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STAGE 1A SURVEY

53rd at Third Project

Block 1327

Lots 1, 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 101, 102

for

Gerald D. Hines Interests

KEY PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Karen S. Robinson, Director

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Dr. Lisi Hitz

March 8, 1984

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PLATE LIST

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INTRODUCTION

This study is designed to fulfill the requirement of a Stage IA documentary survey for block 1327, lots 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 101, 102, Third Avenue between 53rd Street and 54th Street, as required by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. The site was flagged for study because it was within 600 feet of a watercourse, now underground. Such sites have been demonstrated to have been preferred for settlement by both Amerindians and early Colonial farmers, and thus have been recommended for Stage IA survey at a minimum.¹

This study consists of an examination, through maps and texts, of the history of the area of block 1327 and its natural topography. In addition, the building history of the site has been researched and the site visited and examined in its present condition. The information is analyzed to determine if a Stage IB archaeological survey should or should not be required, and an appropriate recommendation is made. A Stage IB archaeological survey will be required if the site has the possibility of yielding

¹Baughner, et al. 1982, p. 72ff.

significant archaeological materials.

The research for this study was conducted at The New York Public Library, Avery Library (Columbia University), The University Museum Library (Philadelphia), The New York Historical Society, The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, The Buildings Department of the City of New York (Municipal Building), in addition to the authors' personal libraries.

TOPOGRAPHY

From map 1 of The Landmark Commission's 1982 preparatory study for a predictive model, as well as Viele's 1865 and 1874 maps and others, we can see that before the land forms were altered, a stream ("DeVoor's Mill Stream") flowed from what is now Central Park towards the East River, crossing Block 1327 from the the corner of 54th Street and Third Avenue on the north, and exiting the block at the middle of 53rd Street on the south. It is the presence of this stream, in this case on the project site itself, that has resulted in the designation of the project area as having "high potential" for prehistoric remains. (See plate 1.)

On the Viele maps as well as the Dripps 1854 map, the stream is visible. (See plate 4.) The area was originally rather rocky, although no outcrop appears on the site itself. On the Bluebook map of the area, the land around the stream just to the northwest of the project site was shown as swampy. (See plate 3.)

The stream is now entirely underground; the land is now quite flat. In that part of midtown, all traces of the original topography have been erased. The site itself

is completely level except at the back of lot 44 and is covered with building rubble. At the time of the site visit on March 2, 1984, 212 E. 54th Street was still standing. (See plates 6, 7, and 8.)

The only other feature of the site was a low area at the back of lot 44, 210 East. 54th Street. This low area was apparently part of the back yard on that lot. It contained three trees, each approximately 12 inches in diameter. The low area extended along the side of the one-story extension of the building on lot 43, and along the back edge of the large building at 213 East 53rd Street. The depression was only about 1 foot wide along those edges and the original extent at that grade could not be determined because of the building rubble over the site. The lowered area was about 6 feet below grade. Whether the original yard of lot 44 was all at that level could not be determined from either the on-site visit or the core borings. (See plate 7.)

The drilling cores show 3 different strata above the bedrock: working from the modern surface downwards, stratum F is miscellaneous fill, stratum S is sand, and stratum M is silt. The fill contained sand, gravel and rock in addition to demolition debris. "Old foundation walls" were found in borings #11 and #12, at the edge of lots

46/47 and on lot 4.² (See plates 13 and 14.)

Cores #1 and #2 were placed on lot 44, core #1 in the area of the building and core #2 in the area of the yard. Core #1 revealed brick fragments and sand to 7 feet below grade. Core #2 showed fill to 12 feet below grade; wood, brick and concrete were in the sample. (See plates 9, 10 and 11.)

Core #3P, at the edge of lots 44 1/2/45, showed traced labeled "slightly organic" at 25 feet below the surface, at the edge of the silt/sand. This core was near the path of the old stream bed.³ (See plates 9 and 12.)

The locations of the cores and sections of sample cores are shown on diagrams attached. (See plates 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.)

²Meuser, Rutledge, Johnston & DeSimone 1983: 4-5, plan B-1.

³Meuser, Rutledge, Johnston & DeSimone 1983.

PREHISTORY

Prehistoric occupation in the northeast and New York City area has been divided into the following periods: Paleo-Indian, 10,500 - 8000 B.C., Archaic, 8000 - 1300 B.C., Transitional, 1300 - 1000 B.C., and Woodland, 1000 B.C. - historic occupation. The Archaic and Woodland periods have been subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late phases as follows: Early Archaic, 8000 - 6000 B.C., Middle Archaic, 6000 - 4000 B.C., Late Archaic, 4000 - 1300 B.C., Early Woodland, 1000 - 300 B.C., Middle Woodland, 300 B.C. - 1000 A.D., Late Woodland, 1000 A.D. - European contact.

Each of these periods is characterized by particular settlement types. Paleo-Indian sites are often along areas of low, swampy ground or on very high, protected areas.⁴ Within New York City, Paleo-Indian remains have been excavated at the Port Mobile site on Staten Island, and worked stone implements of Paleo-Indian type have been found at additional locations within that borough.⁵ Although Paleo-Indian materials have not yet been discovered in Manhattan, some

⁴Ritchie 1980:7.

⁵Ibid.: pp. xvii f. and map, pp. 4f.

portions of the island were, in the recent past, of the topographic type favored by the Paleo-Indian hunters. Thus, the City Archaeologist's predictive model lists the Collect Pond area in lower Manhattan and Washington Heights in the north as being probable areas for Paleo-Indian remains.⁶

The project area does not fall into either of the topographic categories that were known to have been favored by the Paleo-Indians. However, it must be remembered that the topography of Manhattan and its surrounding region have not been constant. The discovery of the remains of land-based megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon on the Atlantic Ocean floor along the Continental Shelf opposite the New York - New Jersey sea coast⁷ serves as a reminder that the geography of the New York area has changed since antiquity, and that microhabitats such as the stream that flowed through the project area may have been radically different during the earlier periods of prehistory. In this context, it is noteworthy that the contours of the top of bedrock within the project area indicate a course for the stream that is approximately 80 feet southwest of the stream course indicated on the 1898 Bromley Atlas.⁸ (See plate 5.)

The Early Archaic was characterized by small hunting

⁶Baughner et al. 1982:10.

⁷Chesler 1982:20.

⁸Mueser, Rutledge, Johnston & DeSimone 1983: Drawings 2 and C-1.

camps. According to the Landmarks Commission study for a city-wide archaeological predictive model, such sites do not have great archaeological visibility, nor are they likely to be associated with particular land forms.⁹

Finds from other portions of the U.S. northeast indicate that during the Middle Archaic there was a large increase of population. As yet, there is little evidence of this time period in the New York City region and thus it is especially important to watch for remains from this era. Discoveries of Middle Archaic components are necessary in order to define occurrence-characteristics and increase the accuracy of future predictions of site occurrence.

For the Late Archaic, sites are most likely to be found in littoral areas, which makes the study area an unlikely place to find remains of this period.¹⁰

Littoral areas and the zones along major inland water ways such as the Hudson are known to have been settled during Transitional times. Stone projectile points of Transitional type have been found in northern Manhattan, in the Inwood/Washington Heights district.¹¹ As yet, there is not a large enough body of information to accurately predict Transitional site occurrence within New York City in anything except the most general terms.

⁹Baughner et al. 1982: 10.

¹⁰Baughner et al. 1982: 10-11.

¹¹Ritchie 1980:150-178 for general characteristics and distribution of Transitional remains.

In the Woodland period, many different kinds of settlements existed. Permanent and semi-permanent settlements, villages, as well as seasonal campsites and food gathering/processing stations are characteristic. Agriculture was practiced, although this development may date only to the end of the Late Woodland period, following the first contact with Europeans.¹² Shellfish collecting sites at tidal inlets are particularly well represented in this period, although this may simply be a reflection of the fact that the tidal zones were less likely to have been disturbed by subsequent city development than were inland areas.

In the mid-17th century, high hills near streams, rivers and agricultural fields, and fishing places were favored by the Indians for settlement. Thus, the project area can be identified as a potential Late Woodland settlement site by virtue of its location on a water course.

At the time of European contact and Dutch settlement, Manhattan was occupied by Munsee-speaking Delaware groups: the Canarsee, who occupied western Long Island and probably controlled southern and possibly eastern Manhattan, and other Indian groups, whose territory included the northern portions of the island.¹³ Until recently, the Indians of northern Manhattan had been identified as the Reckgawawanks;

¹²Ceci 1982: 5-36.

¹³Trigger 1978:214, fig. 1.

Robert Grumet has now placed this group at Haverstraw in Rockland County.¹⁴

The East River islands were owned by the Mareckawick group of the Canarsee¹⁵ and it seems reasonable to suppose that this same group controlled Manhattan's east coast as well. There are no records of Indian sites in the vicinity of the project area, either along the river or inland. Indeed, no Indian settlements or camps are known along the entire East River frontage of Manhattan from Corlear's Hook below the Williamsburg Bridge to 105th Street. Bolton has suggested that this is likely to be the result of poor recording and a lack of interest in Indian affairs on the part of the early city's surveyors, rather than an accurate reflection of prehistoric settlement patterns.¹⁶

According to Bolton, temporary or seasonal fishing camps would have been likely along the major river shores and streams of Manhattan, particularly on the island's sheltered east side.¹⁷ The interior of Manhattan, especially in the middle portions of the island, was not likely to have been much occupied. This is due to the combined factors of a relatively rugged terrain and a relatively limited supply of wildlife (itself a result of the restricted area of the island). Areas along stream courses are likely

¹⁴Grumet 1982.

¹⁵Bolton 1920:238f.

¹⁶Bolton 1922:67.

¹⁷Bolton 1922:61.

to have been the only exceptions to this general rule that focuses settlement along the island's coast.

The project area was slightly more than a block west of the inland route that the later prehistoric Indians are said to have used to travel to trade at Fort Amsterdam. This pathway, termed the Wickquasgeck Road (also Wieckquaesgeck/Weckquaesgeek), was first mentioned by David de Vries in 1642; Bolton associated it with the historic Old Albany Post Road.¹⁸ The route was described in detail by the surveyor John Randal in 1808/10. In the vicinity of the project area, the route took the following course: at 50th Street, the road was positioned approximately at mid-block between Third and Second Avenues. From there, it turned abruptly east, crossing Second Avenue below 52nd Street. Between 53rd and 54th Streets, the road cut along the western third of the block between Second and First Avenues. Moving uptown, the road crossed Second Avenue again at 62nd Street and reentered Third Avenue at 66th Street. It crossed Park Avenue approximately at 80/81st Streets, going from there towards the northwest in the direction of St. Nicholas Avenue and Harlem.

In conclusion, because of its location along an old stream course, the project area may be identified as having a high potential for use as a Woodland Period temporary fishing or hunting station. It does not seem likely that

¹⁸Grumet 1981:59; Bolton 1922:55 and 65f.

it would have been selected for more permanent or larger scale Woodland Period occupation. There is not sufficient data to allow predictions regarding its use for settlement in pre-Woodland periods to be made with any reasonable degree of certainty. Remains of the Woodland, Transitional and Archaic Periods, if any exist, will be found in the earth layer identified in the core report as the "Fill Stratum, Stratum F;" remains from the Paleo-Indian period would be possible in either Stratum F or in the "Sand Stratum, Stratum S" as indicated in the subsurface investigation/site core report.¹⁹ (See plates 10 through 14.) Of course, the potential of the project areas as a source of prehistoric remains is entirely dependant on its having significant undisturbed areas.

¹⁹Mueser, Rutledge, Johnston & DeSimone 1983.

