled with reddish yellow sand that was similar to the subsoil on this site (see Photograph H). Subsoil was encountered at an approximate depth of 120 cm below the surface and excavation was halted at a depth of 170 cm below grade.

Summary

No evidence of the nineteenth century outbuilding or the living surface of David Vandercort was discovered. Instead it appears that considerable earthmoving and filling took place on this lot. In addition, the introduction of utility trenches further obliterated any evidence of the nineteenth century occupation of this lot. Further, a large concrete foundation, likely from the adjacent Greenwich Street lot was identified. The disturbance caused by the installation of this foundation extended into the 41 Renwick Street lot.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of three test trenches were excavated during the archaeological examination of the site at 499 Greenwich Street. Each of the trenches was placed in the backyards of former nineteenth century residences, which had been identified as potentially sensitive for historical resources. Instead, it was clear that unrecorded construction and demolition activities obliterated any evidence of the nineteenth century cultural resources within the project site.

In all of the test trenches a series of undocumented twentieth century filling episodes was discovered. Testing indicated that the fill strata were present down to subsoil, which was encountered approximately four to six feet below the surface. The presence of the mixed fill and twentieth century refuse in these trenches indicates that this portion of the project site was severely disturbed during the period when the former residences were demolished during the mid twentieth century. The fill contained a variety of twentieth century architectural debris as well as fragments of modern bottles, ceramics, sewer pipe, and porcelain bathroom tiles and fixtures. Only a single pocket of undisturbed soil was found during testing, offering a tiny glimpse of everyday life. Unfortunately, because the sample was so limited, no direct correlations could be made between the artifacts and the individuals living on the site.

Although the archaeological fieldwork confirmed the presence of historical materials noted in the soil boring data, none were found

to be *in situ* historical features dating from the nineteenth century occupation of the site. In addition, no clearly-defined layer of soil containing nineteenth-century domestic materials was encountered. Due to the disturbed nature of the soil strata, the presence of undocumented utilities and the lack of diagnostic artifacts, further archaeological consideration for the site is not warranted in the location of the proposed construction.

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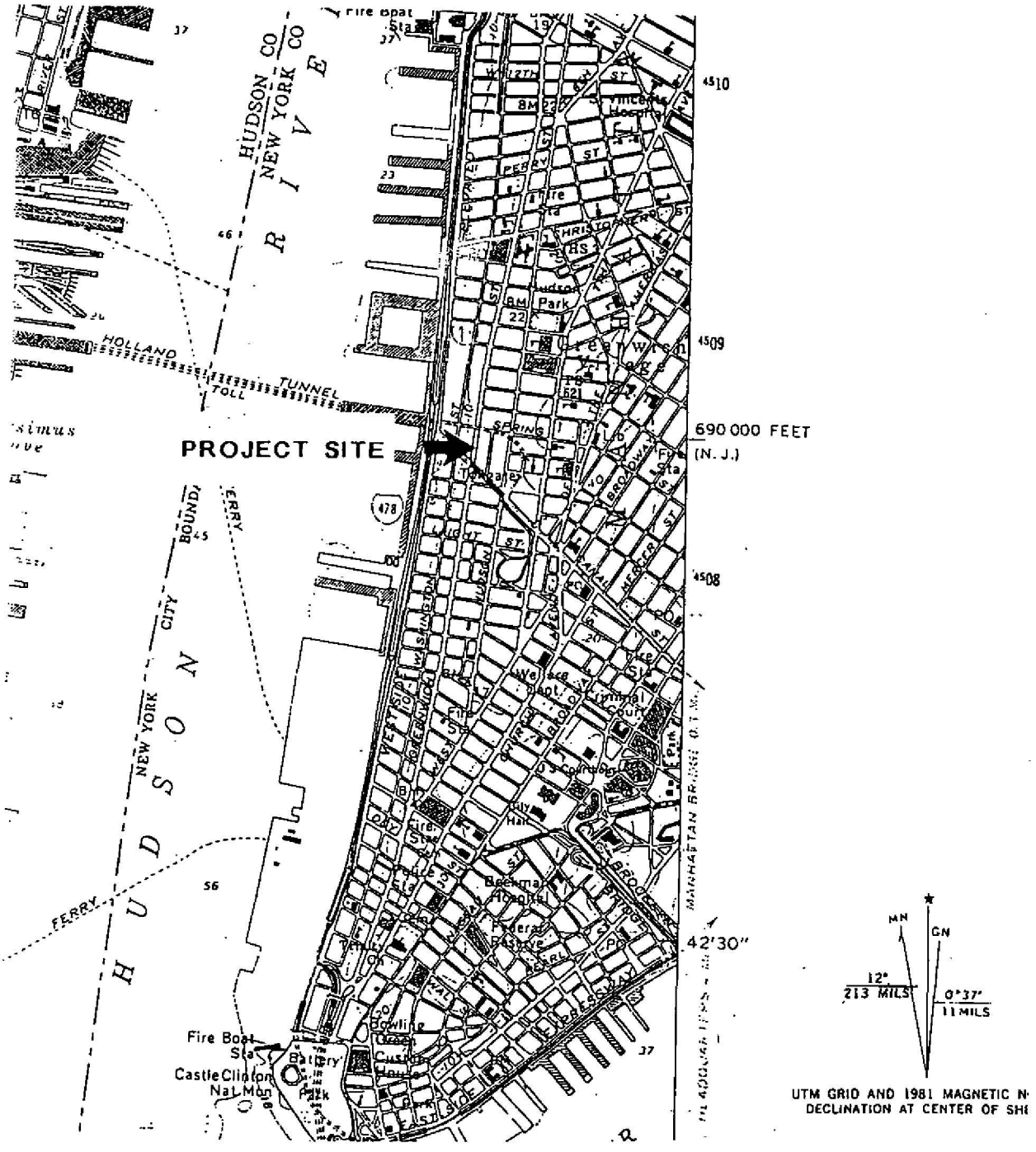


Figure 1. Project Site Location, U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, Jersey City Quad
Photorevised, 1981
Scale 1:24000

