HISTORIC BACKGROUND STUDY:
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL EXTENSION PROJECT

By

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report discusses the results of documentary research conducted to investigate the possibilities for the presence of important archaeological resources on the site of a proposed underground extension of the New York University Law School library. The planned construction will extend beneath the pavement of Sullivan Street, between West Third Street and Washington Square South, and also beneath the locations of the Moot Court building (to be removed) and the adjacent park immediately east of the Sullivan Street sidewalk (see Figure 1). The roadway and sidewalk will be restored after the underground structure has been completed.

This particular block is unique in the Washington Square area, having been created relatively recently, in 1903. Before that year, the area under study contained residential buildings, part of a neighborhood first developed in the early 19th century. It consisted of six lots, three facing north toward Washington Square Park and three facing West Third Street. The houses on these lots were demolished when the street was cut through, but material remains associated with occupation of the houses--particularly deeply excavated features such as privies, cisterns, and wells--as well as evidence of still earlier occupations, may remain intact beneath the pavement.

The data compiled in this report come from public records, including conveyances on file at the Surrogate's Court and records of

the New York City Department of Buildings. Newspaper articles and local histories were also consulted. Relevant insurance maps and general maps drawn for a variety of purposes were examined (see Appendix A). In addition, the Bureau of Topography, in the Office of the Manhattan Borough President, provided a map showing the locations of test borings in the vicinity of Washington Square Park. This map, and the records of the borings will be found in Appendix B.

N.Y.U.'s Office of Planning and Construction provided information about core samples taken in connection with construction activities at Vanderbilt Hall, Vanderbilt Courtyard, the Kevorkian Center, MacDougal Street, West Third Street, Sullivan Street, and the small park at the northeast corner of the latter two streets. These plans and test results are presented in Appendix C.

The documentary research was designed to assess the possibilities of encountering prehistoric and/or historic subsurface cultural materials within the project area, and to ascertain, if possible, the present condition of such materials.

II. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Before discussing the record of prehistoric and historic occupation in the project area, three general sets of pertinent factors must be considered.

1. Local geological events following the last Ice Age. During the Pleistocene, glacial ice flowed southward through the project

area, depositing layers of glacial till--composed of unassorted boulders, sand, and gravel (Flint 1971). Following the retreat of the ice mass, alluvial deposits carried by the flood waters of some local stream were formed above the till (Butzer 1971: 178-91). Examination of borings No. 2 and No.3 from the site of the Kevorkian Center (Appendix C) indicates that the surfaces of these deposits are located considerably below the present road surface. At a depth of 21 feet, the borings indicate a layer of peat, which appears to have been formed at or near the surface of a body of water which covered the till. Above the peat are layers of silt and sand.

2. The development of Washington Square Park. In 1798, the area now known as Washington Square Park was designated a potters' field. For this use, it was necessary to channelize and cover a small stream--Minetta Brook--which passed through the western part of the area, and to level the terrain (Stokes 1939:LLL, MCC 4/10/1797). The documents do not indicate the extent of the area leveled, or the nature of the fill.

In 1825, New York City stopped using the locality for burials, and, in preparation for creating the park, again leveled and filled the area (Stokes 1939: 1/31/1825). Though no firsthand account of this episode has been discovered, it is mentioned in a newspaper article dated May 13, 1890 (New York Times, 13 May 1890, p. 9, col. 4). The article reports that, while excavating for the foundation of Washington Square Arch, workers found human bones and a tombstone dated 1803 at a depth of eight feet.

According to the Vielle map (1874), the topography of Sullivan Street prior to 1797 was similar to that in the area now used as a park. Minetta Stream traversed the park in a southwesterly direction, passing west of where the Arch stands today. (See also Figure 2 for relationship of Minetta Brook to the project area.) Therefore, if the base of the Arch is eight feet above the 1825 ground surface, at a spot which had been leveled once before, in 1797, it can be hypothesized that the present ground level of the project site--now at the same elevation as Washington Square Park--is substantially above the level at the same location at the turn of the 19th century.

3. The extension of Sullivan Street through the project area. In 1903, when Sullivan Street was extended northward from West Third Street to Washington Square South, the affected portion of Block No. 541 consisted of four lots, three of which contained buildings. (Parts of two other lots, immediately east of Sullivan Street are also located within the project area, and will be discussed below.) These three structures were destroyed when the road was built. Conclusions about probable survival of different classes of archaeological resources associated with the demolished buildings will be based on information concerning the nature of the road-building process in early 20th century New York.

A. PREHISTORIC RECORD

Archaeological research has demonstrated that Native American populations inhabited the lower Hudson Valley during the Paleo-

indian stage (ca. 9000 B.C. - ca. 7000 B.C.), the Archaic stage (ca. 7000 B.C. - ca. 1000 B.C.), and the Woodland stage (ca. 1000 B.C. - European contact) (Salwen 1975:43-55). There are no archaeological or documentary records of Native American occupation within the project area. However, both archaeological and ethnographic sources indicate that access to fresh water was an important factor in choice of occupation areas (Baugher-Perlin and others 1982:5). The project area is quite close to the former location of Minetta Brook (Figure 2), and hence may have been attractive to Native American populations, though it lies immediately outside of one on the areas shown on the recently completed city-sponsored map "that, because of their geographic characteristics, have high archaeological potential (Baugher-Perlin 1982: Fig. 2).

If Native Americans did use land within the project area, archaeological evidence for such occupation(s) would have been deposited on the post-glacial land surface--located substantially below the present street surface, and protected from early 19th century construction activities by fill deposited on at least two separate occasions (see above). In summary, the presence of an attractive ("sensitive") physiographic setting, in association with good probabilities for preservation, makes it difficult to preclude the possibility of encountering prehistoric materials within the project area.

B. HISTORIC RECORD

The land within the project area (Block No. 541: Lots 15, 16, 17, 33, 34, and 35. See Figure 3) was part of the Elbert Herring farm until 1797, when it was bought by John Ireland. In 1826, the block was divided into lots and sold. This date is important, because it was in 1825 that the city stopped using the Washington Square park location for burials and created the park itself, thus making the areas around it more attractive for habitation. Until this time, there may have been some wooden shacks on the property, but these have not been found on any of the maps consulted, and are unlikely to have left traces in the archaeological record (Hendin 1982:54).

During the late 1820s and early 1830s, buildings were erected on Lots 15, 16, 17, 33 and 34. Lot 35 was never built upon, remaining open, and providing access to West Third Street. According to all maps consulted which show individual buildings, this was the only lot in the vicinity which offered access to the backyard areas. Insurance maps dating from 1854 and 1902 (Perris 1854, 1902) indicate that the buildings on the other lots underwent no major alterations until they were destroyed when Sullivan Street was extended. Unfortunately, city records concerning the buildings themselves have been destroyed. Their dimensions can only be approximated from the maps.

Facing the park, on Lots 15 and 16, two four-story buildings were erected. These measured 25 feet in width and 68 feet in length. Though basement depths are unknown, core samples taken in 1969 before construction of the Kevorkian Center on Lots 16 and 17

indicate that the building on Lot 17 had a nine-foot-deep basement. According to the Perris maps, the buildings on Lots 15 and 16 were constructed of brick, with wooden fronts.

Lot 33, where the small park now faces West Third Street, contained a two-and-a-half-story house. It was constructed of brick, and measured 25 feet in width and 35 feet in length. The house had a rear extension, also of brick, on the eastern side of the lot, measuring 15 feet in width and 25 feet in length.

According to the codes on all maps consulted, Lot 34 contained a five-story brick building which housed a store. It was 35 feet long and 20 feet wide.

