



**Supplemental Archaeological Assessment**

**Second Avenue Subway:  
63rd Street Station**

**New York, New York**

**Prepared for:**

Metropolitan Transportation Authority  
New York City Transit  
New York, NY

**Prepared by:**

AKRF, Inc.  
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**July 2009**

## **Management Summary**

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**SHPO Project Review Number:** 05PR00975

**Involved Agencies:** Metropolitan Transportation Authority, New York City Transit, and the Federal Transit Administration

**Phase of Survey:** Supplemental Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment

**Project Location:** East 63rd Street between Second and Park Avenues and Third Avenue between East 63rd and East 64th Streets

**Minor Civil Division:** 06101: Manhattan

**County:** New York County

**Location Information:**

    Survey Area Length: Approximately 1200 feet (365.76 meters)

    Survey Area Width: Variable; between approximately 60 feet (18.28 meters) and 470 feet (143.25 meters)

    Number of Acres Surveyed: Approximately 2.6

**USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Central Park

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**Date of Report:** July 2009

**Chapter 1: Introduction .....1**  
    A. Project Overview and Background..... 1  
    B. Previously Analyzed Portions of the 63rd Street APE ..... 1  
    C. Research Goals and Methodology ..... 2  
**Chapter 2: Environmental Context.....3**  
    A. Original Topographical Setting ..... 3  
    B. Soil Profile..... 3  
**Chapter 3: Precontact Archaeological Resources.....6**  
    A. Previous Precontact Archaeological Resources Sensitivity Assessments ..... 6  
**Chapter 4: Historic Period Archaeological Resources .....7**  
    A. Historic Context ..... 7  
    B. Locations of Disturbance for the 63rd Street Station ..... 8  
**Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations .....12**  
    A. Project Site Sensitivity ..... 12  
    B. Recommendations ..... 13  
**References .....14**

**Figures**

**Appendix A: Soil Boring Logs for the 63rd Street Station Provided by MTA NYCT**

## List of Figures

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**Figure 1:** Project Location; USGS Map: Central Park Quadrangle.

**Figure 2:** APE Location, 63rd Street Station; Sanborn Map 2007.

**Figure 3:** *Topographical Map of the City of New York*; E. Viele, 1865.

**Figure 4:** British Headquarters Map, ca. 1782.

**Figure 5:** “The Commissioners’ Plan;” W. Bridges, 1811.

**Figure 6:** *Map of That Part of the City and County of New York North of 50th Street*; M. Dripps, 1851.

**Figure 7:** *Atlas of New York City*; G.W. Bromley, 1891.

## A. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), in cooperation with New York City Transit (NYCT), is planning to construct the 63rd Street Station of the Second Avenue Subway (see Figure 1). This Supplemental Archaeological Assessment to the *Second Avenue Subway Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment* (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 2003a) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Second Avenue Subway project's Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), MTA NYCT, and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), executed April 8, 2004. The PA sets forth the steps to be followed for "any changes to the project that introduce new project elements that would involve subsurface construction and for which the effects of such construction have not yet been analyzed." For these areas, archaeological investigation should be conducted in consultation with the SHPO and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

FTA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Second Avenue Subway project on July 8, 2004. The ROD was issued based on the findings presented in the *Second Avenue Subway Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f) and 6(f) Evaluation* (FEIS; AKRF April 2004), which examined the potential impacts of the 8.5-mile-long Second Avenue Subway from East 125th Street in Harlem to Hanover Square in Lower Manhattan. The FEIS identified the environmental impacts of the Second Avenue Subway during its construction and the permanent impacts once the subway is operational. It also identified mitigation measures to alleviate the identified impacts. The assessment of the Second Avenue Subway's proposed alignment, ancillary facilities, stations, and station entrances presented in the FEIS was based on conceptual and preliminary engineering. As part of the FEIS, the aforementioned Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of the Second Avenue Subway and several addenda were prepared by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) in March 2003.

In the vicinity of the 63rd Street Station, the APE analyzed in HPI's 2003 Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment included the streetbed of Second Avenue from western building line to eastern building line. An addendum to the Phase 1A completed in June 2003 analyzed the location of the "63rd Street Curve," which included the streetbed of East 63rd Street and a portion of East 64th Street between Second and Third Avenues as well as portions of Blocks 1418 and 1419 (HPI 2003b).

Plans for station entrances and ancillary facilities were not finalized at the time of the completion of the FEIS and at that time no evaluation was conducted for any of those areas or for utility relocations west of Third Avenue. Since that time, however, the design for the 63rd Street Station has advanced considerably and includes areas of potential disturbance located outside the APEs analyzed in the FEIS. Therefore, consistent with the requirements of the PA, this assessment was prepared to evaluate the potential for impacts to archaeological resources in the new APE for the 63rd Street Station.

The 63rd Street/Lexington Avenue Station is already constructed and in operation. The station is situated beneath 63rd Street, extending from the west side of Park Avenue to the east side of Third Avenue and is currently used by the F line. The Second Avenue Subway will share this station with the F line. To accommodate usage as part of the Second Avenue Subway, ventilation systems and new station entrances will be constructed and utilities installed or relocated.

This Supplemental Archaeological Assessment of the 63rd Street Station analyzes the archaeological sensitivity of all of the areas of planned construction including station entrances and ancillary facilities and utility installation/relocation within streetbeds (see Figure 2). The majority of the APE is located immediately to the west of the APE analyzed in the 2003 Phase 1A study. However, utility installation/relocation is proposed in an approximately 150-foot portion of East 63rd Street east of Third Avenue. The streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues, including the 150-foot section included within the current APE, was among the areas

analyzed for archaeological sensitivity in the 2003 Phase 1A study. Because new data have been obtained from soil borings taken after the 2003 Phase 1A was completed, the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues was reevaluated as part of the present study.

The APE for the 63rd Street Station for the purposes of this archaeological assessment includes the following:

- An ancillary facility at 124 East 63rd Street, on the southern side of the street between Lexington and Park Avenues;
- An ancillary facility 169 East 63rd Street, within an existing paved public plaza on the north side of the street between Third and Lexington Avenues;
- An entrance at the southeast corner of East 63rd Street and Third Avenue;
- A new stairwell and expansion of the station within the streetbed of Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets; and
- Utility installations and relocations within the streetbed of Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets and in the streetbed of East 63rd Street east and west of Third Avenue (including sidewalks). Utility relocation/installation is only expected to occur in a 150 foot-long section of the streetbed immediately east of the eastern line of Third Avenue, though the entire streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues has been conservatively included within the APE.

## **B. PREVIOUSLY ANALYZED PORTIONS OF THE 63RD STREET APE**

A supplement to HPI's 2003 Phase 1A study completed in June 2003 and entitled "Section 7.13, East 63rd Street Curve Site" analyzed a portion of the 63rd Street Station APE. Among other locations adjacent to the 63rd Street Station APE, the supplemental study investigated the archaeological sensitivity of the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues. The supplement showed that while no structures had ever been present within the modern streetbed, the road was located in the vicinity of an 18th century farmhouse depicted on B.F. Stevens' facsimile of the 1782 British Headquarters map (published in 1900).

The assessment concluded that while no structures were ever situated within the roadbed itself, the majority of the street (an approximately 500 foot-long area west of the location of the former Post Road) was sensitive for historic period archaeological resources associated with an 18th century farmhouse that is depicted to the north of the street on the 1782 British Headquarters Map. B.F. Stevens' facsimile of the map depicts a property line around the farmstead, indicating that the property extended partially into the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues. Although the farmhouse itself was not located within the street, HPI determined that there was a moderate possibility that shaft features associated with the property may have been located within East 63rd Street. These resources were determined to be located between the ground surface and a depth of 8 feet below grade.

In addition, because of the lack of development in the area and the presence of potentially intact soils seen in soil borings from an adjacent block, HPI also determined that the entire length of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues was moderately sensitive for precontact archaeological resources. HPI determined that these precontact resources were likely to be located between the ground surface and a depth of up to 13 feet.

## **C. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODOLOGY**

The goal of this Supplemental Archaeological Assessment is to determine the likelihood that potential archaeological resources have survived in the portions of the APE not evaluated in previous archaeological assessments. The study has been designed to satisfy the requirements of SHPO (2005) and LPC (2002) and it follows the guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC, 1994). The study documents the history of the APE as well as its potential to yield archaeological resources dating to both the precontact and historic periods.

In order to determine the extent to which archaeological resources within the APE may have been disturbed, numerous primary and secondary sources were examined. Cultural resources assessments of the APE and vicinity were reviewed including the 2003 Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment. In addition, historic maps and atlases were examined to determine a chronology for the development of the APE. Soil boring records (including soil borings analyzed for the FEIS and others that were completed after the FEIS was published) were reviewed to create a soil profile for the APE which could be used to assess its archaeological sensitivity. Finally, local histories, historic newspapers, and historic photographs were also reviewed as necessary.

### A. ORIGINAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

Viele's 1865 map (Figure 3) shows that the eastern portion of the 63rd Street station was originally flat meadowland, while the western portion, between Lexington and Park Avenues, was interrupted by hills. A large marsh-bordered stream ran to the north and west of the station, but does not appear to have entered the APE.

Several historic atlases from the mid- and late 19th century include information regarding the elevations of street intersections in the vicinity of the 72nd and 86th Street stations. A summary of the street elevation changes as depicted on three maps (dating to 1850, 1885, and 2007) is presented in Table 1, below. George Hayward's circa 1850 map, *Profile of the Twelve Avenues in the City of New York from 24th to 161st Streets Shewing (sic) the Elevations at the Streets*, shows that the elevation of some of the streets in the vicinity of the APE have been modified very little since the mid-19th century. Some slight changes in elevation occurred in the mid- to late-19th century although elevations have remained nearly constant between 1885 and the present day. The landscape modification that occurred between 1850 and 1885 was likely due to the cutting of streets, leveling of hills, and filling of streams and marshes in preparation for the neighborhood's residential development (discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4).

**Table 1**  
**Street Elevation Changes Over Time**

Intersection	1850 Hayward	1885 Robinson and Pidgeon	2007 Sanborn
East 62nd Street & Second Avenue	65.2	61.1	Not given
East 62nd Street & Third Avenue	59.4	58.2	58.3
East 62nd Street & Lexington Avenue	Not given	48.2	48.2
East 62nd Street & Park Avenue	47.5	50.4	50.4
East 63rd Street & Second Avenue	62.1	59.3	59.3
East 63rd Street & Third Avenue	60.2	60.3	60.3
East 63rd Street & Lexington Avenue	Not given	50.2	50.2
East 63rd Street & Park Avenue	48.6	51.65	51.8
East 64th Street & Second Avenue	49.4	56.8	56.8
East 64th Street & Third Avenue	65	62.6	62.6
East 64th Street & Lexington Avenue	Not given	52	52
East 64th Street & Park Avenue	48.7	52.8	52.9

**Notes:** The 1850 Hayward map was partially illegible and some elevation data was partially obscured; this table attempts to transcribe the data accurately but there may be some errors. In addition, none of the maps included above indicate the datum from which the elevation was measured with the exception of the 1885 Robinson atlas, which presents elevations "above high tide." Therefore, it is assumed that all measurements are with respect to sea level.

### B. SOIL PROFILE

For the purposes of this study, numerous soil borings logs within and adjacent to the APE were provided by MTA NYCT. The borings were taken at various times between 1969 and 1975 and 2002 and 2009 and were located within the sidewalks lining the northern and southern sides of East 63rd Street between Second and Park Avenues and on the eastern and western sides of Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets. Location maps and soil boring logs can be found in Appendix A.

#### *THIRD AVENUE BETWEEN EAST 62ND AND EAST 64TH STREETS*

Six soil borings were located within or immediately adjacent to the streetbed of Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets. Five of these borings, all of which were taken between 1969 and 1975, identified a layer of fill immediately below the surface of the streetbed that ranged in thickness from 8 to 15 feet. Below the level of fill,

each boring also identified layers of sand, silt, and/or clay between the fill and bedrock. Bedrock was encountered between 14 and 25 feet in those locations. A fifth boring, located at the northeast corner of East 63rd Street and Third Avenue was recorded in 1974 and indicated the presence of 14 feet of silt between the street surface and bedrock with no fill layers present. The final boring located in this area, taken in 2009 (the only one that post-dates the construction of the existing subway station), showed only a 15-foot layer of fill located directly over bedrock.

**EAST 63RD STREET BETWEEN THIRD AND PARK AVENUES**

All of the borings located within East 63rd Street between Park and Lexington Avenues showed that only fill levels—ranging from 4 to 7 feet in thickness—were present over layers of decomposing rock and/or bedrock. The existing subway station is located in this area, and these fill levels are consistent with the extensive disturbance generated during the station’s construction. Between Third and Lexington Avenues, borings at the western end of the street also indicated the presence of only fill (6 to 14 feet) above the bedrock. However, borings taken within the streetbed east of Lexington Avenue show the presence of a 4 to 15-foot layer of fill, followed by a layer of sand, silt, and/or clay, and finally bedrock at depths ranging between 6.5 and 23 feet below the surface. However, these sediments are also located above the existing subway station which documentary evidence suggests was constructed through cut-and-cover construction (discussed in greater detail below). Therefore, any natural sediments in this area are likely to be confined to the sidewalks (where the borings were located) as the soils in this portion of the streetbed would have been extensively disturbed during the construction of the existing subway station.

**EAST 63RD STREET BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES**

This portion of the streetbed was previously analyzed in HPI’s 2003 Phase 1A study. However, at that time, no soil boring data was available for this portion of the APE with the exception of two borings taken in 1935 near East 63rd Street’s intersections with Second and Third Avenues. These borings indicated the presence of 8 to 10 feet of fill within the streetbed above natural sediments including sand and silty sand. Bedrock was identified at approximately 19 to 20 feet below ground surface. Newly available soil boring data provide a great deal more information about the soil profile in this portion of the APE. All of the soil borings in this section of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues are summarized in Table 2, below.

**Table 2**  
**Summary of Soil Borings for East 63rd Street Between Second and Third Avenues**

Boring Number	Year	Location		Within Area of Expected Utility Work?	Summary of Soil Profile*
		Sidewalk of E. 63rd Street	Distance East of Third Avenue (feet)		
16	1969	South	6	Yes	0-9' Fill 9'-25' Sandy Silty Clay 25'- Rock
B63-8	2009	South	54	Yes	0-10' Fill 10'-20' Sand 20'- Rock
63X-13	1971	North	108	Yes	0-18' Fill 18'- Rock
5-20	1974	South	120	Yes	0-4' Fill 4-8' Clay 8'-14' Clayey Silt 14'- Rock
5-21	1974	North	174	No	0-9' Fill 9'-18' Sand 18'- Rock
17	1969	North	228	No	0-2' Fill 2'-5- Sand and Clay 5'-12' Sand 12'- Rock
B63-6	2005	North	264	No	0-6' Fill 6'-18.5' Sand/Gravel/Silt 18.5'- Rock
5-22	1974	South	318	No	0-16' Fill 16'- Rock

**Table 2 (continued)**

**Summary of Soil Borings for East 63rd Street Between Second and Third Avenues**

Boring Number	Year	Location		Within Area of Expected Utility Work?	Summary of Soil Profile*
		Sidewalk of E. 63rd Street	Distance East of Third Avenue (feet)		
18	1969	South	372	No	0-16' Fill 16'- Rock
63F-1	1975	North	372	No	0-8' Fill 8'- Rock
5-23	1974	North	408	No	0-9' Fill 9'-14' Sandy Clay 14'- Rock
63F-2	1975	South	434	No	0-14' Fill 14'- Rock
5-24	1974	South	450	No	0-14' Sand 14'- Rock
63F-3	1975	North	474	No	0-10' Fill 10'- Rock
63F-4	1975	South	492	No	0-6' Fill 6'- Rock
63F-5	1975	North	558	No	0-3' Fill 3'- Rock
<b>Notes:</b> *These are general summaries only, for detailed descriptions of soil types (including color, texture, inclusions, etc.) see soil borings logs in Appendix A. Bedrock or decomposing bedrock identified in soil borings is referred to in this table as "rock."					
<b>Sources:</b> See Appendix A for original boring records provided by MTA NYCT.					

Many of the ca. 1969-1975 borings located within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues—most of which were located at the extreme eastern and western ends of the block—indicated that by that time only layers of fill were present between the street surface and the underlying bedrock throughout portions of the APE. Other borings, however, showed that other sediments including silt, sand, and/or clay were present between the fill and the bedrock.