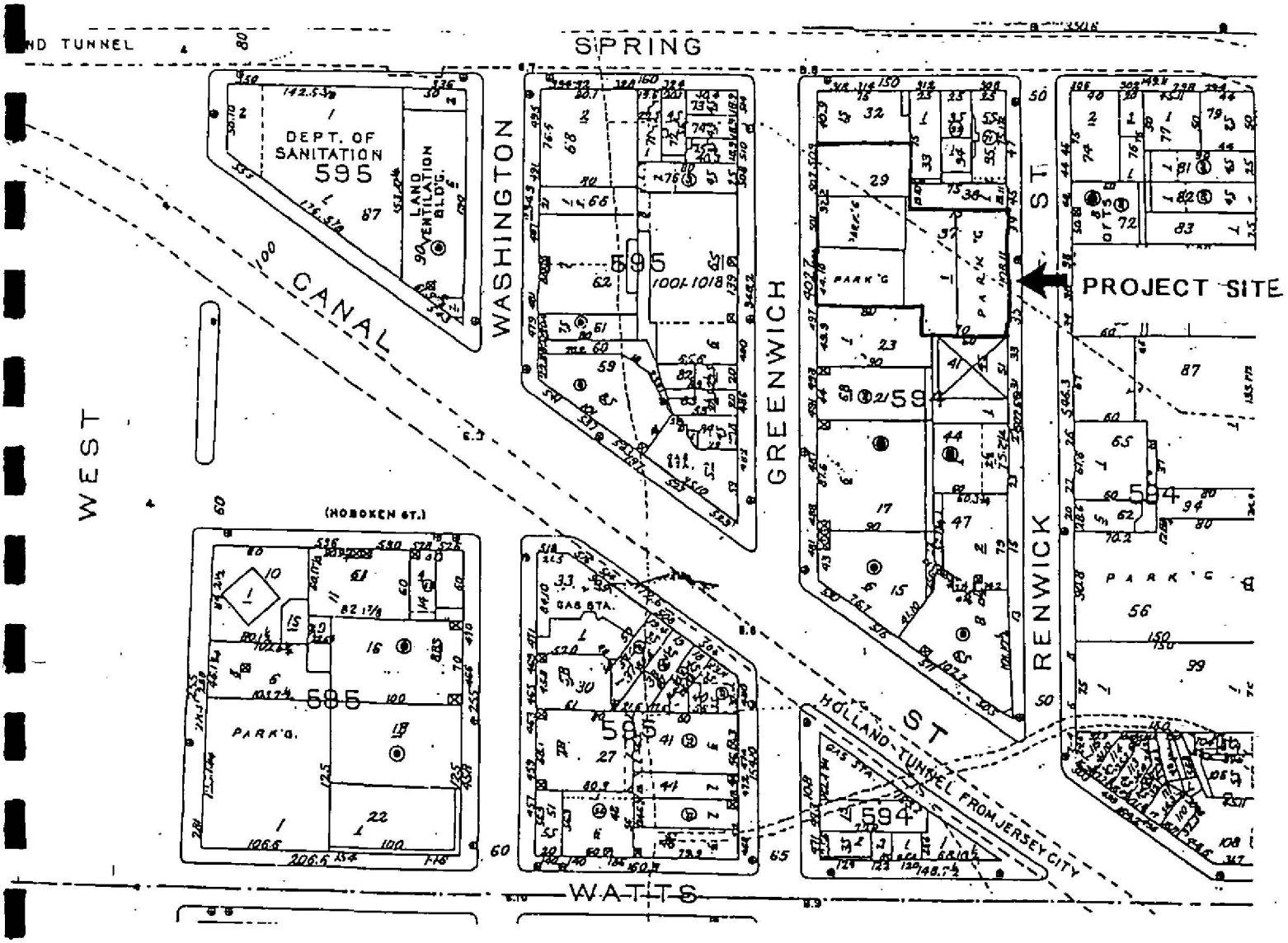


Figure 2. Project Site, Block 594

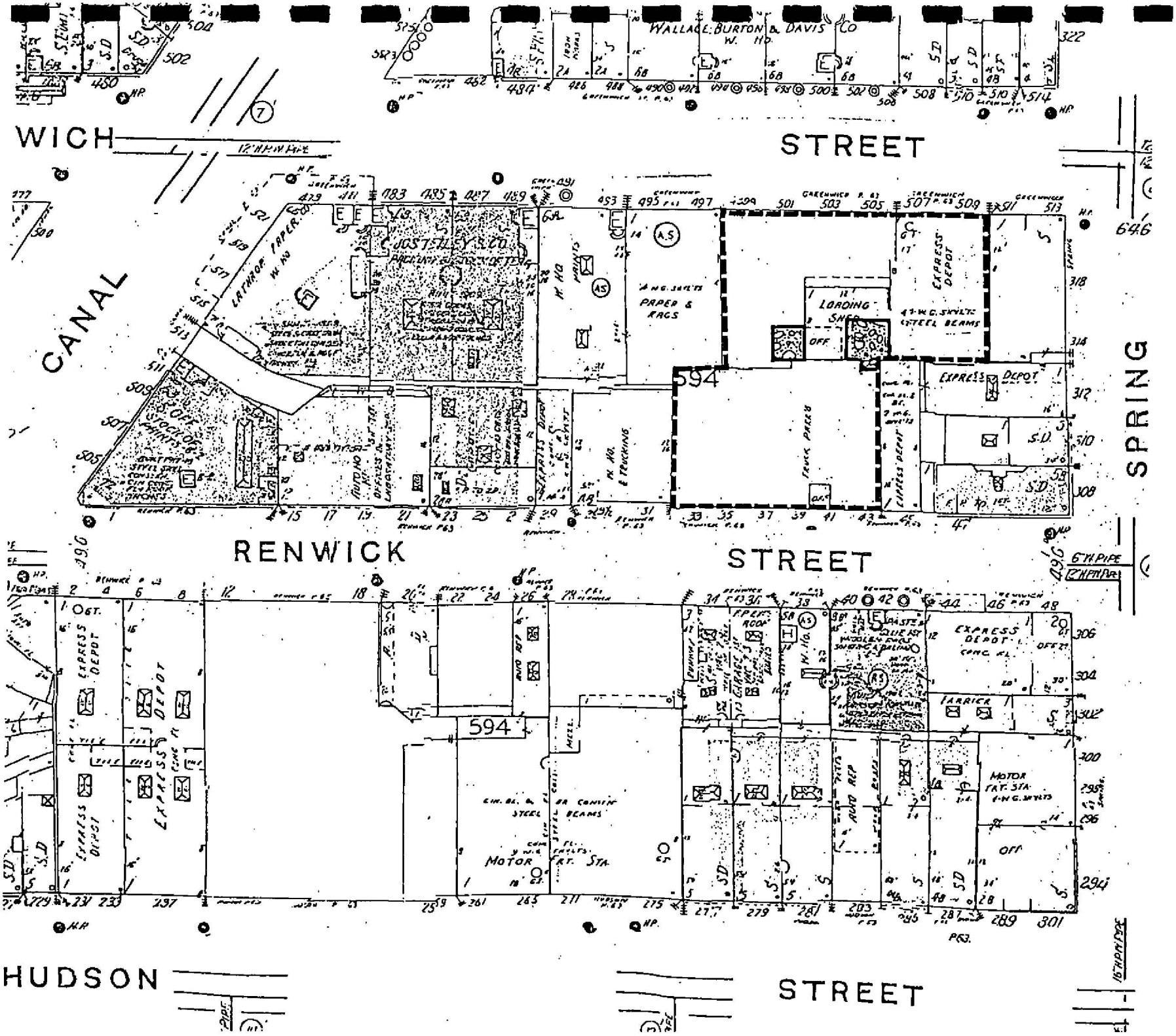


Figure 3. Archaeological Sensitivity

= Project Site

= Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity

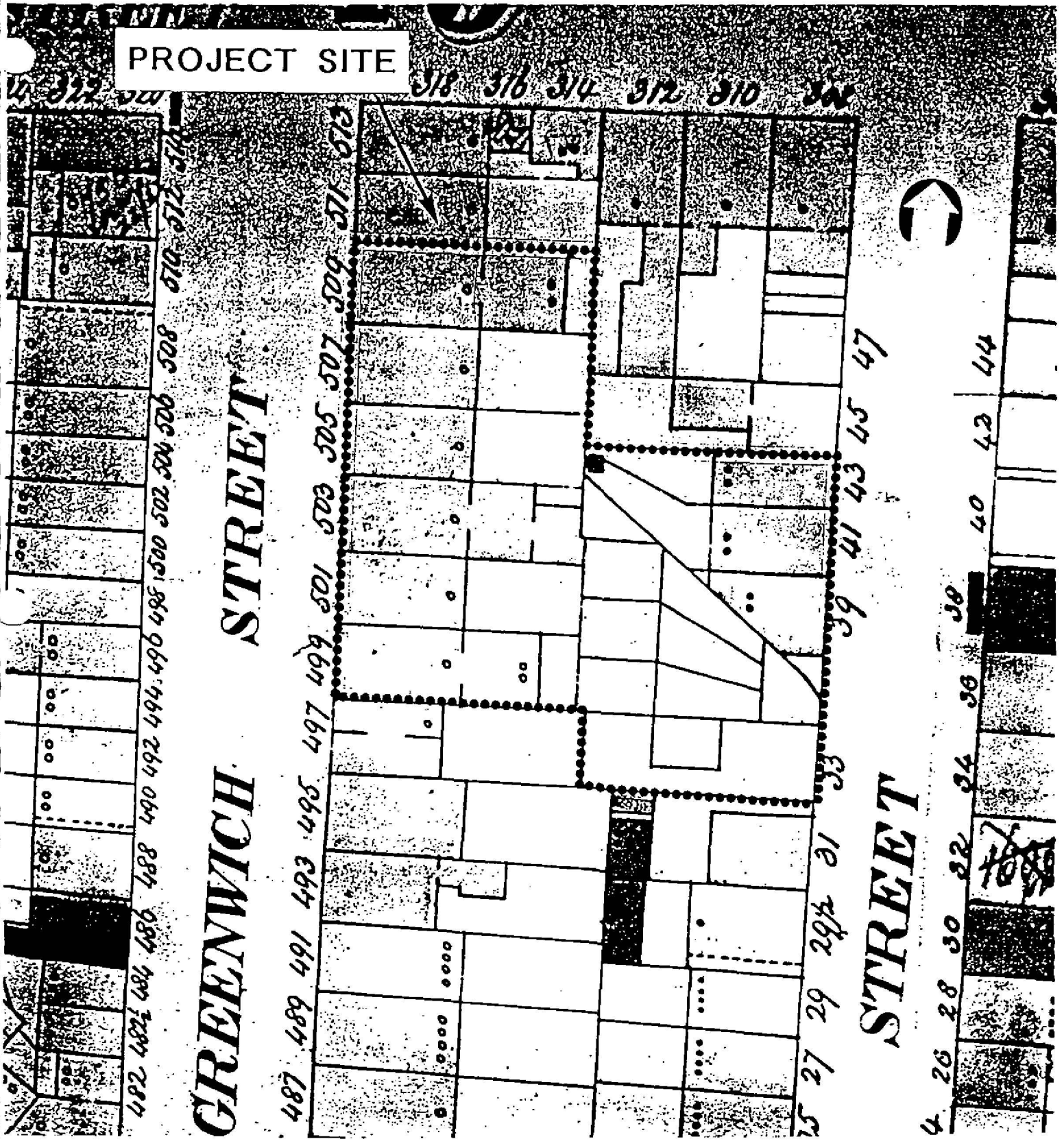


Figure 4. Perris Atlas, 1857

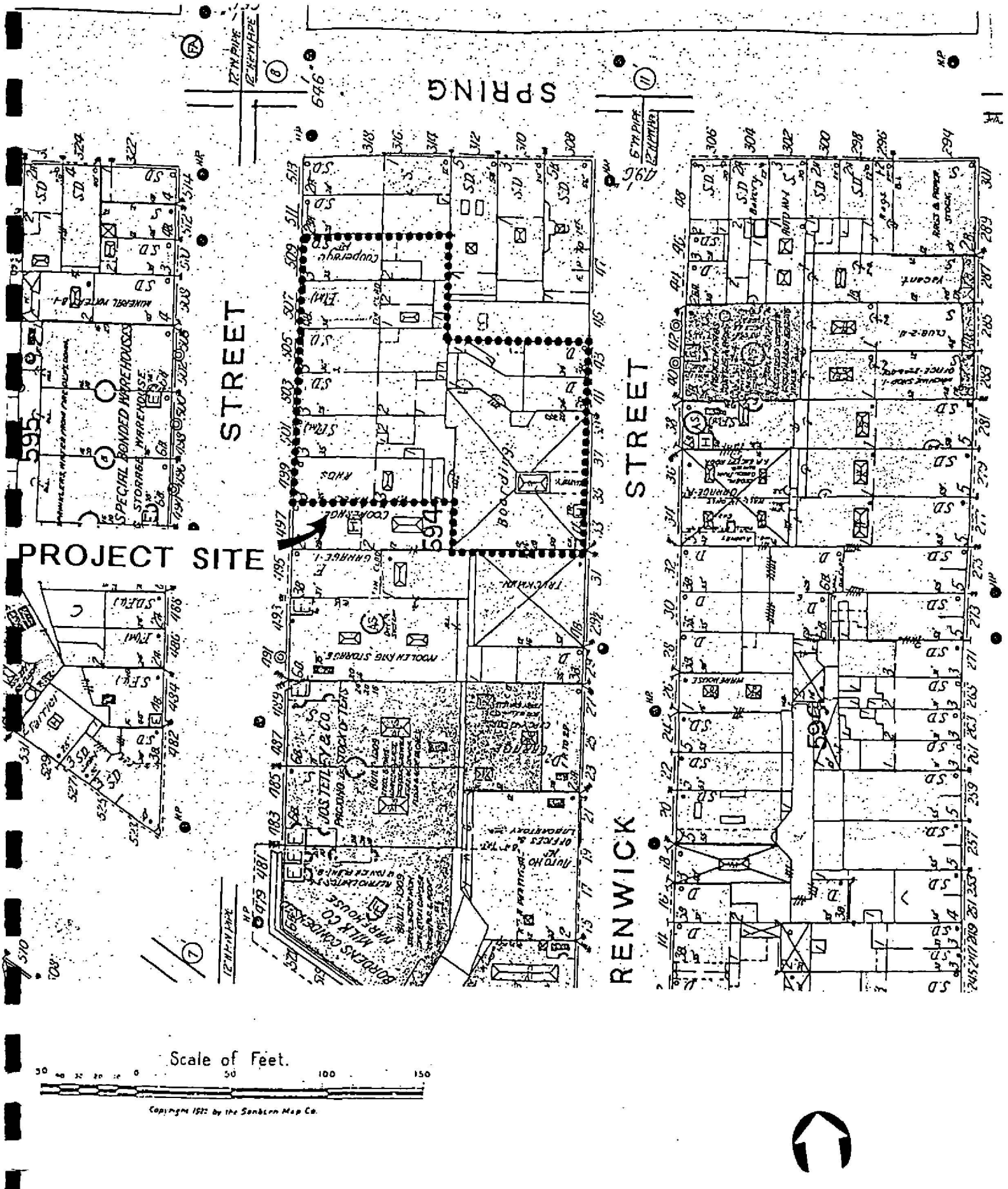


