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BLOCK 405. LOT 1.

174-180 AVENUE A & 501-505 EAST 11TH STREET.
. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK

STAGE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Prepared For:

HUD-M

Joanne Hoffman
UJA Federation of New York
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Prepared By:

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

June 1997

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INTRODUCTION

On March 11 and 12, 1997 City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the Block 405, Lot 1 site, located at 174-180 Avenue and 501-505 East 11th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York.

Archaeological field work was carried out by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, Principal Investigator, Gail Guillet, Luis Lopez and Bolivar Lopez. Preparation of maps and diagrams, laboratory analysis and the final report were completed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez. Photographs and production of the final report were completed by Gail Guillet. Daniel Pagano, of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission paid an on-site visit to the project area at 3:00 p.m. on March 11 while excavations were in progress.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in Block 405, Lot 1 in the Lower East Side, Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York. (see Map 1) The block is bounded on the west by Avenue A, on the north by East 12th Street, on the east by Avenue B, and on the south by East 11th Street. Lot 1 is a rectangular parcel 103 feet north and south on Avenue A by 96'6" east and west on East 11th Street. The street address of the parcel is variously given as 174-180 Avenue A and/or 501-505 East 11th Street. The lot, which is owned by the City of New York, was used as a parking lot until shortly before the archaeological survey was undertaken. At the time of the Stage 1B excavations the lot was vacant. (Photo 1-3)

The project proposes to construct affordable housing and associated open space on the lot. At this time the site is an asphalt covered rectangle surrounded by buildings and chain link fence.

SITE GEOLOGY AND HISTORY

In a larger context the site is located within the New England Upland, a geophysical zone which includes the Manhattan Prong. The Manhattan Prong is a geological formation consisting largely of schists and gneisses that forms the underlying foundation of New York City. The project area is a level expanse located in a urban setting that is now primarily commercial and residential structures. The site elevation above sea level varies from 14.9 feet at the southwest corner to 9.9 feet at the northeast corner. As late as 1874 New York City documents identify the site as fast land/meadow. Although water courses are known to have existed nearby, none are documented to have passed through the project area.

The specific soil profile of sediments underlying the site is undocumented with the exception of information recorded with the Building Department which indicates that the 19th century buildings which once existed on the site were built on coarse sand. Without further information it is not possible to determine whether this sand was fill or a glacial outwash deposit. The backhoe operator who assisted with the excavation, however, identified the soils as typical of natural strata encountered on construction sites. The current classification of soils on the site categorizes them as urban soils. This class of soils

are created by disturbance resulting from the construction and demolition of 19th century buildings on the lot. At the time excavations were undertaken, the urban soils were covered over with a thin layer of asphalt.

SITE HISTORY

Prehistoric Sensitivity

In terms of the greater archaeological context, the Block 405 site rests in the center of a substantial distribution of prehistoric activity. Both Long Island and Manhattan were intensively occupied and exploited by Native American populations and a number of important sites, ranging from the Paleo-Indian period up to the time of contact with the Europeans, occur in close proximity to Block 405.

As a result the question of a prehistoric presence on the site required thorough examination in the Stage 1A Literature Review completed by Gail Guillet (City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants, May 1994). Due to the well documented and extensive disturbance of soils on the site, and the probability of filling episodes during initial construction of the 19th century houses, the site was judged to have an extremely low probability for the presence of prehistoric cultural remains. In essence, soils were disturbed during the construction of deep cellar holes and drainage systems to a depth in excess of the culture bearing soil strata, effectively eradicating the prehistoric archaeological integrity of the project area.

Historic Sensitivity

In sharp contrast, the historic sensitivity of the site was assessed to be extremely high. The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission indicates that the site has the potential to yield historic resources associated with the 19th century occupation of the site. Conclusions drawn in the Stage 1A Literature Review were based on the following evaluation (City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants, Stage 1A Literature Review, May 1994: pp 8- 10):

1. as early as 1851 buildings had been constructed on the northeast corner of Avenue A and East 11th Street. These included dwellings on the front of the lot and buildings (later identified as dwellings) at the rear of the lots. Between the back wall of the dwellings on the front of the lots and the facades of the buildings on the rear of the lots was an open yard (see Appendix B, Map 4 from Stage 1A report);
2. by 1853 the dwellings then identified as 156-162 Avenue (later 174-180 Avenue A) had been built as had the buildings later identified as tenements in the rear yards behind them and 156 Avenue A (later 174 Avenue A) had an extension built on the rear of the building. Access to the rear yard tenements was through a passageway from East 11th Street (see Appendix B, Map 5 from Stage 1A report);
3. and by 1857 the rear extension on 174 Avenue A (formerly 156 Avenue A) had been extended, abutting the building identified as 505 East 11th Street (also known in

1857 as East Tompkins Place). The address of that structure was 503 East 11th Street. A narrow passageway had been retained that provided access to the rear yard tenements. Information to be discussed below indicates that, with the possible exception of the building known as 503 East 11th Street, all of the structures on Lot 1 had cellars ranging in depth from 8 to 10 feet below curb grade (see Appendix B, Map 6 from Stage 1A report)

Although the entrance to the buildings changed, as did the addresses of the buildings, the building configuration established by 1857 continued throughout the 19th century. In the 20th century the various buildings associated with Lot 1 (174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street) became interconnected and several lots were merged to form present-day Lot 1, but a small portion of the project area remained open yard that appears to have been undisturbed by subsequent building.

Information obtained from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (Rubinson, 1993) indicates that water was available throughout the area prior to 1852. Sewer lines were also installed during the same general time period. However, Rubinson's research raises the question of whether the presence of sewers necessarily indicates that the connection between the sewers and the houses located within a particular block was made. Records of the Tenement House Department (1903) indicate that in the Lower East Side sanitation remained primitive into the 20th century despite the availability of sewer and water lines. Indeed, subsequent investigation of the site covered by Rubinson's research (Block 378, Lots 58 & 59) provided evidence that privies and cisterns were still being constructed on the Lower East Side in the 1840's and remained in use until after the Civil War (c. 1865-68).

Building Department records (located at the Municipal Archives) relating to Block 405, Lot 1 indicate that toilet facilities in the form of water closets located in the hallways of the buildings were not installed until c. 1906 and that, although the water closets were periodically relocated and, perhaps, upgraded, toilets, sinks, and bath or shower facilities were not available in all the apartments of the buildings on Lot 1 until as late as the 1960's.

Having determined that some portion of the rear yards behind 176-180 Avenue A remained open from the 1850's to the time that the buildings on Block 405, Lot 1 were demolished in 1984 the possibility that subsurface features such as privies and/or cisterns were located in that area cannot be ruled out. Further, information provided in the building records for 503 East 11th Street makes it difficult to determine whether a cellar was constructed under the building when it was built in the 1850's. If this structure did not contain a cellar, then the possibility that subsurface structures (privies and/or cisterns) are present in the area that would have formed the rear yard of 174 Avenue A cannot be dismissed.

In addition, an examination of the conveyances dealing with Block 405, Lot 1 (formerly Block 405, Lot 1-4 and 59) indicates that between 1846 (Liber 480:527 and Liber 504 530) and 1906 the property currently identified as Block 405, Lot 1 was owned by Christian L. Nunenkamp (variously spelled in the census documents and business directories

as Nummenkamp, Nummenkent et al.) and his heirs. After 1906 the entire parcel currently identified as Lot 1 (formerly Lot 1-4 & 59) came into the possession of Henrietta Fisch (Liber 157:459), who over a period of time sold the property to Corcoran Realty Company and others.

Business directories indicate that Christian L. Nunenkamp and his sons operated a grocery store at 174 Avenue A for some period in the second half of the 19th century. Christian L. Nunenkamp resided at 180 Avenue A. Other businesses were operated on the street level of 176-180 Avenue A and at 503-505 East 11th Street.

Some indication of the types of businesses represented are suggested by the 1870 Federal Census information. Among the possible listings are a cigar store, candy store, butcher, tailor, shoemaker and oyster saloon.

For further reference, a comprehensive discussion of the history of the site with complete census information is presented in Appendix A of the Stage 1A Literature Review (City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants, May 1994).

ASSESSMENT

Despite the presence of cellars ranging in depth from 8 to 10 feet below the curb grade on a large percentage of the project area (approximately 75%), an examination of historic maps and atlases and documentary research at the New York City Municipal Archives and Building Department indicates that:

- an open yard existed behind 176-180 Avenue A throughout the 19th and 20th century until 1984 when the surrounding buildings on Lot 1 were demolished
- and that, despite some ambiguity in the record, the possibility exists that 503 East 11th Street was constructed without a cellar foundation.

In those areas where subsurface disturbance in the form of cellar foundations is not present, the possibility of features such as privies and/or cisterns cannot be dismissed. It was, therefore, recommended that the open yard area behind 176-180 Avenue A and the footprint of 503 East 11th Street (behind 174 Avenue A) be subjected to subsurface testing in the form of two trenches approximately 5 feet wide running north-south across the lot to determine the presence or absence of subsurface features.