HISTORICAL PERIODS

The study for the predictive model divides the historical periods of Manhattan into six phases: 1609-1664, 1664-1720, 1720-1783, 1783-1815, 1815-1865, and 1865-1900.

In our study area, only woodlands and farms occupied the region in the earlier two phases.

On the map drawn by Nicolls and dating to 1664-1668, it can be seen that the project area is noted as woodland, although occupation is noted on Hogg's (now Roosevelt) Island. Harlem Village is shown to the north of the project area and the settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam is far to the south. It is hard because of the inaccuracies in the map to designate the precise location of the project area. (See plate 2.)

The project area was shown on the "Original Grants and Farms" map in Stokes as the Brevoort and Odell Farm. It was described as follows:

This farm of about 40 acres, irregular in outline comprised all of the DuFour grant west of old Eastern Post Road and all of Andries Anderson farm west of the road. The latter parcel was conveyed to David Davore, IV, who died in 1780 leaving it to his daughter Ann, who married successively Abraham Brevoort (1788) and Jacob Odell (1795).²⁰

²⁰Stokes 1915-1918, 6: pl. 82.

On both the Morton map of 1811 and the Blue Book of 1815, this area can be clearly seen still to have many farms. However, no farmhouse is indicated in our study area on these maps. (See plate 3.)

The Eastern Post Road bisected block 1346 (directly east of 1327, the block of the project site), and on what was to become 54th Street, two hundred feet east of the present Second Avenue, there was a tavern kept by David Davore prior to 1768. According to Valentine's Manual of 1853 the tavern was built in 1712, and Stokes reports that the tavern was called "Dean's" on the Colles' map of 1789. In about 1805 the tavern was taken over by Alexander Cato, and the tavern was known as Cato's until it was razed in 1853. However, until at least 1815, the area was still primarily farmland.

In the next phase, 1815-1865, the shape of this area began to change. The western edge of the project area is Third Avenue, and it is the history of that avenue which may reveal something about the early history of the site. Third Avenue was authorized by the Common Council in 1815 to be built from the Bowery to the Harlem River. The Council put forth the following specifications:

60 feet wide, including gutters; 40 feet in the center to be gravelled nine to eighteen inches, according to the nature of the soil over which the road will pass. An arch across the road should not exceed one-half inch per foot to the

middle of the road.²¹

In the 1820's Third Avenue was macadmized making the stretch from 28th Street to Harlem Bridge "one of the most magnificent drives in the world."²²

In the 1830's the "Third Avenue Trotting Course" was popular. Thomas Devoe described it thus:

Every fine afternoon (Sundays included) the tired, panting, and foaming steeds, rushing in from Harlem or Cato's, in two's, three's, fives; and I have seen more than twenty often appearing as if they were "all in a heap." There was no such road in the United States at the Third Avenue for a "trot." From almost one end to the other, through the centre of it, a smoothly-graded Macadamized road was laid, while on each side appeared a well-beaten track, usually preferred by the "knowing trotters," and the whole kept in the most perfect order. It was, however, a dangerous one for a pleasant family ride, as there were many - especially when quite late in the day - half-drunken men and boys, in their crazy excitement to get ahead, who made no bones (or rather, sometimes broken ones) of driving a shaft into your horse, or their wheels against or even over you, and curse you in the bargain for being in the way.²³

Not many years later the avenue was paved with cobblestones, routes for omnibusses were franchised, and the final deathblow was signalled for the "Trotting Course" by the laying of the horsecar trolley tracks in 1852. At this stage in the growth of New York City, Third Avenue up to 86th Street had become a main artery of its development.

²¹Stokes 1915-1918,5:1733.

²²Stokes 1915-1918,5:1730. See 1911 edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica Vol. xvii:190 for a description of macadamizing.

²³Devoe 1862: 72.

Four and five story tenements were built along the avenues (First, Second, Third) and brick row houses suitable for middle-class families were built along the side streets.²⁴ By 1860, the East Side residences were built-up to 59th Street.

After the Civil War the brownstone era began on the east side; these were the buildings that were to become the roominghouses of the early 1900's. The project site was built with tenement buildings rather than brownstones however.

The biggest change to Third Avenue, of course, came with the advent of the Elevated Railroad, built during the last half of 1878. As Edmund T. Delaney described it:

Light and sunshine were shut out and replaced by soot and noise, dirt and dinginess. Third Avenue ... became street slums with cold water flats, pawn shops, bars and grills with occasional delicatessens, vegetable and meat shops.²⁵

The neighborhood itself would seem to be a typical New York mix, particularly after the El was built. Italians, Germans, Irish, and Jews lived back to back, side by side. Breweries would seem to have been one major industry (there were at one time two on the block of the project site), but Steinway's first piano factory was nearby as well,

²⁴Lockwood 1979: passim.

²⁵Delaney 1965: 23.

on Fourth Avenue (Park) between 52nd and 53rd Streets, before it was moved to Astoria in the 1870's.

Finally, DeVoor's Mill Stream²⁶ cuts through Block 1327, across the project site. The stream was a major source of health problems in the early and mid-nineteenth century and so was in 1871 finally forced through a nine-foot sewer that empties into the East River at Turtle Bay (49th Street). Even in recent times, the sewer has backed up and flooded basements, and when this has happened, it has been possible to actually catch fish in a basement on 53rd Street.²⁷

²⁶The name DeVoor is a variant of Davore, DuFour, and possibly even Devoe, which are cited in the passages above.

²⁷Delaney 1965: 18.

BUILDING HISTORY

Much of the history of this site has to be determined from atlases, since the building records for the initial construction of the buildings on this site cannot be located. In addition, there are no records of the new building numbers for any of these buildings, so the records in the Municipal Archives could not be referenced for missing original construction information. Finally, no records at all for lot 102 (1 1/2) could be located.

In 1815, the project area was farm land belonging to Jacob Odell. No building was shown on the site at that time.²⁸ (See plate 3.)

In 1854, there were apparently four structures on the block, although none of the four was within the project area. (See plate 4.) The stream was still indicated as crossing the block across the project site.²⁹

More structures were shown on the block in 1867.³⁰
Lots 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and

²⁸Blue Book, plate 11.

²⁹Dripps 1854.

³⁰Dripps 1867: plate 12.

48 were all shown having structures of some kind. The buildings were on the front of all lots except 3, and 4, where they appear to be halfway towards the center of the lot. Lot 1 was the only lot of the project site entirely filled by a structure at this time. The J. Kress brewery was on the block at this time, east of the project site, as was an Episcopal Church.

By 1879, according to the Bromley and Robinson atlas³¹ lots 3 1/2 and 45 1/2 had been created in the project area. The extents of the buildings on the project site at this time were not indicated on the maps. None of the buildings on the block were identified as brick structures at this time. Several icehouses were identified elsewhere on the block and here the J. Kress Brewery was shown on block 258 to the north, rather than on block 257, as was the Hoffman Oriental Brewery.

The information in the Bromley and Robinson atlas of 1879 may be somewhat out of date for the project site, since the cornice of 212 E. 54th Street was labeled "J. Hoffmann, 1878" (See plate 8.) This brick building was still standing at the time the site was visited for this report.

The Bromley atlas of 1890³² identified all the structures on the project site as brick. The 1891 Bromley atlas³³ indicated the number of stories of the brick structures.

³¹Plate 19.

³²vol. 3, pl. 4.

³³Plate 21.

This latter atlas indicated structures of the same height as the buildings demolished on the project site in 1983 and 1984, so we can reasonably assume that the brick structures on the site were built by 1890, but presumably were not built significantly before 1879.

The following lot by lot descriptions are based on the atlas information as well as building records where they exist, and on the record photographs of the site taken in 1981, as well as the developer's survey. (See plates 5, 15, 16, and 17.)

Block 1327, Lot 1, 877 Third Avenue

The structure on lot 1 was a 4-story brick building which filled almost the entire lot in 1890. The lot measured 25 feet wide by 59 feet 6 inches deep. The 1890 Bromley atlas showed a small open area at the northeast corner of the lot, which existed on the 1982 survey plan as well (See plate 17).

In 1909 the lot was owned by one Mr. George McGovern who was resident at the site. The foundations of the building were described as extending 10 feet below the curb. The basement ceiling was level with the curb. A store was on the first floor; the second floor had furnished rooms and the top two floors housed 2 families each according to a building permit. At that time permission was requested to construct a saloon at the 53rd Street side of the building.

In 1922, the ground floor store was divided into two.

By the end of the building's life, it contained 3 stores: a cigaret shop, a deli, and a dress store. (See plate 16.)

Block 1327, lot 1 1/4 (101), 205 East 53rd Street

By 1890, the front part of this lot was occupied by a 3-story brick structure with a basement that was partially above grade. The lot was irregularly shaped (see plates 5 and 17); the building faced 20 feet 3 inches on 53rd Street and extended 24 or 25 feet towards the back of the lot.

In 1936, the building was described as having a cellar used for storage and a semi-subterranean basement called a "vacant printer's shop." Above this shop was a vacant apartment and a one-family dwelling on the upper two floors. Cellar depth was variously described as between 7 feet and 9 feet below the sidewalk in the plans filed at this time.

In 1941, a vault was constructed in the basement and a cellar exit added on the sidewalk surface. At that time the cellar was described as 8 feet 6 inches below street grade.

The irregularly shaped backyard on this lot existed up to the time of the building's destruction. At that time, the storefront was occupied by a messenger service. (See plate 16.)

Block 1327, lot 1 1/2 (102), 207 East 53rd Street

No building records could be located for this site. Like lot 1 1/4, by 1890, the front part of this lot was occupied by a 3-story brick structure with a basement that was partially above grade. This lot was also irregularly shaped (See plates 5 and 17.) The building extended 20 feet 3 inches along 53rd Street and about 24 feet towards the back of the lot.

In the Hyde Atlas (1906, corrected to 1950), the area behind this almost square building was shown as a yard. However a "basement frame extension" was removed by developers at site preparation. (See plate 17.) Thus, apparently between 1950 and 1983, the area behind the 3-story structure was disturbed and built upon. How deep the foundations of that extension were cannot be determined.

At the time of demolition, the storefront of this building was occupied by a plant shop. (See plate 16.)

Block 1327, lot 2, 879 Third Avenue

By 1891, this lot, 25 feet by 61 feet 11 inches, had a four-story building on it which filled the then described lot. According to building permit records, the structure had been built by 1874, since the building on adjacent lot 3 was described in the building records as having a party wall on the south at that time.

In 1905, plumbing alterations were done. In that year, the cellar was described as 8 feet 2 inches below grade, with 4 stories above. The lot was shown at that time as 100 feet 4 inches by 25 feet 3 inches wide and the building was described as 55 feet long and as wide as the lot. Behind it was an extension about 8 feet deep and somewhat less than the width of the lot. A stairway led from the yard to the basement at the edge of this extension. The yard was shown as being in the northeast corner of the lot which included by this time an irregularly shaped area behind the building (See plates 5 and 17.) The corner yard measured about 11 feet 11 inches wide by about 37 feet long.

In 1930, plumbing and facade changes were made, but no new information about extent or depth of the building

were given.

In 1940, a hollow concrete block extension was built in the back portion of the lot, filling the entire remaining lot. The extension was described as being built onto a 56-foot deep building, so the apparent construction in 1905 behind the four-story building was either destroyed or incorporated into the addition. The addition was built on footings set into excavated trenches, the depths of which were not described.

The building was described in 1940 as having a cellar, a restaurant on the first floor, and 2 apartments per floor on the second through fourth floors. After the extension was built, the upper floors were to remain vacant.

In 1963, the building, then occupied by the Famous Food House Inc., was described as having a cellar 8 feet 6 inches below the level of the floor above.

At the time of its destruction, the store was occupied by a card and gift store. (See plate 16.)