Figure 5. Sanborn Insurance Map, 1921

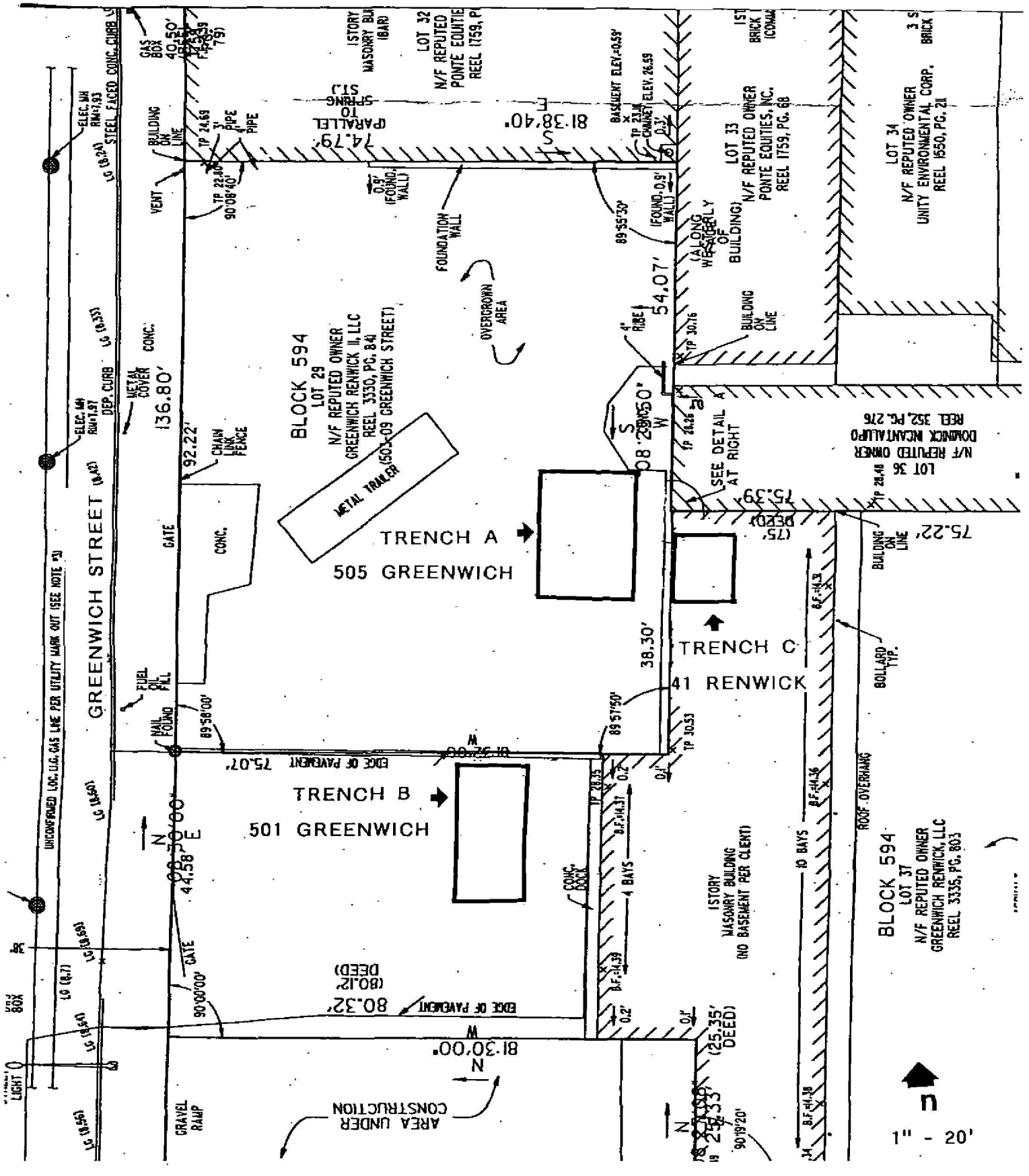
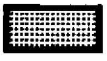


Figure 6. Location of Archaeological Test Trenches.