The maps do not indicate structures in the backyard areas. However, it is very probable that these areas contained wells, privies, cisterns, and/or other small utilitarian constructions.

During the 20th century, two buildings were erected on portions of Lots 16, 17, and 33. The Moot Court building was erected near the center of the backyard areas of Lots 17 and 33. The basement of this building is eight and a half feet deep and occupies an area 26 feet wide by 72 feet long. The Moot Court will be demolished before construction of the Law School Library extension is begun. The Kevorkian Center building is constructed primarily on Lot 17, but also occupies an 11-foot by 78-foot area in the northeast part of Lot 16. It will not be affected by the proposed new construction.

C. PRESENT CONDITION OF NATIVE AMERICAN MATERIALS

Any in situ Native American archaeological deposits within the project area should be encountered on the buried alluvial surface discussed above. While it is possible that such occupation layers may have been disturbed by the erection of buildings in the early 19th century, this is unlikely to have occurred, given the deeply buried position of the alluvium and the relatively shallow basement depths. After the structures were completed, any Native American cultural assemblages not disturbed by basement construction would have been sealed in and protected from subsequent damage. It is more likely that small portions of such archaeological strata may have been disturbed by the excavation of wells and privies in backyard areas.

As indicated on Figure 1, it is suggested that the entire project area may contain intact archaeological strata associated with Native American occupation of the locality.

D. PRESENT CONDITION OF EUROAMERICAN MATERIALS

In 1903, Sullivan Street was extended through Lots 15, 16, 34, and 35. The buildings on these lots were torn down, their basements were filled, and the roadbed was prepared. According to the New York City Bureau of Topography, the bed would have been excavated to a depth of two feet, filled with appropriate ballast, and then paved. Thus, the tops of backyard features would have been truncated during this process. What is most striking about the Sullivan Street block is the apparent absence of major utility

lines under the pavement. No record was found of installation of utilities since the street was created in 1903. A single small electrical line runs north-south under the eastern sidewalk at a depth of 36 inches..

As indicated above, the Moot Court building, with its relatively shallow eight-and-a-half-foot-deep basement, may have affected archaeological deposits or features in the backyard areas of Lots 17 and 33. The slightly deeper basement of the Kevorkian Center in the northeastern part of Lot 16 and the north two-thirds of Lot 17 is outside of the project area.

As indicated in Figure 1, it is expected that all backyard areas except those covered by the Moot Court building will be most likely to yield intact occupation surfaces and features such as wells, privies and cisterns. The area under the Moot Court is believed to have a somewhat lower potential. The areas formerly covered by the 19th century buildings themselves are considered least likely to contain materials in good archaeological context.

III. CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

The cultural importance of any archaeological complex, whether prehistoric or historical, lies primarily in it's contribution to the body of knowledge concerning the social groups which created it. Because almost no Native American material has been found in an undisturbed context in lower Manhattan, any intact strata in this part of the city that are excavated with adequate scientific control can make a significant contribution to our

understanding of the Native American cultures of coastal New York.

Historically, the development of the Washington Square vicinity into a residential neighborhood in the early 19th century marks an important change in the structural relationship of working establishments to domestic life. Prior to this change, apprentices usually lived with their employers, who lived in or near their places of business in lower Manhattan. When the city began to grow at a rate faster than it's ability to house it's population, some richer people moved to newly created suburbs. This change in settlement pattern coincided with the development of the area surrounding Washington Square Park into a well-to-do residential neighborhood (Bender 1982:34-35). Later, during the 1880s, the area south of the park was occupied by a lower class population, providing housing for artists and other boarders (Cantor 1982: 44-45). Figure 4 (New York Herald Tribune 1949) provides a view of Washington Square South immediately west of Sullivan Street, as it appeared in the first half of the 20th century.

It is therefore likely that archaeological materials recovered from within the project area will reflect both class differences and within-class changes over time. It can be expected that specimens from some contexts will relate to the tastes and adaptations of the upper middle class suburbanites, while other materials will reflect the behavior of later lower class boarders.

So far, modern, controlled excavations have recovered data from earlier settled parts of the city--farther downtown. Archaeological deposits from the Washington Square locality would help to show

ways in which material culture reflects the social changes that took place in the city at a later time. They should also be useful in helping to define differences between the upper and lower classes, as reflected in such things as dietary habits, clothing, recreational activities. Data of this nature should contribute to the solution of questions that are of major interest to both anthropologists and historians.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is difficult to make firm predictions about the presence of Native American cultural materials at the Sullivan Street site. Some of the engineering boring logs indicate that a habitable land surface, made more attractive by the proximity of Minetta Brook, existed here early in the post-glacial period. This would have been at a time before the area was inundated by the body of water which supported the development of the peat layers visible in cores No. 1 and No. 3 (Appendix C) at a depth of about 21 feet below the present surface. If such early cultural assemblages ever existed, they should still be present and undisturbed.

It is also possible, though unverifiable without reexamination of the cores themselves, that later Native American remains may be present in the sand strata shown above the peat in the boring logs. Even though the actual probabilities are difficult to assess, the great importance of materials of these kinds to our understanding of Native American cultures would seem to make archaeological testing mandatory throughout the project area.

The importance of archaeological materials relating to the historic period occupations of the project area has already been discussed. As noted, the areas most likely to contain intact deposits of historic period material are the backyards. It is also possible that historic materials may lie on the floors of the early 19th century cellars, shown by the boring logs to be filled at present with demolition rubble.

Therefore, almost all of the construction area may contain important, intact, archaeological deposits. It is recommended that an archaeological testing program be developed to determine the extent, nature, and condition of any such materials. It is not within the scope of this report to propose a detailed plan for this purpose. However, it is possible to make some general recommendations. It is suggested that research proceed in the following order:

a) examination of existing cores by personnel experienced in assessing their archaeological significance,
b) conduct additional borings if existing cores do not clearly indicate the sequence and nature of strata, and
c) based on the results of these examinations, excavate a series of test cuts in the backyard areas.

The Native American materials, if present, will be found at deeper levels. All cores obtained in connection with the search for materials of the historic period should be driven deep enough to sample possible Native American deposits. Therefore, such tests must penetrate to the top og the till stratum, located

beneath the zone of peat. If suitable samples are obtained, it would be useful to attempt radiocarbon dating. Based upon the results of these explorations, further actions can be planned as appropriate.