Block 1327, lot 3, 881 Third Avenue

This lot is 16 feet 5 inches wide by 100 feet deep. In 1874, it was owned by M. Sampter, who did not live at the site. The building, 16 feet 8 inches (sic) by 55 feet,³⁴ had a cellar, the floor of which was replaced in 1874. The building was then described in the building records as having four stories. At that time, the northern wall was described as independent and the southern wall as a party wall. Thus, lot 2 had been built upon by 1874 but lot 3 1/2 had not.

By 1891, the atlases show a 5-story brick building on the lot, 16 feet 5 inches by 55 feet. Whether this building is the same as the one described in 1874 as having four stories cannot be determined. (See plate 5.)

In 1931, the building was described as 5 stories and 16 feet 5 inches by 55 feet and in 1940, the cellar is described at 4 feet below grade at the rear of the building. By 1943, this building was joined with the buildings on lot 3 1/2 (883 Third Ave.) and lot 4 (885 Third Ave.) into a single building, the street floor of which was used as a restaurant. The cellar contained storage and kitchen

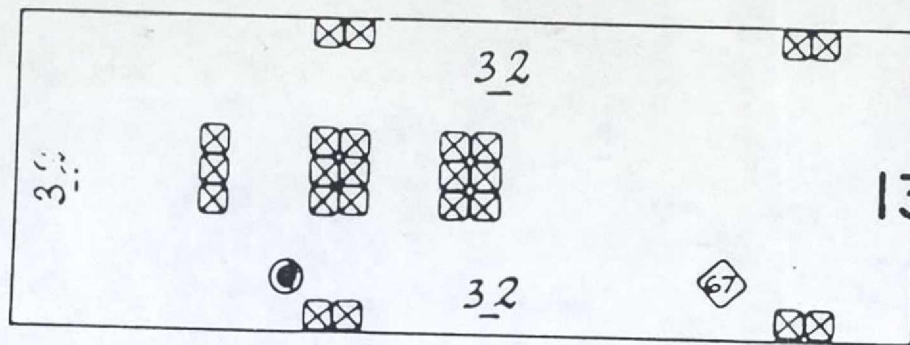
³⁴These dimensions are according to building records.

THIRD

200.10

99.8

100



1328

1 POST OFFICE

410

5

200.10

100.5

4 2.5 231

" " 235

" " 235

4 2.5 245

B GAR.

100.5

B

21

100

245

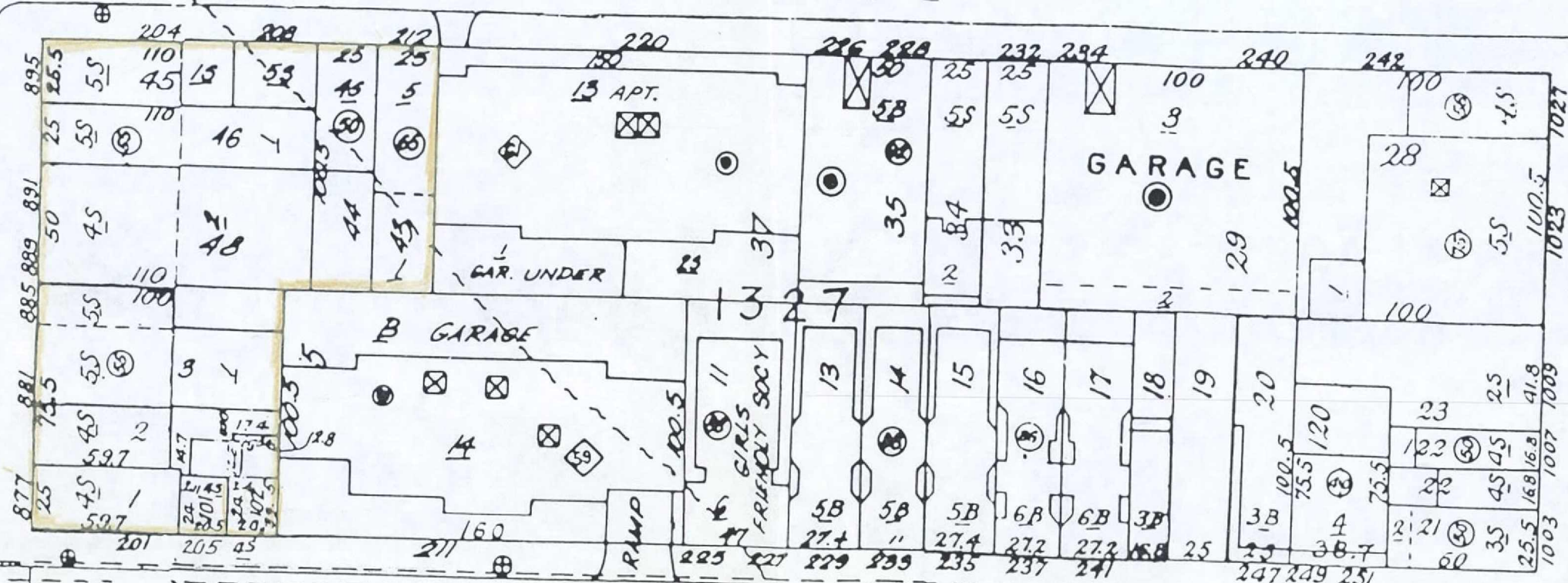
295

200.10

E. 54TH

34.2

60



1327

GARAGE

GAR. UNDER

B GARAGE

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCY

RAMP

SUBWAY

STATION

E. 53RD

SECOND

36

100

1004 1008 1012 1016 1020 1024 1028 1032 1036 1040 1044 1048 1052 1056 1060 1064 1068 1072 1076 1080 1084 1088 1092 1096 1100 1104 1108 1112 1116 1120 1124 1128 1132 1136 1140 1144 1148 1152 1156 1160 1164 1168 1172 1176 1180 1184 1188 1192 1196 1200 1204 1208 1212 1216 1220 1224 1228 1232 1236 1240 1244 1248 1252 1256 1260 1264 1268 1272 1276 1280 1284 1288 1292 1296 1300 1304 1308 1312 1316 1320 1324 1328 1332 1336 1340 1344 1348 1352 1356 1360 1364 1368 1372 1376 1380 1384 1388 1392 1396 1400 1404 1408 1412 1416 1420 1424 1428 1432 1436 1440 1444 1448 1452 1456 1460 1464 1468 1472 1476 1480 1484 1488 1492 1496 1500

facilities. 881 Third Avenue had 3 apartments on floor 2 and 4 apartments on floors 3 through 5. The building was owned by a holding company.

At the time of demolition, this lot contained a one-story brick and concrete block extension which ran behind this building as well as behind the buildings on the northern 2 lots. It may have been constructed in 1943 or perhaps later (see lot 4 below).

At the time of demolition, the ground floor housed what appears to have been a restaurant. (See plates 15 and 16.)

Block 1327, lot 3 1/2, 883 Third Avenue

The lot is 16 feet 5 inches wide and 100 feet deep. The 1890's atlases indicate that a 5-story brick building 16 feet 5 inches wide by 55 feet was on the site; this building had presumably not yet been built in 1874. (See lot 3 below and plate 5.)

Scanty building records indicate that in 1932, a boiler room was added to the cellar and a flue added to the rear of the building, extending 1 1/2 feet into the yard and set 4 feet below grade.

In 1936, the building was still 16 feet 5 inches wide by 55 feet. The yard was still in place behind the building.

In 1943, this building was combined with those on lots 3 and 4, and the ground floor was a restaurant.

At the time of demolition a one-story brick and concrete block extension covered the back part of the lot. Neither the construction date nor the depth of basement can be determined, although it was perhaps built in 1943 (see lot 4 below). The ground floor had been occupied by what was apparently a restaurant at the time of demolition. (See plates 15 and 16.)

Block 1327, lot 4, 885 Third Avenue

This 5-story old law tenement was erected by the 1890's, when it appears on the atlases as 17 feet 2 inches wide by 55 feet on a lot 100 feet deep.

In 1916, the building was described as 17 feet 6 inches wide by 60 feet and was owned by Arthur Lyon of Philadelphia. At that time plumbing work was done. The building was described as 5 stories with a cellar, and the cellar ceiling was "level with curb."³⁵ Apparently the grade of the yard was lower than the grade on the street side of the house, for the cellar had a window overlooking the yard and the cellar floor was 3 inches lower than yard level.³⁶

In 1952, this building was part of a single connected structure defined as 879-885 Third Avenue (lots 2, 3, 3 1/2, and 4). 885 Third Avenue had a store on the ground floor, connected across all 4 lots, and apartments on floors 2 through 5. The building was still described as 17 feet 2 inches by 55 feet; however permit 1005 in 1943 described the addition of a new building in the rear. This is the only record which mentions an extension behind lot 3, 3

³⁵Alteration document 454, question 13.

³⁶Alteration permit comments, point 3.

1/2, or 4. Perhaps then, 1943 is the construction date of this extension, although other evidence, such as the Hyde atlas, which was supposedly corrected to 1950, and other building records of similar date, do not include this extension.

In any event, the back 1-story addition did exist at the time of demolition. No records of its basement or foundation depth can be found. The plan showing the site before destruction shows a small yard, about 5 feet by 10 feet at the back of the 5-story structure on lot 4, around which the extension was built. At the time of demolition, the ground floor was occupied by a Foto Rush and a Drago Shoe Repair Shop. (See plates 15 and 17.)

Block 1327, lot 43, 212 East 54th Street

No building records for the years prior to 1976 could be located for this lot in the Buildings Department. The lintel, however, said J. Hoffmann, 1878, presumably the date of construction. In Robinson's 1885 atlas the Hoffmann Oriental Brewery was shown to be on this lot as well as adjacent lots to the east.

The lot is 25 feet wide by 100 feet 5 inches deep. In the 1890's atlases, the building is shown as a 5-story brick structure occupying the whole lot. (See plate 5.) However, the Hyde atlas (1906 corrected to 1950) shows a 5-story building 65 feet long and the width of the lot with a 1-story extension filling the remainder of the lot. That is how the building looked, 5 stories with a 1-story extension behind, at the time of demolition; the 5-story building was described as 72 feet deep and the extension as 28 feet 5 inches deep in the developer's plan of the site, differing slightly from the dimensions given in the Hyde atlas.

No information on basement depth is known. The extension floor appeared to be a full story below street grade - about 8 feet - at the time of the site visit. The last

occupant of the storefront was Charrettes. (See plate 15.)

Block 1327, lot 44, 210 East 54th Street

This lot was occupied by a building that was indicated as being to be 4 stories tall, situated on the front 50 feet of a lot 100 feet 5 inches by 25 feet wide in the 19th century atlases.

In May 1905, the building was in fact described as being 25 feet by 50 feet and four stories high on a lot 25 feet by 100 feet.³⁷ The brick building was described as a tenement having 18-foot deep foundations. Above the cellar, the basement and first floor were used as stores and the second, third, and fourth floors housed either 6 or 8 families.

The only other building record, from 1960, gives no useful information of size, extent or use of the building.

At the time of demolition, the building was apparently the same size as when it had been constructed, leaving a 25 foot by 50 foot backyard apparently undisturbed. (See plates 15 and 17.)

³⁷Alteration permit 1152.

Block 1327, lot 44 1/2, 208 East 54th Street

Although this lot designation exists on some of the 19th century atlases, it is described and filed in the buildings department as part of lot 45, so it will be described below in this report with lot 45.

Block 1327, lot 45, 895 Third Avenue
204 and 208 East 54th Street

No early building records could be found for this lot.