Key to Figure 7


5YR 4/3 Reddish brown silty sand - mixed fill


5G/5 greenish gray silty sand fill


5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand fill


5Y 7/4 pale yellow clay fill


Mixed 5YR 4/4 and 10YR 4/4 reddish sand and dark brown yellowish silty sand


10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil


10YR 3/3 and 2/1mixed dark brown and black silty sand


Jumbled fill layer - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mixed with reddish brown and yellowish brown fill and modern trash


2.5Y 4/4 olive brown sand


10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy subsoil


Unexcavated subsoil

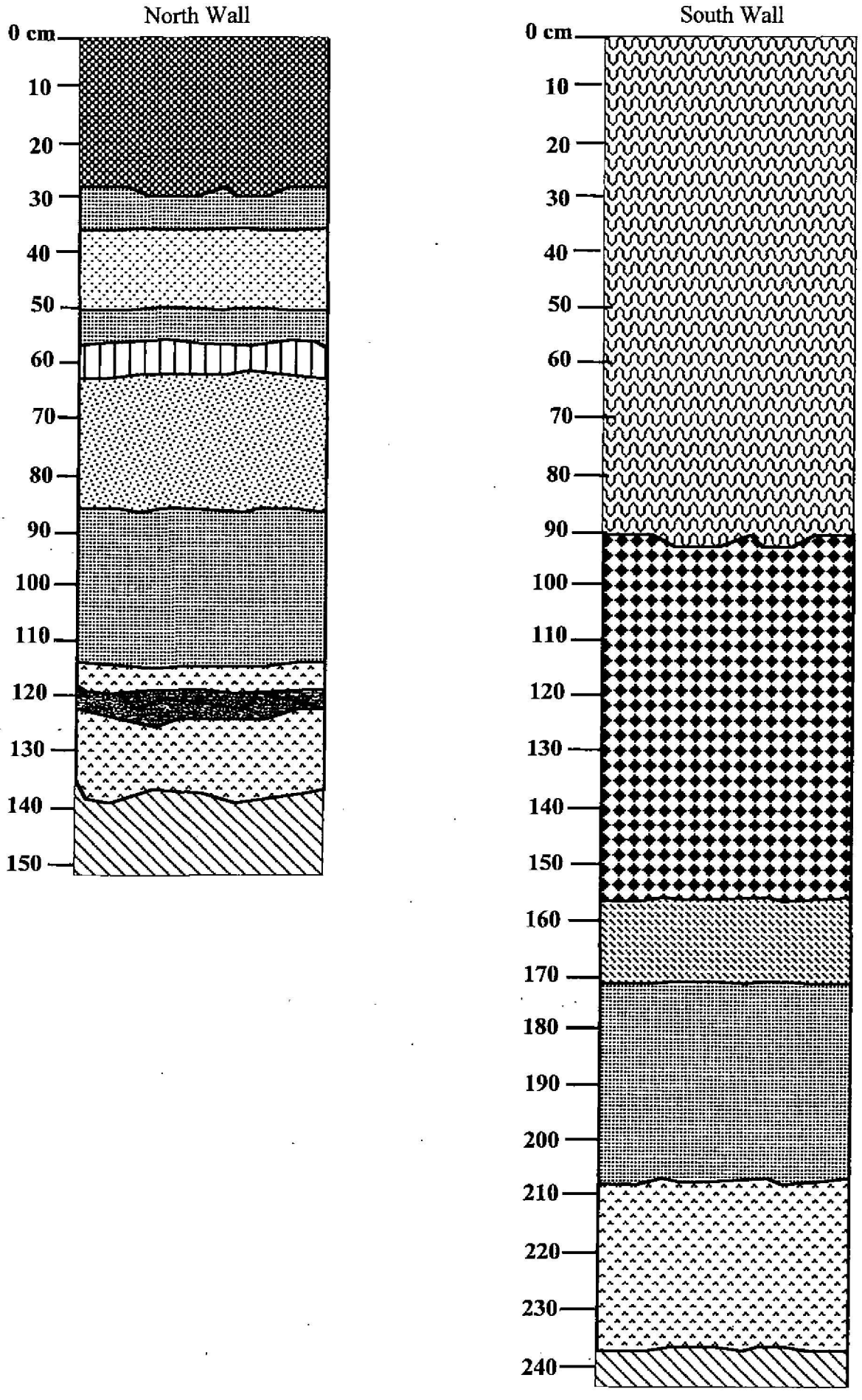
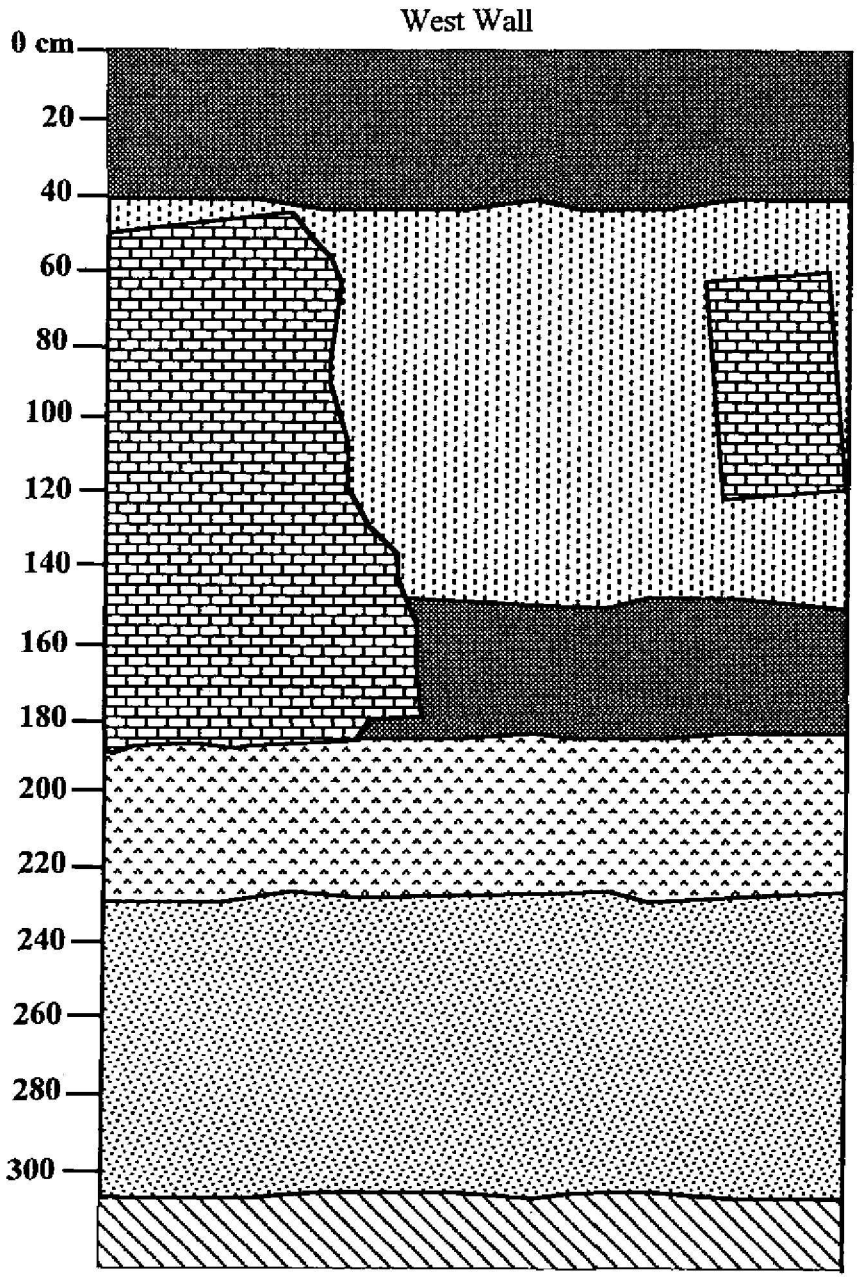