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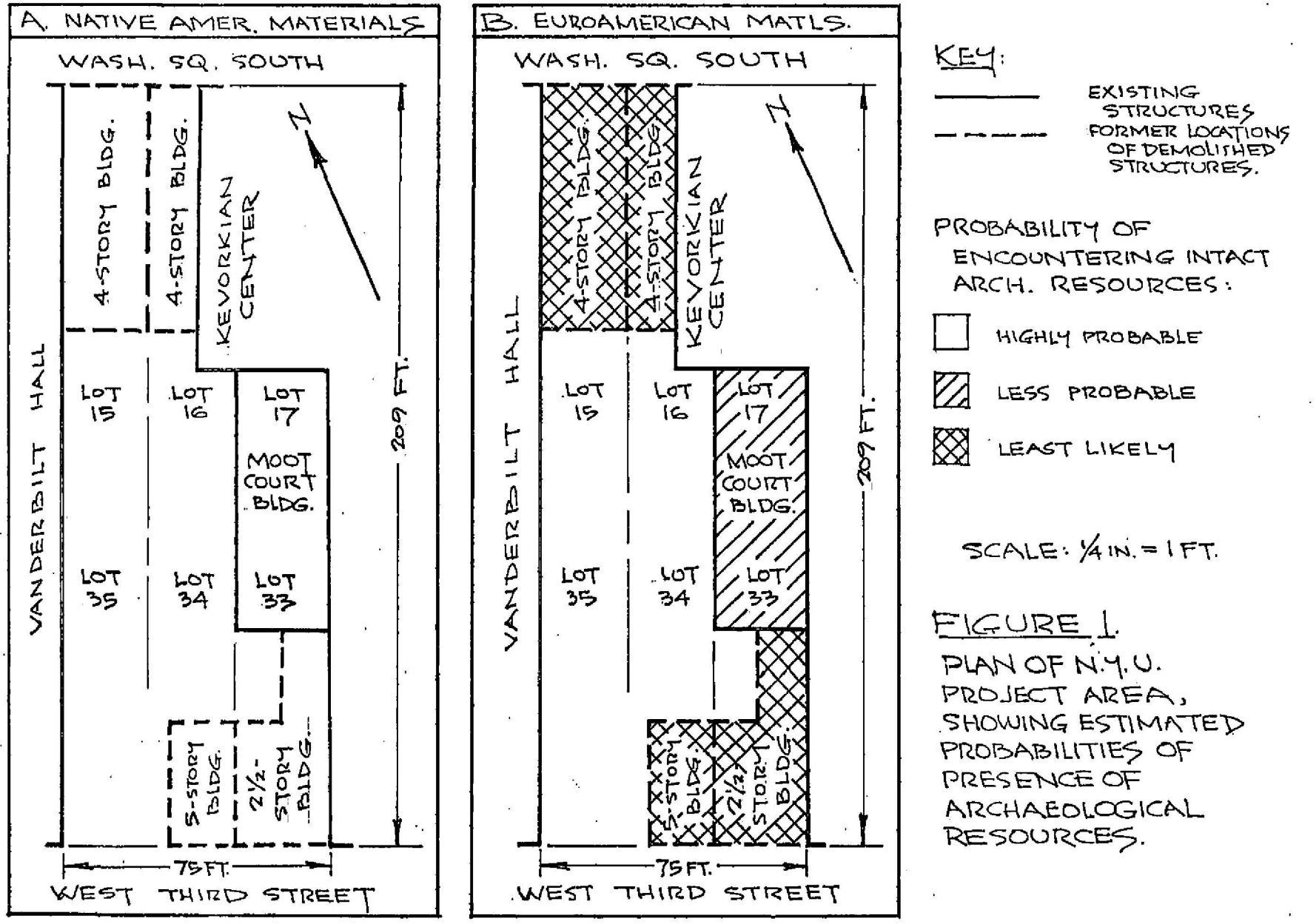


FIGURE 1.

PLAN OF N.Y.U. PROJECT AREA, SHOWING ESTIMATED PROBABILITIES OF PRESENCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

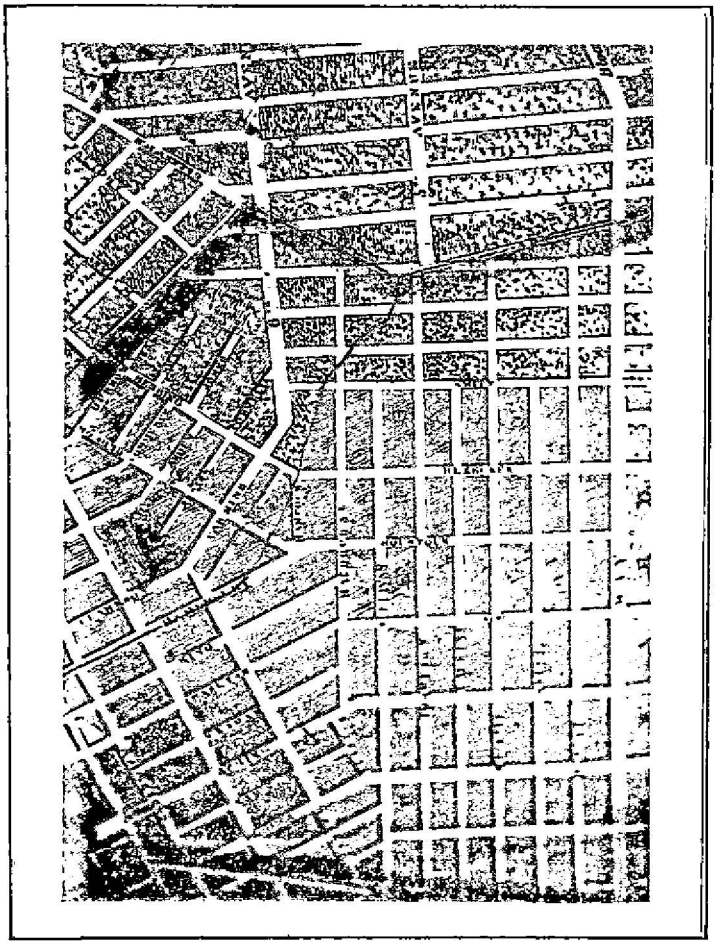


FIGURE 2.

Vicinity of N.Y.U. Sullivan Street Project in 1817. Map showing Sullivan Street, Amity (West Third) Street, Fifth Avenue, and Minetta Brook.

From "Actual Map of 80 Years Growth of New York City" (4x magnification).

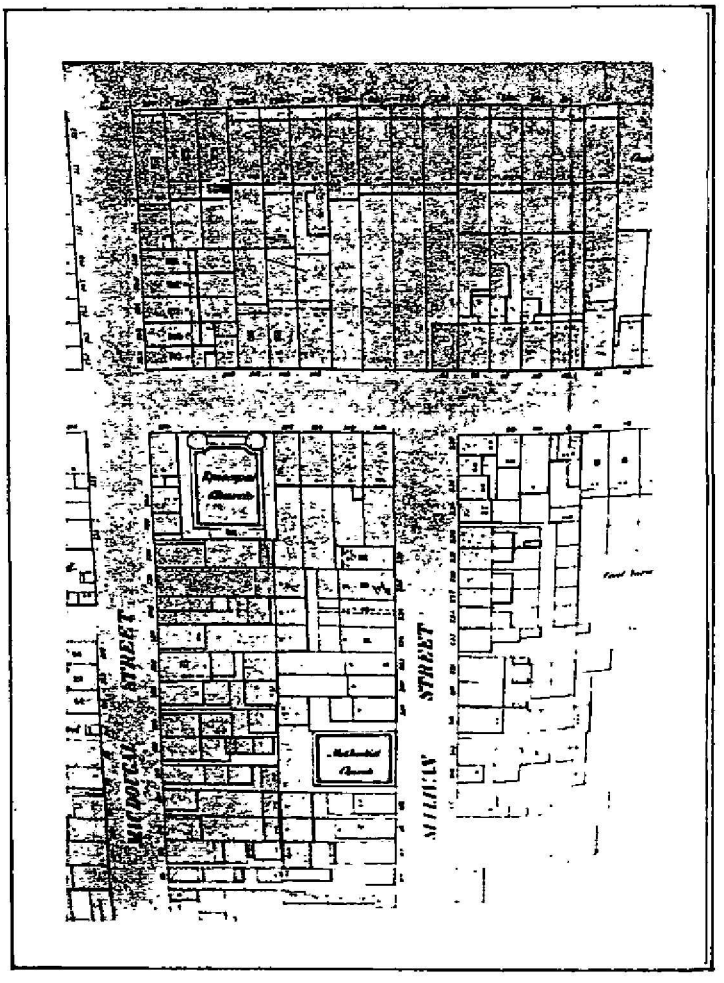


FIGURE 3.