In the 19th century atlases, the lot is shown as 25 feet 5 inches wide and 110 feet deep, fronting on Third Avenue. The lot was divided in a 25 foot 5 inch wide by 55 foot long 5-story brick structure, backed by a one story extension on the east, along 54th Street, and a 5-story extension behind that, each 25 feet five inches wide and each approximately 16 feet deep. According to the 1881 building record of lot 46, at least the 5-story structure fronting Third Avenue was in place, since the lot 46 structure had a party wall on the north. In many of the atlases the address 204 East 54th Street is associated with the 1-story structure and 208 East 54th Street with the second 5-story structure. (See plate 5.)

In fact, the 5-story structure at 208 East 54th Street appeared in the record photographs of the developer to be an independent tenement building, which is probably why the lot on which it was situated appeared as 44 1/2 in some of the 19th century maps. (See plate 15.) However, there is no way to trace its path to inclusion into lot

45.

By 1952, the lot was described as 25 feet 5 inches by 110 feet with a 5-story building filling the lot. It is called then an old-law tenement. The building had a cellar which extended the entire lot and was used for storage. No depth for the cellar was given. Above the first floor storefront were 4 floors of apartments. The cellar plan indicated a shared cellar with lot 46 at this time.

At the time of destruction, 208 East 54th Street was occupied by Sabring Reader and Advisor and Fierro's Cheese & Delicacies, 204 East 54th Street by a carpenter shop, and the ground floor of 895 Third Avenue by a health food store. (See plate 15.)

Block 1327, lot 46, 893 Third Avenue

This lot had apparently not been built on in 1876, when 891 Third Avenue (lot 47, below) had an independent northern wall. In 1881, a 5-story brick building was on the site. The building was 25 feet wide by 50 feet on a lot 25 feet wide by 105 feet deep. The building had a 1-story extension added in 1881 with brick foundations 4 feet deep. Later plans indicate that the cellar under the 5-story original structure was not extended under the addition. The depth of the original cellar was not given in the records.

The Bromley 1890 plan shows a narrow section of the lot undeveloped and an approximately 5 foot "concrete yard" is shown behind the structure in the developer's 1983 plan (See plate 17.)

In the Robinson 1885 atlas this building is identified as part of the Friel and Hand Furniture & Bedding Company, which also occupied buildings on lots 47 and 48.

In 1912 building records a sub-cellar was mentioned but no dimensions or depth was given.

In 1970, the building records indicate that floors 2 through 5 of the building were apartments, the first

floor was occupied by a restaurant, and the cellar extended under the full lot, but at unknown depth.³⁸

The developer's site plan indicates that this building was joined with that on lot 45 at the time of demolition, which it presumably had been since at least 1952, as noted above. At the time of demolition, the store on the ground floor was occupied by "The Old Stand." (See plate 15.)

³⁸In a 1952 plan of lot 45, the cellar of lot 46 was shown shared with that of lot 45.

Block 1327, lot 47, 891 Third Avenue

The earliest building record for this site is from 1876, when the 25 foot by 110 foot lot was occupied by a 4-story brick building 25 feet wide by 55 feet, with 15-foot deep foundations. The ground floor was occupied by a store and one family lived in the 3 floors above. At this time a 2-story 25 foot by 50 foot extension was added in the back filling the lot to within 5 feet of the property line (see small areas behind the building in Bromley 1890 and plate 17.) At the same time, the upper floors were modified to be occupied by 2 families. The owner, Isaac Rosenfeld, also owned 889 Third Avenue and used the same architect (John Muller, Jr.) and crew to renovate both buildings (see lot 48 below).

By 1884, this building was connected on all floors to 889 Third Avenue, in order to be occupied by a furniture store.³⁹ The subsequent development of this site will be discussed under lot 48 below, except to note that at demolition this building housed Corinna Donuts on the ground floor. (See plate 15.)

³⁹This store, Friel and Hand Furniture & Bedding Company is shown in the Robinson 1885 atlas.

Block 1327, lot 48, 889 Third Avenue

The building record of 1877 described 889 Third Avenue as a lot 25 feet by 100 feet deep with a four-story brick building 25 feet by 55 feet, with 17-foot deep foundations, according to the applications, or 8 feet deep, according to the plans. A store was on the ground floor and dwellings above. The building was owned by Isaac Rosenfeld, who added a 2-story extension 25 feet by 50 feet in this year, with 4-foot deep foundations. This left a small open area at the back of the site. (See Bromley 1890 and plate 17.)

In 1884, this building was connected on all floors with that on lot 47 to make a furniture store, as discussed above. The foundations were described as 7 feet deep and the building records said here that a one-story extension was raised to two. This contradicts the 1877 report where the extension was already described as having two stories. Isaac Rosenfeld still owned the building, which was said to be occupied by tenants above the store.

In 1891, the top floor was modified for business purposes, and tenants no longer lived in the building. An elevator was added in 1891 as well.

In 1894, the showroom was modified. In this application,

the foundations were described as being 10 feet deep. The building was still occupied by a furniture store. The building continued to be showrooms, stores, and factories; in 1922, a restaurant was placed on part of the ground floor. This use continued until site destruction.

When a sprinkler system was added in 1964 the cellar (subbasement) was shown at 6 feet below grade with a basement above it 8 feet 8 inches below grade, totalling 14 feet 8 inches of subsurface excavation below the entire building.

At the time of destruction 889 Third Avenue was occupied by Clancy's bar. (See plate 15.)

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, this project site is not likely to have significant historical remains. Although there are some undisturbed backyard areas, water and sewage lines were in the area by the time the project site was built upon,⁴⁰ so there would be no cisterns, privies or other similar features related to buildings on the project site. None of the historical structures on the site is of particular significance, either in terms of function or association with significant historical events or individuals. There is no special ethnic group associated with the area nor other archaeologically retrievable social information of particular importance.

There is however potential for significant prehistoric remains, as discussed above, which are of special importance since nothing is known archaeologically about the pre-history of the area.

Thus, each lot will be reviewed below to assess the potential for testing for prehistoric remains.

⁴⁰Geismar 1983: 4f; 19th century atlases including those of Bromley.

Block 1327, lot 1: The foundations of this 4-story building apparently extended 10 feet below the curb and the building covered most of the lot. However, a small open area existed in 1890 at the northeast corner of the lot and that yard still existed on the 1983 survey plan of the site. It measures about 2 feet by 6 feet and appears to connect with the yard on lot 1 1/4 (101), discussed below. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lot 1 1/4 (101): This lot had a building filling the front width of the lot, extending back 24 or 25 feet. The foundations were at least 7 feet deep.

The back yard of this irregular lot was never built upon. It was visible in 19th century plans and on the developer's 1983 plan as well. The yard is approximately 12 feet by 20 feet and connects with the small open area on lot 1 discussed above. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lot 1 1/2 (102): The extent and depths of basements of the structures covering this lot cannot be determined.

Block 1327, lot 2: The 4-story building and 1-story extension on this site filled the lot. The foundations were 8 feet 6 inches below grade under the main building and there

were excavated trenches of unknown depth under the extension. No part of this lot was left undeveloped.

Block 1327, lot 3: The 5-story building on this lot had foundations 4 feet below grade at the rear of the building. The 1-story extension behind the main building had foundations of unknown depth. The entire lot was developed at the time of demolition.

Block 1327, lot 3 1/2: This lot had a 5-story building with cellar of unknown depth in front of a 1-story extension with foundations of unknown depth. The yard behind the original building, later covered by the extension, once had a 1 1/2 foot flue at a depth of 4 feet at the western edge of the yard. No part of the lot was undisturbed to at least some depth at the time of demolition.

Block 1327, lot 4: This lot had a 5-story building with an extension in the back. No depths can be determined for the basements. A small yard, about 7 feet by 20 feet, remained apparently undisturbed at the time of construction of the extension and existed at the time of demolition. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lot 43: The 5-story building and 1-story extension behind on this lot had cellars of unknown depths, although

the ceiling of the extension's cellar was approximately even with the curb and extended a full story below grade, about 8 feet, according to visual observation. The entire lot was built upon at the time of demolition.

Block 1327, lot 44: This lot had a building on the front half. It was described as having 18 foot deep foundations. Behind the building was a yard, approximately 50 feet by 25 feet, which apparently had not been built upon in historical times. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lots 44 1/4 and 45: A cellar extended under the two 5-story buildings and the 1-story extension on this lot. However, the depth of the cellar is unknown. The whole lot was built upon in the 19th century.

Block 1327, lot 46: The 5-story building on this lot had a cellar of unknown depth. The 1-story extension behind it had foundations 4 feet deep. All but the back edge of the lot was covered by buildings. An approximately 5-foot deep yard spanned the back of the lot, abutting the yard of lot 44. At the time of demolition, it was covered by concrete. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lot 47: The foundations of the building on the front half of this lot were 15 feet deep. The back

part of the lot had an extension with foundations of unknown depth. The back approximately 5 feet of the lot were a yard abutting on the yard of lot 44. At the time of demolition it was covered by concrete. (See plate 17.)

Block 1327, lot 48: The foundations of the building on the front half of this lot were 17 feet deep. The back part of the lot had an extension with 4-foot deep foundations. The back approximately 5 feet of the lot was a strip of apparently undisturbed land abutting on the yard of lot 44. At the time of demolition it was covered by concrete. (See plate 17.)

In reviewing the above information, it is clear that there are some potentially undisturbed areas of the site: the yards and open spaces on lots 1 1/4 (101), 4, 44, 46, 47, and 48. (See plates 5 and 17.) These areas offer an ideal opportunity to test for remains of Amerindians, with particularly high probability of encountering materials of the Late Woodland phase. Therefore, we recommend that archaeological testing be done in these areas. One five by five foot excavation unit should be placed on the undisturbed yard in lot 1 1/4 (101), one five by five foot excavation unit should be placed on the undisturbed yard in lot 4, and two five by five excavation units should be placed on the adjacent undisturbed yard areas of lots 44, 46,

47, and 48. This testing should allow sufficient exposure to determine if any Amerindian deposits remain undisturbed on the site. As it happens, the areas are both on the historical banks of the stream (lots 44, 46, 47, 48) as well as slightly to the southwest, along the stream's possible earlier course⁴¹ (lots 1 1/4(101) and 4). Considering the project's location within a modern, developed metropolis, this distribution of undisturbed areas and excavation units must be considered optimal in any attempt to recover a dischronic occupational history of the proposed site.

⁴¹See above, p. 7.