Two recent borings were located in this area. The first, taken in 2009, was located on the southern side of East 63rd Street approximately 54 feet east of Third Avenue. This boring indicated the presence of 10 feet of fill below the street surface, followed by a 10-foot layer of sand (which could have been used as a filling material) and then bedrock. The second boring dates to 2005 and was taken within the northern sidewalk of East 63rd Street approximately 264 feet east of Third Avenue. That boring identified a 6-foot layer of fill above a 12.5-foot layer of sand, gravel, and silt. Bedrock was identified at a depth of 18.5 feet below grade.

While the existing subway tunnel passes below this portion of the street, it was constructed with a tunnel boring machine, rather than by the cut-and-cover method that was used to build the existing 63rd Street Station (HPI 2003b). Therefore, this portion of the streetbed would have experienced less disturbance as a result of subway construction activities, although soil borings indicate that there has been some disturbance to the area, likely as the result of road construction and maintenance and utility installation.

**A. PREVIOUS PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE APE**

The precontact sensitivity of project sites in New York City is generally evaluated by the presence of level slopes, water courses, well-drained soils, and close proximity to previously identified precontact archaeological sites. HPI's 2003 Phase 1A and its various addenda included an analysis of soil borings, historic maps, previously identified Native American archaeological sites, and other documentary evidence which could indicate if the project site was sensitive for precontact archaeological resources. The Phase 1A noted that a Native American trail known as *Wickquasgeck*, ran in the vicinity of the project site and crossed Second Avenue near East 62nd Street. In addition, one previously identified archaeological site was located in the immediate vicinity of the APE. The site (NYSM #4061) involved "traces of occupation" between East 61st and East 63rd Streets along the shore (Parker 1922). As seen on the Viele map, the area where precontact archaeological resources were identified was in proximity to level high ground and a stream.

The 2003 Phase 1A and its addenda concluded that there were several locations in the vicinity of the APE that would have been appealing to Native Americans as habitation or resources exploitation sites. Because soil borings in the vicinity of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues (but not within the streetbed itself) indicated that intact soil levels may have been present beneath layers of fill in the area, the 2003 Phase 1A identified large areas of precontact archaeological sensitivity near the 63rd Street Station. Among the locations identified as sensitive for precontact resources was the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues. The addendum to the Phase 1A stated that precontact resources in this area were likely to be found between the ground surface and a depth of 13 feet.

## A. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Despite its large population during the historic period, the urban center of New York City was largely restricted to the southern end of Manhattan until the mid-19th century. Before that time, most of the northern portion of the island was occupied by large tracts of saltwater marshes, hills, uncultivated meadows, and farmland. The 1865 Viele map (Figure 3) shows that the location of the 63rd Street station was in an area that was originally occupied by both hills and meadow and was adjacent to a large stream.

Throughout the early colonial period, the British and Dutch governments conveyed land to settlers in large parcels. However, the APE was located within lands that were instead reserved as Common Lands that were granted to the City of New York by the Dongan Charter in 1686 (Stokes 1968). These lands were divided and sold by the City of New York in the early 19th century. To the north of the APE, between approximately East 65th and East 69th Streets and Third and Park Avenues, was a small parcel of land known as the “Dove Lots.” The Dove Lots were named after the Dove Tavern (also called “The Sign of the Dove”), a late 18th century tavern that was located near the modern intersection of Third Avenue and East 66th Street (Kelby 1893). During the Revolutionary War, the Dove Lots were used as an artillery park and camp by the British Army (Johnston 1914). The British Royal Artillery was camped just below modern East 70th Street, near what are now the grounds of Hunter College (ibid). This camp adjacent to the Dove Tavern is famously known as the site where Captain Nathan Hale—a spy for the American Army who was captured by the British and hung for treason—was executed in 1776 and where he allegedly said the last words, “I regret that I have but one life to give my country.” Hale’s body was never found, but it is believed that he was buried nearby, possibly within the grounds of Hunter College (Kelby 1893). The Dove Tavern stood to the east of the project site until circa 1798 (Stokes 1968).

The 1782 British Headquarters Map (Figure 4) shows that the APE itself was undeveloped, with the exception of two structures were located to the northeast along the former Boston Post Road: the Dove Tavern and a farmhouse. The Post Road is also depicted on Bridges’ 1811 map of Manhattan (Figure 5), which shows that in the vicinity of the APE, the Post Road ran northwest-southeast from the intersection of modern East 62nd Street and Second Avenue to the intersection of modern East 66th Street and Third Avenue. The fifth milestone of the road was located near the intersection of East 63rd Street and Second Avenue.

The farmhouse depicted on the British Headquarters map appears to be represented on the 1811 Bridges map alongside an additional unidentified structure. The two structures are depicted on the 1811 map within the streetbed of East 64th Street between Second and Third Avenues, east of the former Post Road. These structures were located on what was formerly the farm of Abraham and William K. Beekman, which included the majority of the APE. The Beekman brothers owned property to the east of the APE on the eastern side of the Post Road. They purchased the portion of their farm west of the Post Road (including the majority of the APE) in 1801, when the City of New York began to dispose of city-owned common lands as the population began its slow northward expansion (Stokes 1968). The western boundary of the Beekman farm was the eastern line of modern Park Avenue and the southern boundary was located between East 62nd and East 63rd Streets. This farm line is reflected in the irregular shape of the lots within Block 1397, bounded by East 62nd and East 63rd Streets and Third and Park Avenues.

South of the Beekman farm was the farm of Peter Praa Van Zandt. Van Zandt’s father, also named Peter, had been granted farmland to the east of the APE in the 18th century and was accused by the city government of encroaching on the common lands. Therefore, the ownership of a portion of his farm in the vicinity of Third Avenue was disputed, with both the elder Van Zandt and the City of New York claiming ownership. The matter was resolved circa 1771 and the disputed lands were given to Peter Praa Van Zandt. Then in 1801, on the same day that the Beekmans purchased their property, Van Zandt purchased a portion of the common lands adjacent to his property. This land extended as far west as Park Avenue and a farmhouse was constructed on the property near the northwest corner of East 60th Street and Second Avenue (Stokes 1968).

With the exception of the farmhouse depicted to the northeast of the APE on the ca. 1782 British Headquarters Map (Figure 4) and the 1811 Bridges map (Figure 5), no early 19th century maps, including the 1820 Randel, and 1836 Colton maps, depict any structures in the immediate vicinity of the APE. The 1836 map shows that the Post Road was still present even though both Third and Park Avenues had already been cut through. At that time, East 63rd Street had not yet been constructed and was instead lined with hills, which were partially leveled to accommodate the Harlem Railroad which had been established along Park Avenue.

By the mid-19th century, however, the population of New York began to move northward and neighborhoods began to develop in the Upper East Side. Much of the development was brought about by the Tammany political machine and was heavily influenced by William Tweed, who at that time was the commissioner of the Department of Public Works (Burrows and Wallace 1999). The majority of development was located between Third and Fifth Avenues and East 59th and East 110th Streets because this area was “easy to grade, dig up, and build upon” (ibid: 929). Industrial development shifted east toward the river while crews of workers constructed streets and laid down sewer, water, and gas lines for the homes that were to be developed there (ibid). The growth of these neighborhoods was also due to the establishment of train lines along Second, Third, and Park Avenues, which allowed individuals to work in Manhattan’s downtown commercial center while living in residential districts uptown.

The Dripps map of 1851 (Figure 6) shows that while uptown neighborhoods like Yorkville, north of the 63rd Street Station, had grown substantially by the mid-19th century, only a handful of structures had been erected within the blocks adjacent to the APE, although none were located within it. The Perris atlas of 1862 and the Dripps map of 1867 show that the APE continued to remain vacant well into the 19th century. The lots along East 63rd Street between Third and Park Avenues were not depicted as substantially developed until the publication of the 1879 Bromley atlas. By that time, the map shows, water (and likely sewer) lines were already present in the streetbed of East 63rd Street.

The vicinity of the 63rd Street Station has remained a developed neighborhood since the late-19th century and many of the buildings constructed at that time continue to stand there to this day. Little change came to the neighborhood until 1976, at which time the existing subway station within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Third and Park Avenues was constructed to link Manhattan and Queens via the IND (now F) line. The station was constructed via the cut-and-cover method, which resulted in the “tearing up [of] almost all of 63d Street from Park Avenue to Third Avenue” (*New York Times* 5/18/1976). Additional construction was done with tunneling machines to cut through the bedrock below the streetbed (*New York Times* 9/24/1976). The construction of the station was opposed by the residents, who stood inside test pits in protest of the construction and who hired private security guards to prevent workers from arriving at the site (*New York Times* 5/13/1976). Eventually, a judge ruled that the construction of the station, which was expected to take at least four years, commence and the excavation of the streetbed of East 63rd Street was begun (Solochek 1976). The entrances to the station were planned at Lexington and Third Avenues and additional staircases were constructed in anticipation of the eventual link between this station and the Second Avenue Subway. Those staircases were never used, however, but will be opened up to the public as part of the Second Avenue Subway project.

## **B. LOCATIONS OF DISTURBANCE FOR THE 63RD STREET STATION APE**

There are several locations where new excavation will be required in order to connect the new Second Avenue Subway line with the existing 63rd Street Station. A summary of the archaeological sensitivity of these locations is provided below.

### **ANCILLARY FACILITY 1:**

The construction of Ancillary Facility 1 will involve the installation of an air vent shaft within an existing parking garage at 124 East 63rd Street (Block 1397, Lot 61 [part]). Current Sanborn maps identify this structure as a 4-story garage with a basement and buried gasoline tanks. As stated earlier, in the early 19th century, East 63rd Street had not yet been constructed and the APE was covered with hills. The 1851 Dripps map (Figure 6) suggests that the hills in this area had been leveled although no structures had been erected within the block by that time. The 1862 Perris atlas shows that several small wood frame structures had been erected in the southern half of the block, although the APE remained vacant.

The 1879 Bromley atlas is the first to depict any development within Lot 61. That map shows that the lot was at that time occupied by a large barn or stable, but no additional information about the building is given. The 1885

Robinson-Pidgeon and 1891 Bromley atlases (Figure 7) depict the same structure, which is identified on that map as being constructed of brick. A Sanborn map dating to 1892 depicts what appears to be the current structure on the lot, which was at that time used as a livery stable. The 1907 Sanborn identifies it as a boarding stable and by 1951 it had become a garage. The 1951 Sanborn map is the first to depict gas tanks buried beneath the eastern side of the structure.

Block 1397, Lot 61 was not developed until after water (and likely sewer) lines were available in East 63rd Street and there is no evidence that the lot was ever used for residential purposes. The existing building was constructed by the late-19th century with a basement in an area that maps suggest was formerly occupied by a series of hills that were leveled by the mid-19th century. Because of the lack of development in the lot until the late-19th century and the construction of the existing building, which has a basement, it is not likely that archaeological resources dating to the historic period would be impacted by the construction of the Second Avenue Subway within this lot.

#### **ANCILLARY FACILITY 2:**

Ancillary Facility 2 will be constructed along East 63rd Street in an approximately 10- by 20-foot portion of a public plaza that is currently located to the south of the “Royale,” the 42-story structure at 188 East 64th Street (Block 1398, Lot 7501 [part]). Current Sanborn maps show that this structure was constructed between 1986 and 1987 and that the building and the plaza to the south have both basements and sub-basements.

As mentioned previously, the Boston Post Road formerly ran through this portion of the APE, as seen on the 1836 Colton map. However, no structures are depicted in this area, formerly located within a small lot known as Lot 32½, until the 1879 Bromley atlas, which indicates that the lot was developed but does not depict the footprint of the building that was located there. Subsequent maps identify the building as a 3-story brick dwelling with a basement and a small open rear yard. This structure stood on the lot until the “Royale” was built in the late 20th century.

Because of the significant disturbance that would have been caused during the construction of the existing structure on Lot 7501, which has both a basement and a sub-basement, there is little chance that historic period archaeological resources could have survived within the location of Ancillary Facility 2. Therefore this location is determined to have no archaeological sensitivity.

#### **ENTRANCE 1:**

Entrance 1 of the 63rd Street station will be constructed within an approximately 25- by 50-foot section of Block 1417, Lot 45, at the southeast corner of East 63rd Street and Third Avenue. This lot is currently occupied by a 6-story (with basement) commercial and residential structure.

All historic maps dating to the early and mid-19th century depict the location of Entrance 1 as vacant. Sewers were available in Third Avenue by 1865, as seen on the Viele map of that year. The 1879 Bromley atlas is the first to depict a structure on the property, although it does not depict its footprint. Subsequent maps show that a 4-story brick structure with a basement was located on the property. Early maps indicate that the structure had an open rear yard that was outside of the APE. Records on file with the New York City Department of Buildings show that the structure that currently stands on the site was built in 1929.

Because this lot was not developed until the late-19th century after water and sewer networks were available and because structures with basements were built on the property in the late-19th and early 20th century, the construction of Entrance 1 would not impact archaeological resources dating to the historic period.

#### **THIRD AVENUE BETWEEN EAST 62ND AND EAST 64TH STREETS**

No historic maps depict any structures within the streetbed of Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets. The only structure located in the area was the aforementioned farmhouse that was located to the east of Third Avenue in the vicinity of East 64th Street. Third Avenue was constructed through the APE by 1836, as seen on the Colton map of that year. Numerous maps dating to the late-19th and early 20th centuries also depict the elevated street car line that ran along Third Avenue at that time.

The Viele map of 1865 depicts a sewer line that ran beneath Third Avenue throughout much of the Upper East Side. Additional utilities including sewer and water lines are visible within the streetbed on historic maps dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. Maps of the streetbed as it exists today show that numerous utility lines run beneath

Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets. These utilities include sewer, water, gas, electric, and telecommunications lines. In addition, an existing staircase leading to the 63rd Street Station is located beneath the eastern sidewalk of Third Avenue near the northeast corner of East 63rd Street. This staircase would be opened to the public as part of the Second Avenue Subway project.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, numerous soil borings recorded in the late-20th century showed that the project site was underlain by a layer of fill followed by layers of sand, clay and/or silt, and finally bedrock. One soil boring (B63-7) was recorded in the area in 2009 which identified only a level of fill above bedrock with no natural sediments present. This boring is located in the vicinity of the proposed staircase.

Because of the lack of development within this portion of the APE—no structures appear to have ever been constructed within the streetbed—as well as the disturbance generated by the construction of the existing 63rd Street Station and the numerous utilities that run beneath the streetbed, Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets is determined to have low sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to the historic period.

### **EAST 63RD STREET BETWEEN THIRD AND PARK AVENUES**

No historic maps depict any structures within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Third and Park Avenues. Several early maps depict historic roads in the vicinity of the street as well as many hills, all of which were no longer present by the mid-19th century. As stated above, the streetbed of East 63rd Street was heavily disturbed in the late 1970s during the construction of the existing 63rd Street Station. This construction, which involved the excavation of nearly all of the streetbed from the surface to the depth of the bedrock, would have had a substantial impact on any archaeological resources that may have at one time been located within the streetbed. Therefore, any excavation necessary within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Third and Park Avenues as part of the Second Avenue Subway project will not impact historic period archaeological resources.

### **EAST 63RD STREET BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES**

Utility lines may be installed or relocated in an area of East 63rd Street extending approximately 150 feet east of Third Avenue. According to the 2003 Phase 1A, this portion of the APE was determined to be sensitive for historic period archaeological resources based on its proximity to an 18th century farmhouse as depicted on B.F. Stevens' facsimile of the 1782 British Headquarters Map (published 1900). Stevens' facsimile map is more readily available than the original version of the British Headquarters Map, although it is considered by historians to be less accurate. Using new georeferencing technology that has advanced since the completion of the 2003 Phase 1A study, the original 1782 British Headquarters map was georeferenced for the purposes of this study so that the modern street grid could be superimposed on the historic map. This has provided a more accurate representation of the project site in the late 18th century (see Figure 4).

As seen on Figure 4, the georeferenced version of the British Headquarters Map suggests that the farmhouse to the northeast of the APE was located in the center of modern Block 1419, bounded by Second and Third Avenues and East 64th and East 65th Streets, outside the project site. However, because of the inaccuracies inherent in the original map, the location of the farmhouse cannot be identified with complete certainty. The same farmhouse (along with an adjacent structure, possibly an outbuilding) may be depicted on the 1811 Bridges map (Figure 5), which suggests that it was located within the streetbed of East 64th Street midway between Second and Third Avenues. The placement of the buildings as depicted on the Bridges map is more than 200 feet to the north of the APE. The buildings are depicted at an even greater distance on the georeferenced British Headquarters Map (Figure 4).