TESTING STRATEGY

Based on the Stage 1A assessment, further testing of Block 405 was recommended. The testing was designed to address the 21' by 103' area corresponding to 503 East 11th Street and the rear yards behind it belonging to 176-180 Avenue A. Following consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the following strategy was adopted:

1. The line for two trenches would be laid out across the 21 by 103 foot area;
2. asphalt covering the surface of the test would be removed;
3. two five foot wide trenches would be excavated approximately 6 feet behind the rear wall of the structures that formerly stood on the front of the lots and 6 feet in front of the facades of the structures that stood on the rear of the lots to determine whether sub-surface features such as cisterns, privies or other evidence of access to water and sewer disposal are present.

As discussed below, this strategy was applied to the Stage 1B excavations and later expanded to include the mechanical excavation of the entire 21' by 103' testable area.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field methodology for the Block 405 site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the area to assess surface conditions and confirm that site elevation corresponds with street elevation and does not contain a deep overburden.
2. The controlled mechanical excavation of two five foot wide trenches, one directly behind the house foundations and the other directly in front of the rear tenement foundations.
3. In the absence of sub-surface features of significance in trenches 1 and 2, the mechanical excavation of 100% of the remaining testable surface area.
4. Cleaning, measuring, photographing and drawing all features exposed through the combination of mechanical and hand excavation employed in testing.
5. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

Because of the readily available map information on the historic location of structures on this site, it was possible to anticipate and locate sub-surface structures with precision. Where warranted, soils were passed through a 0.25 inch steel mesh screen and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic and prehistoric artifacts. Items recovered were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. The stratigraphy of the trenches was recorded, including depth and soil description. (see Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue)

FIELD RESULTS

Despite the volume of historic data available on the project area, a number of archaeological questions remained to be answered before introducing mechanical equipment to the excavation. The first question involved the condition of the site and determining the

level of overburden. By extrapolating from street elevation and the ground level of the adjacent, extant row houses the overburden can be measured at approximately two feet above original surface. (Photo 11) This depth is well within the expected range after a destruction episode such as the one that removed these houses in 1984.

A site datum was established at the southwest corner of the existing row house that forms the northern boundary of the site. Working with historic maps, and using existing structures that abut the site as scale references, two trenches were laid out (see Field Reconnaissance Map) in the loci judged to have the highest probability for the presence of cisterns and privies.

After carefully explaining to the backhoe operator the nature of the excavation, the type of features believed to be present and the anticipated level and character of the features, the removal of the thin asphalt layer was undertaken. (Photo 4)

As expected, directly under the asphalt layer was a thin layer of yellow/orange sandy gravel. This layer was approximately 4" deep -- far too shallow in the opinion of the backhoe operator to serve as a subsurface for a parking lot. He attributed the buckling and uneven surface of the lot to this inadequate gravel layer. Immediately below the gravel was a one to two foot deep layer of red-orange very ground up brickbat with debris inclusions. Below this brickbat layer, evidence of destruction debris became immediately obvious. (Photo 5) Mixed with brick, glass, wood and sandy gravel were such objects as a broken television, plastic bags and soft drink bottles. Soils recovered from the trench were clearly deposited as unstratified fill when the houses were destroyed in 1984.

Trench #1 was intended to locate the front foundation of the rear tenement buildings that existed in the back of the lot, and these foundations very quickly emerged as the debris was removed by the backhoe. (see Field Reconnaissance Map) These foundations were remarkably intact, retaining the basement doorway openings at precisely the locations indicated in historic maps. The five foot wide trench did not reveal any privy or cistern features in front of these foundations. (Photo 13) Manual excavations into the base of the trench identified the fine yellow sand that made up the original subsoil in this part of lower Manhattan. An examination of these strata confirmed that the foundation holes had been excavated into this original fine sand. After measuring, examining and documenting the rear foundations, and in the absence of any features, Trench #1 was backfilled.

Trench #2 was located in the area that historic maps identified as the rear foundation walls for the street-facing row houses. As with the rear structures, the features emerged quickly in precisely the location expected. In rapid succession, the rear walls and stairwells associated with 176, 178 and 180 Avenue A were exposed. One seventy eight and 180 Avenue A retained their original configuration and construction materials (see Field Reconnaissance Map and Photo 6). The rear foundation of structure 176 Avenue A, however, exhibited substantial alterations including a modern concrete entry walkway, a modern brick repair on the rear stairwell and a change in rear window openings including bricking up the original window and creating an opening for a new one. (Photo 12) Soils behind structure 176 Avenue A were markedly different than those behind 178 and 180

Avenue A. Rather than the burned rubble encountered in most of the trench, the rear area of 176 Avenue A had a higher content of sandy fill. Both the modern construction and the differing fill set this row house apart from the others.

Because a structure with a foundation had been constructed behind 174 Avenue A, the trench was not extended to the farthest southern boundary of the house. Instead, the rear foundation wall for the East 11th Street building was encountered precisely where the historic maps indicated it should be.

At this juncture, all recorded structures had been located and identified, but the objects of the investigation, the possible cisterns and privies, had not been encountered.

The history of water and sewer hookups in this neighborhood allowed for the possibility that cisterns and privies had never been present on the site since city water and sewer lines were probably available when the houses were built. Since the features were not found where they are normally located on such sites, the research model was modified to the task of ruling out their presence on the site. To accomplish this task, it became necessary to test the remaining unexposed surface of the 21' by 103' testable area, resulting in the mechanical excavation of 100% of the site. (Photo 7) Once the structures uncovered by Trench #2 had been cleaned, identified, mapped and photographed, the trench was back filled.

The backhoe operator then systematically exposed the median strip representing the remainder of the test area, first removing the asphalt, then the overburden, and subsequently excavating the soils in intervals of two foot strata.

As the excavation moved away from the loci where privies and cisterns are normally located, it became obvious that the probability of encountering such features rapidly diminished. The area behind the house identified as 176 Avenue A which had been modernized yielded only sandy debris filled soils. No features of any kind were encountered.

The situation changed, however, as the median strip was excavated behind houses at 178 and 180 Avenue A. Behind each of these houses excavations uncovered a single brick and mortar feature. Since privies, or school sinks, would have been anticipated for this locale midway between the rear of the row houses and the front of the tenement houses, the features were carefully inspected for characteristic traits.

FEATURE 1

Feature 1 is located directly to the rear of the back entry stairs behind the row house that formerly stood at 178 Avenue A. It consists of two conjoined brick and mortar boxes measuring approximately three feet by six feet (see Field Reconnaissance Map and Photo 8-9). Each box therefore is approximately 3 feet square. When initially encountered the feature was capped with flat stones. After the capped stones were removed the contents were excavated to approximately four feet below site surface; the maximum extent of

manual excavation without dismantling the structure. The brick containers yielded sandy fill with occasional clear glass inclusions, but no cultural material of significance.

The excavation team then dug down the exterior wall of the feature in an attempt to locate the bottom. This excavation extended to a depth of approximately six feet below surface. The bottom of the feature was not reached, however, further excavation mandated reinforcement of the trench walls and additional safety precautions due to moving sand. The excavation was terminated at this point.

FEATURE 2

Feature 2, located behind 180 Avenue A, is a brick and mortar maze of channels and drains. (see Field Reconnaissance Map and Photo 10) At least one metal mesh feature was noted in the interior of a drainage channel in the system. The excavation team carefully cleaned the feature of dirt and debris, and dismantled the upper portion that had been damaged in the destruction episode. The feature consists of channels and small boxes, none of which is large enough to serve as a cistern.

From one of the small brick and mortar openings, the team excavated and screened sandy fill from which was recovered a ceramic marble, glassware, rodent bones, butchered meat bones (probably pork or beef) and an 1890 copper penny. The penny provided a firm *terminus post quem* for the deposit.

Of particular importance is the fact that the bricks used in the drain system's construction do not match those used in the house and were of a type manufactured in the late part of the 19th century. This valuable observation, along with the artifacts, provided ample evidence to conclude that the feature had been constructed after the original house had been built. Rather than a privy or cistern, it appears that this feature is a water drainage system with no capacity for storage.

CONCLUSIONS

In the process of applying a testing strategy designed to locate cisterns and privies, excavators at Block 405 ultimately exposed 100% of the testable area. All structures that had been documented in the Stage 1A Literature Review were located and identified. The communal privy, or school sink typical of this urban area and this type of housing construction was not encountered, nor were cisterns of any kind. Given the presence of foundations of three front houses and three rear tenement houses in quite good condition, it seen unlikely that large brick or ashlar structures such as cisterns and privies would have been selectively destroyed on all three lots. One is, therefore, led to the conclusions that, as indicated in the Stage 1A Literature Review, hookups to both water and sewer were available before 1852 and used at the time the original houses were constructed. There appears to be no other logical explanation for the complete absence of either of these structures on all three tested lots.

Two features were encountered in the excavations. Feature 1, the conjoined brick box structure may have been paired privies. These would not have been communal

facilities, that is serving all of the houses and tenements, because they were attached to the brick foundation of the back entry stair well of the house at 178 Avenue A. If they were privies, they were associated only with this house. The depth of the feature supports the privy interpretation, although the 3' by 3' diameter is smaller than one would normally expect. Additional support for this interpretation is the fact that the deposit excavated from the feature interior was fine sand. Since the City of New York mandated during this time that privies should be emptied and filled with clean sand and sealed when no longer in use, the condition of the feature conforms to this code. Without further excavation, however, this interpretations cannot be confirmed.