PLATES

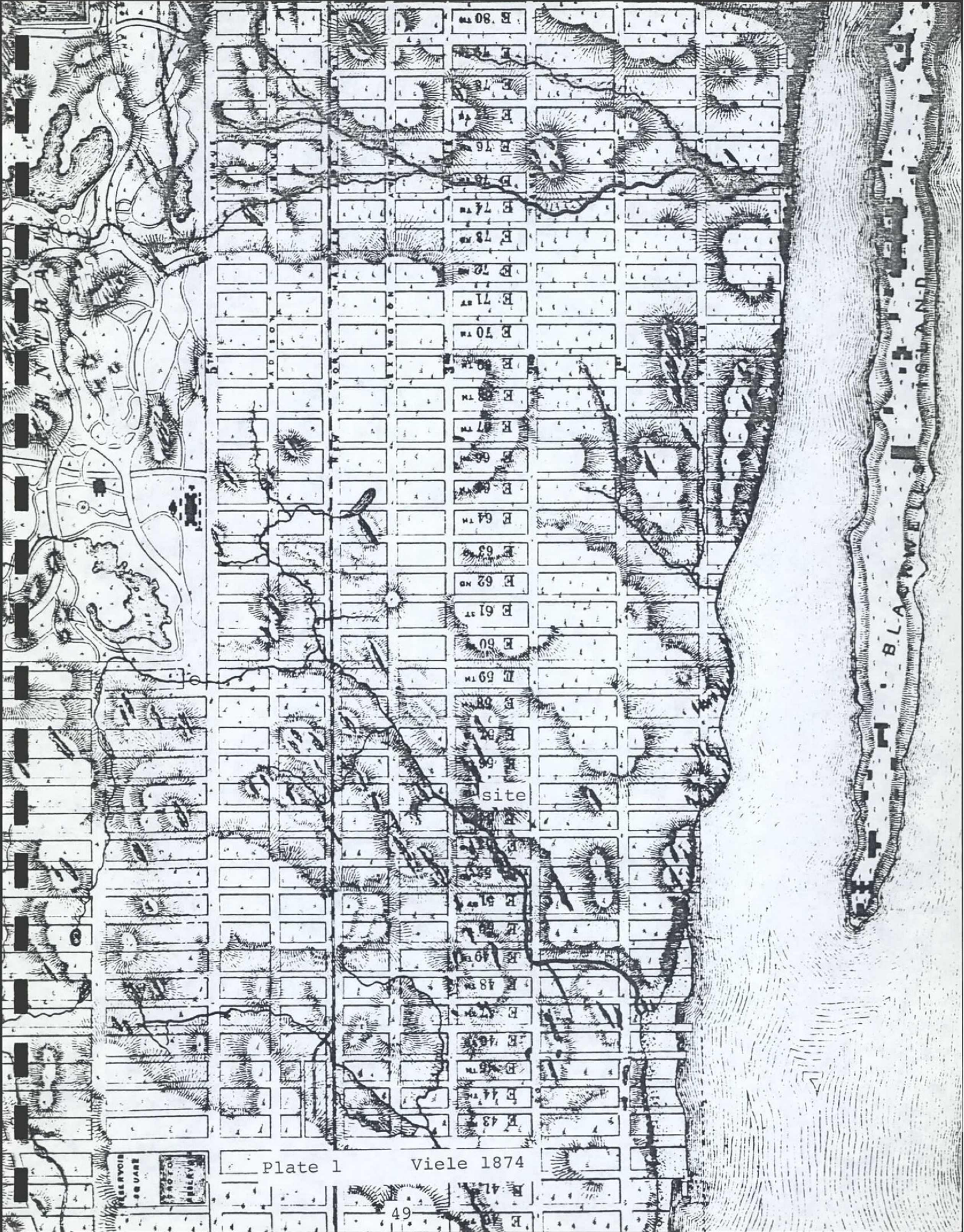
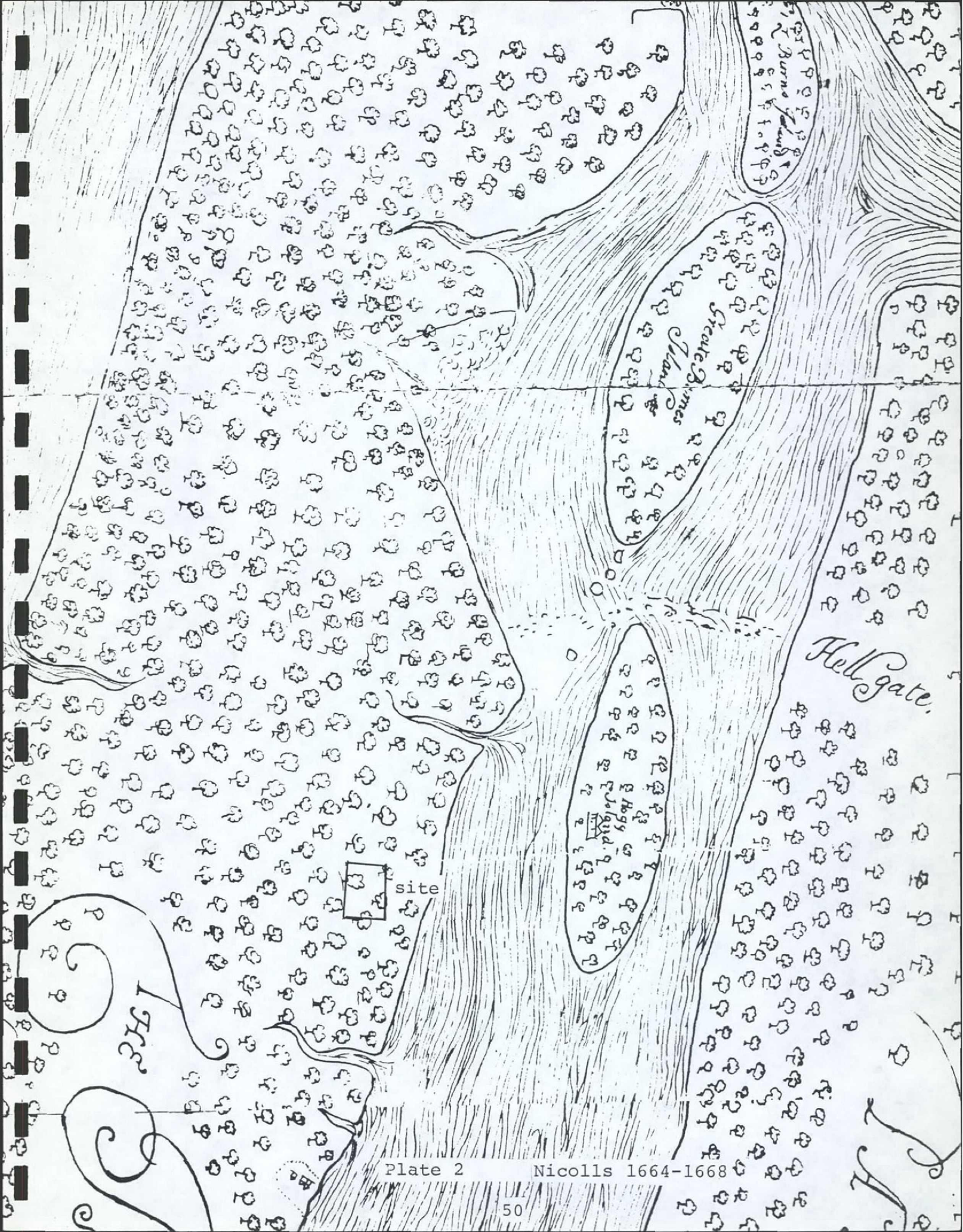
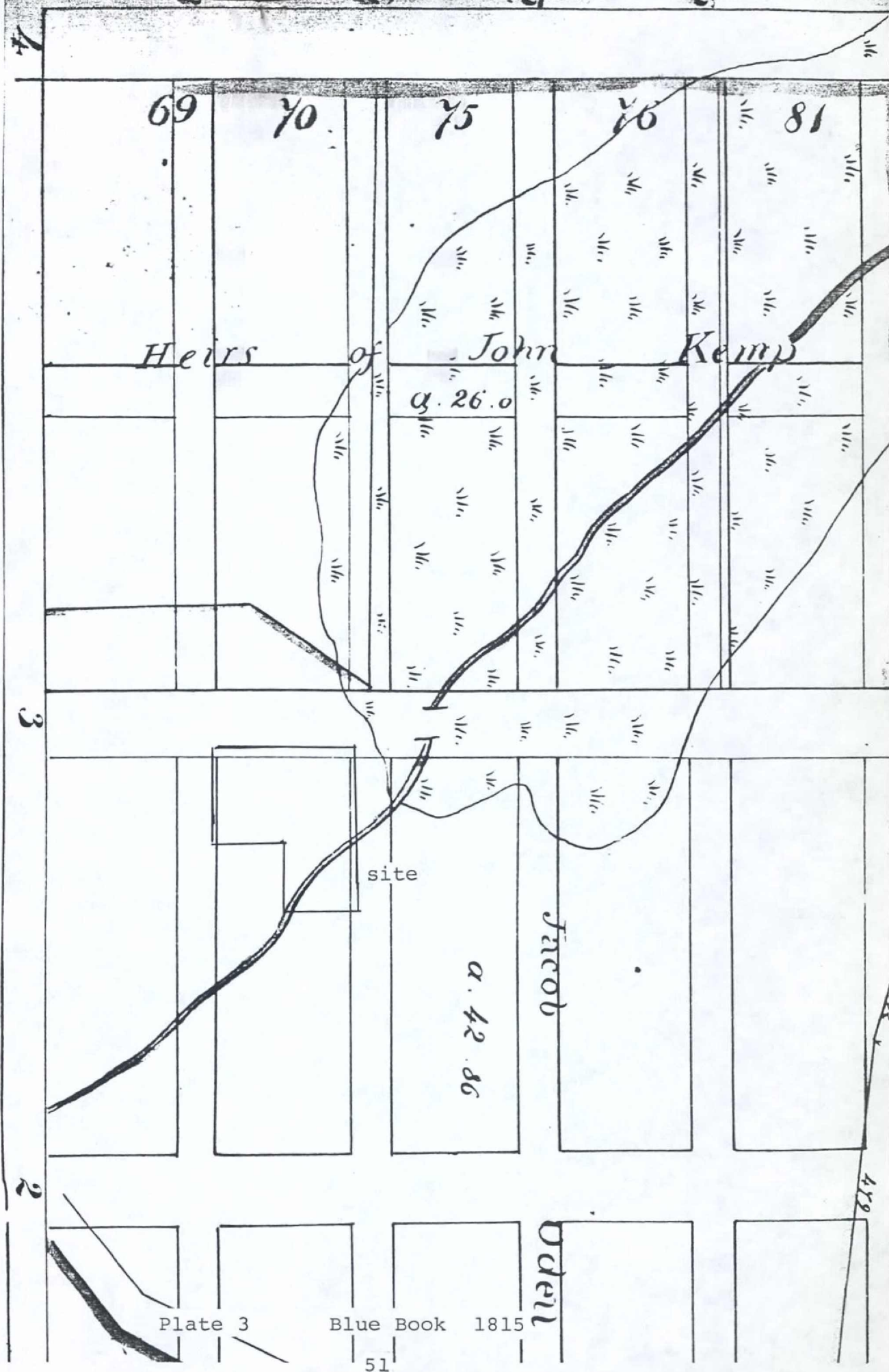