This farmhouse was present before the installation of municipal water and sewer networks, and therefore, its residents would have depended on shaft features such as privies, cisterns and wells for water gathering and sanitation. In general, cisterns and wells were located in the immediate vicinity of houses for convenience, while privies would have been further away from the house, although not so far as to be at an inconvenient distance for the home's residents. Because of the significant distance between the 63rd Street Station APE and the former farmhouse, it is not likely that shaft features associated with the 18th century farmhouse would have been located within the modern streetbed of East 63rd Street. No historic maps depict any structures within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues, although it is possible that outbuildings (barns, stables, etc.) could have been located within the farm property at a greater distance from the house. However, it is not likely that

remnants from any such buildings could remain intact after the construction of East 63rd Street in the mid-19th century as well as subsequent road paving, maintenance, and the installation of utilities.

As seen in Table 1, the elevation of the intersection of East 63rd Street and Third Avenue has been relatively unchanged since the mid-19th century, though there is cartographic evidence which suggests that there was some landscape modification in this area in the early-19th century. The 1782 British Headquarters Map suggests that the project site was located near the base of a very large hill that was situated to the northwest. This is not depicted on the 1811 Bridges map, although that map does indicate that many elevated areas were located in the vicinity of this portion of the APE. The 1836 Colton map indicates that this part of the APE was located on a hill adjacent to a long, tree-lined driveway. This hill was also depicted on the 1851 Dripps map (Figure 6). Therefore, it seems that in the early-19th century, before the neighborhood was transformed into a fully-developed urban neighborhood, there was some modification of the landscape and hills were cut down and/or realigned.

In addition, as previously mentioned, soil borings show that the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues has been disturbed. Soil borings completed in the 1960s and 1970s showed that at that time a layer of fill measuring between 2 and 18 feet thick was present below the surface of the streetbed and that in several locations there were potentially natural soil levels beneath the fill. Soil borings completed in 2005 and 2009, after the construction of the existing station, show that 6 to 10 feet of fill are present below the street surface followed by layers of sand or sandy silt (see Chapter 2). The fill levels identified are likely the result of disturbance associated with the installation of the many utilities (including electric, gas, telecommunications, water, and steam lines) that run through the streetbed. The borings suggest that while there may be intact pockets of natural soils throughout the streetbed, they are highly variable and are located at depths of 6 to 10 feet. The most disturbance appears to be within East 63rd Street just east of Third Avenue, where utility work is planned, and just west of Second Avenue.

**A. APE SENSITIVITY**

As part of the background research for this supplemental Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study, various primary and secondary resources were analyzed, including historic maps and atlases, historic photographs and lithographs, newspaper articles, and local histories. The information provided by these sources was analyzed to reach the following conclusions:

**PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT**

The 2003 Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment identified the streetbed of East 63rd Street as sensitive for precontact archaeological resources from the ground surface to a depth of 13 feet. However, based on new soil borings that were completed or made available since the completion of that study, the precontact sensitivity determination of this portion of the APE has changed. None of the other portions of the 63rd Street Station APE were analyzed for archaeological sensitivity in the 2003 Phase 1A, including Third Avenue between East 62nd and East 64th Streets, East 63rd Street between Third and Lexington Avenues, and the locations of the new entrance and ancillary facilities.

The precontact sensitivity of project sites in New York City is generally evaluated by a site's proximity to level slopes, water courses, well-drained soils, and previously identified precontact archaeological sites. Historic maps suggest that the 63rd Street Station APE may have at one time been attractive to Native Americans as a location for habitation sites or resource exploitation. However, there is evidence of landscape modification and disturbance associated with the transformation of the Upper East Side from a hilly, undeveloped wilderness into highly developed urban neighborhood.

In general, precontact period archaeological resources are found at relatively shallow depths within five feet of the precontact ground surface. As seen in Table 1, minimal changes have been made to the elevations of the APE and vicinity since the mid-19th century. Early and mid-19th century maps show that the landscape of the APE was modified during the early to mid-19th century. While Third Avenue was cut through the area before 1836, East 63rd Street was not completed until the middle of the 19th century. Portions of the project site were later disturbed by the construction of buildings with basements, the installation of utilities within streetbeds, and the cut-and-cover construction of the existing 63rd Street Station between Third and Park Avenues. Within the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues, soil borings show that there may be pockets of natural soils located between a layer of fill and the bedrock beneath the surface of the APE; however, these pockets appear to be isolated and interspersed with areas where soil borings indicate that fill levels occupy the entire area between the ground surface and bedrock. Many utility lines run through the streetbed in this area as well.

As a result of the documented disturbance and landscape modification described above, the APE for the 63rd Street Station is determined to have low sensitivity for precontact period archaeological resources.

**HISTORIC SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT**

The majority of the APE was not developed for residential use until after water and sewer networks were available in the neighborhood. None of the historic lots included within the APE (Entrance and Ancillary Facilities) included open rear yards and all of them have been disturbed as a result of basement excavation. Therefore, it is not likely that any of these historic properties would have included shaft features such as privies, cisterns, or wells. In addition, no historic maps depict any structures entering any of the streetbeds within the APE. As a result of the proximity of the streetbed of East 63rd Street to an 18th century farmhouse depicted on the 1782 British Headquarters Map, HPI's 2003 Phase 1A archaeological assessment identified the streetbed of East 63rd Street between Second and Third Avenues as sensitive for historic period archaeological resources. However, the data presented above which are based on newly obtained or completed soil borings and more advanced map georeferencing suggest that the 63rd

Street Station APE is at too great a distance from the historic farmhouse and has experienced too much disturbance associated with the construction and maintenance of the street as well as the installation of utilities within it, to be sensitive for archaeological resources associated with the historic farm.

Because of the lack of development in the area until the late 19th century and the substantial disturbance that has occurred on the site, it is not likely that undisturbed archaeological resources dating to the historic period remain present within the APE. Therefore, the APE is determined to have low sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to the historic period.

**B. RECOMMENDATIONS**

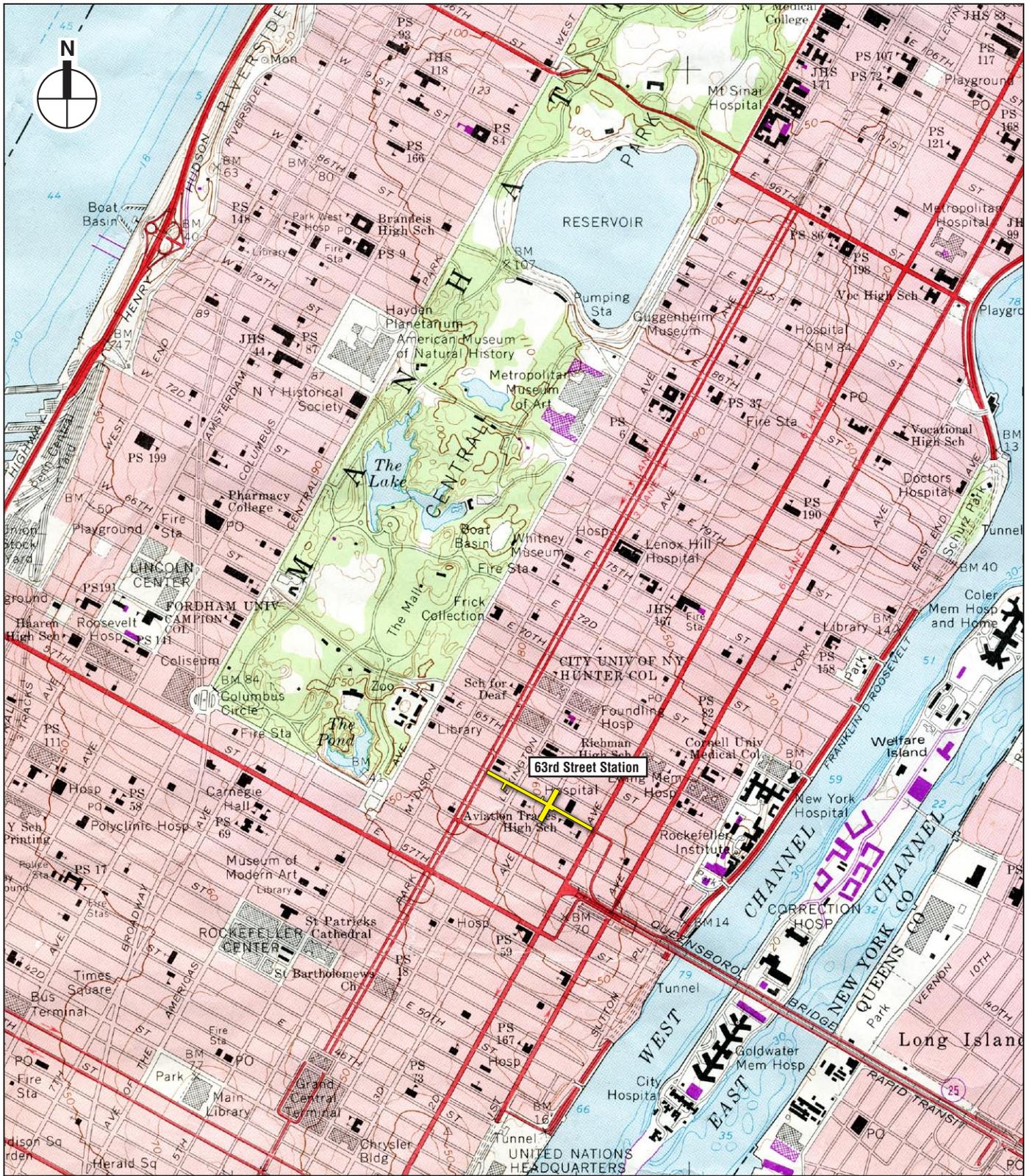
The APE has low sensitivity for both precontact and historic period archaeological resources. Therefore, no additional archaeological research or investigation is recommended. However, if project plans change so that additional areas are added to the APE, they should be reviewed by an archaeologist in accordance with the Second Avenue Subway project's PA to determine if archaeological resources could be impacted.

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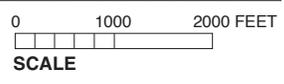
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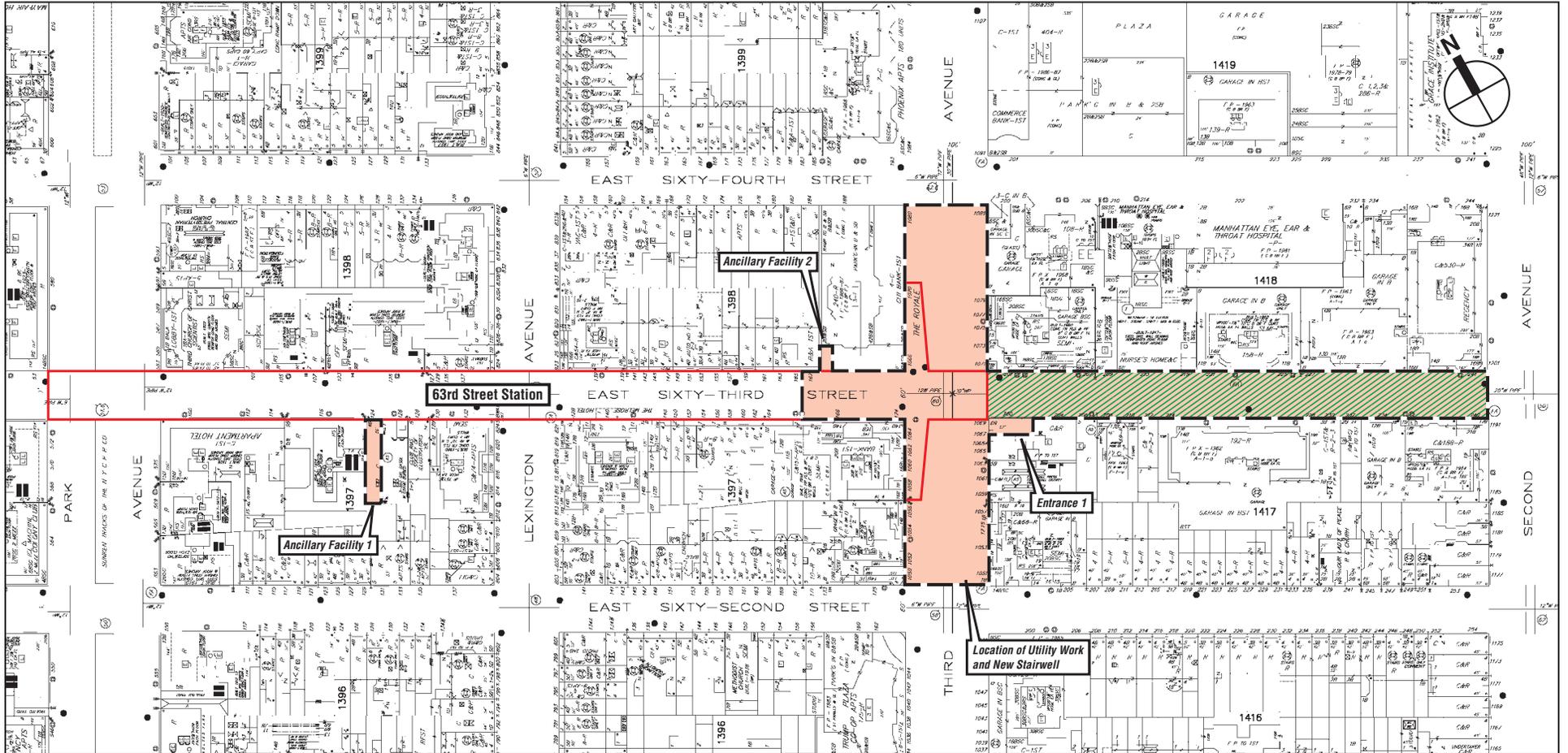
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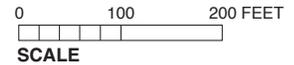


 Project Location

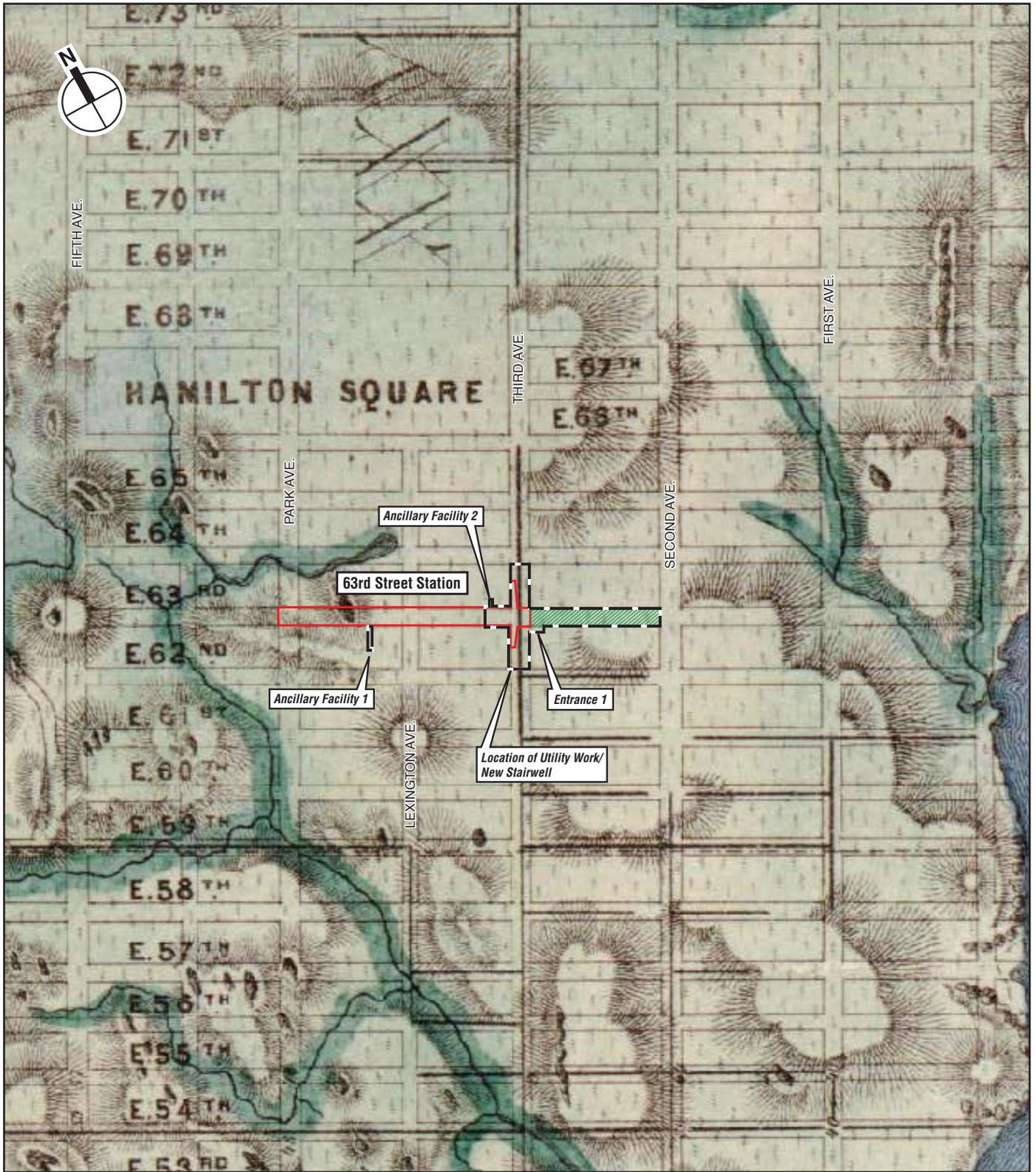




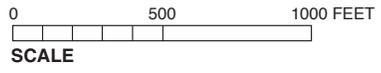
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- Second Avenue Subway 63rd Street Station APE
- Portion of APE Determined to be Sensitive for Precontact and Historic Archaeological Resources in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment



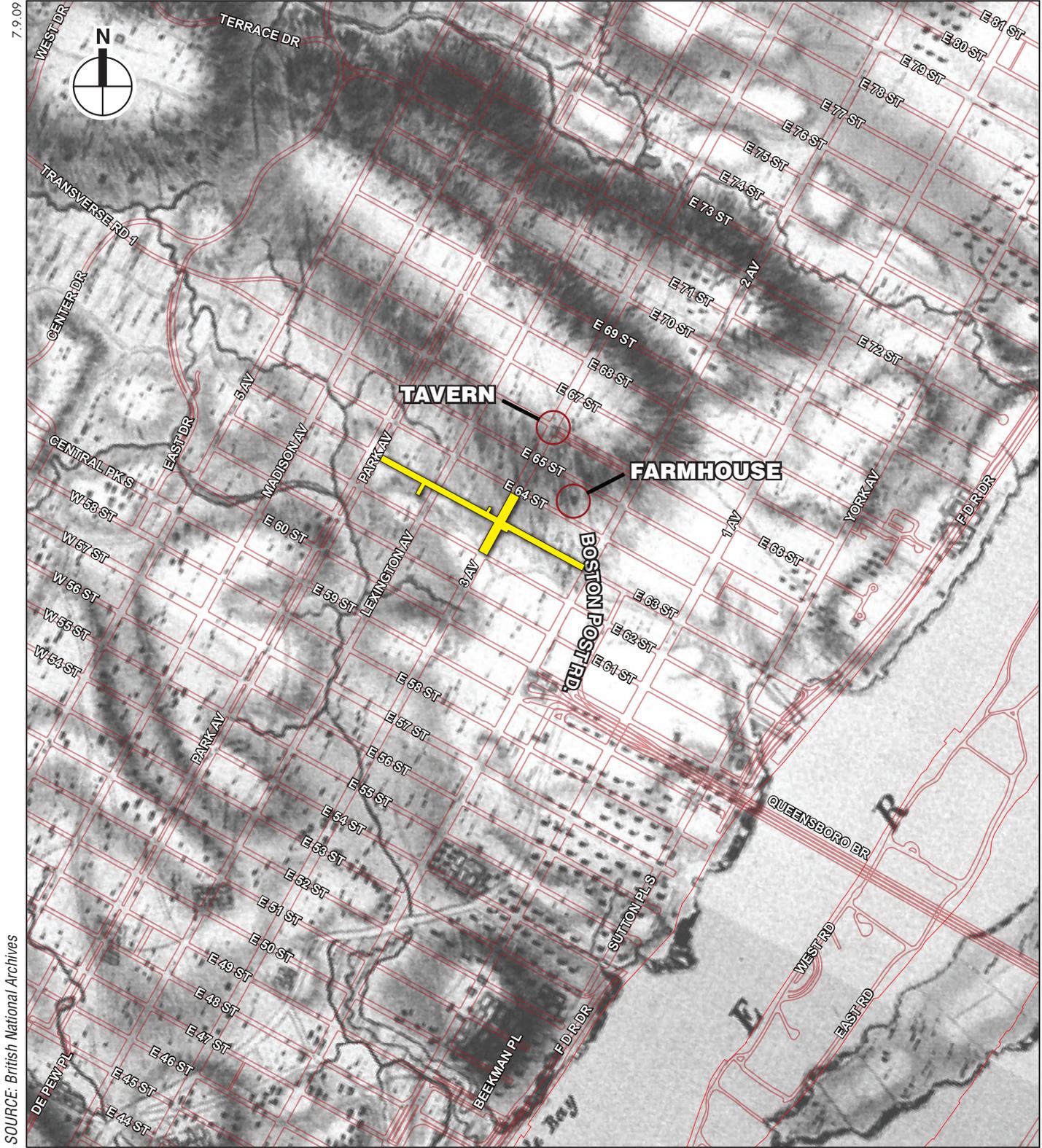
6.30.09



- Existing Subway Station
- Second Avenue Subway 63rd Street Station APE
- Portion of APE Determined to be Sensitive for Precontact and Historic Archaeological Resources in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment



*Topographical Map of the City of New York*  
E. Viele, 1865  
**Figure 3**

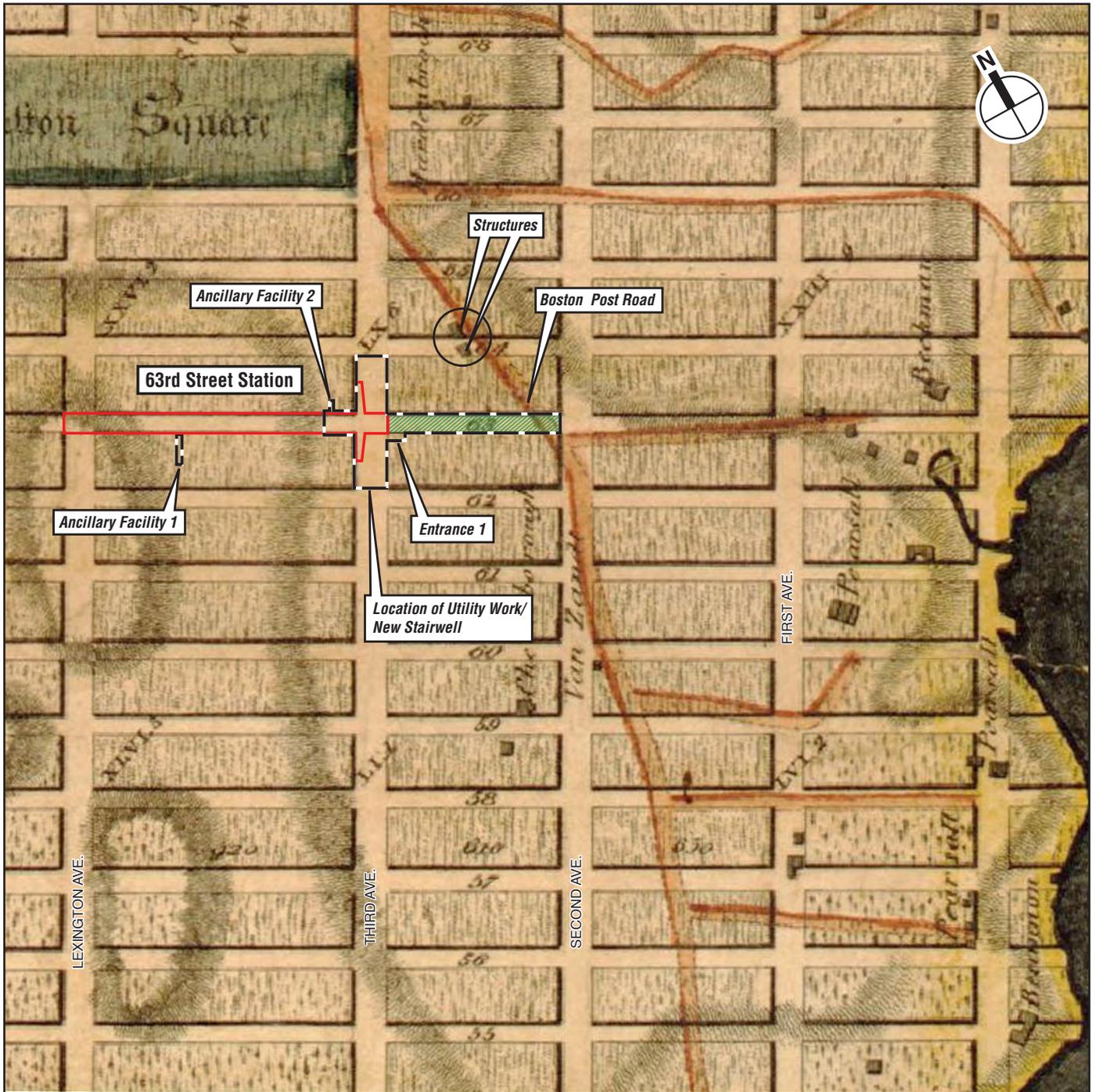


SOURCE: British National Archives

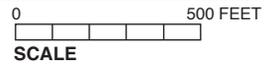
- Project Location
- 2004 Streets

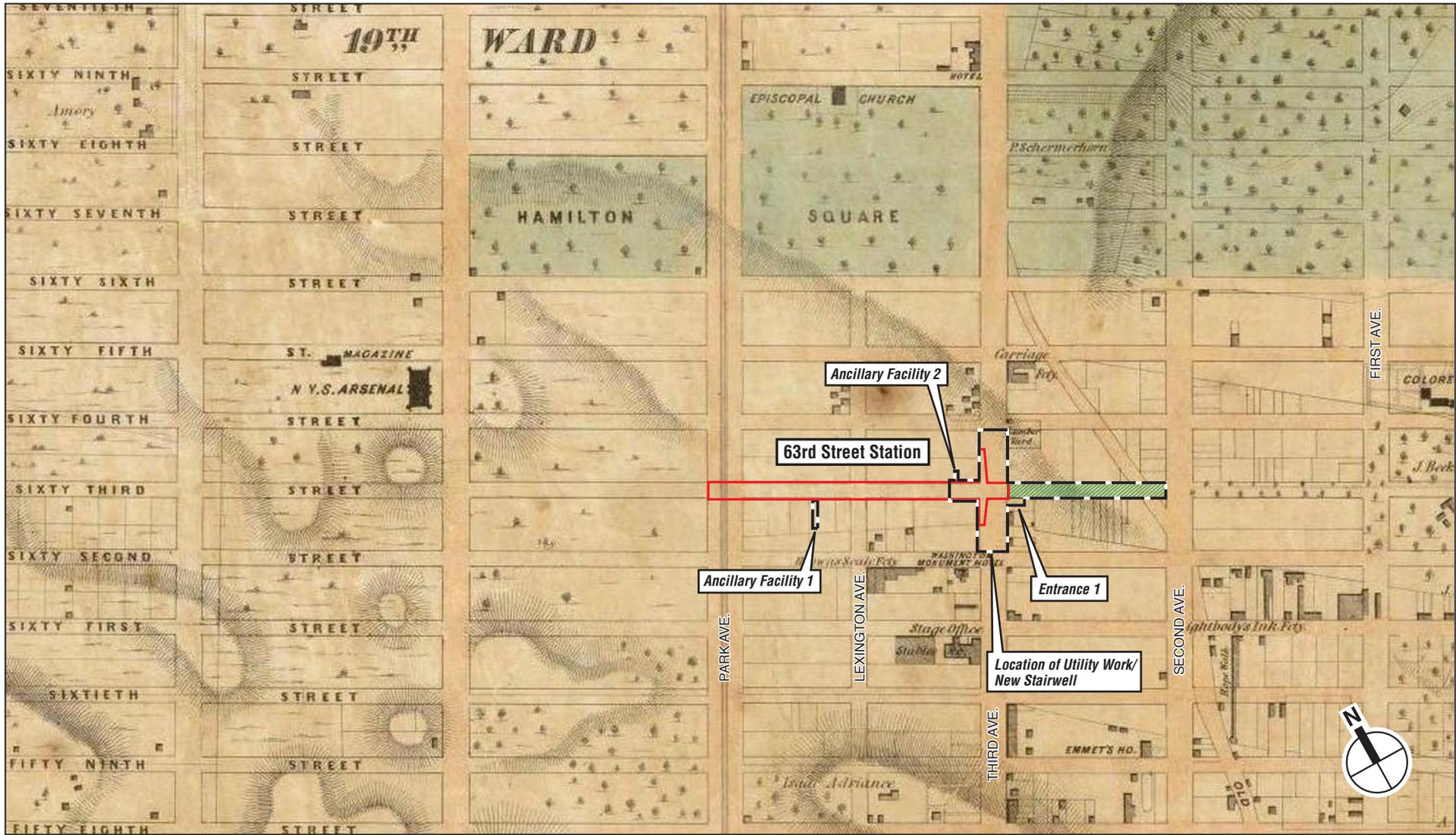
NOTE: This map has been georeferenced with ARC GIS software. Because of inaccuracies in the original map, the overlay of the 2004 street lines may not be entirely accurate.

British Headquarters Map, ca. 1782  
Figure 4



-  Existing Subway Station
-  Second Avenue Subway 63rd Street Station APE
-  Portion of APE Determined to be Sensitive for Precontact and Historic Archaeological Resources in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment

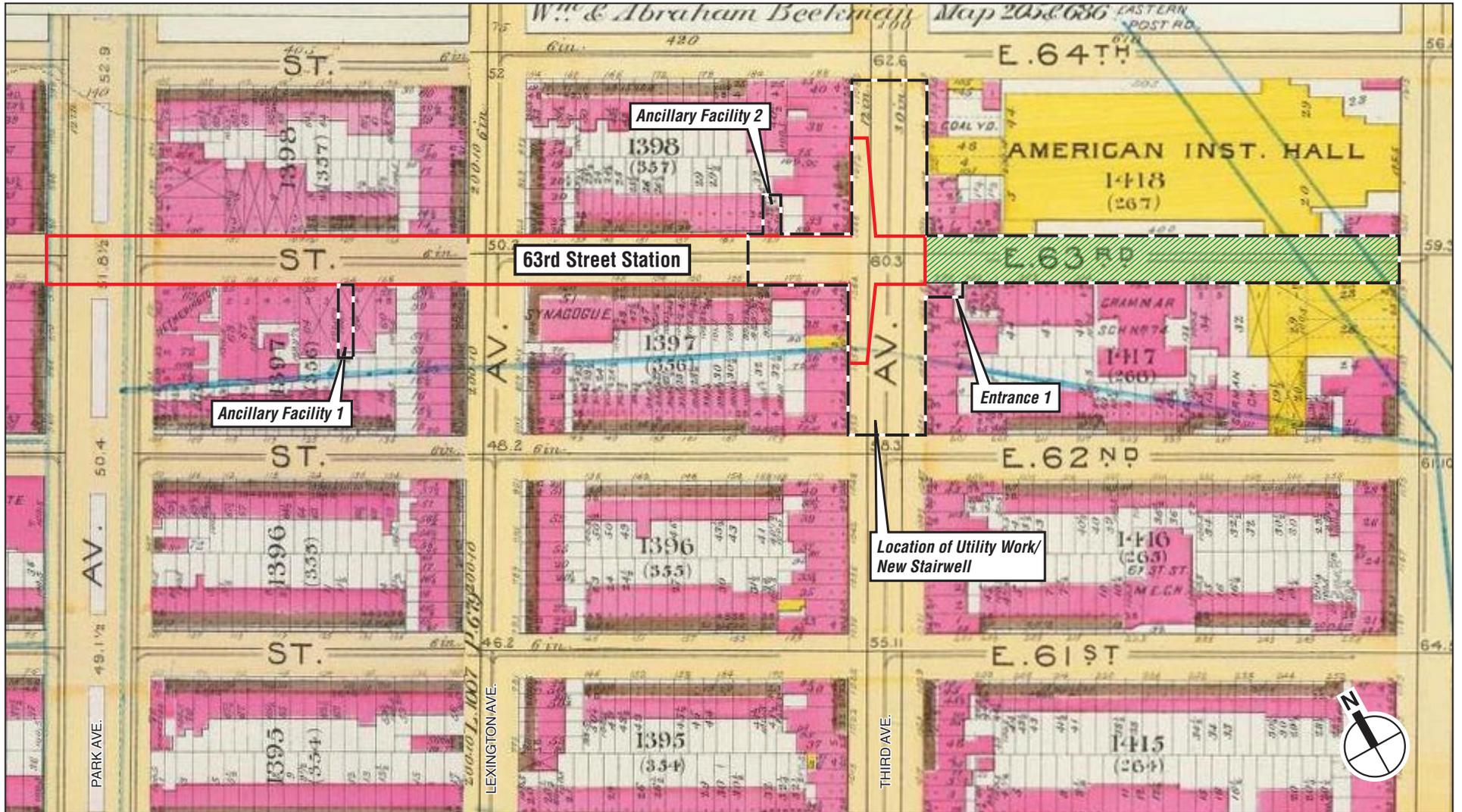




- Existing Subway Station
- Second Avenue Subway 63rd Street Station APE
- Portion of APE Determined to be Sensitive for Precontact and Historic Archaeological Resources in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment

0 1000 FEET  
SCALE

Map of that Part of the City and County of New York North of 50th Street  
M. Dripps, 1851  
**Figure 6**



-  Existing Subway Station
-  Second Avenue Subway 63rd Street Station APE
-  Portion of APE Determined to be Sensitive for Precontact and Historic Archaeological Resources in the 2003 Archaeological Assessment

0 200 FEET  
SCALE

Atlas of the City of New York  
G.W. Bromley, 1891  
**Figure 7**

Appendix A:  
Soil Boring Logs for the 63rd Street Station  
Provided by MTA NYCT





**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 1 of 5



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-2**

BORING STATION:		OFFSET:	
PROJECT NO. CM1188		COORDINATES:	
G. SURF EL. 159.28		NORTH: 217603.7673	
DATUM: NYCT		EAST: 994590.9974	
FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 122.3			

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon	BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling Co., Inc.
SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb Automatic	FOREMAN: Peter Lynch
CASING SIZE: 3"	ENGINEER: D. Persaud / S. Mendes
CASING HAMMER: SPUN	DATE START: 08/18/04      DATE END: 08/20/04
ROCK CORE: NQ	REVIEWED BY: C. Snee      DATE: 9/9/04

GROUND WATER READINGS			
DATE	TIME	DEPTH	STAB. TIME

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR CORING (MIN/FT)	SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC. SOIL ROCK (FT/FT)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE RQD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION BURMISTER (USCS / NYC BLDG CODE) CLASSIFICATIONS	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES													
													HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT			
													see below for values					see below for values					see below for values			
													1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
2										PAVEMENT THICKNESS: Not recorded		FILL														
3									Hand augered to a depth of 6 feet prior to start of boring.																	
6-8	S1	6-8	5 6 7 11	13	24/20				Medium dense, brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel, trace Mica (SM / 11-65)																	
8-10	S2	8-10	6 10 9 14	19	24/24				Medium dense, brown, fine to coarse SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel, trace Mica (SM / 11-65)																	
10-12	S3	10-12	21 25 18 27	43	24/0				No recovery																	
15-17	S4	15-17	3 3 5 16	8	24/8				Loose, brown, slightly micaceous, fine to coarse SAND, some Silt, trace Rock Fragments, trace Clay seams (SM / 7-65)			DEC ROCK														
20-23.7	C1	20-23.7				3.7/3.7	100	90	Hard to very hard, slightly weathered, coarse grained, dark gray, quartz-mica-gamet SCHIST, with very thin, sub-horizontal foliation, rough to smooth, very closely to closely spaced, horizontal to sub-horizontal, slightly iron-oxide stained foliation joints/fractures; high mica content.			ROCK												4		
23.7-28.5	C2	23.7-28.5				4.8/4.8	100	85	Similar to Schist in C1, except closely to moderately spaced, horizontal to sub-horizontal, slightly weathered, slightly talcaceous, chloritized foliation joints/fractures. 25'2"-25'4": Coarse grained feldspar vein. 24'6"-25'2": Sub-vertical, healed fracture. 25'5": Cross-foliation joint/fracture, rough, undulating, moderately dipping, slightly weathered.															1		
																								1		
																								2		
																								1		

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS			JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS			
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1 Very Soft	1 Complete	(1) 0	<2"	Very close/Very Thin	0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2 Medium	2 Severe	(2) 1-2	2"-1'	Close/Thin	5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3 Med Hard	3 Moderate	(3) 3-10	1'-3'	Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4 Hard	4 Slight	(4) 11-20	3'-10'	Wide/Thick	55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5 Very Hard	5 Fresh		>10'	Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90	Vertical

**NOTES:**  
 1) Ground water level not recorded.  
 2) Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil and rock types, transition may be gradual.  
 3) Field Test Data - Total organic vapors levels are referenced to a benzene standard measured in the head space of sealed soil sample jars using an organic vapor meter equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) and a 10.6eV lamp. Results are in parts per million by volume (ppmv).  
 4) No recovery due to cobble obstruction in tip of spoon.  
 5) 3" Casing spun to a depth of 20'

**BORING NO. B63-2**













**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 2 of 2

**DMJM HARRIS • ARUP**  
A Joint Venture



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-4**

BORING STATION: 1147+46.65      OFFSET: -46.65  
 PROJECT NO. CM1188      COORDINATES:  
 G. SURF EL. 152.66      NORTH: 218074.0341  
 DATUM: NYCT      EAST: 993743.5567  
 FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 60.4

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon      BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling Corp.  
 SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. (Automatic)      FOREMAN: Peter Lynch  
 CASING SIZE: 3"      ENGINEER: Sara Rocha  
 CASING HAMMER: N/A (Spun)      DATE START: 7/22/05      DATE END: 7/25/05  
 ROCK CORE: NQ      REVIEWED BY: C. Snee      DATE: 11/14/05

**GROUND WATER READINGS**

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	CASING	STAB. TIME

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC: SOIL (IN/IN)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE RQD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT								
												HARDNESS					WEATHERING					see below for values			
												1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
30-32	S8	30-32	10 12 12 19	24	24/17				Medium dense, white-brown-light gray slightly micaceous, coarse to fine SAND, some Silt, trace Rock Fragments, trace Clay (SM / 7-65)																
35									35.0'-36.0': Very hard, fresh, coarse grained, white-light gray-pink, PEGMATITE. 36.0'-42.1': Very hard, fresh, fine to coarse grained, light to dark gray, slightly convoluted, crenulated, horizontal to moderately dipping foliation, with very closely to moderately closely spaced, horizontal to moderately dipping, slightly weathered, slightly chloritized, slightly iron-oxide stained foliation joints/fractures, occasional very thin quartz veins; occasional thin to very thin quartzo-feldspathic zones; high mica content. 35.6': Cross-foliation joint/fracture, rough, irregular, uneven, moderately dipping to sub-vertical, slightly weathered, mineralized. 39.8'-40.4': Cross-foliation joint/fracture, rough, sub-vertical to vertical, slightly weathered, sericitized, hematite coated. 35.9', 36.0'-36.8' and 37.7'-38.1': Healed sub-vertical to vertical joints/fractures.																
40	C2	35-42.1			7.1/7.1	100	88		C3: Similar to Schist in C2, except with closely to moderately closely spaced, slightly weathered, slightly kaolinized foliation joints/fractures; occasional thin to very thin quartzo feldspathic zones; occasional very thin quartz veins; high mica content. 48.1', 49.6'-50.8' and 50.9': Healed, moderately dipping to vertical joints/fractures.																
45									C4: Similar to Schist in C2, except convoluted foliation, with closely to widely spaced, slightly weathered, slightly kaolinized foliation joints/fractures; occasional thin to very thin quartzo-feldspathic zones. 54.5'-58.5': Very hard, fine grained, light to medium gray, quartz-mica SCHIST, occasional very thin quartz veins.																
50	C3	42.1-51.9			9.8/9.8	100	100																		
55																									
60	C4	51.9-60.4			8.5/8.5	100	100																		

Bottom of borehole at 60.4 feet

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS				JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS				
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING			NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1	1	Complete	(1) 0	2"	Very close/Very Thin	0-5	Horizontal	
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2	2	Severe	(2) 1-2	"-1"	Close/Thin	5-35	Sub-Horizontal	
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3	3	Moderate	(3) 3-10	"-3"	Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55	Mod Dipping	
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4	4	Slight	(4) 11-20	"-10"	Wide/Thick	55-85	Sub-Vertical	
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5	5	Very Hard		10'	Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90	Vertical	
		>30	Hard									

- 7) RQD affected by sub-vertical to vertical joint between 39.8' and 40.4'
- 8) Lost water return between 44'-45' and 46'-60'.
- 9) Bottom of borehole at 60.4'; vibrating wire piezometer installed to a depth of approximately 59.4'.

**BORING NO. B63-4**

**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 1 of 1



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-5**

BORING STATION:		OFFSET:	
PROJECT NO. CM1188		COORDINATES:	
G. SURF EL.		NORTH:	
DATUM: NYCT		EAST:	
FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 11.2			

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon	BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling, Inc	GROUND WATER READINGS	
SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb Hammer	FOREMAN: P. Lynch	DATE	TIME
CASING SIZE: 3"	ENGINEER: R. Nunez	DEPTH	STAB. TIME
CASING HAMMER: N/A	DATE START: 09/10/04 DATE END: 09/10/04	Note 1	
ROCK CORE: N/A	REVIEWED BY: A. A. Azmi DATE: 09/29/04		

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR CORING (MIN/FT)	SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC. SOIL (IN/IN) ROCK (FT/FT)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE RQD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION BURMISTER (USCS / NYC BLDG CODE) CLASSIFICATIONS	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES													
													HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT			
													see below for values					see below for values					see below for values			
													1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
										PAVEMENT THICKNESS: Not recorded		FILL														
										Hand augered to a depth of 7 feet prior to start of boring. Environmental samples taken.																
5		S1	7-9	2 2 1 1	3	24/14				Very loose, brown, silty, fine SAND and SILT, trace Gravel, trace Clay, trace Mica, trace Cinders (SM / 11-65)																
10		S2	9-11.0	2 3 3 2	6	24/5				Loose, brown, fine to coarse SAND, little Cinders, little Silt (SM / 11-65)																
15		S3	11-11.2	100/3"	100/3"	3/2				Concrete Fragments, some Cinders, trace Brick, trace coarse Sand.																
20																										
25																										
30																										

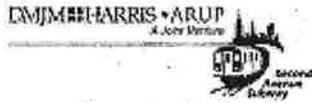
GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS		JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS					
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS			ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1 Very Soft	1 Complete	(1) 0	<2"	Very close/Very Thin		0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2 Medium	2 Severe	(2) 1-2	2"-1'	Close/Thin		5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3 Med Hard	3 Moderate	(3) 3-10	1'-3'	Mod Close/Mod Thick		35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4 Hard	4 Slight	(4) 11-20	3'-10'	Wide/Thick		55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5 Very Hard	5 Fresh		>10'	Very Wide/Very Thick		85-90	Vertical
		>30	Hard								

1) Ground water level not encountered.  
 2) Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil and rock types, transition may be gradual.  
 3) Field Test Data - Total organic vapors levels are referenced to a benzene standard measured in the head space of sealed soil sample jars using an organic vapor meter equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) and a 10.6eV lamp. Results are in parts per million by volume (ppmv).  
 4) Concrete obstruction encountered at 11'; bottom of borehole at 11'



**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 1 of 5



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-6**

BORING STATION: 1145+44.40      OFFSET: -396.01  
 PROJECT NO. CM1188      COORDINATES:  
 G. SURF EL. 162.67      NORTH: 217508.538  
 DATUM: NYCT      EAST: 994296.6477  
 FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 139.7

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon      BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling Corp.  
 SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. (Automatic)      FOREMAN: Peter Lynch  
 CASING SIZE: 3"      ENGINEER: Sara Rocha  
 CASING HAMMER: N/A (Spun)      DATE START: 05/25/05      DATE END: 05/26/05  
 ROCK CORE: NO      REVIEWED BY: C. Snee      DATE: 11/14/05

**GROUND WATER READINGS**

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	CASING	STAB. TIME
05/26/05	7:35	15.8'	40	17 Hrs. 35 Min.

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC. SOIL (IN/IN)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE ROD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT				
												HARDNESS		WEATHERING			NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT				
												see below for values	see below for values	see below for values							
0-3	SPUN								PAVEMENT THICKNESS: 4" Cobblestone		FILL										
3-6		6-8	3	10	24/22				Hand augered to a depth of 6 feet prior to boring.												
6-10	S1	6-8	8 11 16	10	24/22				Medium dense, orange-brown, fine to coarse SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel (SM / 7-65)		SAND GRAVEL/ SILT										
10-15	S2	8-10	12 15 18 25	33	24/24				Dense, gray-brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel, trace Mica (SM / 7-65)												
15-20	S3	10-12	15 22 33 42	55	24/19				Dense, orange-brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, little Gravel, trace Mica (SM / 7-65)												
20-25	S4	15-17	41 50 46 32	90	24/13				Very dense, brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, little Gravel, trace Rock Fragments, trace Mica (SM / 6-65)												
25-30	S5	20-22	18 21 34 40	55	24/24				Very dense, gray-black-white, micaceous fine to coarse SAND, little Silt, trace Rock Fragments (SM / 7-65)		DEC ROCK										
30-33	S6	25-26	23 100/6"	100/6"	12/12				Very dense, gray-black-white, micaceous fine to medium SAND, little Silt, trace Rock Fragments (SM / 7-65)												

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS			JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS			
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1	Very Soft	(1) 0	<2"	Very close/Very Thin	0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2	Medium	(2) 1-2	2"-1'	Close/Thin	5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3	Med Hard	(3) 3-10	1'-3'	Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4	Hard	(4) 11-20	3'-10'	Wide/Thick	55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5	Very Hard		>10'	Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90	Vertical
		>30	Hard							

**NOTES:**  
 1) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of ground water may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.  
 2) Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil and rock types, transition may be gradual  
 3) Field Test Data - Total organic vapors levels are referenced to a benzene standard measured in the head space of sealed soil sample jars using an organic vapor meter equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) and a 10.6eV lamp. Results are in parts per million by volume (ppmv).







**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 5 of 5



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-6**

BORING STATION: 1145+44.40      OFFSET: -396.01  
 PROJECT NO. CM1188      COORDINATES:  
 G. SURF EL. 162.67      NORTH: 217508.538  
 DATUM: NYCT      EAST: 994296.6477  
 FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 139.7

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon      BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling Corp.  
 SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. (Automatic)      FOREMAN: Peter Lynch  
 CASING SIZE: 3"      ENGINEER: Sara Rocha  
 CASING HAMMER: N/A (Spun)      DATE START: 05/25/05      DATE END: 05/26/05  
 ROCK CORE: NQ      REVIEWED BY: C. Snee      DATE: 11/14/05

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC: SOIL (N/IN)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE ROD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT						
												HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER	
												see below for values					see below for values					see below for values	
25	C11	116.9-125.9			9/9	100	58		C11: Similar to Schist in C9, except very closely to moderately closely spaced foliation joints/fractures. 119.8'-121.8': Foliation joints/fractures, moderately dipping, high mica content with mylonite. 118.2': Cross-foliation joint/fracture, weakly healed to open, rough, moderately dipping, slightly weathered. 122.2'-122.7': Cross-foliation joint/fracture, rough, sub-vertical, slightly to moderately weathered with pyrite.			8	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
30	C12	125.9-132.1			6.2/6.2	100	76		C12: Similar to Schist in C9. 129.8'-130.3': Cross-foliation joints/fractures, weakly healed, sub-vertical, slightly weathered. 130.8'-131.7': Cross-foliation joints/fractures, rough to smooth, vertical, moderately weathered, hematite chlorite coated.			8	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
35	C13	132.1-139.7			7.6/7.6	100	86		C13: Similar to Schist in C9. 132.1'-134.6': Healed, very closely spaced, vertical, hematite, chlorite coated, quartz filled. 139.0'-139.4': Healed sub-vertical joint/fracture.			9	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
140									Bottom of borehole at 139.7 feet														

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS				JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS					
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING			NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE	
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1	1 Complete			(1) 0	2"	Very close/Very Thin		0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2	2 Medium			(2) 1-2	"-1"	Close/Thin		5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3	3 Med Hard			(3) 3-10	"-3"	Mod Close/Mod Thick		35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4	4 Hard			(4) 11-20	"-10"	Wide/Thick		55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5	5 Very Hard				"-10"	Very Wide/Very Thick		85-90	Vertical
		>30	Hard										

- 4) New core barrel placed.
- 5) Core barrel became jammed.
- 6) RQD affected by sub-vertical joint/fracture.
- 7) RQD affected by sub-vertical to vertical joints/fractures between 67'-68', and 71'-72'.
- 8) Core barrel jammed.
- 9) Bottom of borehole at 139.7'; acoustic televiewer survey performed; borehole grouted upon completion.