Feature 2 appears to be a water drainage system installed substantially later than the construction date of the original house. Since it did not contain large scale receptacles, there is little likelihood that a sealed deposit of archaeological significance is present. In addition, since the value of the deposit lied in its association with a known and documented occupant of the house, and since this association cannot be demonstrated, the archaeological value of any deposit recovered is greatly diminished.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A walkover reconnaissance was completed on the Block 405 site located in the Lower East Side, Borough of Manhattan, New York County, New York. After reviewing the Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation completed for the project area, a testing strategy was created for the site focusing on the possible presence of cisterns and privies associated with the now destroyed historic houses.

A 103' by 5' trench was excavated along the front foundation line of the rear tenement houses using a combination of mechanical excavation and manual excavation. Individual house foundations and basement entryways were identified and documented. No associated features were encountered.

A 103' by 5' trench was excavated along the back foundation of the row houses facing Avenue A, again using a combination of mechanical and manual excavation. Individual house foundations and basement entryways were identified. The house at 176 Avenue A was documented to have undergone substantial modernization and thorough disturbance of anterior soils.

When no feature was found in the most likely loci, the testing strategy was adapted to rule out their presence on the site. One hundred percent of the testable area was then excavated using a combination of mechanical and manual excavation.

Two features were identified in the median area between the tenements and the row houses. One feature is probably two conjoined privy foundations. Excavation of these features yielded a deep deposit of nearly clean sandy fill. Without further excavation, function cannot be absolutely determined.

Feature 2 was identified as a very late 19th century drainage system. Artifacts recovered from one part of the feature provided a *terminus post quem* for the deposit, and

these when assessed with the later manufacturing date of the bricks used in construction confirmed that the feature post-dated the original construction of the house. Since the feature cannot be associated with a specific historical person living in the house, the significance of the deposit is greatly diminished.

After a lengthy discussion with Daniel Pagano of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the Principal Investigator arrived at the following conclusion. Although the two features encountered are of interest archaeologically, their potential to contribute significant new information to our understanding of life in the Lower East Side of Manhattan in the second half of the 19th century is low.

There is some likelihood that the foundation identified behind 178 Avenue A may be a double privy, and may contained sealed deposits at a depth in excess of the 4' tested. All evidence, however, indicates that if this was a privy it was emptied and, as mandated by the City of New York, filled with clean sand when it ceased to be used. The archaeological potential of this feature is therefore assessed to be low.

The drainage system identified behind 180 Avenue A holds interest as a subsurface architectural structure of the late 19th century, however, since neither the structure nor whatever artifacts recovered can be definitively connected to a historic resident of the house, the significance of the information is assessed to be low.

Based on these conclusions, no further archaeological investigation is recommended for the Block 405, Lot 1 site.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Artifact Catalogue

Appendix B: Maps

Appendix C: Photographs

APPENDIX A

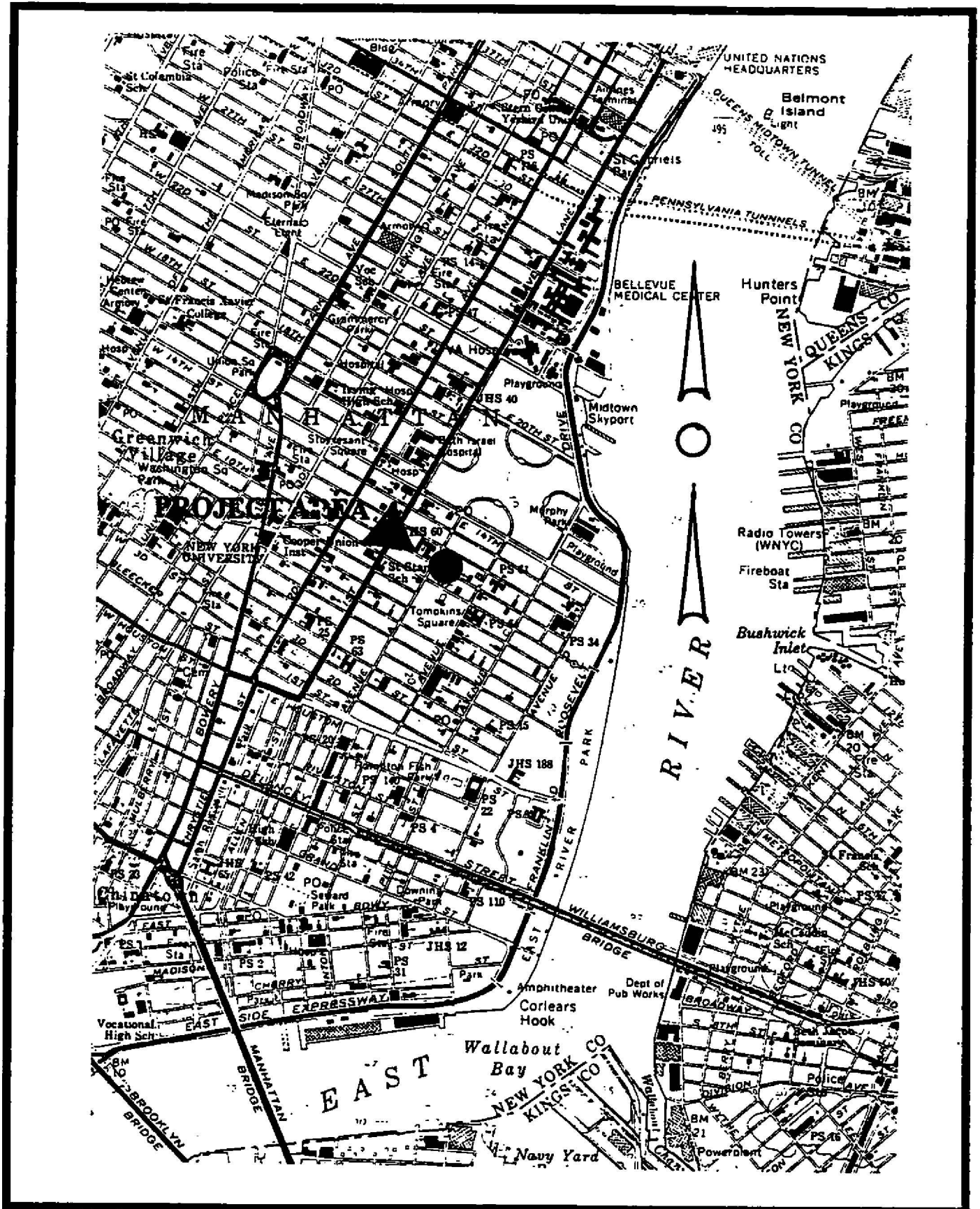
ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

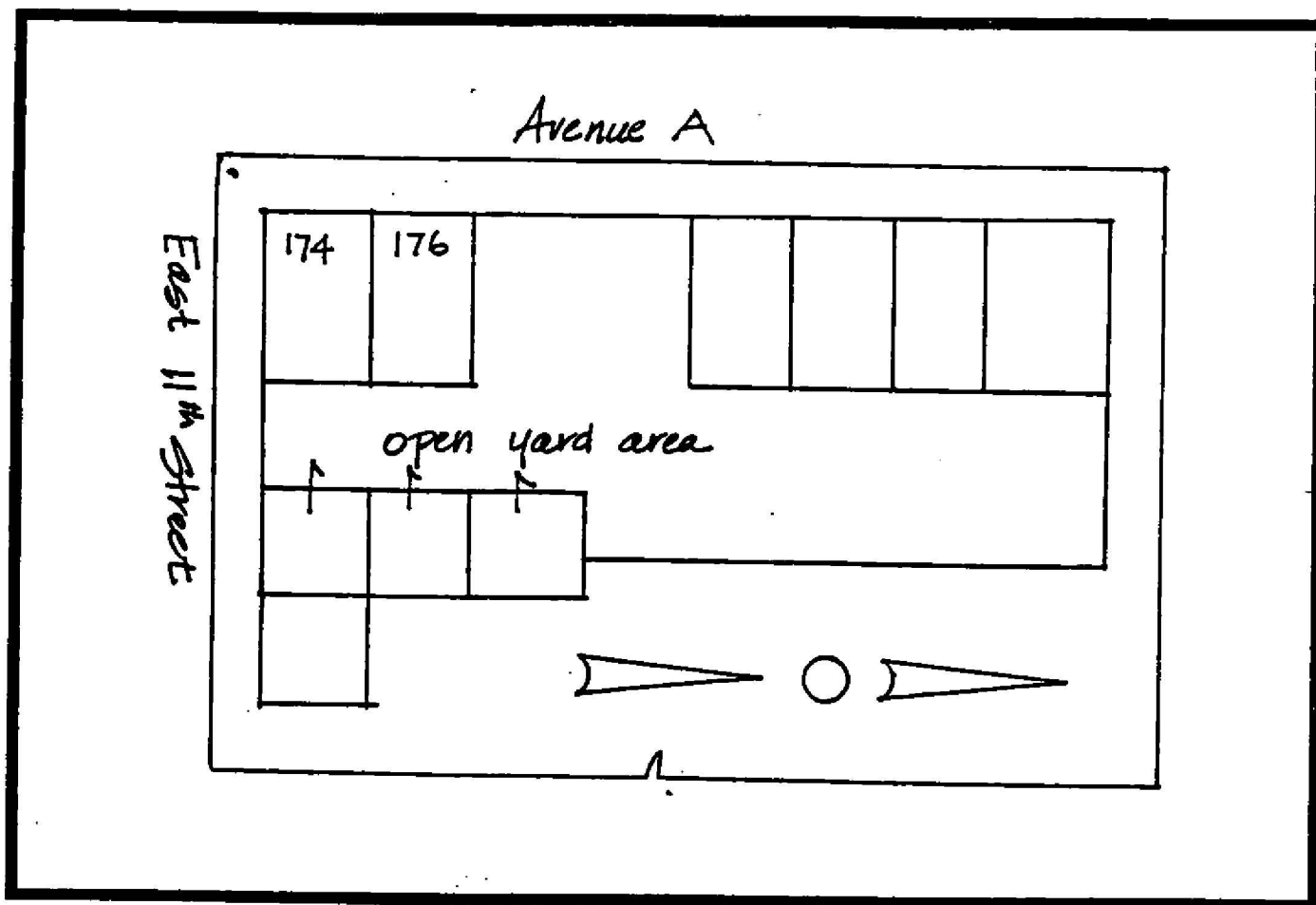
BLOCK 405. LOT 1. ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