Plate 1

Viele 1874





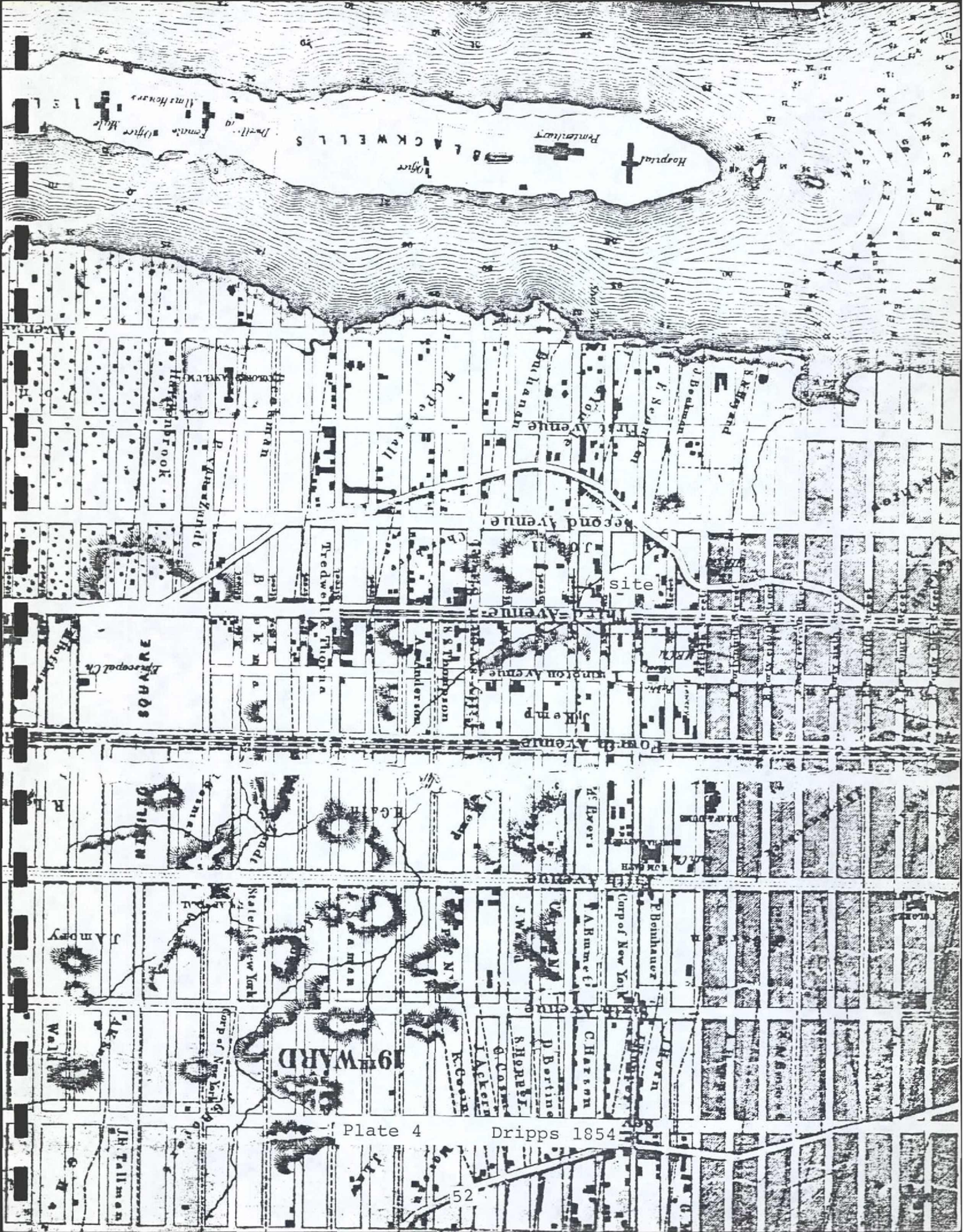
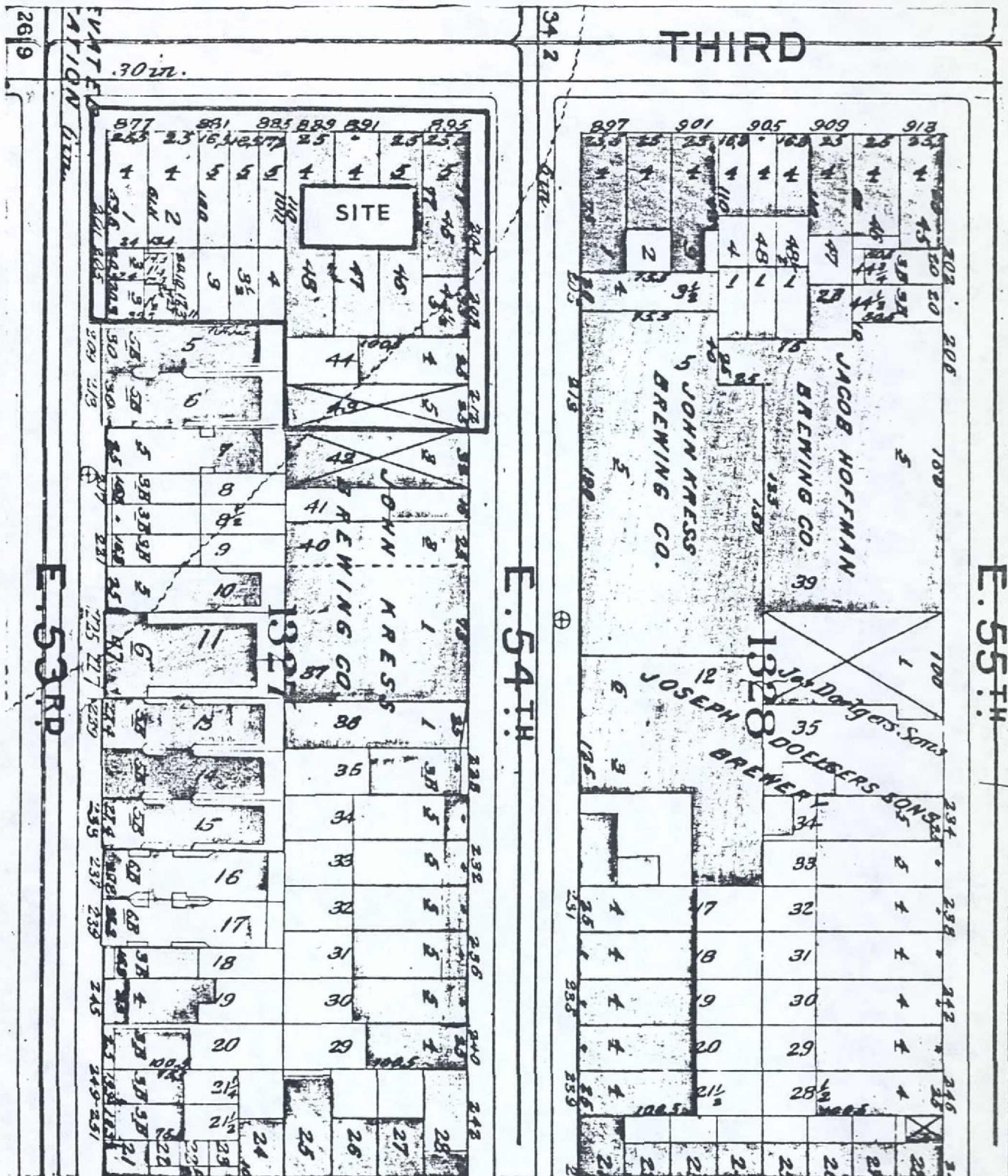
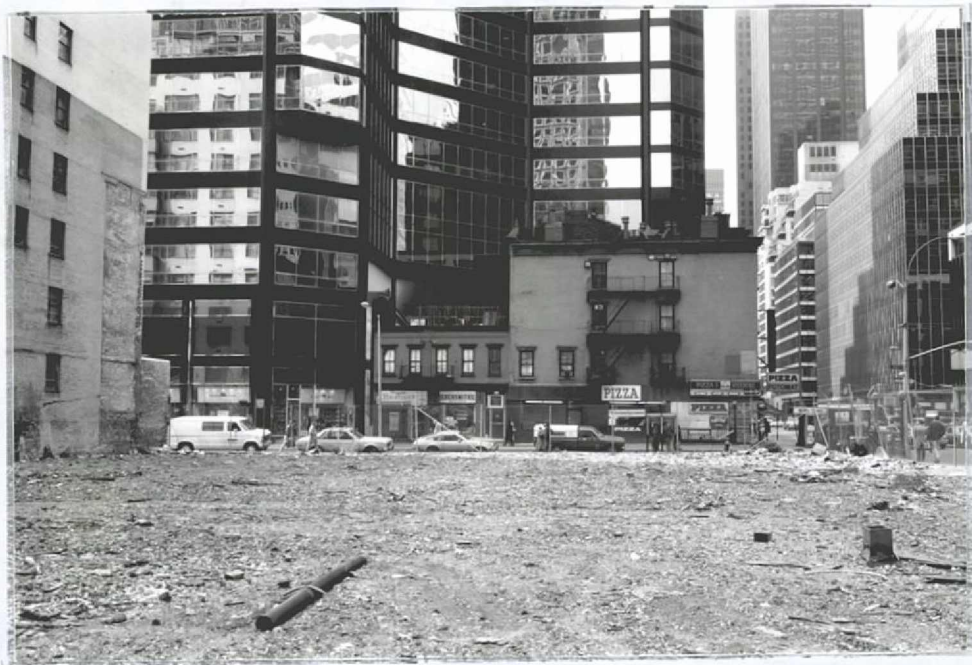
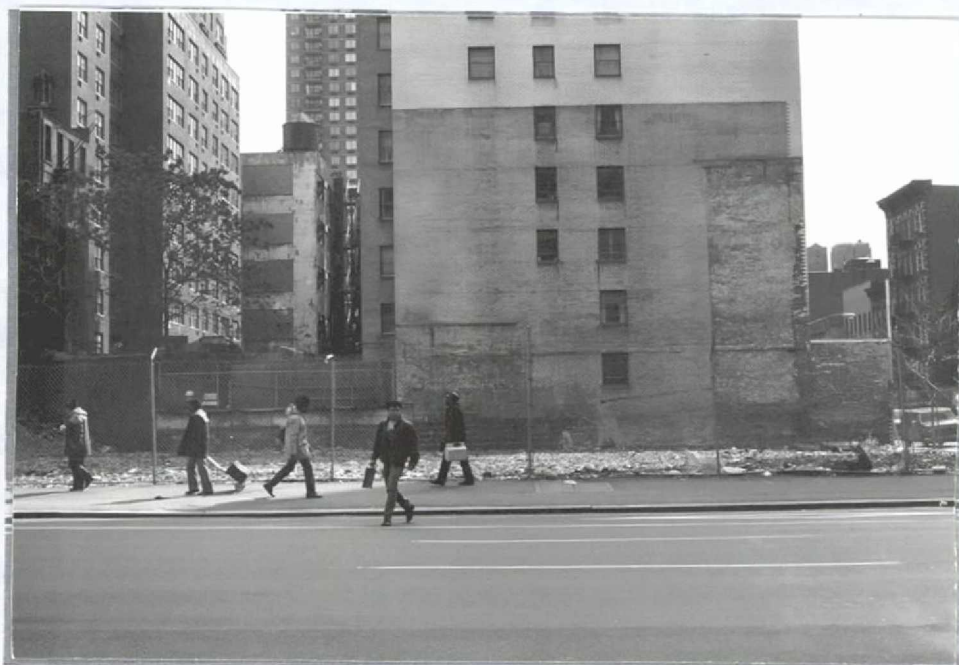