Block No. 541 in 1854. Map showing lots and buildings in N.Y.U. Project area, between West Third Street and Washington Square South at Sullivan Street.

From Wm. Perris Atlas of New York 1854 (2x magnification).

[illegible].Y.U.toBegin Clearing Site in WashingtonSq.

All but 44 of 177 Tenants Are Out; Few May Delay Progress on Law Center

The first clearing of the controversial block at the southwest corner of Washington Square to make way for New York University's $3,000,000 Law Center starts this morning with the demolition of five unoccupied four-and-five-story brick residences.

The buildings to be wrecked—all of them in poor condition and almost a hundred years old—are at 138, 140 and 142 Macdougal Street, 40 Washington Square South, and 107 West Third Street. Sullivan Street forms the fourth side of the block.

Dean Russell D. Niles, of the N. Y. U. Law School, announced that the seventeen other buildings in the block, including seven studio [illegible]artment buildings overlooking [illegible] Square, could probably be razed by Oct. 1 when construction is scheduled to begin. The university hopes to have the center ready

Where N. Y. U. Will Build Its New Law Center

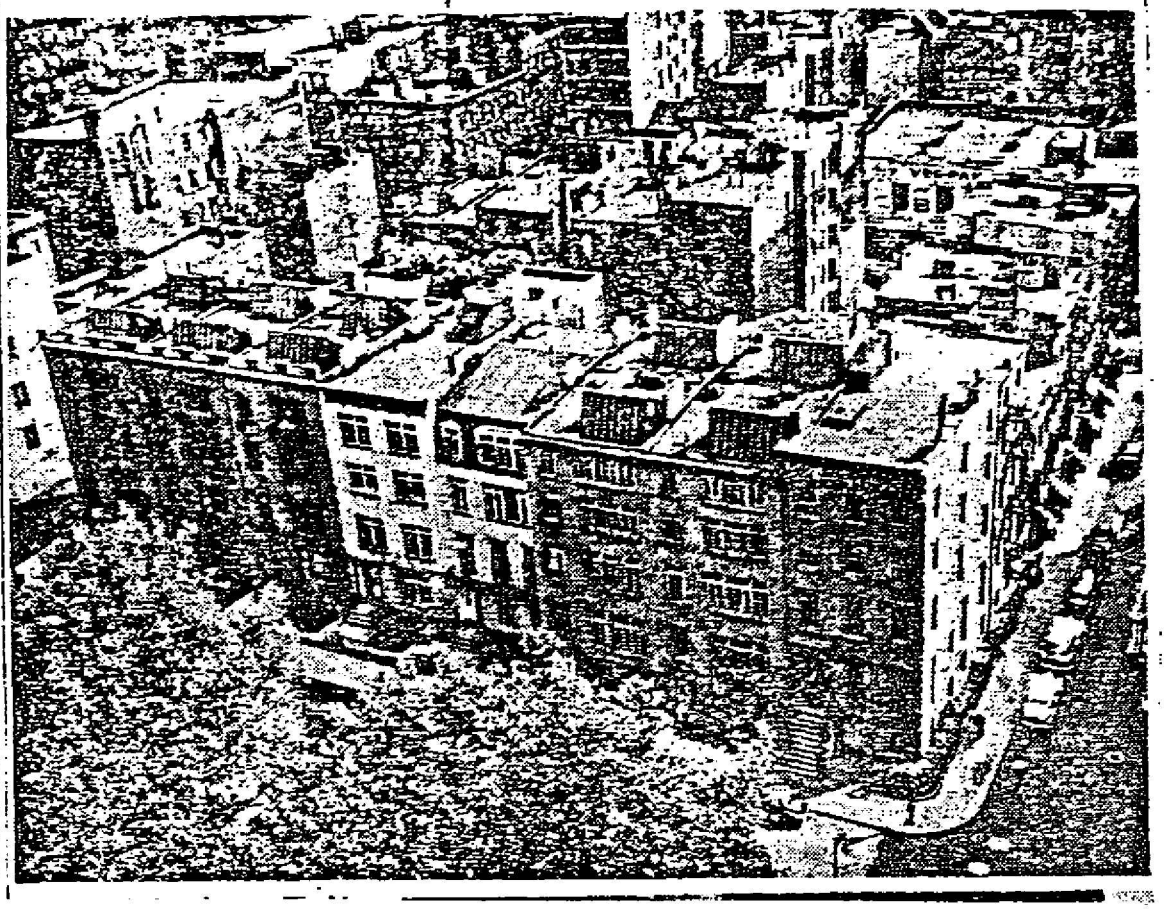


FIGURE 4.

View of Washington Square South as it appeared in 1949. This block is immediately west of the Project Area. (N.Y. Herald Tribune, August 2, 1949)

Appendix A

1. The insurance maps consulted are located in the map room of the New York Public Library. The following list is made up of the years of the maps looked at.

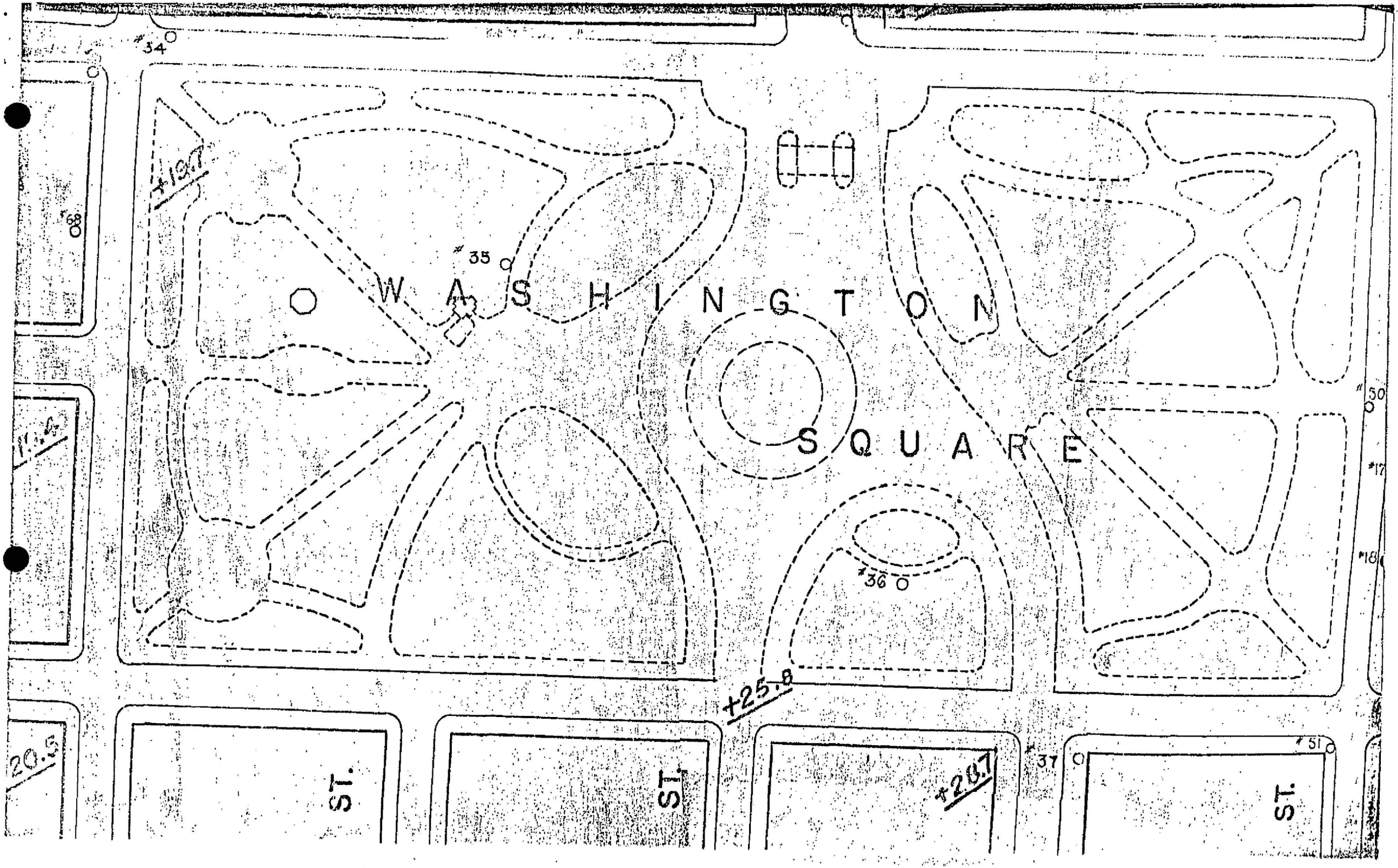
   1854 - Perris Atlas
   1859
   1881
   1891
   1902