**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 1 of 5

**DMJM HARRIS - ARUP**



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-7**

BORING STATION: \_\_\_\_\_ OFFSET: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROJECT NO. CM1188 COORDINATES: \_\_\_\_\_  
 G. SURF EL. 160.23 NORTH: 217567.2364  
 DATUM: NYCT EAST: 994013.6733  
 FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 129.40

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon BORING CO: Warren George  
 SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. (Manual) FOREMAN: Mike McCarthy  
 CASING SIZE: 4" ENGINEER: Melad Girgis  
 CASING HAMMER: 300 lb DATE START: 2/19/09 DATE END: 2/27/09  
 ROCK CORE: NQ REVIEWED BY: C. Snee DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**GROUND WATER READINGS**

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	CASING	STAB. TIME

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC: SOIL (IN/IN)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE RGD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES													
												HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT			
												see below for values					see below for values					see below for values			
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	NUMBER											
0-3	SP								PAVEMENT THICKNESS: 4" Cobblestone 6" plain concrete slab (sidewalk) 8" concrete slab base  Hand augered to a depth of 6 feet prior to boring.		FILL	1													
6-8	S1	6-8	56 18 7 6	25	24/14			-	S-1: Medium dense Brown c-f SAND, little Silt, trace Gravel, occasionally brick fragments.			2													
8-10	S2	8-10	4 4 6 12	10	24/2			-	S-2: Medium dense Brown m-f SAND, little Silt, trace Gravel, occasional brick fragments.			3													
10-12	S3	10-12	12 8 14 18	22	24/14			-	S-3: Medium dense Gray SAND, some Silt and Clay brown mottled romoxid, occasional coal fragments.			4													
15-17	S4	15-17	26 12 12 12	54	24/24			-	S-4: Medium dense Gray brown m-f SAND, trace Silt, occasional mica fragments.		DEC SCHIST														
20-20.5	S5	20-20.5	38 60/0.5		11/11			-	S-5: Very dense Gray brown m-f SAND, trace Silt, occasional mica fragments.																
25-27	S6	25-27	15 21 33 48	54	24/22			-	S-6: Very dense Green/ gray m-f SAND, mica fragments.																

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS		JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS				
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1 Very Soft	1 Complete	(1) 0	<2"	Very close/Very Thin	0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2 Medium	2 Severe	(2) 1-2	2"-1"	Close/Thin	5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3 Med Hard	3 Moderate	(3) 3-10	1'-3'	Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4 Hard	4 Slight	(4) 11-20	3'-10'	Wide/Thick	55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5 Very Hard	5 Fresh		>10'	Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90	Vertical
		>30	Hard							

**NOTES:**  
 1) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of ground water may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.  
 2) Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil and rock types, transition may be gradual.  
 3) Field Test Data - Total organic vapors levels are referenced to a benzene standard measured in the head space of sealed soil sample jars using an organic vapor meter equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) and a 10.6eV lamp. Results are in parts per million by volume (ppmv).

**BORING NO. B63-7**







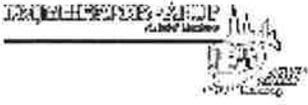






**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 2 of 3



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B63-8**

BORING STATION:		OFFSET:	
PROJECT NO. CM1188	COORDINATES:		
G. SURF EL. 160.96	NORTH: 217576.7756		
DATUM : NYCT	EAST: 994091.0634		
FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 68.3			

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon	BORING CO: Warren George	GROUND WATER READINGS				
SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. (Automatic)	FOREMAN: Mike Mcerlean	DATE	TIME	DEPTH	CASING	STAB. TIME
CASING SIZE: 4"	ENGINEER: Melad Girgis					
CASING HAMMER: 300 lb	DATE START: 2/16/09	DATE END: 2/17/09				
ROCK CORE: NO	REVIEWED BY: C. Snee	DATE:				

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 6 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC- SOIL (N/IN)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE REC (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES																				
												HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT										
												see below for values					see below for values					see below for values										
												1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	NUMBER						
3									C-1: Hard, slightly weathered fine to coarse grained, light to dark gray quartz mica garnet SCHIST, very thin crenulated, sub horizontal foliation, rough, irregular moderately close to closesub horizontal foliation joints/fractures.	ROCK																						
5	C1	29.5-34.5			5.0/5.0	100	95																						0			
35												C-2: Similar SCHIST in C-1 34.5'-34.6': Cross foliation joints/ fractures, severely weathered moderately dipping.																		0		
4.5	C2	34.5-39.5			5.0/5.0	100	87																									4
40															C-3: Similar to SCHIST in C-1 except severely weathered from 44.1' to 44.5' 42.7'-43.2': Cross foliation joints fractures Closely spaced vertical to sub vertical.																	
3.5	C3	39.5-44.5			5.0/5.0	100	83																									1
45									C-4: Similar to SCHIST in C-1 except medium hard. (See attached sheet)																					2		
3	C4	44.5-49.5			5.0/5.0	100	63																						0			
50												C-5: Similar to SCHIST in C-1																		2		
4	C5	49.5-54.5			5.0/5.0	100	100																						0			
55									C-6: Similar to SCHIST in C-1 except moderately weathered from 59.0'-59.5'. Sub horizontal foliation (cross foliation 58.0'-59.5') Sub vertical joints/ fractures.																					0		
4	C6	54.5-59.5			5.0/4.8	97	75																						2			
60																													2			

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS		JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS			
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1 Very Soft	1 Complete	(1) 0	2" Very close/Very Thin	0-5 Horizontal	
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2 Medium	2 Severe	(2) 1-2	"-1' Close/Thin	5-35 Sub-Horizontal	
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3 Med Hard	3 Moderate	(3) 3-10	'-3' Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55 Mod Dipping	
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4 Hard	4 Slight	(4) 11-20	'-10' Wide/Thick	55-85 Sub-Vertical	
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5 Very Hard	5 Fresh		'-10' Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90 Vertical	
		>30	Hard						

4) Borehole terminated to prevent interference with the F line tunnels.





**BORING LOG**

Sheet: 1 of 5



**SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY PROJECT**

**BORING NO. B64-2**

BORING STATION:		OFFSET:	
PROJECT NO. CM 1188	COORDINATES:		
G. SURF EL. 158.08	NORTH: 217606.1916		EAST: 994657.5258
DATUM: NYCT			
FINAL BORING DEPTH (FT) 140			

SAMPLER: 2" O.D. Split Spoon	BORING CO: Jersey Boring and Drilling Co., Inc.
SAMPLER HAMMER: 140 lb. Automatic	FOREMAN: A. Feliciano
CASING SIZE: 3" and 5"	ENGINEER: N. Sokol
CASING HAMMER: 140 lb.	DATE START: 6/17/02 DATE END: 6/28/02
ROCK CORE: NQ	REVIEWED BY: M. A. Ponti, DATE: 9/3/02

**GROUND WATER READINGS**

DATE	TIME	DEPTH	OW	STAB. TIME
7/2/02	12:40	14.3'	OW	4 Days
8/23/02	15:45	14.5'	OW	56 Days
8/27/02	16:05	14.6'	OW	60 Days

DEPTH (FT)	CASING (BPF) OR CORING (MIN/FT)	SAMPLE / CORE NO.	SAMPLE DEPTH (FT)	BLOWS / 16 INCH	N VALUE (BPF)	PEN/REC. SOIL (IN/IN) ROCK (FT/FT)	TOTAL CORE REC (%)	ROCK CORE RQD (%)	FIELD TEST DATA	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION BURMISTER (USCS / NYC BLDG CODE) CLASSIFICATIONS	STRATA SYMBOL	STRATIGRAPHY	INSITU PROPERTIES																
													HARDNESS					WEATHERING					NUMBER OF FRACTURES PER FOOT						
													see below for values					see below for values					see below for values						
														NUMBER															
5										PAVEMENT THICKNESS: 4" Concrete		FILL	1					1					1						
									Hand augered to a depth of 6 ft. prior to boring, environmental samples taken.					2					2					2					
	S1	6-8	4-5-9-12	14		24/17		0	Medium dense, brown, fine to medium SAND and SILT, trace Gravel (SM / 11-65)					3					3					3					
	S2	8-10	13-11-18-20	29		24/14		0	Medium dense, light brown to red-brown, fine to medium SAND and SILT, trace Gravel (SM / 11-65)					4					4					4					
	S3	10-12	9-18-19-23	37		24/15		0	Dense, light brown to red-brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel (SM / 11-65)																				
	S4	12-14	15-16-34-26	50		24/17		0	Dense, light brown, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, trace Gravel, trace Clay (SM / 11-65)																				
	S5 S5A	14-15.3 15.3-16	18-22 18-18	40		24/19		0	Top 16": Brown, fine to medium SAND, little Silt, trace Gravel (SM / 11-65) Bottom 3": Gray-brown, slightly micaceous, fine to medium SAND, some Silt, trace Rock Fragments (SM / 7-65)																				
20												DEC ROCK																	
	S6	20-22	13-18-30-51	48		24/20		0	Dense, light gray to red-brown (variable color), micaceous, fine to coarse SAND, little Silt, trace Rock Fragments (SM / 7-65)																				
25																													
	S7	25-27	20-28-43-64	69		24/24		0	Very dense, gray, micaceous, fine to coarse SAND, little Silt, trace Rock Fragments (SM / 7-65)																				
30																													

GRANULAR SOILS		COHESIVE SOILS		ROCK CORE CHARACTERISTICS			JOINT/FRACTURE CHARACTERISTICS			
BPF	DENSITY	BPF	CONSISTENCY	HARDNESS	WEATHERING	NO. PER FT	SPACING/THICKNESS		ANGLE	ATTITUDE
0-4	Very Loose	<2	Very Soft	1 Very Soft	1 Complete	(1) 0	<2"	Very close/Very Thin	0-5	Horizontal
4-10	Loose	2-4	Soft	2 Medium	2 Severe	(2) 1-2	2"-1'	Close/Thin	5-35	Sub-Horizontal
10-30	Medium Dense	4-8	Med Stiff	3 Med Hard	3 Moderate	(3) 3-10	1'-3'	Mod Close/Mod Thick	35-55	Mod Dipping
30-50	Dense	8-15	Stiff	4 Hard	4 Slight	(4) 11-20	3'-10'	Wide/Thick	55-85	Sub-Vertical
>50	Very Dense	15-30	Very Stiff	5 Very Hard	5 Fresh		>10'	Very Wide/Very Thick	85-90	Vertical

- NOTES:**
- Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of ground water may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.
  - Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil and rock types, transition may be gradual.
  - Field Test Data - Total organic vapors levels are referenced to a benzene standard measured in the head space of sealed soil sample jars using an organic vapor meter equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) and a 10.6eV lamp. Results are in parts per million by volume (ppmv).
  - On 6/18/02, water level was at top of casing, about 1.5' above existing ground surface.

**BORING NO. B64-2**



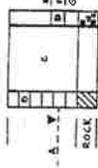








**LEGEND**



- A - Water reading & date taken
- B - Number of blows of 200 lbs. falling 1 ft. in casing unless otherwise noted.
- C - Strata description
- D - Number of blows of a 140 lbs. hammer unless otherwise noted. Calling required to drive a 2' split spo. each 6".
- E - Sample number
- F - Depth at end of sample run
- G - Sample recovery in inches

**GENERAL NOTES**

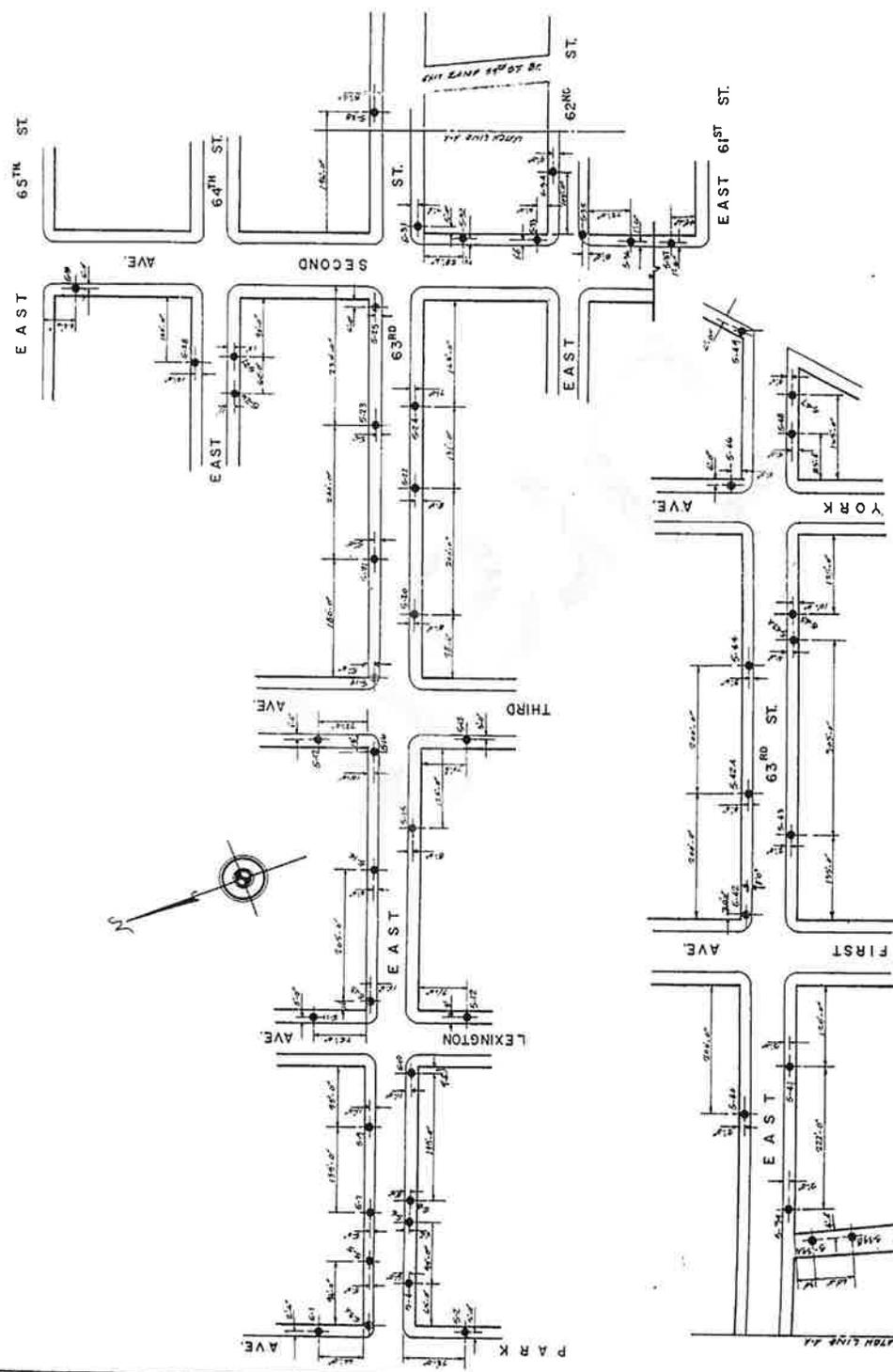
- 1 - All elevations and depths shall be referred to the Transit Authority Datum, which is at Mean Sea Level.
- 2 - Location of borings shown three feet shown thus:  $\oplus$
- 3 - Location of boring with well point installed shown thus:  $\oplus$
- 4 - R.B. denotes Roller Bit
- 5 - D<sub>1</sub> denotes drilled ahead
- 6 - T<sub>1</sub> denotes trace of
- 7 - rec denotes sample recovery
- 8 - 1/4" F. of etc. denotes medium to fine
- 9 - Coarse to fine --- etc.
- 10 - 2 1/2" casing used, or otherwise as otherwise specified.
- 11 - R.Q.D. denotes Rock Quality Designation which is the total length of pieces on which a given run divided by the length of the given run.