| FEATURE | QUANTITY | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------|-----------------|---|
| One | 4 | Fragments of clear glass 1/4" thick; size range from 1" x 3" to 5" x 5" |
| | 1 | Small fragment bone - too fragmentary to identify |
| Two | 1 | Brown glazed ceramic marble - 1 3/4" diameter |
| | 1 | Small fragment of brown glazed ceramic |
| | 1 | Broken base of milk glass jar |
| | 1 | Broken saucer - child's ceramic tea set |
| | 2 | Fragments, whiteware saucer |
| | 1 | Metal door latch - noted |
| | 2 | Fragments - mouse pelvis |
| | 1 | Fragment -- beef rib |
| | 1 | Canine tooth of small mammal |
| | 1 | Broken base, Kaolin smoking pipe |
| | 1 | Mother of pearl button |
| | 1 | Length of graphite, 1/4" x 2" |
| | 6 | Oxidized nails |
| | 1 | Fragment of beef long bone |
| | 1 | 1890 copper penny |

APPENDIX B

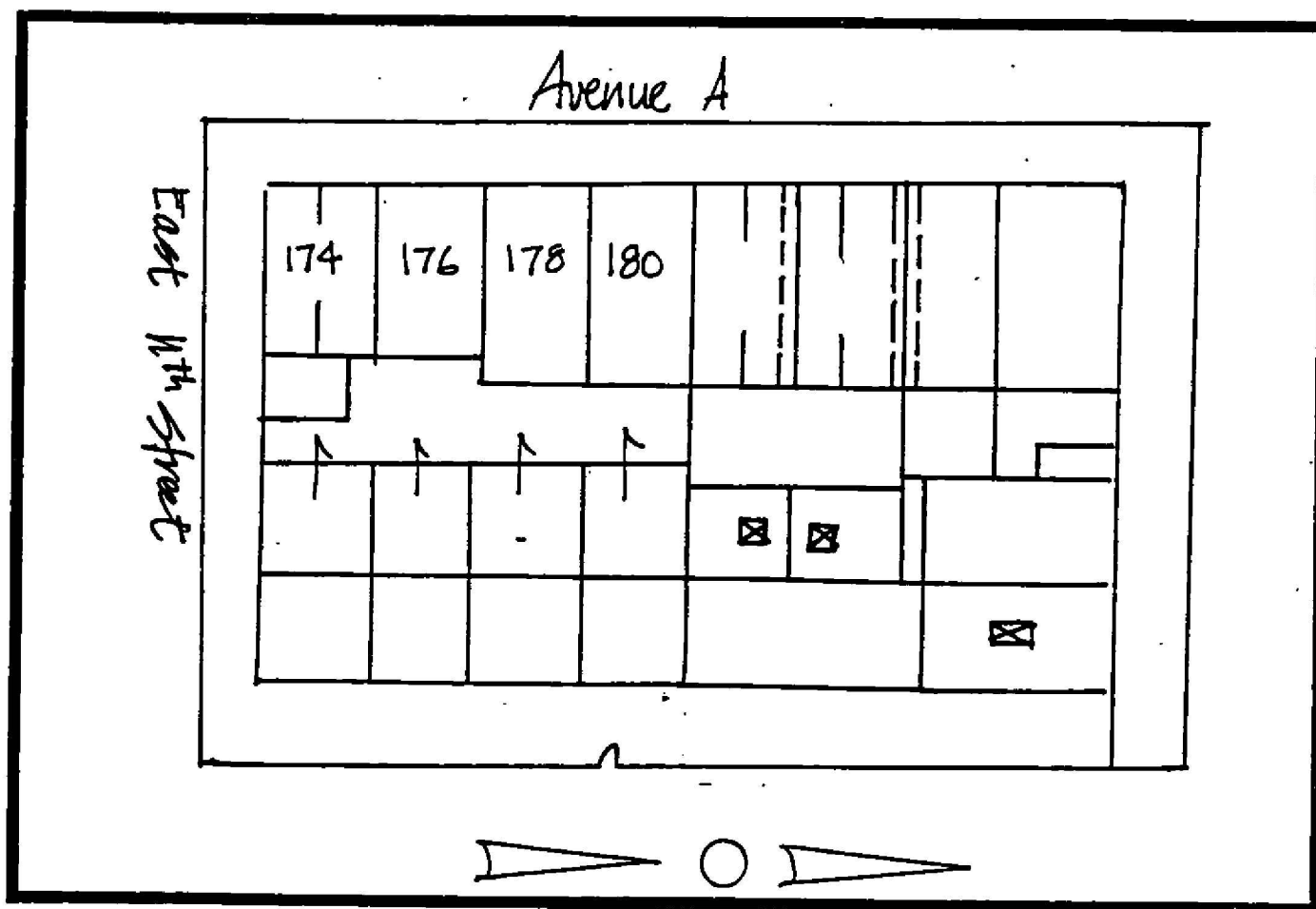
MAPS





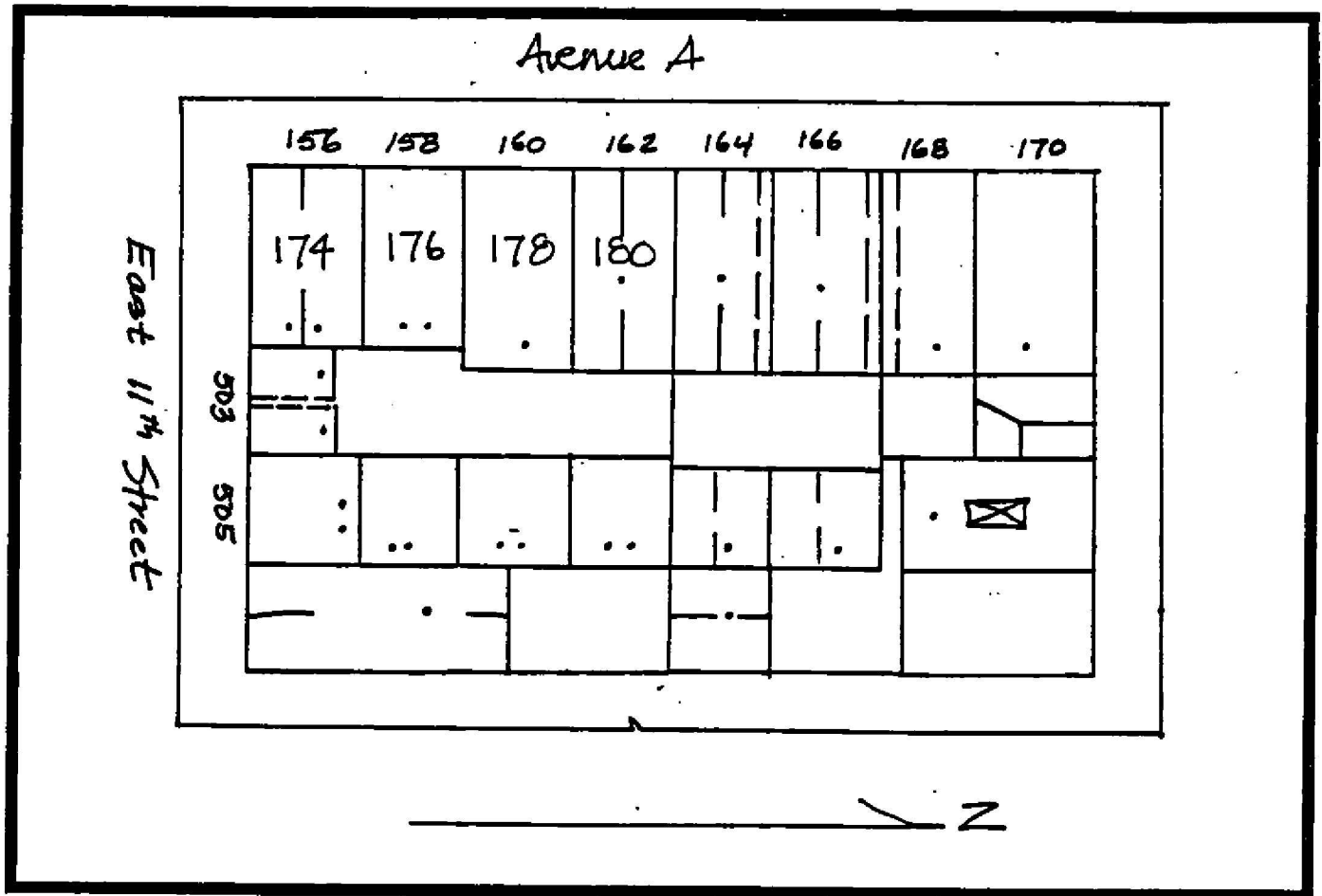
Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

The earliest map consulted that shows structures located on the project area is Dripps' 1851 *Map of the City of New York*. In 1851 buildings corresponding with 174 Avenue A and 156 Avenue A had been built, along with the tenement buildings in the rear yards of those two dwellings. A tenement building had been built on the rear of the lot identified as 178 Avenue A, but no dwelling on the front of 178 Avenue A had been built, nor had any building been constructed on-180 Avenue A. The rest of the block north of 180 Avenue A had been built, but no rear yard tenements had been constructed behind these houses. The open yard area is identified. It ran from East 11th Street to East 12th Street. One small building east of the rear yard building on 174 Avenue A had been built.



Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

In 1853 the Perris *Atlas of New York City* showed that development was continuing on Block 405. Now the entire block facing Avenue A had been built. The building identified as 174 Avenue A now had an extension at the rear. The row of rear yard tenement buildings had been completed behind 174-180 Avenue A with access gained from East 11th Street through the rear yard of 174 Avenue A. An identical row of buildings had been built east of these buildings with access to East 11th Street. The rear yard tenements had entrances on the west side of the buildings. The number of stories is not stated, but later information indicates that they were 4 stories tall with a cellar foundation approximately 8 to 10 feet below curb grade. The map indicates that 174 Avenue A had been divided into apartments -- an indication, along with the additional buildings associated with present-day Lot 1, of increased density in the area.

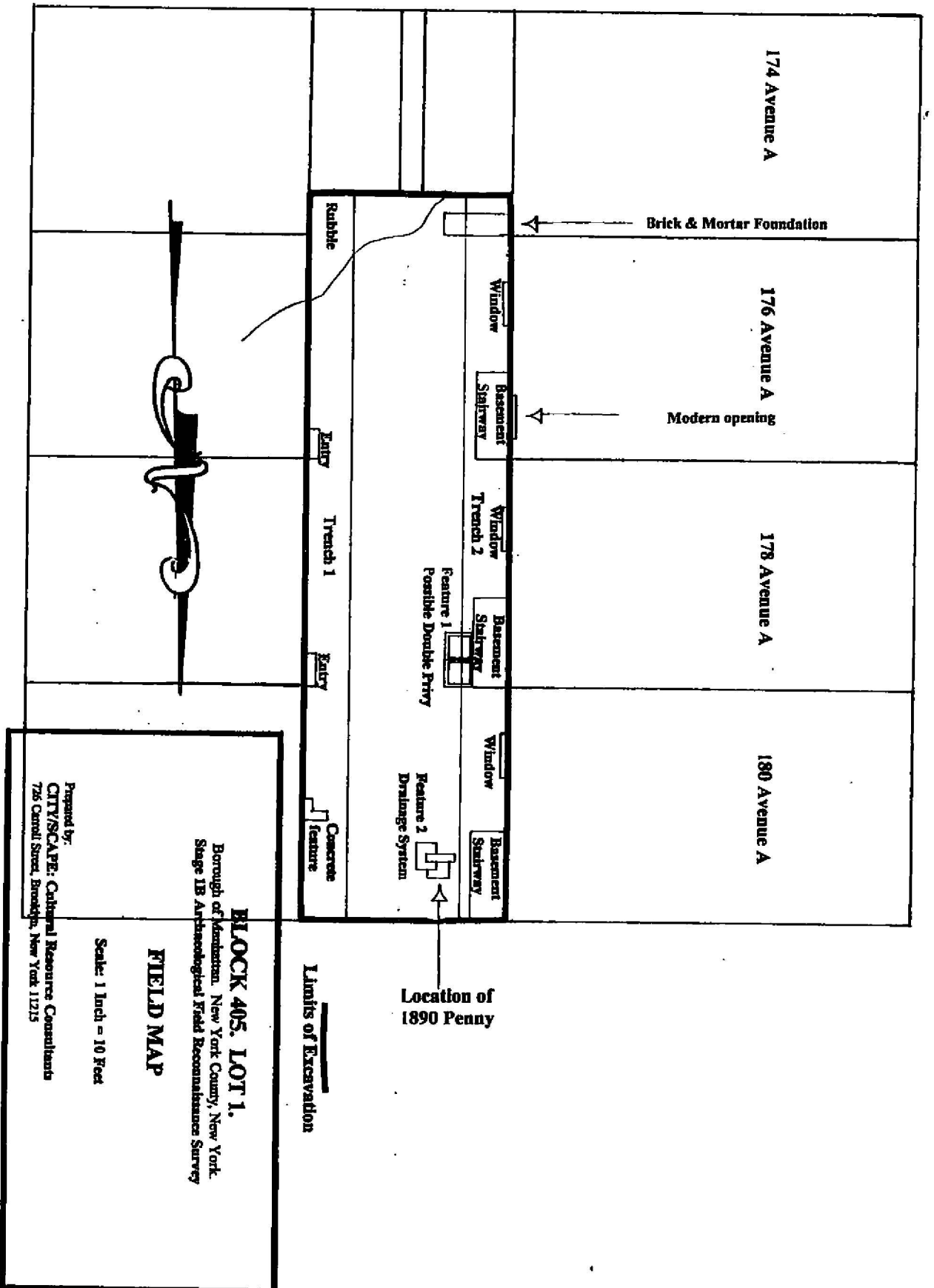


Detail of Block 405. 174-180 Avenue A and 501-505 East 11th Street (now Lot 1):

Further indications of the increase in density are seen in the 1857 Perris *Maps of the City of New York*. By this date 180 Avenue A (then identified as 162 Avenue A) had been divided into apartments. The extension on the rear of 174 Avenue A (then identified as 156 Avenue A) had been expanded to create a building identified as 503 East 11th Avenue. Access to the rear yard tenements was provided by way of a narrow passage through 503 East 11th Street. Since the expansion of the building had blocked the entrance to the southernmost of the tenement buildings, its entrance had been changed to become 505 East 11th Street.

AVENUE A

EAST 11TH STREET



APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS

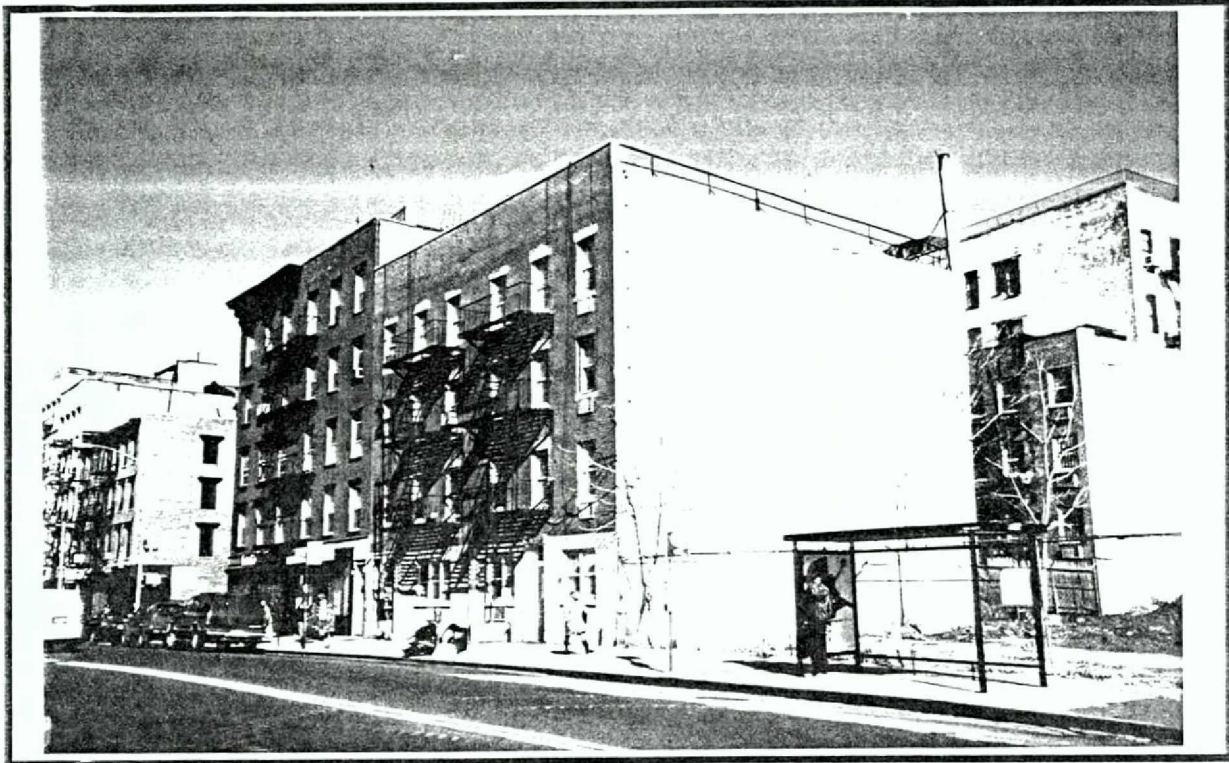


Photo 1: Buildings adjacent to site are similar to those that stood on the project area seen at right. View looking northeast from northwest corner of Avenue A and 11th Street.