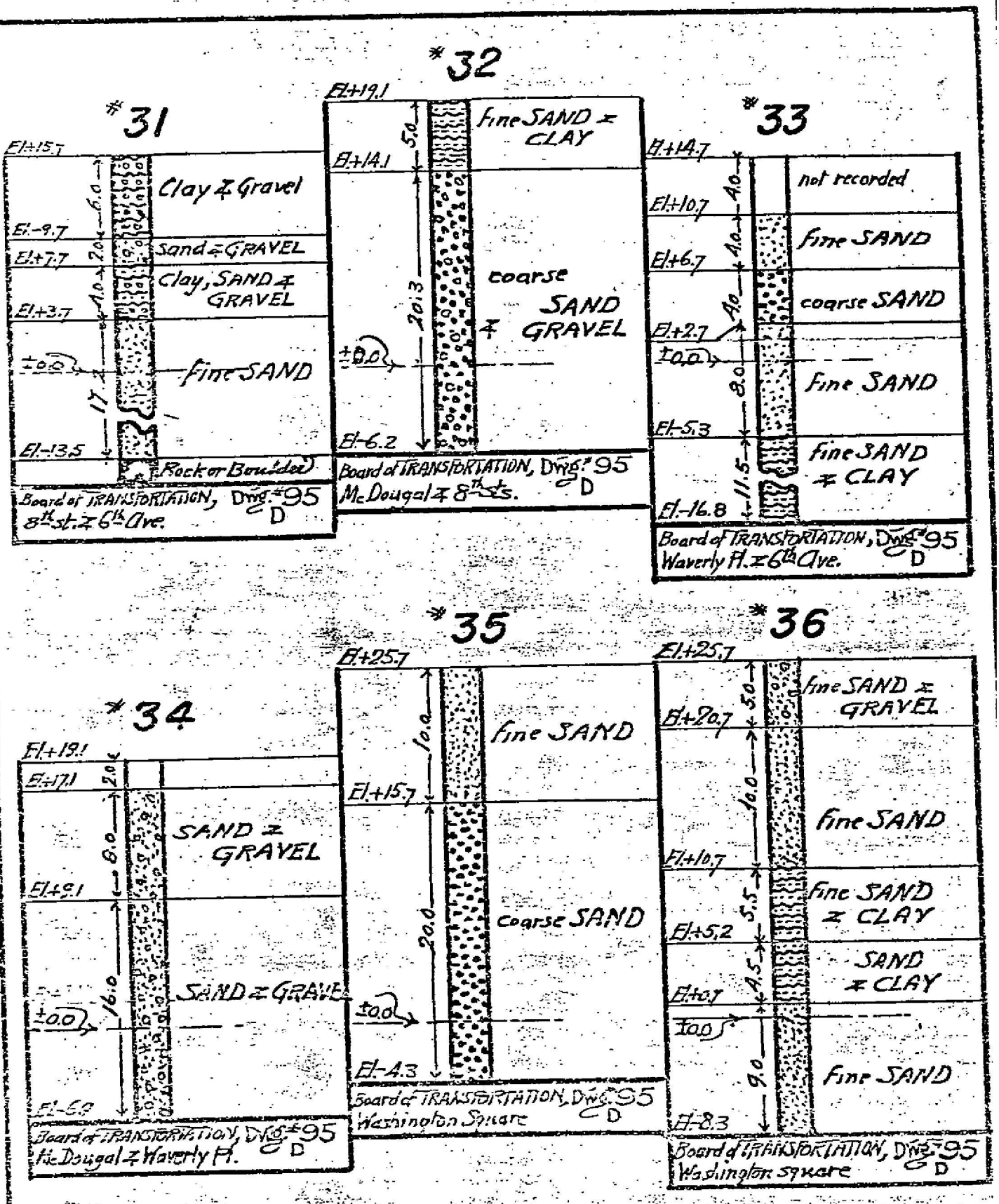
2. The maps in this list are also at the New York Public Library.

   1800 Map of New York City, compiled from originals by Louis A. Risse.
   1807 Plan of New York City
   1817 'Actual map of 80 years growth' of New York City
   1824 Compiled plan of New York City
   1827 Map of New York City, 'compiled and corrected from authentic documents.'
   1849 Map of New York City
   1864 New York City farm map
   1874 Vielle topographical map of Manhattan, compiled from earlier maps.
   1908 Map of Manhattan, shows a building on lot 33 (Vol. 1, Stokes.)