NOTE: see Sheet No. 2 for boring sch

RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL I

**BORING LOCATION PLAN**

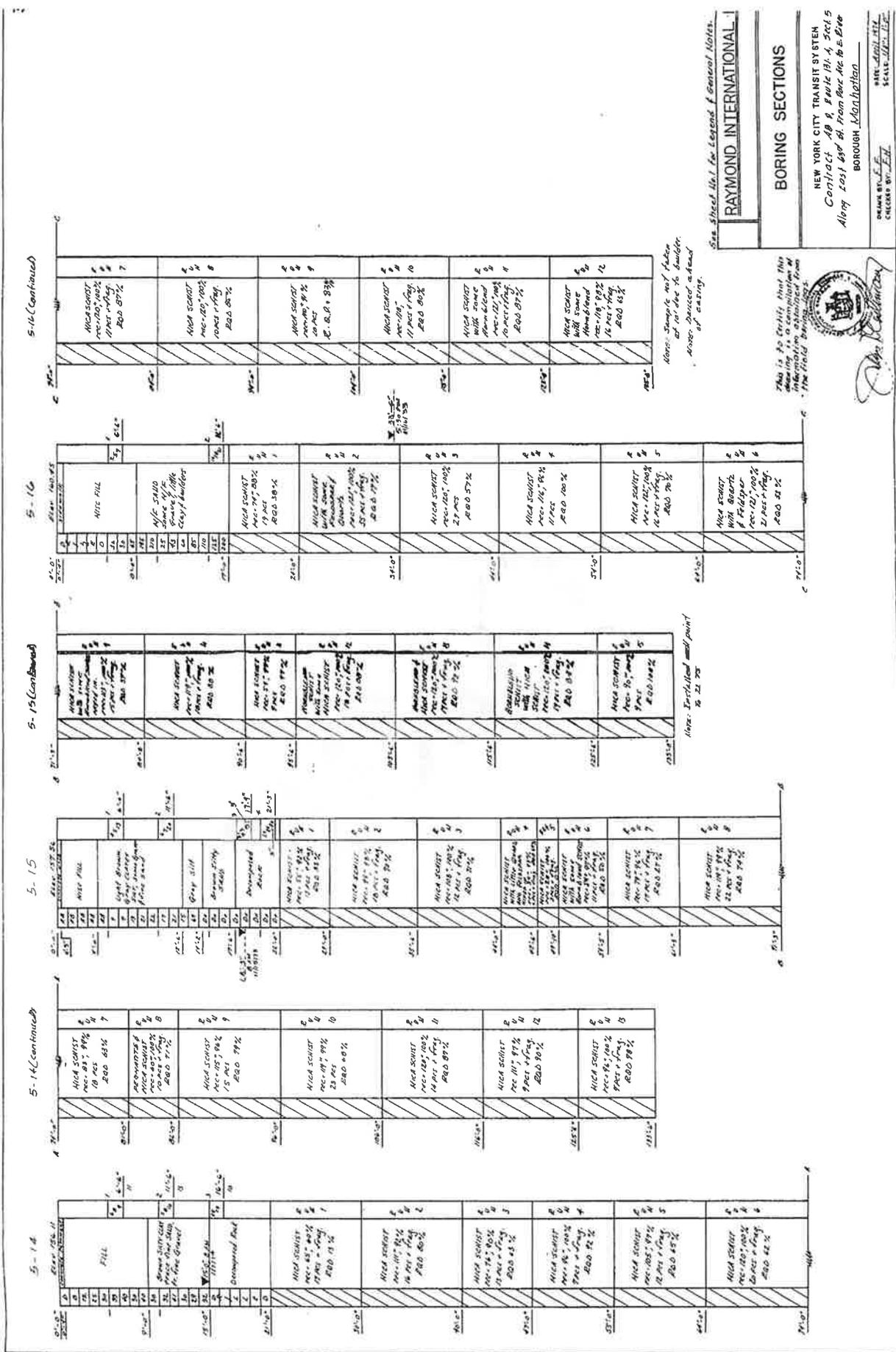
NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM  
 Contract A B D, East B.R.A. Sect 5  
 Along East 63rd St. from Rind Ave. to E. 61st St.  
 BOROUGH: Manhattan  
 DRAWN BY: J.E.B.  
 CHECKED BY: S.C.  
 SCALE: 1" = 50'



**P L A N**

This is to certify that this drawing was prepared by a duly licensed professional engineer from the field boring log.





See Sheet 101 for Legend & General Notes.

**RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL**

**BORING SECTIONS**

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM  
 Contract AB 4, Route 13-1, Sect 5  
 Along East 43rd St. from Ave. A to E Ave.  
 Borough, Manhattan

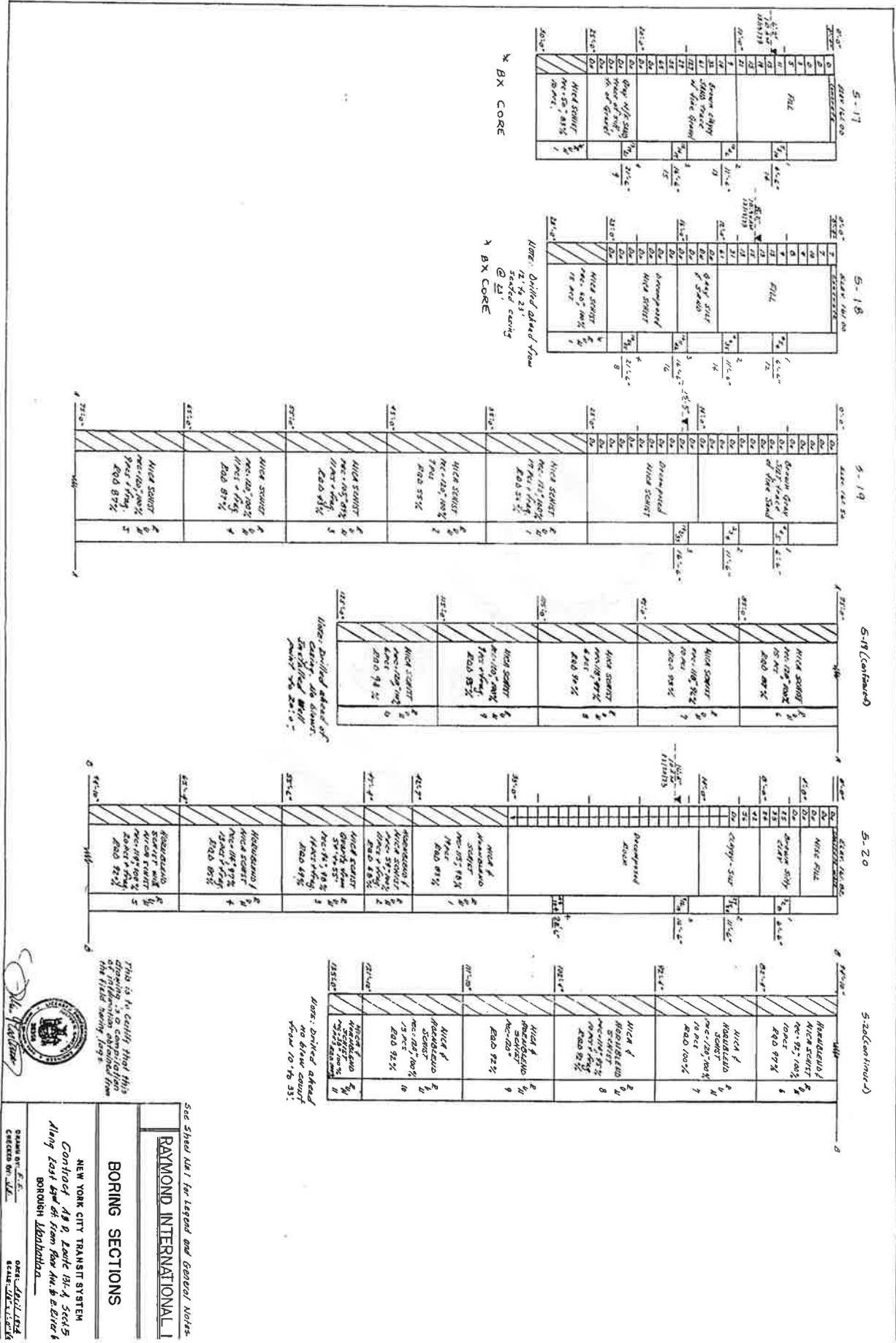
DATE: 10/11/77  
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

DRAWN BY: L.F.H.  
 CHECKED BY: J.H.

This is to certify that this information was obtained from the field borings.

*[Signature]*

Notes: Sample not taken at 10' due to build-up. Access denied ahead of casing.



5-17

5-18

5-19

5-19 (Continued)

5-20

5-20 (Continued)

X BX CORE

X BX CORE

Line Drilled ahead from 12.16 23' casing casing @ 21'

Line Drilled ahead of casing in down the shaft well about 20' to 25'

Box Drilled ahead no flow count from 10.16 33'

This is to certify that this drawing is a compilation of the field boring logs.



See Sheet U-1 for legend and General Notes

**RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL**

**BORING SECTIONS**

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM  
 Contract # 8 B, Lot 18, 4, Section 5  
 Along East 47th St from Bow Ave. to 21st St  
 BOROUGH: Manhattan

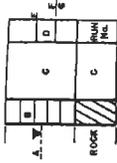
DESIGNED BY: J.L.C.  
 CHECKED BY: J.L.C.  
 DATE: 10/15/74







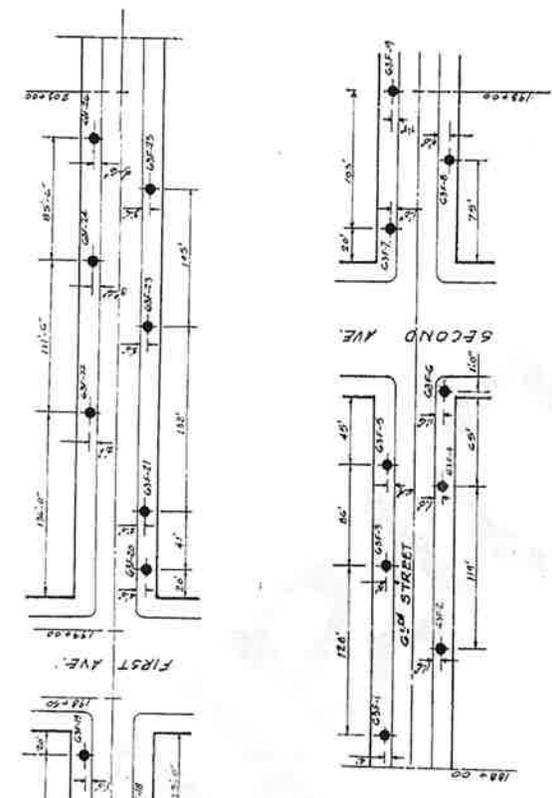
**LEGEND**



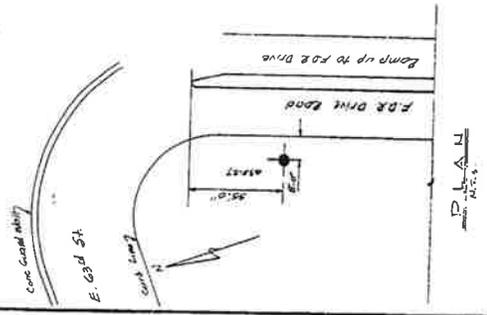
- A - WATER READING AND DATE TAKEN.
- B - NUMBER OF BLOWS OF A 300 LB. HAMMER FALLING 25' REQUIRED TO DRIVE A 3/8" CASING UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- C - STRATA DESCRIPTION.
- D - NUMBER OF BLOWS OF A 140 LB. HAMMER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN ARCHES REQUIRED TO DRIVE A 3/8" SPIRE TO 10' DEPTH.
- E - SAMPLE NUMBER.
- F - DEPTH AT END OF SAMPLE DRIVE.
- G - SAMPLE RECOVERY.

**GENERAL NOTES**

- 1 - ALL ELEVATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY DATUM WHEN ELEV. 100.00 IS 2.637' ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, N.J., U.S.C.G. SURVEY DATUM.
- 2 - LOCATION OF BORING SHOWN THIS:
- 3 - LOCATION OF BORING WITH WELL POINT INSTALLED SHOWN THIS:
- 4 - M.P. OF ETC. DENOTES 'MEAN TO FINISH' COURSE TO-  
5 - RB DENOTES ROLLER BIT.
- 6 - O.E.S. DENOTES OPEN END SAMPLE.
- 7 - 3/8" CASING USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 8 - 2 1/2" CORE BIT USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 9 - R.O.D. DENOTES 'ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION' WHICH IS TOTAL LENGTH OF PIECE OVER FOUR INCHES IN A 61 RUN DIVIDED BY THE LENGTH OF THE GREAT RUN.
- 10 - 10-80, 10-85, ETC. REFER TO CLASS OF MATERIAL CLASSIFIED IN TABLE 11-1 OF THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 11 - (S.P.), (M.L.), ETC. REFER TO THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED IN 626-100.4, TABLE 11-1 OF THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.



**PLAN**  
SCALE: 1"=40'



RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL B  
WARREN GEORGE, INC. (JOINT VENTURE)  
CONTRACT D-31311

**BORING PLAN & SECTIONS**

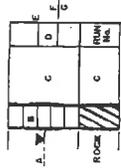
NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM  
ROUTE 134 (EAST SIDE) SECT. 5B  
ALONG 63rd ST. THIRD AVE. TO FDR DRIVE

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

DRAWN BY: J.L.G. DATE: 6-20-65  
CHECKED BY: J.L.G. SEAL:

*Handwritten signature and notes*

**LEGEND**



- A - WATER READINGS AND BORE TAKEN.
- B - ROCK.
- C - SPLIT SPOON.
- D - NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 LB. HAMMER/INCHES ON NOTED FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO DRIVE A.
- E - DEPTH AT END OF SAMPLE DRIVE.
- F - SAMPLE RECOVERY.

**GENERAL NOTES**

- 1 - ALL ELEVATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED SHALL REFERRED TO THE TANGENT AUTHORITY DATUM (MMS) ELEV. 100.00 IS 2.83' ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, N.J., U.S.C. & S. SURVEY DATUM.
- 2 - LOCATION OF BORING SHOWN THIS:
- 3 - LOCATION OF BORING WITH WELL POINT INSTALLED SHOWN THIS:
- 4 - M.F. 1/4" ETC. DENOTES "MEDIUM TO FINE" GRADE TO SHOWN THIS:
- 5 - RB DENOTES ROLLER BIT.
- 6 - O.E.S. DENOTES OPEN END SAMPLE.
- 7 - 2 1/2" CASING USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 8 - 2 1/2" CORE BIT USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 9 - R.O.D. DENOTES "ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION" WHICH IS TOTAL LENGTH OF PILES OVER FOUR FEET IN A GI RUN DIVIDED BY THE LENGTH OF THE GIVEN RUN.
- 10 - 11-83, 7-83 ETC. REFER TO CLASS OF MATERIAL DESCRIBED IN OR-4-103-A, TABLE II-2 OF THE BOMLS CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 11 - (1-83), (M-1), ETC. REFER TO THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED IN C-28-103-A, TABLE #1 OF THE BOMLS CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

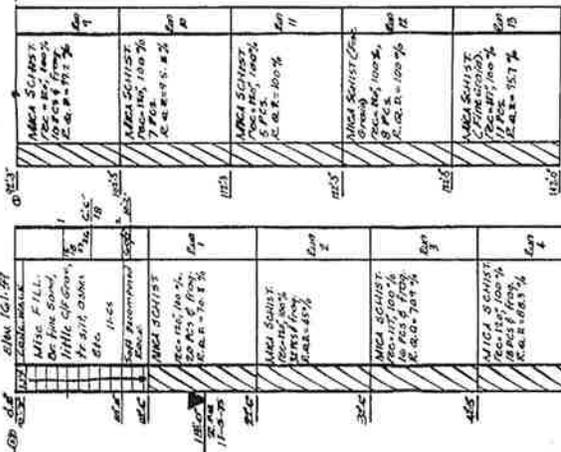
RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL B  
WARREN GEORGE INC. (JOINT VENTURE)  
CONTRACT D-3131

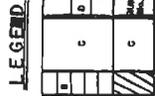
**BORING SECTIONS**

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM  
ROUTE 131A (REMODIFIED)-SECT. 50  
ALONG 68th ST. THIRD AVE. TO CAR DRIVE

BOROUGH OF Manhattan  
DRAWN BY: J.B.  
DATE: 12-1-83  
SCALE: 1" = 20' Vert.