Plate 4 Dripps 1854





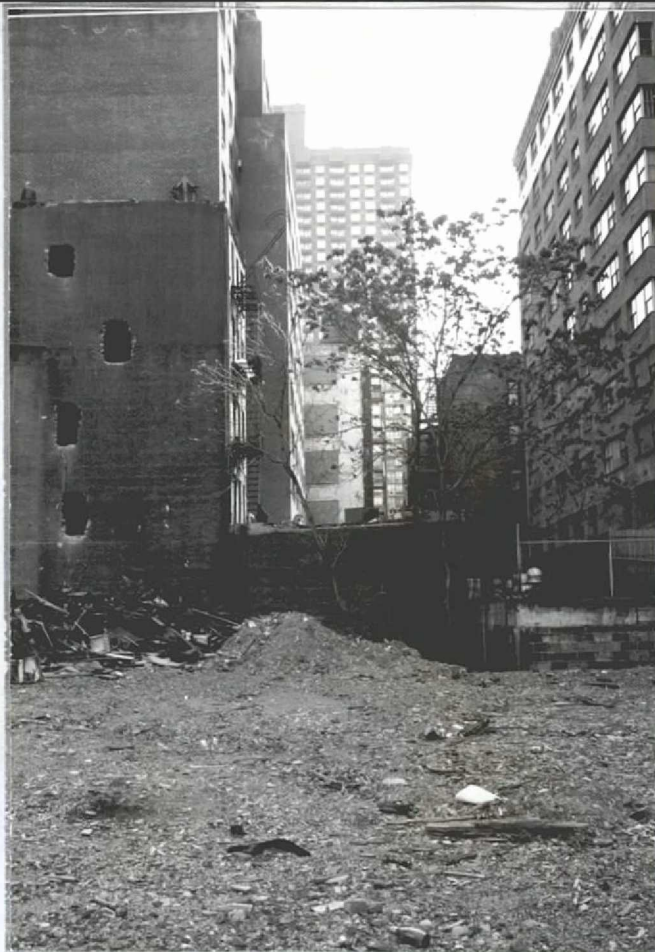
Site, looking south



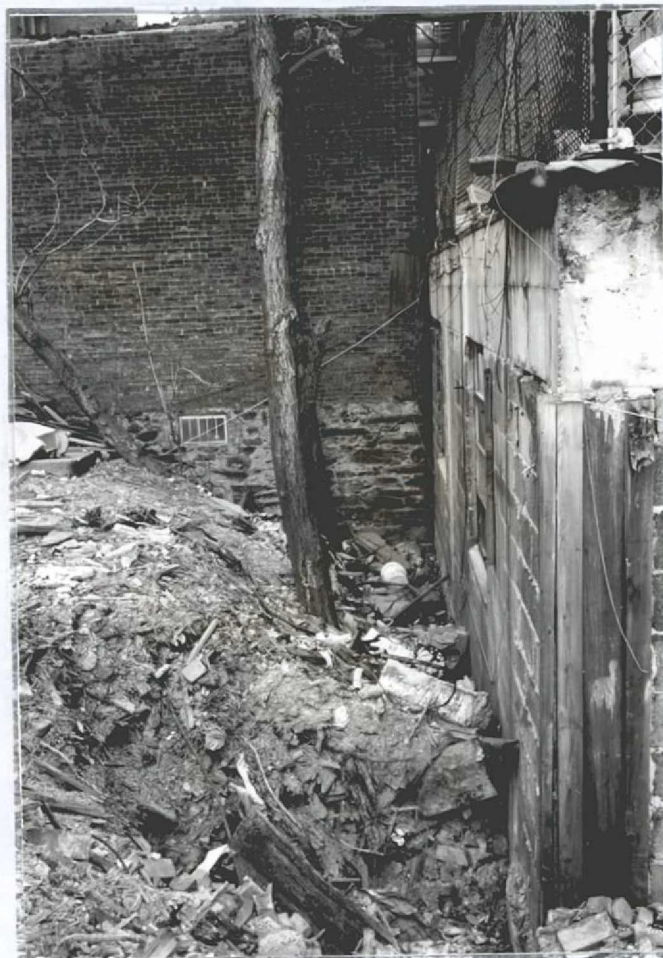
Site, looking west

Plate 6 Site views

PLEASE RETURN TO
LIBRARY
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION



General view, backyard area



Detail, low area at back

Photos by Karen S. Rubinson
March 2, 1984



Facade detail, building on lot 43



View from east, building on lot 43

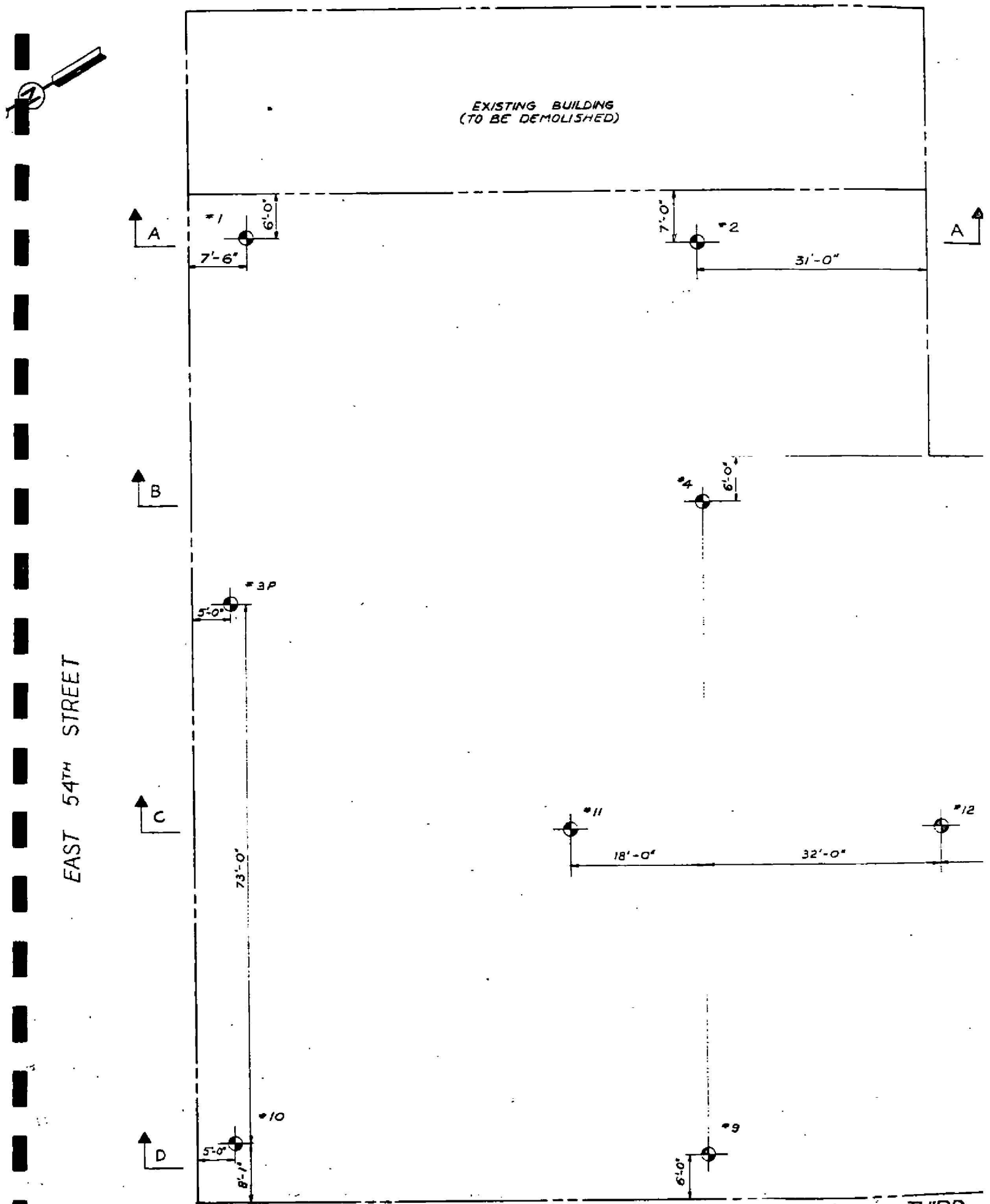
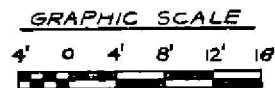
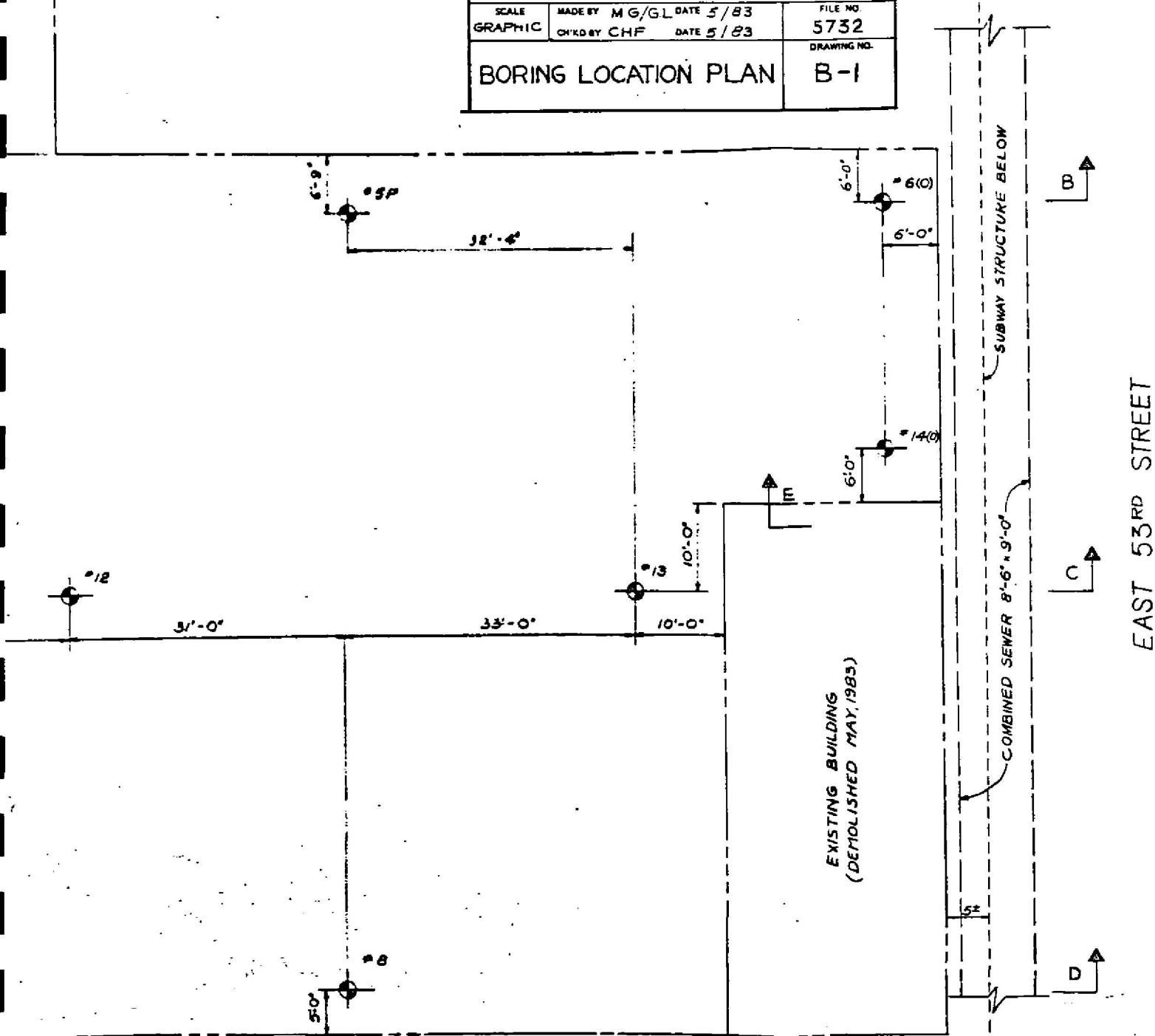


Plate 9A Boring Plan



53 RD AT THIRD		
NEW YORK		NEW YORK
GERALD D. HINES INTERESTS		
NEW YORK		NEW YORK
MUESER · RUTLEDGE · JOHNSTON & DESIMONE		
CONSULTING ENGINEERS		
708 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017		
SCALE GRAPHIC	MADE BY M G/GL DATE 5/83 CHK'D BY CHF DATE 5/83	FILE NO. 5732
BORING LOCATION PLAN		DRAWING NO. B-1



THIRD AVENUE

Plate 9B

Boring Plan

FILE NO. 5732

BORING NO. 1

SURFACE ELEV. 34.1

PROJECT 53rd at Third Project

LOCATION New York, New York

RES. ENGR. Abu Arif

DAILY PROGRESS	SAMPLE			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA	DEPTH	CASING BLOTS	REMARKS
	NO.	DEPTH	BLOWS/6"					
4-26-83. CLOUDY	1030	1D	0.0' 2.0'	7-24 18-13	FILL			Drilled ahead of casing from 0.0' to 40.0'. Lost water from 4.0' to 30.0'.
		2D	5.0' 7.0'	13-13 15-12		5		
		NR	10.0'	4-5		10		
		NR	12.0'	3-2				
		NR	12.0'	Push				
			14.0'					
		3D	15.0'	34-18 8-10		15		Occasional hard drilling from 14.5' to 19.0'.
			17.0'					
						19		
		4D	20.0'	4-7	SAND	20		
			22.0'	7-14				
		5D	25.0'	17-29 20-21		25		
			27.0'					
						29		
		6D	30.0'	0-0	SILT	30		6D, top: washed sample
			32.0'	12-14				
				Top: Med gry & brn cl silt, sm mic f sand, tr red si pkts (ML) Bot: Red-brn mic cl silt, some fine sand (ML)		34		Telescoped 3" casing into 4" casing, 30' to 40'.
		7D	35.0'	20-25	SAND	35		
			37.0'	25-31				
						39.5		
1400						40		Hard drilling at 39.5' (top of rock)
						45		
						50		