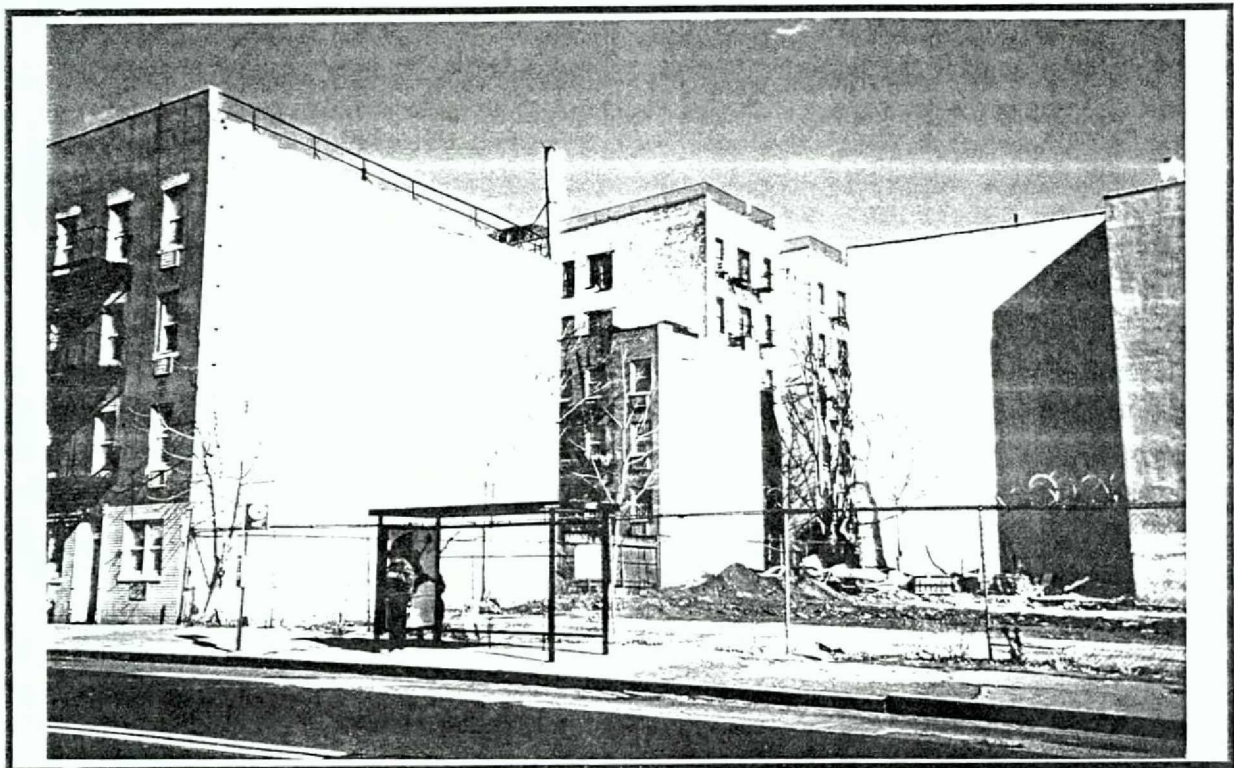


Photo 2: Project area at Avenue A and East 11th Street had recently been used as parking lot. Note dwellings at rear of lot to north -- similar to those previously within project area.

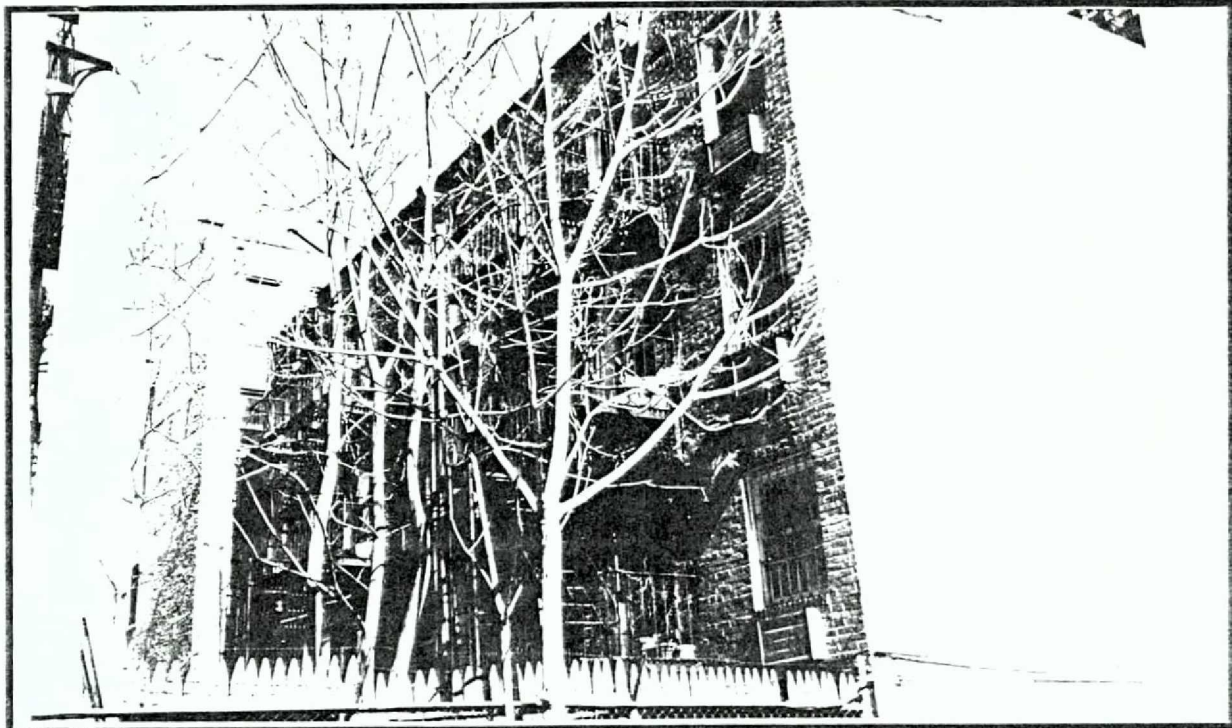


Photo 3: View of the dwelling units at rear of lots immediately north of project area. Access to these buildings is through dwellings on front of the lot.



Photo 4: Backhoe carefully removed asphalt paving and layer of fill to determine level of overburden. Yellow/orange sandy gravel represented fill on which paving was laid.

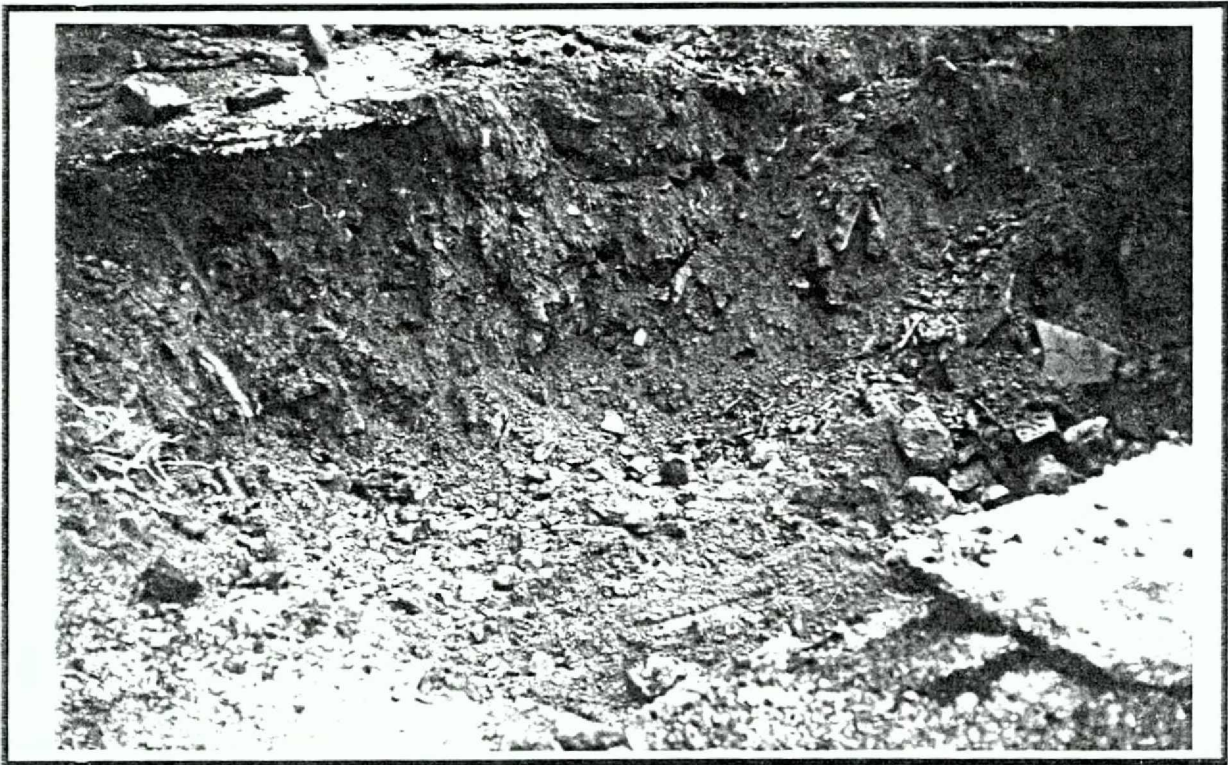


Photo 5: Below the fill was layer of red/orange very ground up brickbats with debris inclusions. Evidence of destruction episode was located below brickbat level.