**G3F-3 (cont.)**





- A - WATER READING AND DATE THERE.
- B - NUMBER OF BLANKS OR UNRECORDED FALLING IN EACH 10' INTERVAL.
- C - STRATA DESCRIPTION.
- D - NUMBER OF BLOBS OF ALLOLENUMER (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO DRIVE A 2 1/2" SPLIT SPOON.
- E - SAMPLE NUMBER.
- F - DEPTH AT END OF SAMPLE DOWN.
- G - SAMPLE RECOVERY.

**GENERAL NOTES**

- 1 - ALL ELEVATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED SHALL BE REFERRED TO THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY DATUM WHICH IS ELEV. 100.00 IS 2.437' ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK, N. J., U.S.C. & S. SURVEY DATUM.
- 2 - LOCATION OF BORING SHOWN THIS:
- 3 - LOCATION OF BORING WITH WELL POINT INSTALLED SHOWN THIS:
- 4 - N.F., C.F., E.T.C. DENOTES RECORDED POINT COURSE TO--
- 5 - R.B. REMOTES ROLLER BIT.
- 6 - O.E.S. DENOTES OPEN END SAMPLE.
- 7 - 2 1/2" CASING USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 8 - 5/8" CORE BIT USED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 9 - R.O.D. DENOTES THICK QUALITY INSTRUMENT WHICH IS TOTAL LENGTH OF PRESSURE OVER FOUR INCHES IN A GIVE RUN DIVIDED BY THE LENGTH OF THE GIVEN RUN.
- 10 - IN-85, 1-85, ETC. REFER TO CLASS OF MATERIAL DESCRIBED IN C.E.H-103.4, TABLE H-2 OF THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
- 11 - (S.P., I.M.I., E.T.C. REFER TO THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM DESCRIBED IN C.E.H-103.4, TABLE H-1 OF THE BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**G3F-4 (Cont)**

**G3F-5**

**G3F-6 (Cont)**

**G3F-7**

**G3F-8**

**G3F-9**

**G3F-10**

Depth	Soil Description	Notes
0.0' - 1.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 1
1.0' - 2.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 2
2.0' - 3.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 3
3.0' - 4.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 4
4.0' - 5.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 5
5.0' - 6.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 6
6.0' - 7.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 7
7.0' - 8.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 8
8.0' - 9.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 9
9.0' - 10.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 10
10.0' - 11.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 11
11.0' - 12.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 12
12.0' - 13.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 13
13.0' - 14.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 14
14.0' - 15.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 15
15.0' - 16.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 16
16.0' - 17.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 17
17.0' - 18.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 18
18.0' - 19.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 19
19.0' - 20.0'	Mica Schist, 10 PCS of Frog, R.O.D. = 71.7%	Run 20

NOTE: No Drill Water Return

**BORING SECTIONS**

RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL B  
WARREN GEORGE (INCIDENT VENTURE)  
CONTRACT D-381U

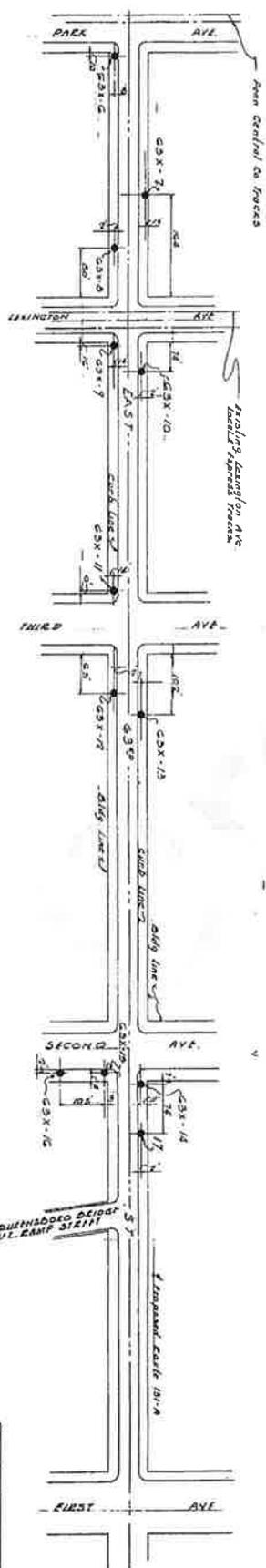
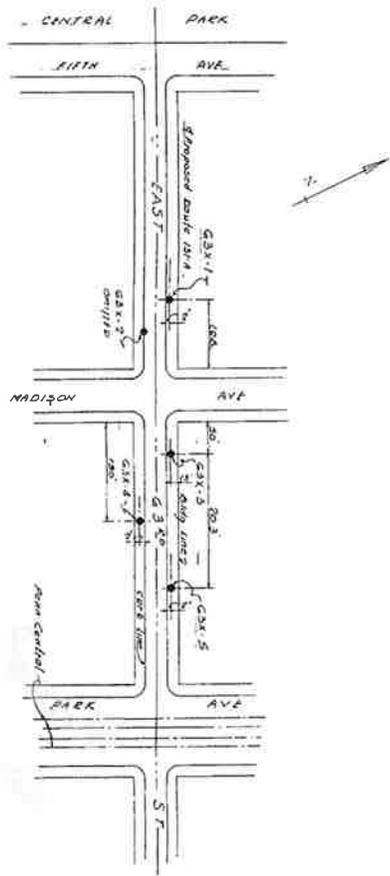
NEW YORK CITY TRINITY SYSTEM

ROUTE 131A (LEMONHILL) SECT 5B  
ALONG @ 81 ST. THIRD AVE. TO 142D DRIVE

BOROUGH of Manhattan

*Julia [Signature]*

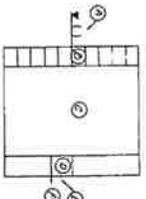
DRAWN BY: H.V.  
CHECKED BY: J.A.  
SCALE: 1" = 5' Vertical



**GENERAL NOTES**

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND DEPTHS SHALL BE AS SHOWN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL BORINGS SHALL BE DRIVEN TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 100 FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. LOCATION OF BORING SHOWN THIS PLAN.
4. C.D. DIMENSIONS SHOWN WITH A.D.C. POINT.
5. C.B. DIMENSIONS SHOWN WITH A.D.C. POINT.

**LEGEND**



1. HOUSE WITH WELL.
2. NO. OF BLOWS OF A 300# HAMMER FALLING 16 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 1/2" CASING (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) PER FT.
3. SPT.
4. NO. OF BLOWS OF A 140# HAMMER (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED) FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 1/2" SPT. SHOWN PER FT.
5. DEPTH OF SPT. OF 300# HAMMER DRIVE.

The information in this report is based on the data and information furnished to the engineer by the contractor. The engineer is not responsible for the accuracy of the data or the results of the borings. The engineer is not responsible for the design of the foundation or the construction of the foundation.

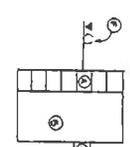
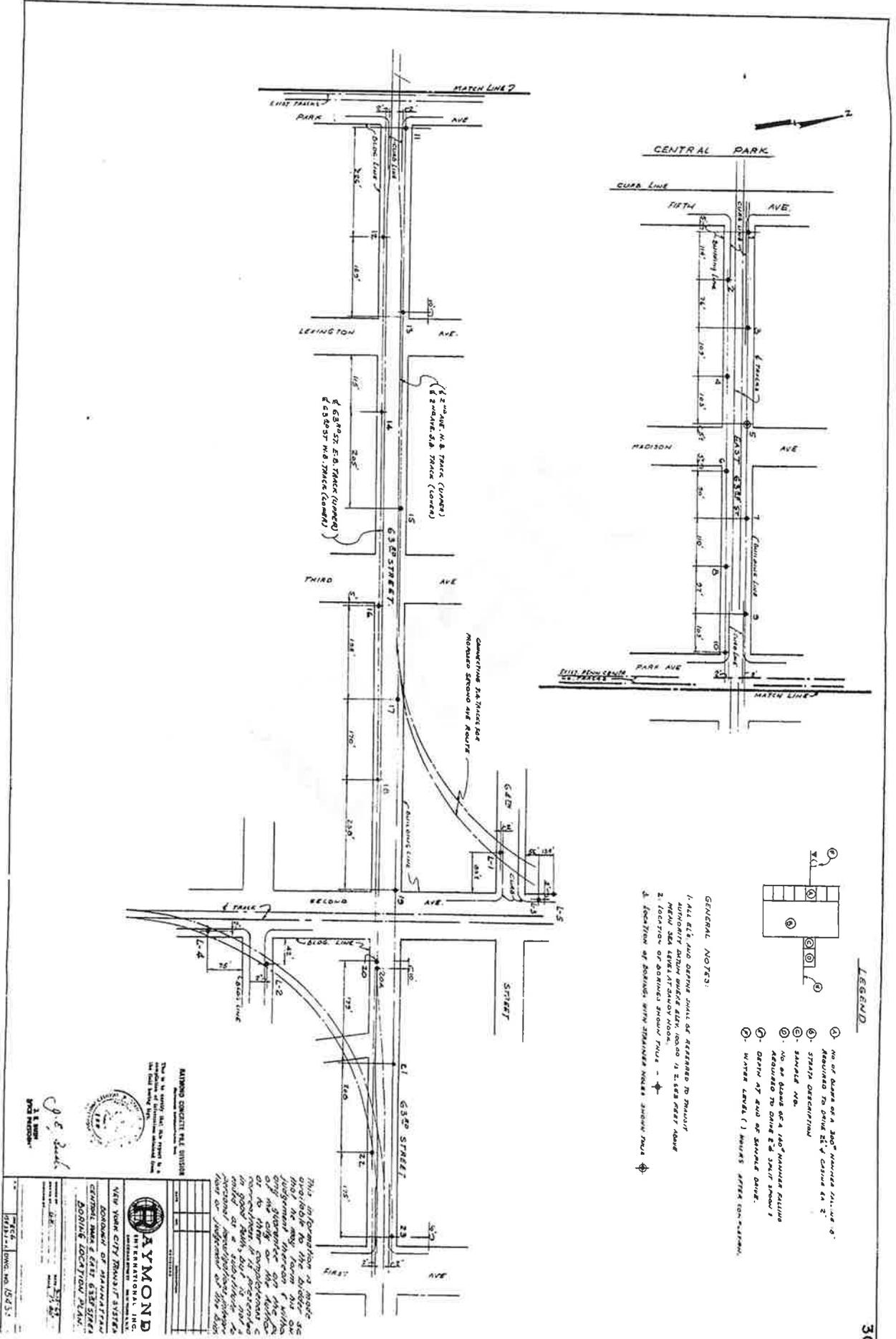


Raymond International, Inc.  
 12119  
 State of New York

<b>RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.</b>	
<b>TEST BORING REPORT</b>	
DATE	NOV 19 1964
PROJECT	NEW YORK CITY, FEDERAL OFFICE
LOCATION	12119 ALONG 1ST AVE. AT 1ST AVE.
CLIENT	NEW YORK CITY
ENGINEER	RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.
SCALE	AS SHOWN
BY	RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CHECKED BY	RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.
APP'D.	RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.
DATE	NOV 19 1964







**LEGEND**

- ① NO OF DATA OF A 360° TURN IN L.I. AT 0° REQUIRED TO DRIVE 24" CURVE 44.2'
- ② STATION DESCRIPTION
- ③ SAMPLE NO.
- ④ NO OF STAGE OF A 140° TURN IN L.I. REQUIRED TO DRIVE 24" CURVE 44.2'
- ⑤ DRIVE AT END OF STATION DATA.
- ⑥ WATER LEVEL (1) MARKS AFTER CONSTRUCTION.

**GENERAL NOTES:**

1. ALL ELS AND DRIVE SHULD BE REFERRED TO MANHOLE AUTHORITY ABOVE WHICH ELEV. IS 100.00 ± 2.58 FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AT LOW TIDE.
2. LOCATION OF BOXES WITH DIMENSIONS SHOWN ABOVE.
3. LOCATION OF BOXES WITH DIMENSIONS SHOWN ABOVE.

This information is made available to you for your use and judgment thereon. It is not to be used for any other purpose or for any other project or to the satisfaction of any other authority. It is provided as a service to you and is not to be used for any other purpose or for any other project or to the satisfaction of any other authority.

**RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.**  
 100 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.  
 NEW YORK CITY ENGINEERING SYSTEMS  
 DIVISION OF RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
 ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS  
 100 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

**RAYMOND INTERNATIONAL, INC.**  
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 ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS  
 100 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.



17.

17	EL. 113.97	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0
17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.2
REC. 1-18	REC. 1-19	REC. 1-20	REC. 1-21	REC. 1-22	REC. 1-23	REC. 1-24	REC. 1-25	REC. 1-26	REC. 1-27	REC. 1-28	REC. 1-29	REC. 1-30
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

18.

18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5
REC. 1-31	REC. 1-32	REC. 1-33	REC. 1-34	REC. 1-35	REC. 1-36
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

19.

19.0	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.5
REC. 1-37	REC. 1-38	REC. 1-39	REC. 1-40	REC. 1-41	REC. 1-42
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

20.

20.0	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0
REC. 2-1	REC. 2-2	REC. 2-3	REC. 2-4	REC. 2-5	REC. 2-6	REC. 2-7	REC. 2-8	REC. 2-9	REC. 2-10	REC. 2-11
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

20A.

20A.0	20A.1	20A.2	20A.3	20A.4	20A.5	20A.6	20A.7	20A.8	20A.9	20A.10	20A.11	20A.12	20A.13	20A.14	20A.15	20A.16	20A.17	20A.18	20A.19	20A.20
REC. 2-12	REC. 2-13	REC. 2-14	REC. 2-15	REC. 2-16	REC. 2-17	REC. 2-18	REC. 2-19	REC. 2-20	REC. 2-21	REC. 2-22	REC. 2-23	REC. 2-24	REC. 2-25	REC. 2-26	REC. 2-27	REC. 2-28	REC. 2-29	REC. 2-30	REC. 2-31	REC. 2-32
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

21.

21.0	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.5
REC. 2-33	REC. 2-34	REC. 2-35	REC. 2-36	REC. 2-37	REC. 2-38
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

22.

22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.5
REC. 2-39	REC. 2-40	REC. 2-41	REC. 2-42	REC. 2-43	REC. 2-44
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

23.

23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0
REC. 2-45	REC. 2-46	REC. 2-47	REC. 2-48	REC. 2-49	REC. 2-50	REC. 2-51	REC. 2-52	REC. 2-53	REC. 2-54	REC. 2-55
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

CONT. OF 17.

17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5
REC. 1-31	REC. 1-32	REC. 1-33	REC. 1-34	REC. 1-35	REC. 1-36
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

CONT. OF 20A.

20A.0	20A.1	20A.2	20A.3	20A.4	20A.5	20A.6	20A.7	20A.8	20A.9	20A.10	20A.11	20A.12	20A.13	20A.14	20A.15	20A.16	20A.17	20A.18	20A.19	20A.20
REC. 2-12	REC. 2-13	REC. 2-14	REC. 2-15	REC. 2-16	REC. 2-17	REC. 2-18	REC. 2-19	REC. 2-20	REC. 2-21	REC. 2-22	REC. 2-23	REC. 2-24	REC. 2-25	REC. 2-26	REC. 2-27	REC. 2-28	REC. 2-29	REC. 2-30	REC. 2-31	REC. 2-32
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

CONT. OF 23.

23.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0
REC. 2-45	REC. 2-46	REC. 2-47	REC. 2-48	REC. 2-49	REC. 2-50	REC. 2-51	REC. 2-52	REC. 2-53	REC. 2-54	REC. 2-55
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

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