Figure 7. Trench A, 505 Greenwich Street



10YR 4/4, 5YR 4/4, and 10YR 3/2 mixed fill stratum

demolihed brick foundation walls

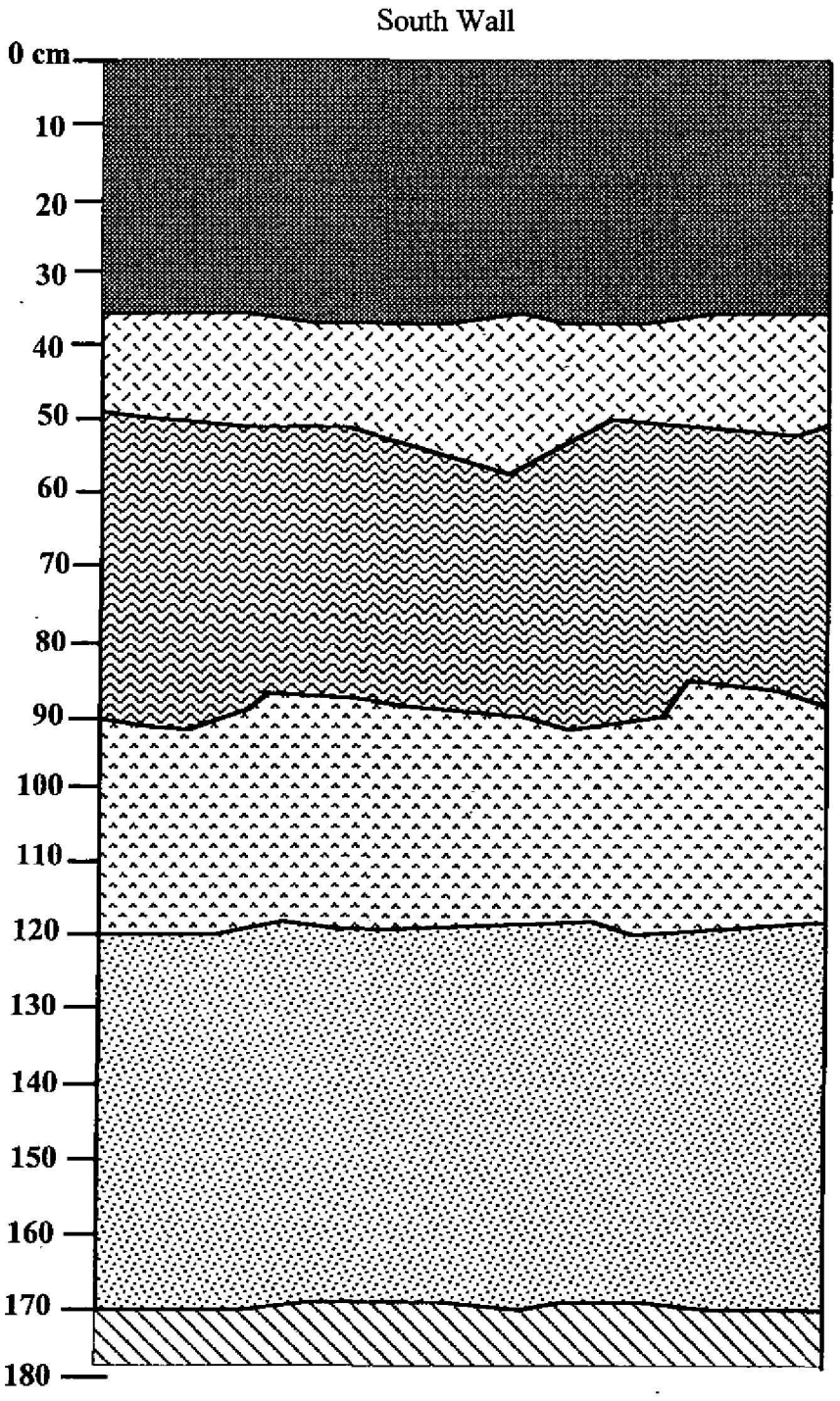
Jumbled fill layer - 10 YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mixed with pockets of slag, ash, yellowish brown sand, and furnace scale

10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil

5YR 4/4 reddish sand subsoil

Unexcavated subsoil

Figure 8. Trench B, 501 Greenwich Street



2.5Y 2.5/1 black and 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown gravel/ash fill

10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown coarse silty sand with bricks

Jumbled fill layer - 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mixed with pockets of bricks, concrete, bathroom porcelain, and furnace scale