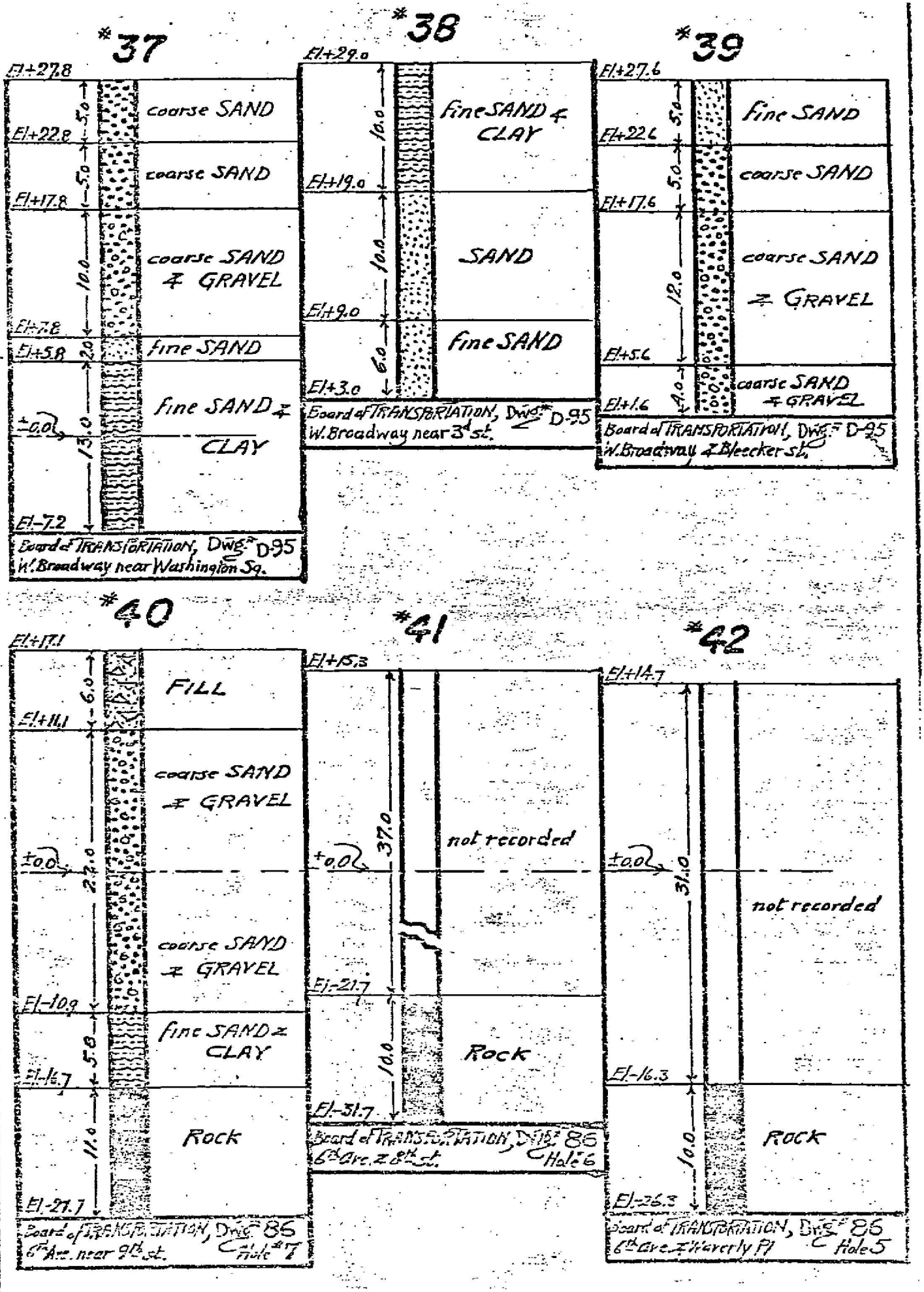
Appendix B

Test core data from Washington Square Park and Vicinity. Location map and logs of borings No. 31 through No. 42, New York City Board of Transportation. From files of the Bureau of Topography, Office of the Manhattan Borough President.


WASHINGTON
SQUARE
#34
#35
#36
#37
#50
#51
+13.1
+25.8
+20.1
20.5
ST.
ST.
ST.



ROCK DATA VOL. I. SHEET 26



ROCK DATA VOL. I, SHEET 28

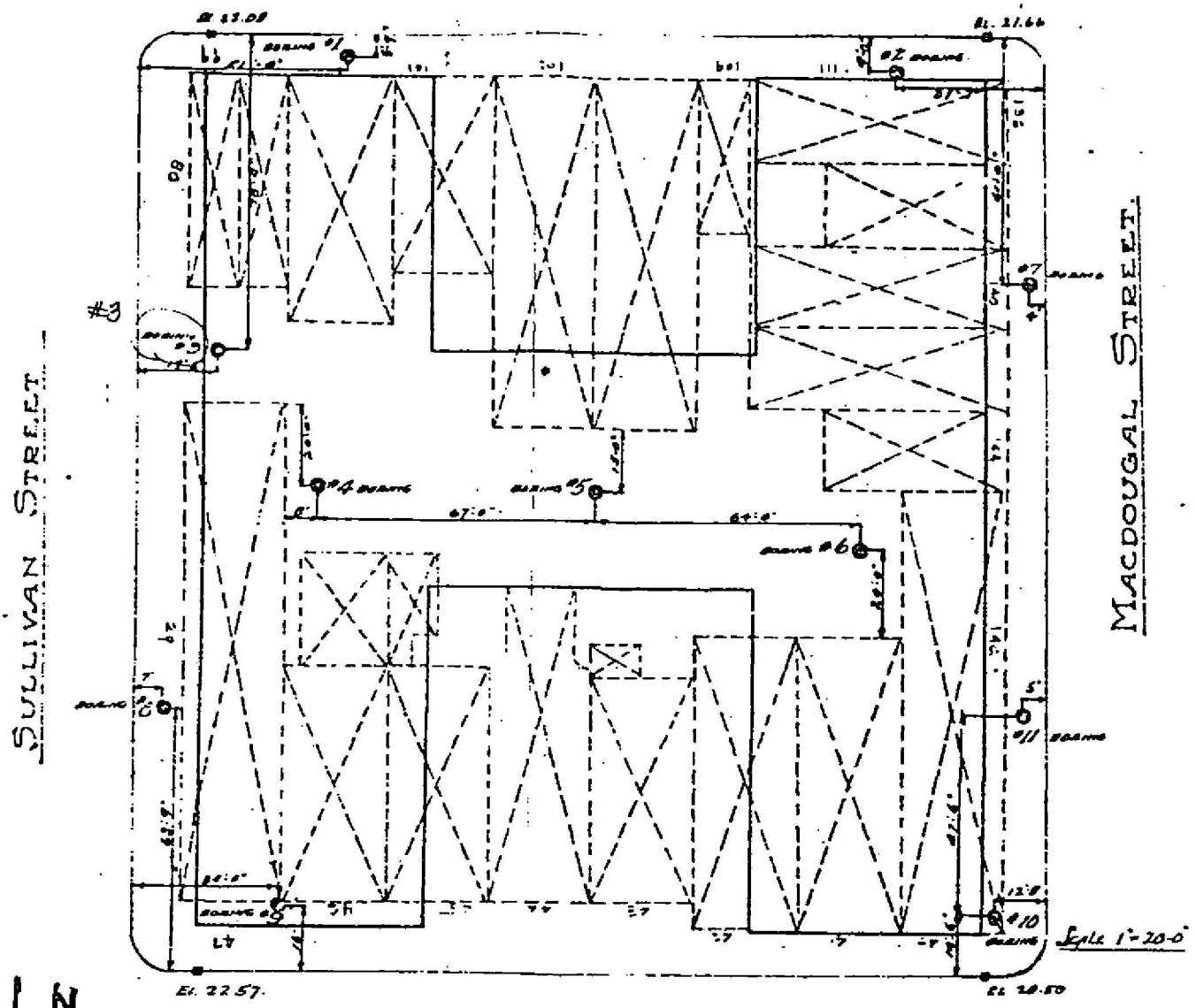
Appendix C

Test core data from borings done for N.Y.U. by the New Jersey Drilling Company, Inc.

1. Location plans and boring logs for Vanderbilt Hall Courtyard, Vanderbilt Hall, and the Kevorkian Center (from 1981 Report).

2. Location plan and boring logs for Law School Academic Building and Dormitory, including three borings from within the project area (from 1982 Report).

WEST THIRD STREET



WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH

ELEVATIONS SHOWN REFER TO THE DATUM USED BY THE DEPT. OF BOROUGH WORKS WHICH IS 2.75 ABOVE THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY MEAN SEA LEVEL AT SANDY HOOK

SKETCH SHOWING PLAN & SECTIONS OF

DIAMOND DRILL BORINGS

MADE FOR

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

EGGERS & HIGGINS

ARCHITECTS

542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N.Y.

Y. INC
ERSEY CITY 6
Y

Compiled from ... Bissy N.Y.

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NOT GUARANTEED

DRILLING REPORT

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT: New York University Vanderbilt Hall

NAME OF DRILLING CO.: New Jersey Drilling Co. Inc.

BORING NO.: 1

DATE: 8/12 - 8/13

Vanderbilt Hall N.Y. N.Y. (courtyard)

CONTRACT NO.:

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Acker Mark II

CORE BARREL: SINGLE TUBE / DOUBLE TUBE

CORE DRILL SIZE: NX I.D.