FOR DESCRIPTION
OF ROCK CORE,
SEE SHEET NO. 2

BORING No. 1

New York, New York

New York, New York

RES. ENGR. Abu Arif

BORING No. 2

FILE NO. 5732

BORING NO. 3P

SURFACE ELEV. 34.5

PROJECT 53rd at Third Project

LOCATION New York, New York

RES. ENGR. Abu Arif

DAILY PROGRESS	SAMPLE			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA	DEPTH	CASING BLOWS	REMARKS
	NO.	DEPTH	BLOWS/6"					
1415 4-21-83 SUNNY	1D	0.0' 2.0'	5-9 12-15	Concrete fgmts, some fine to coarse sand, tr brick, wood, glass (Fill) (GP)	FILL			Drilled ahead of casing from 0.0 to 15.0'.
	2D	5.0' 7.0'	9-12 18-22	Brick fgmts & fine to coarse sand, some wood, tr concrete (Fill) (SP & GP)		5		
	3D	10.0' 12.0'	41-42 13-18	Brn-gry fine to coarse sand, sm rock fgmts, tr brick, mica, silt (Fill) (SP-SM)		10		
1530 0730 4-22-83, PARTLY SUNNY	4D	15.0' 17.0'	19-13 11-8	Brown silty fine sand, tr coarse sand, gravel, cinders, mica (Fill) (SM)		15		Obstruction from 9.0' to 10.0'.
							75	
							52	
							56	Drilled ahead of casing from 15.0' to 42.0'.
						18.5	58	
	5D	20.0' 22.0'	14-18 13-18	Gray-green silty fine sand, tr medium to coarse sand, mica (SM)	SAND	20	34	
								6D: slightly organic
	6D	25.0' 27.0'	11-14 19-20	Dk gray mic silt & mic fine sand (layered) (ML & SM)	SILT	25		
								Telescoped 3" casing inside of 4" casing from 20.0'-42.0'.
1015	7D	30.0' 32.0'	6-7 11-14	Dk gray clayey silt, trace red silt pockets (ML)	SILT	30		
								Hard drilling at 41.5'. Top of rock at 41.5'.
	8D	35.0' 37.0'	20-27 32-40	Brown mic silty fine to medium sand, tr red silty clay pockets, coarse sand, gravel (SM)	SAND	35		
								FOR DESCRIPTION OF OF ROCK CORE, SEE SHEET NO. 2
	9D	40.0' 40.9'	18-100/5"	Brown slightly mic f-c sand, sm silt, gravel, tr mica (SM)		40		
						41.5		
						45		
						50		

BORING No. 3P

FILE NO. 5732

BORING NO. 11

SURFACE ELEV. 34.4

PROJECT 53rd at Third Project

LOCATION New York, New York

RES. ENGR. Abu Arif

DAILY PROGRESS	SAMPLE			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA	DEPTH	CASING FLOWS	REMARKS
	NO.	DEPTH	BLOWS/6"					
930	1D	0.0' 1.8'	15-17 27-100/3"	Concrete & brick fragments, tr wood, fine to coarse sand (Fill) (GP)	FILL			Lost water below casing
	2D	5.0' 6.3'	43-50 100/3"	Brick fragments (Fill) (GP)		5		
	NR	10.0' 10.2'	100/2"			10		
	3D	14.0' 16.0'	31-20 19-5	Gray rock fragments, some brown silt, fine to medium sand (Fill) (GP-GM)		15 16	93 100	4" Casing to 16.0'
	1C	17.0' 21.0'	Rec=55%	Gray-pink schistose gneiss & pegmatite, tr concrete layers (rock slab wall or footing)	ROCK SLAB WALL	20 21		Hard drilling @16.0' Lost water @ 17.0'
	4D	21.0' 23.0'	32-36 31-17	Gray-green-brown fine to coarse sand, some silt, trace rock fragments, gravel, mica (SM)		24 25	63 44	NW Casing to 25.0' Pulled out 4" casing
	5D	25.0' 27.0'	12-14 13-15	Gray-brown silt, some fine to medium sand, tr mica (ML)	SILT			
	6D	30.0' 32.0'	1-2 3-5	Brown mic silt, some clay, tr fine sand (ML)		30 33		
	7D	35.0' 37.0'	11-14 14-21	Brown mic fine to medium sand, some silt (SM)	SAND	35 40 44 45		Rod chattering @ 38.0'
	8D	40.0' 41.3'	27-21 100/4"	Gray-brown mic fine to coarse sand, some silt, rock fragments, trace gravel (SM)				NW Casing 41.5' Top of rock @ 44.0'
1030				FOR DESCRIPTION OF ROCK CORE, SEE SHEET NO. 2.		50		

BORING No. 11

FILE NO. 5732

BORING NO. 12

SURFACE ELEV. 34.6

53rd at Third Project

PROJECT LOCATION New York, New York

RES. ENGR. Abu Arif

DAILY PROGRESS	SAMPLE			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA	DEPTH	CASING NOTES	REMARKS
	NO.	DEPTH	BLOWS/6"					
THURSDAY, 4-14-83, CLOUDY	1015	1D	0.0' 2.0'	15-25 29-38	FILL			4" casing to 14.0' Hard drilling @13.5'
				Brown fine to coarse sand, some brick & concrete fgmts, tr wood, stone (Fill) (SP)				
		2D	5.0' 7.0'	15-13 11-10		5		
				Gray fine to coarse sand, some brick fgmts, tr silt (Fill)(SP-SM)				
		3D	10.0' 11.5'	29-42 100		10		
				Gray-brn mic fine to coarse sand, sm rock fgmts, tr silt (Fill)(SP-SM)				
		1C	14.0' 19.0'	Rec=48%	ROCK SLAB WALL	13.5 15	OF CASING	
				Gray gneissic quartz mica schist, some concrete layers (rockslab wall or footing)				
						19 20	AHEAD	
		4D	20.5' 22.5'	8-13 15-16	SILT		DRILLED	
				Brown mic silt, trace fine to medium sand (ML)				
		5D	25.0' 27.0'	6-7 8-18		25 26		
				Top: Brn mic silt, tr f-m sa(ML) Bot: Brn mic silty f-m sand (SM)	SAND			
						29 30		
1330						35		
						40		
						45		
						50		

FOR DESCRIPTION OF
ROCK CORE, SEE SHEET
NO. 2.Hard drilling @ 29.0'
NW casing @ 29.0'
Top of rock @ 29.0'

BORING No. 12



East 54th Street from Third Avenue



Third Avenue at 54th Street

Plate 15 Pre-demolition photographs



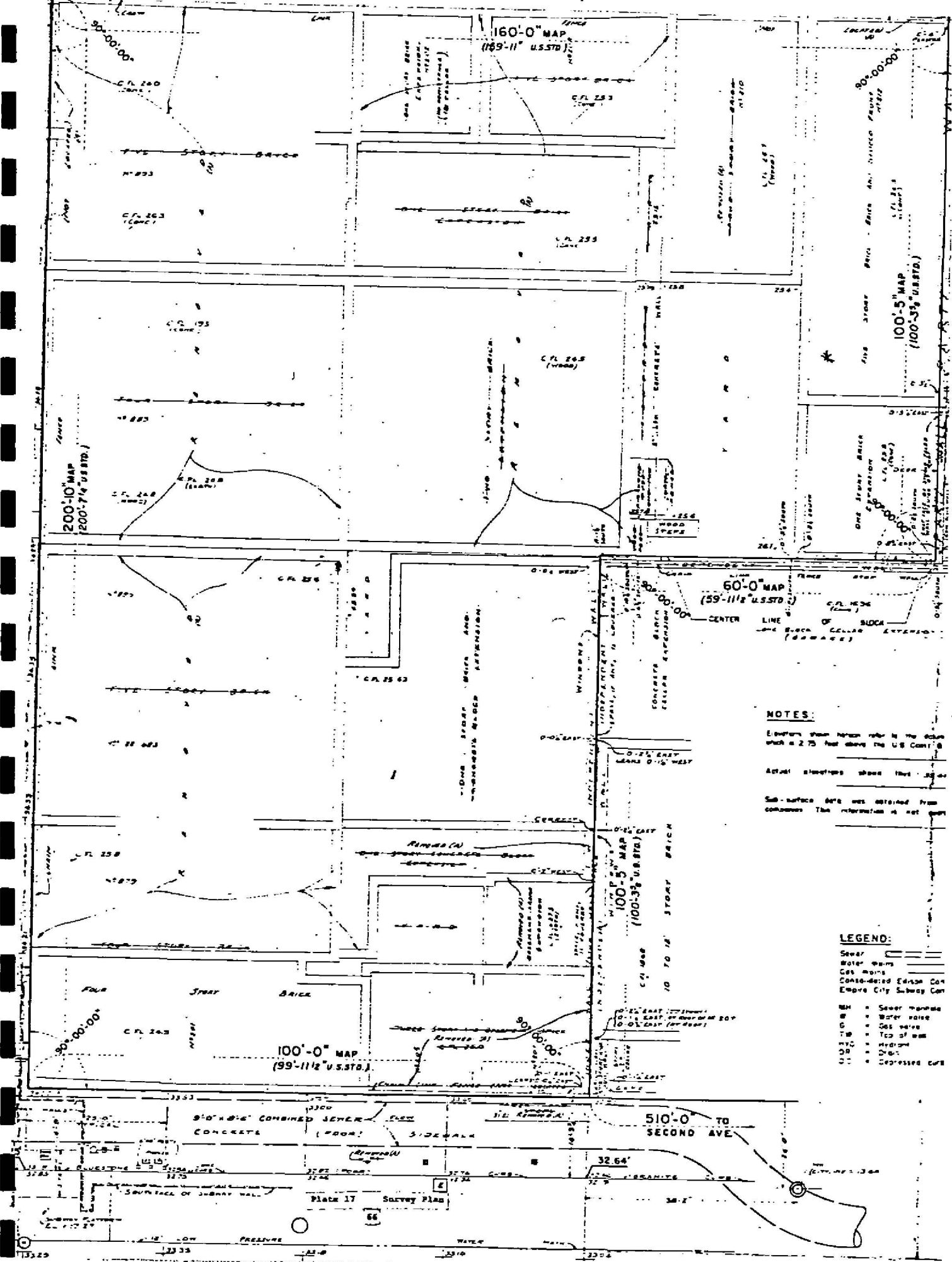
Third Avenue at 53rd Street



East 53rd Street

Plate 16 Pre-demolition photographs

Photos by Cliff Gann
April - October 1981



NOTES:

Elevations shown herein refer to the datum which is 2.75 feet above the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey datum.

Actual elevations shown that 100'-0" to 100'-5" MAP.

Sub-surface data was obtained from continuous. The information is not shown.

LEGEND:

- SEWER
- Water mains
- Gas mains
- Consolidated Edison Co.
- Empire City Subway Co.
- WM = Sewer manhole
- W = Water valve
- G = Gas valve
- TW = Top of wall
- HYC = Hydrant
- DR = Drain
- CT = Depressed curb

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