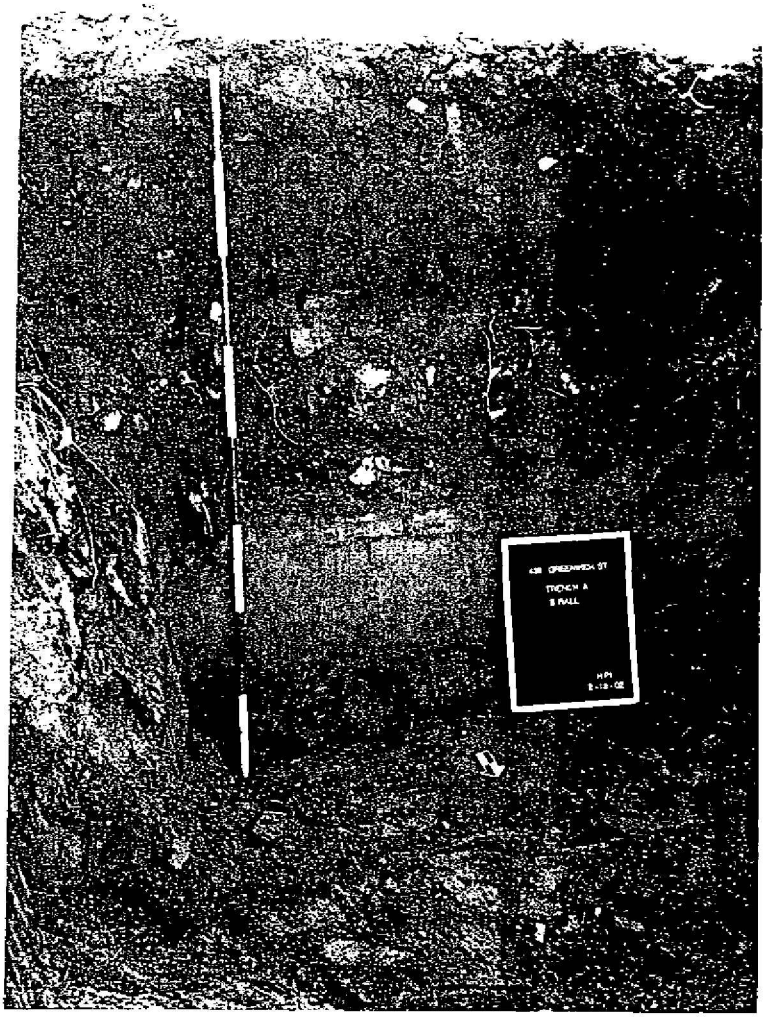
10YR 6/8 yellowish brown silty sand

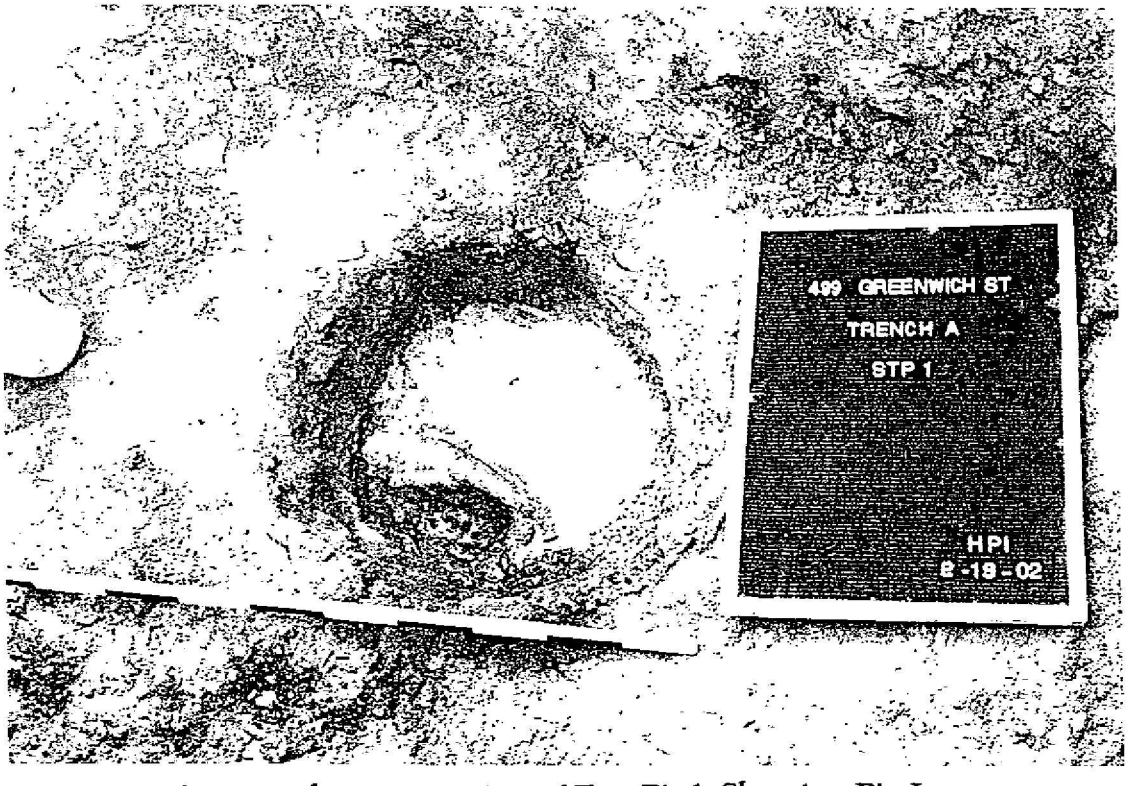
5YR 4/4 reddish sand subsoil

Unexcavated subsoil

Figure 9. Trench C, 41 Renwick Street

Photograph A: South Wall,
Trench A



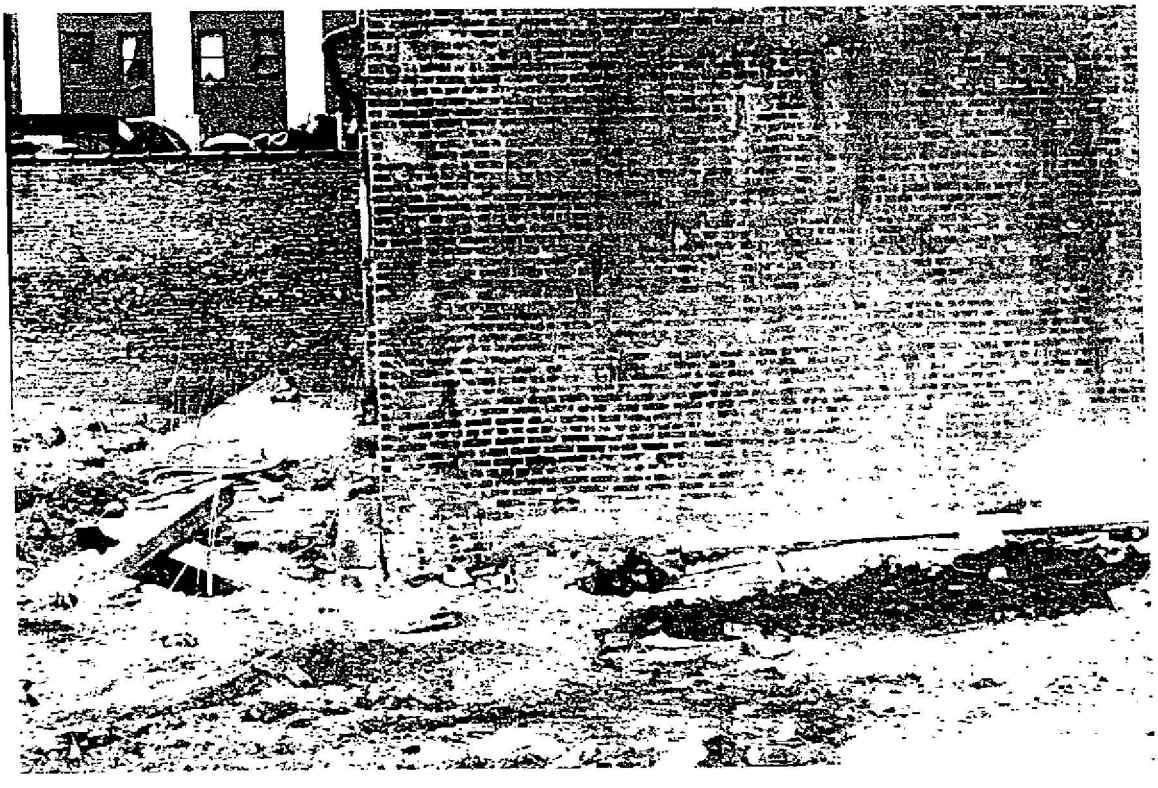


Photograph B: Excavation of Test Pit 1, Showing Pig Jaw

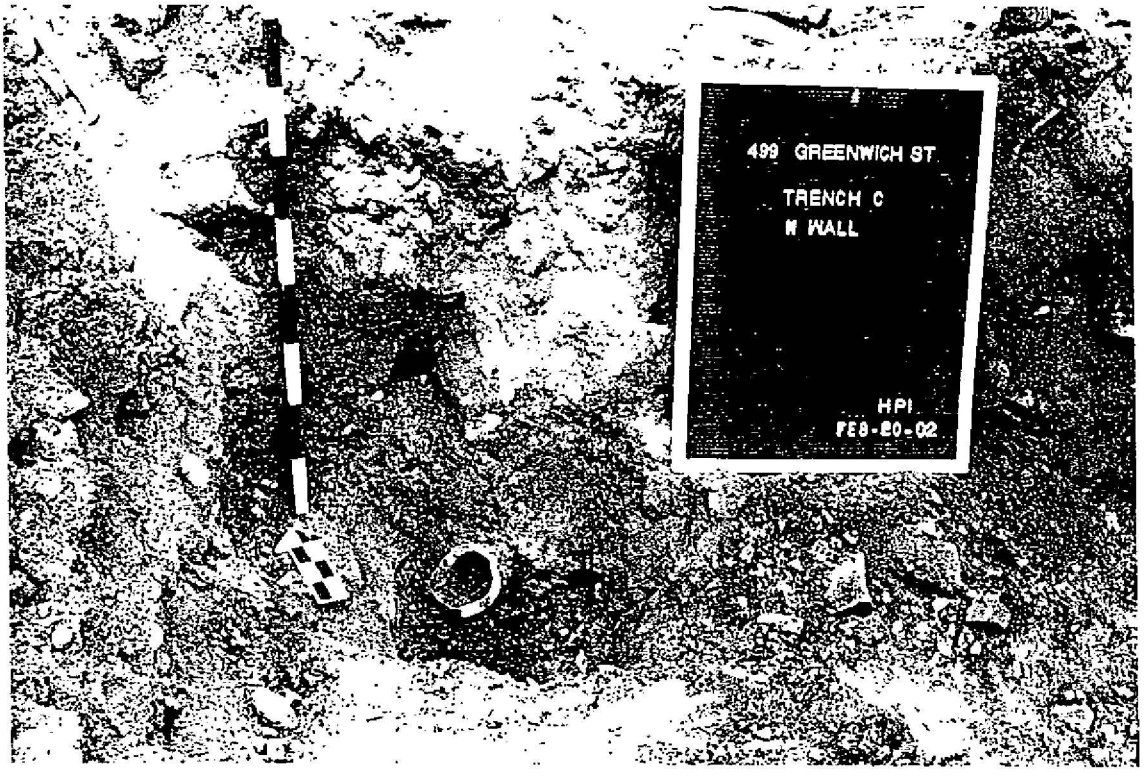
Photograph C: North Wall,
Trench B

Photograph D. West Wall,
Trench B

Photograph E: South Wall,
Trench B



Photograph F: Ground Surface in the Location of Trench C.



Photograph G: North Wall, Trench C, Showing Ceramic Pipe.

Photograph H. East Wall, Trench B, Showing Pipe

Appendix: Catalog of Recovered Artifacts

Unit	Level	#	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
STP1	1	96	organic	shell	oyster	shell	fragments	mixed sizes, some half shells
STP1	1	5	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragments	
STP1	1	5	metal	iron	unidetified	nail	fragments	
STP1	1	3	architectural	clay		brick	fragments	
STP1	1	2	other		anthrocite	coal	fragments	
STP1	1	2	organic	wood		unidentified	fragments	
STP1	1	5	glass	green	machine mold	bottle	fragments	
STP1	1	1	glass	dark green	mold	bottle	base	with a 2" kick and 3.75" diameter
STP1	1	1	glass	tint	machine	bottle	neck/ lip	flanged lip, round?
STP1	1	3	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragments	burned but not cut
STP1	1	2	organic	bone	mammal	bone	teeth	pig
STP1	1	1	organic	bone	mammal	bone	tooth	horse?
STP1	1	2	other	slag	unidetified	slag	fragments	
STP1	1	1	personal	kaolin		pipe stem	fragment	narrow bore
STP1	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	body	spall
STP1	1	1	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	body	
STP1	1	2	organic	leather		unidentified	fragments	
STP1	1	3	organic	leather		strap	fragments	
STP1	1	1	organic	bone	mammal	jaw	complete	pig, with teeth
STP1	1	1	other	morter		morter	fragment	3.75"X2.5"X2", concrete?
STP 1	2	1	organic	shell	oyster	shell	fragment	
STP 1	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	glazed interior
STP 1	2	1	organic	leather		strap	fragment	
STP 1	2	2	organic	leather		unidentified	fragments	
STP 1	2	1	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	body	black glaze, small fragment