CONDITION OF DIAMOND BIT: Good

DEPTH BOTTOM CASING:

DEPTH START CORING:

DRILLER: E. Hauge

INSPECTOR:

Casing 6"

TIME Start	TIME End	DEPTH	DRILL BEHAVIOR [2]	WASH WATER [3]	[4] ROCK - DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS — LINE LOCATES END OF RUN
5'	35'		0 - 19'		Mis fill: sand, gravel, brick
7	48				wood, etc.
2	56		19'	27'	Glacial Till: Comp Co to fine
0 -1	60				sand & gravel.
5	2'-30				
9	43		27'	38	Co to fine sand Te gravel
7	46		38	42	Co to fine sand some gravel
5	50				Cobbles
2-10'	63		42'	54'	Red-be fine silty sand
4	61-35				(Comp.)
7	51		54'	59'	Run #1 Diamond NX Core
3	63				Rec. 4,0' - 80% RQ.D. 66%
-1	85				First 22" Quetzite then
7	185				Grey mica shist (Broken)
13	45-40				
2	Drilled				
6	ahead				
5-20'	of casing				Waterlevel 20,0'
28					
13					
11					
8					Elevation 23.22
0-25'					

NOTES ON DRILL RUNS	RUN NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH DRILLED	LENGTH RECOVERED	% RECOVERED	NO. PIECES
	Run #1	25'-	4'	7-7-9	5	7 30'-31.5'	28-35-40
	#2	5'-	6.5'	8-10-11		8 35'-36.5'	39-43-45
	#3	10'-	11.5'	12-14-10		9 40'-40.2'	60/0.2' N.R.
	#4	15'-	16.5'	9-10-10		10 45'-46.5'	28-35-41
	#5	20'-	21.5'	17-23-29		11 50'-51.5'	34-43-50
	#6	25'-	26'	42-60			

NOTES: 1 - Record the time of start and end of each foot of drilling
2 - Log drill behavior (i.e., steady, chatter, grinding, etc.)

DRILLING REPORT

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT New York University Vanderbilt Hall, New York, N.Y. — NAME OF CONTRACTOR New Jersey Drilling Co. Inc. — BORING NO. 2 — DATE 8/14-8/17

LOC. Washington Sq N.Y. N.Y. (courtyard) — CONTRACT NO.

TYPE OF DRILL RIG Acker Mack II — CORE BARREL SINGLE TUBE / DOUBLE TUBE — CORE DRILL SIZE NX I.D. — CONDITION OF DIAMOND BIT Good

DEPTH BOTTOM CASING — DEPTH START CORING — DRILLER E. Hauge — INSPECTOR

Casing blows

TIME Start	TIME End	DEPTH	DRILL [2] BEHAVIOR	WASH [3] WATER	[4] ROCK - DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS — LINE LOCATES END OF RUN
7	39		0 - 18'		M/s fill. Sand, gravel, brick etc.
0	53		18'	25	Glacial Till? Br co to fine
4	86				sand & grav. Comp.
2	110		25'	32'	Co to med br. sand Tr grav
5-5'	118-30				Cobbles.
3	53				
6	68		32'	35	Cobbles & boulders in red-br
	120				fine sand some silt
8-10'	136				
7	200-35'		35'	25'	Red-br fine silty sand (Comp.)
5	Drilled		25'	60'	Run 1 Diamond NX Core
3	ahead of casing				Rec. 4.3' · 86% R.Q.D. 100%
					Grey mica schist some quartz
					W.L. 20.5'
0-20'					
					Elevation ?3.52
5					
0-25'					

NOTES ON DRILL RUNS	RUN NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH DRILLED	LENGTH RECOVERED	% RECOVERED	NO. PIECES
	S-1	2.5'	4'	6-7-10	S-6	25'-26'	36-60
	-2	5'	6.5'	7-10-8	-7	30'-31.5'	32-38-45
	-3	10'	11.5'	9-13-14	-8	35'-36.5'	27-37-45
	-4	15'	16.5'	7-16-10	-9	40'-41.5'	32-39-46
	-5	20'	21.5'	24-29-37	-10	45'-46.5'	35-45-48
					-11	50'-51.5'	35-40-50

NOTES: 1 - Record the time of start and end of each foot of drilling
2 - Log drill behavior (i.e., steady, chatter, grinding, etc.)
3 - Log wash water return (i.e., color, loss, blocking, etc.)

3295
•56

DRILLING REPORT

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT New York University
Vanderbilt Hall, New York, N.Y.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR New Jersey Drilling Co. Inc.

BORING NO. 3

DATE 8/10 - 8/11

LOCATION WASHINGTON Sq. S. MANHATTAN N.Y (courtyard)

CONTRACT NO.

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	CORE BARREL: SINGLE TUBE / DOUBLE TUBE	CORE DRILL SIZE	CONDITION OF DIAMOND BIT
ACKER MACK II		NX I.D.	GOOD.

DEPTH BOTTOM CASING	DEPTH START CORING	DRILLER	INSPECTOR
		E. HAUGE	

TIME [1] BEGIN & END	DEPTH	DRILL [2] BEHAVIOR	WASH [3] WATER	[4] ROCK - DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS — LINE LOCATES END OF RUN
5	32	0 - 20'		Mis fill. SAND, GRAV, brick etc.
7	40-25'	20' - 28'		Red-br fine to med SAND
10				Tr silt.
4	29			
12-5'	32	28' - 37'		Glacial Till Comp. SAND &
6	46			GRAV SILT binder
7				
13	93	37' - 55'		Red-br fine salty SAND
1	114-30			Tr co SAND. (Comp)
2-10'	83	55'	60'	RUN 1 DIAMOND NX CORE
17	96			Rec. 4.0' - 80% RQD. 48%
3	112			Grey mica schist. Tr Quartz
5				
4	120			
5	115-35'			Waterlevel 20.5'
19	93			
10	123			
11	110			Elevation 23.39
15	131			
10'-20'	140-40			
23	Drilled			
18	ahead of			
25	CASING.			

	RUN NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH DRILLED	LENGTH RECOVERED	% RECOVERED	NO. PIECES
NOTES ON DRILL RUNS	5-1	2.5' 4' - 10	9-11	5-7	30' - 30.7'	55 - 59½'	
	-2	5' - 6.5' - 8	9-12	-8	35' - 36.0'	46 - 80	
	-3	10' - 11.5' - 11	12-11	-9	40' - 41.5'	14-20-26	
	-4	15' - 16.5' - 8	8-10	-10	45' - 46.5'	16-23-27	
	-5	20' - 21.5' - 20	19-22	-11	50' - 51.5'	19-23-30	
	-6	25' - 26.5' - 19	20-23				

NOTES: 1 - Record the time of start and end of each foot of drilling
2 - Log drill behavior (i.e., steady, chatter, grinding, etc.)
3 - Log wash water return (i.e., color, loss, blocking, etc.)
4 - Log type, color and condition of rock (i.e., broken, soft, seamy, hard, etc.), log character of wash return solids

DRILLING REPORT

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT New York University
Vanderbilt Hall, New York, N.Y.

NAME OF CONTRACTOR New Jersey Drilling Co., Inc.

BORING NO. 4

DATE 8/6 - 9/7.

LOCATION Washington Square South. N.Y. N.Y. (courtyard)

CONTRACT NO.

TYPE OF DRILL RIG Acker Mark II

CORE BARREL SINGLE TUBE DOUBLE TUBE

CORE DRILL SIZE NX I.D.