Photo 6: Excavation revealed brick foundations of houses formerly located at 176-180 Avenue A.



Photo 7: In an effort to locate any subsurface features 100% of the testable area was exposed by the backhoe.



Photo 8: When first exposed Feature 1 (located behind 178 Avenue A) was capped by stones.



Photo 9: Feature 1 was partially excavated revealing two conjoined brick and mortar boxes measuring approximately 3' by 6'.

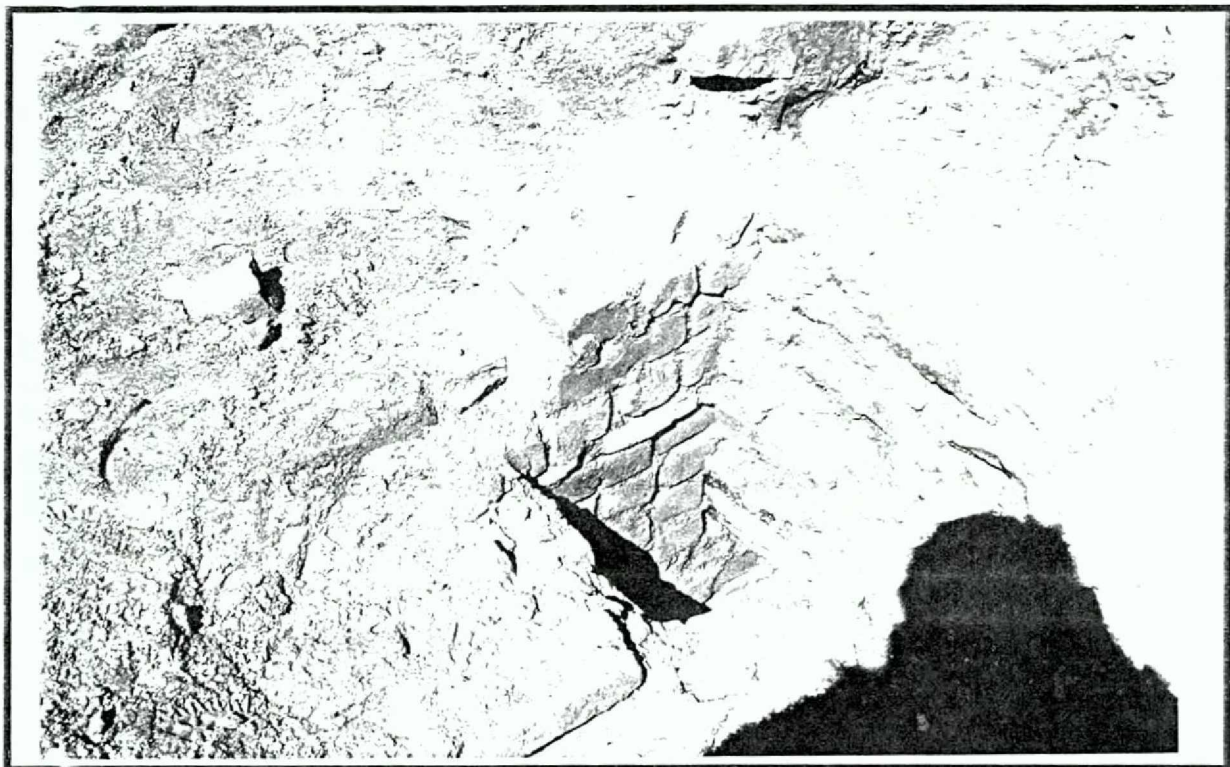


Photo 10: Feature 2 (located behind 180 Avenue A) consisted of a maze of channels and drains. The recovery of an 1890 copper penny provided a firm *terminus post quem* for this feature.

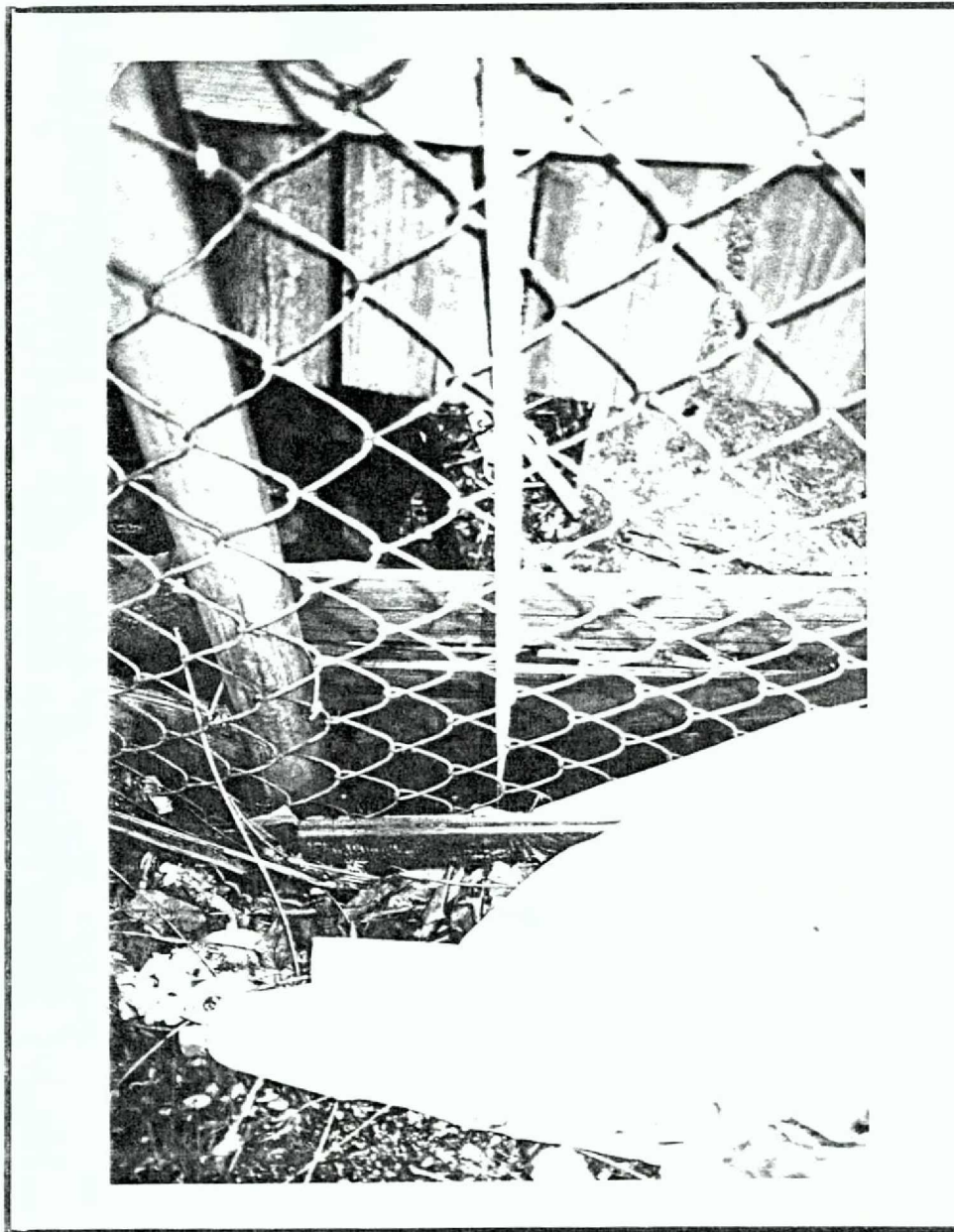


Photo 11: To determine the original ground level and extent of the overburden on which the asphalt had been laid measurements were taken at the fence line separating the project area from the adjacent row houses. The depth was approximately two feet -- well within the expected range.

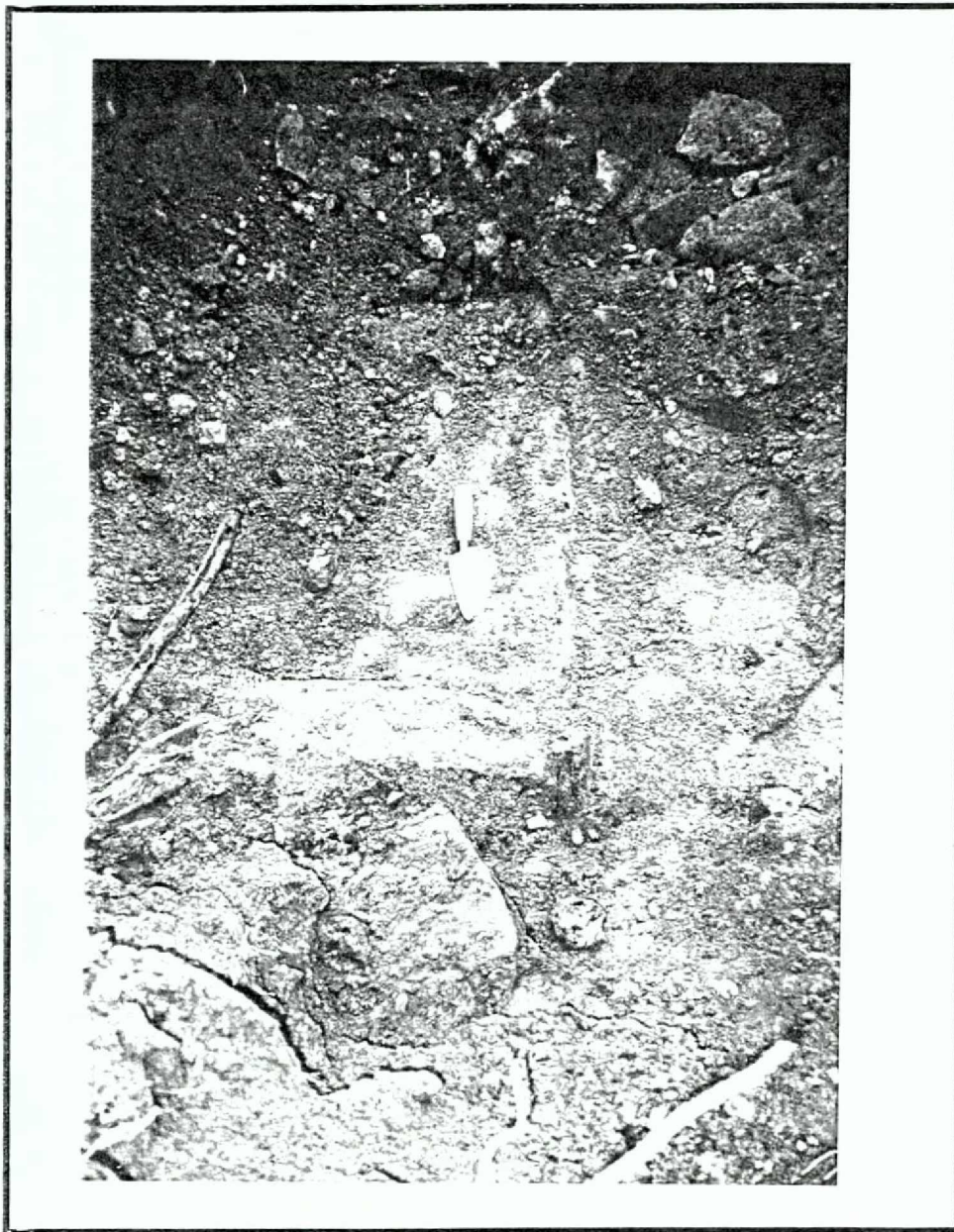


Photo 12: Foundations appeared at the expected intervals. Most were original, but at the rear of 176 Avenue A alterations had been made and a new entrance to the cellar constructed.

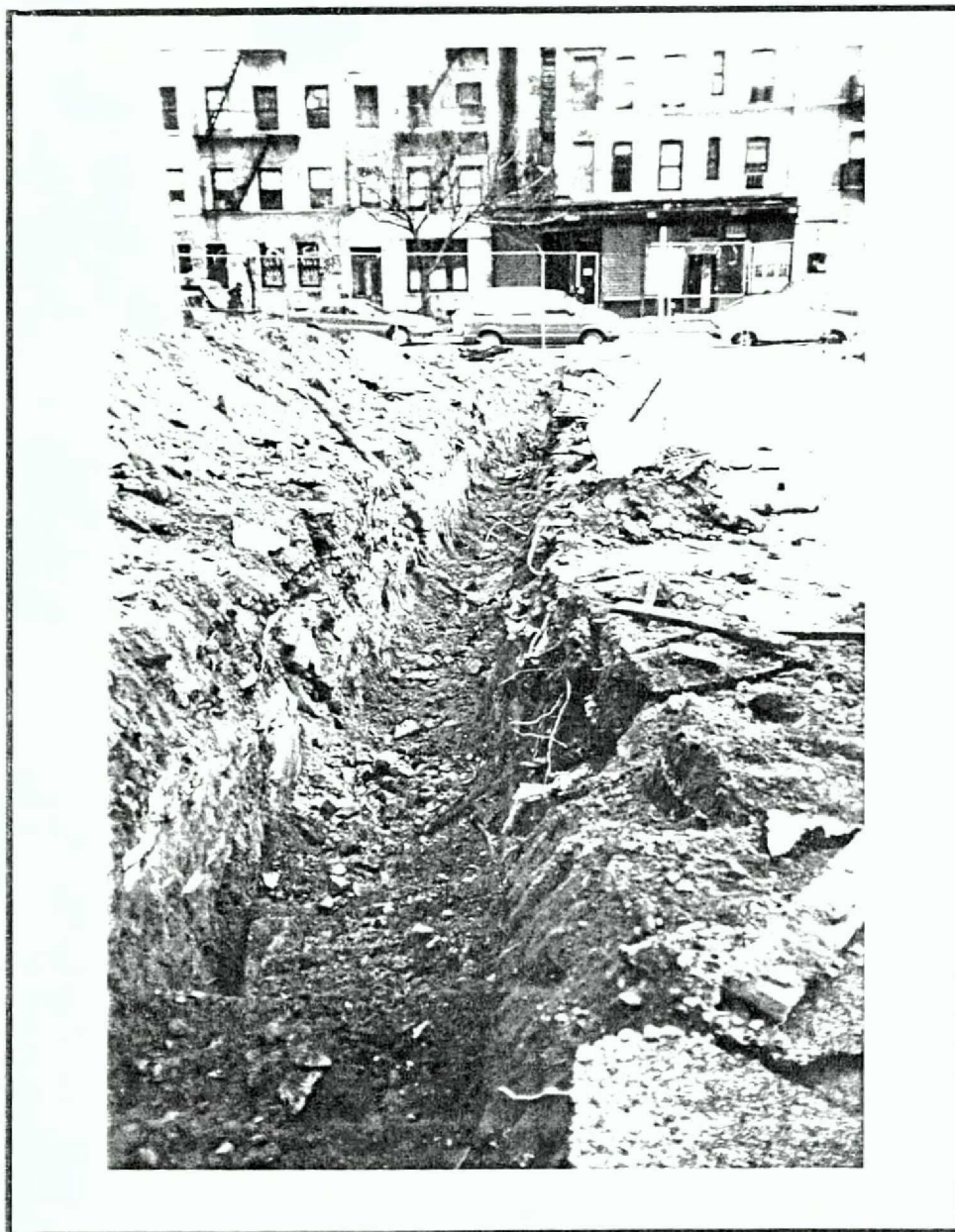


Photo 13: Trench #1 exposed the front foundations of the buildings located on the east side of Lot 1. These buildings corresponded with those seen in Photo 3.



CITY / SCAPE:
Cultural Resource Consultants
726 Carroll Street Brooklyn, NY 11215
(718) 965-3860 Fax: (718) 788-4024

June 17, 1997

Ms. Joanne Hoffman
UJA Federation of New York
130 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

*RE: Stage 1B Archaeological Field Survey Report and Final Invoice for:
Block 405. Lot 1. 174-178 Avenue A.
Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.*

Dear Joanne:

Here is the final Stage 1B report for Block 405. I am sending you some pictures for your scrapbook -- you standing near Feature 2, you and the backhoe operator (!) and Daniel and Stephanie.

I also enclose the final invoice along with the breakdown -- as you are well aware the work took two days rather than one and I have adjusted the figures accordingly. If you have questions I will be available -- even though not physically in town.

I know that you wish that the issue of cultural resources had never come up, but, understanding that, it has been a great pleasure working with you on this project. It goes without saying that if you find another project that requires a cultural resource consultant we would be delighted to help you.

Good luck with the project -- hope all goes smoothly!

Sincerely,

Gail T. Guillet

COSTS FOR STAGE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Block 405. Lot 1. Borough of Manhattan. New York County, New York.

| <u>TASK</u> | <u>PERSONNEL</u> | <u>DAYS</u> | <u>COST</u> |
|---|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Initial investigation of site | SRL (PI) and GTG | 1/2 day | 560.00 |
| Field Investigation and recording | SRL (PI), GTG + 2 crew | 2 day | 3,000.00 |
| Laboratory Analysis | GTG & Crew | 5 days | 1,500.00 |
| Report Preparation | SRL | 5 days | 1,500.00 |
| Report production (including additional research, photographs, figures, artifact catalogue, etc.) | GTG | 3 days | 1,500.00 |
| Total | | | \$8,060.00 |
| <u>Expenses</u> | | | |
| Mileage | SRL @ 200 Mi. RT x .40 GTG @ 10 Mi. RT x .40 | 2 days | 180.00 |
| Photographs & Report Production | | | 150.00 |
| Field Supplies | | | 50.00 |
| Insurance. | | | 500.00 |
| Total for Expenses | | | \$630.00 |
| TOTAL | | | \$8,690.00 |
| Retainer | | | \$4,800.00 |
| Amount Due upon Delivery of Report | | | \$3,890.00 |