CONDITION OF DIAMOND BIT NEW

DEPTH BOTTOM CASING

DEPTH START CORING

DRILLER EARL HAUGE

INSPECTOR

TIME[1] Start	TIME[1] End	DEPTH	DRILL[2] BEHAVIOR	WASH[3] WATER	ROCK - DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS[4] (LINE LOCATES END OF RUN)
Casing blows!			0 - 19'		Mis fill. Sand gray brick concrete etc.
12	27				
13	36		19'	31'	Red-be co to med sand
7	32				Some to little gray.
9	40				
23-5'	41-25'		31'	33'	Red-be fine sand some silt
14	19		33'	43'	Glacial Till Be co to fine
19	23				sand & gray. Cobbles
23	29				Compact. Cored boulder 40'-41'
27	31				
30-10'	36-30'		43'	51'	Red-be fine to med mica sand
2	21				Some silt. (Compact)
3	31		51'	56'	Run #1 Diamond NX Core
28	36				Rec. 4'8" RQD = 100%.
40	116				Very hard quartz. Some shist
36-15'	110-35'				& mica.
31	Drilled				
28	ahead of				Waterlevel 21.5'
13					
17	casing.				
40-20'					Installed wellpoint at 56
					Elevation 23.35

NOTES ON DRILL RUNS

RUN NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH DRILLED	LENGTH RECOVERED	% RECOVERED	NO. PIECES
Set 1	2.5'-	4'	7-11-16	5.7	30'-31.5'	20-20-24
" 2	5'-	6.5'	11-19-14	" 8	35'-36'	75-90
" 3	10'-	11.5'	6-8-10	" 9	40'-40.1'	60% N.R.
" 4	15'-	16.5'	7-11-13	" 10	45'-46.5'	21-30-28
" 5	20'-	21.5'	20-23-25	" 11	50'-51'	13-20-60%
" 6	25'-	26.5'	20-19-20			

NOTES: 1 - Record the time of start and end of each foot of drilling
2 - Log drill behavior (i.e., steady, chatter, grinding, etc.)
3 - Log wash water return (i.e., color, loss, blockage, etc.)

2219
-58

DRILLING REPORT

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROJECT: New York University Vanderbilt Hall, New York, N.Y.
NAME OF CONTRACTOR: New Jersey Drilling Co. Inc.
BORING NO.: 3
DATE: 8/11 - 8/12
LOCATION OF BORING: Vanderbilt Hall N.Y. N.Y. (courtyard)
CONTRACT NO.:

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	CORE BARREL	CORE DRILL SIZE	CONDITION OF DIAMOND BIT
Acker	SINGLE TUBE / DOUBLE TUBE ✓	NX I.D.	Good

DEPTH BOTTOM CASING	DEPTH START CORING	DRILLER	INSPECTOR
		E. Hauge	

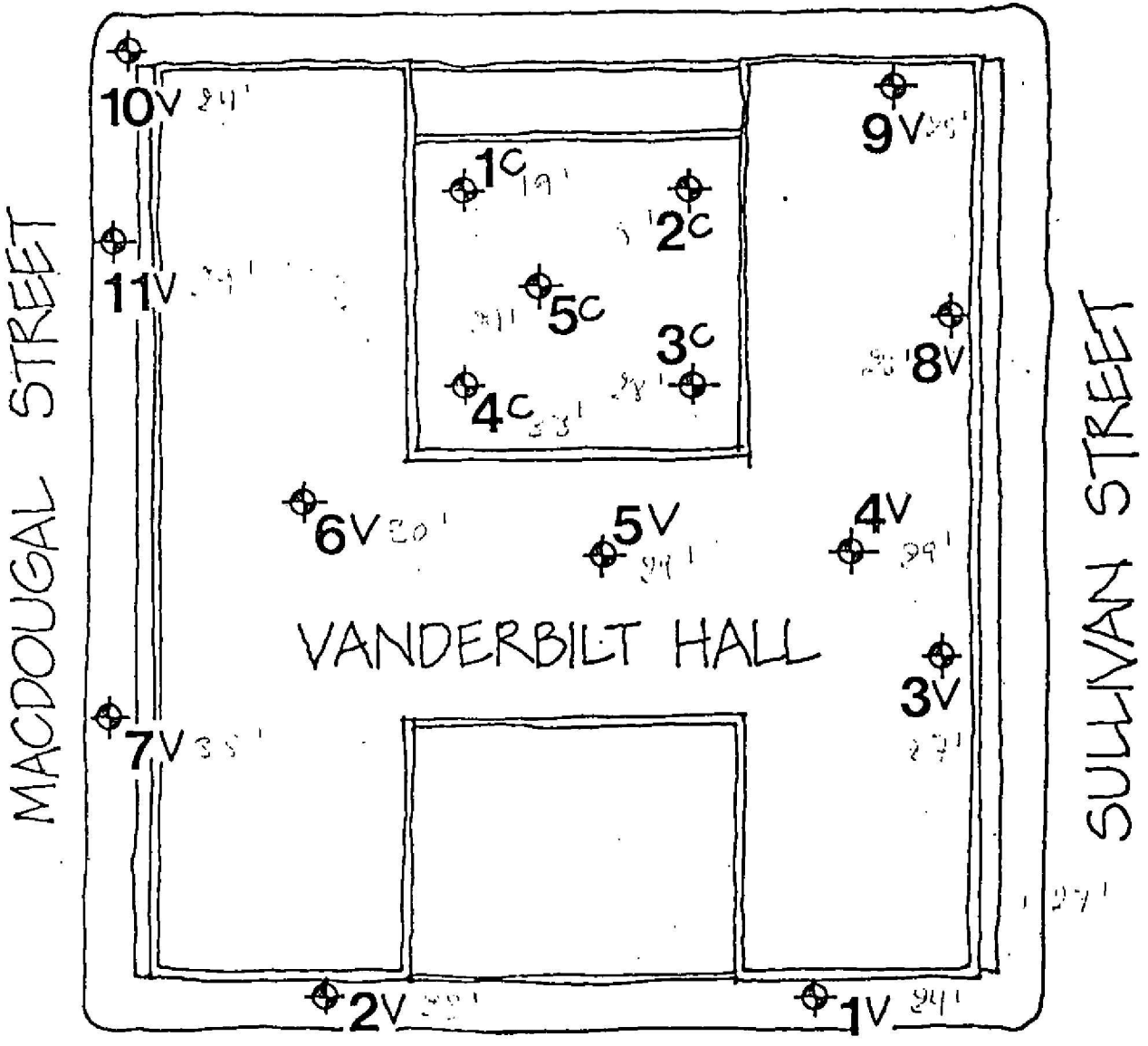
TIME Start	TIME End	DEPTH	DRILL[2] BEHAVIOR	WASH[3] WATER	[4] ROCK - DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (LINE LOCATES END OF RUN)
16	Drilled		0 - 18'		Mis f.ll. sand, gravel, brick etc
19	ahead		18' - 22'		Red-br co sand Tr gravel
13	of casing		22' - 29.5'		Glacial Till Comp. co to fine
30	4-5'	Team 25'			sand & gravel Cobbles.
7			29.5'	31'	Boulder
17			31'	42'	Red-br med to fine sand
15					Tr silt & gravel
45					
50	-10'		42'	53'	Red-br fine silty sand
21					Tr gravel
			53'	58'	Run 1 Diamond NX Core
					Rec 3.0' 60% RQD. 50%
					Grey mica schist Tr quartz
31	-15'				(Broken)
16					Water Level 21.0'
53					
09					
45	-20'				
43					Elevation 23.58
25					
20					
35					
50	-25'				

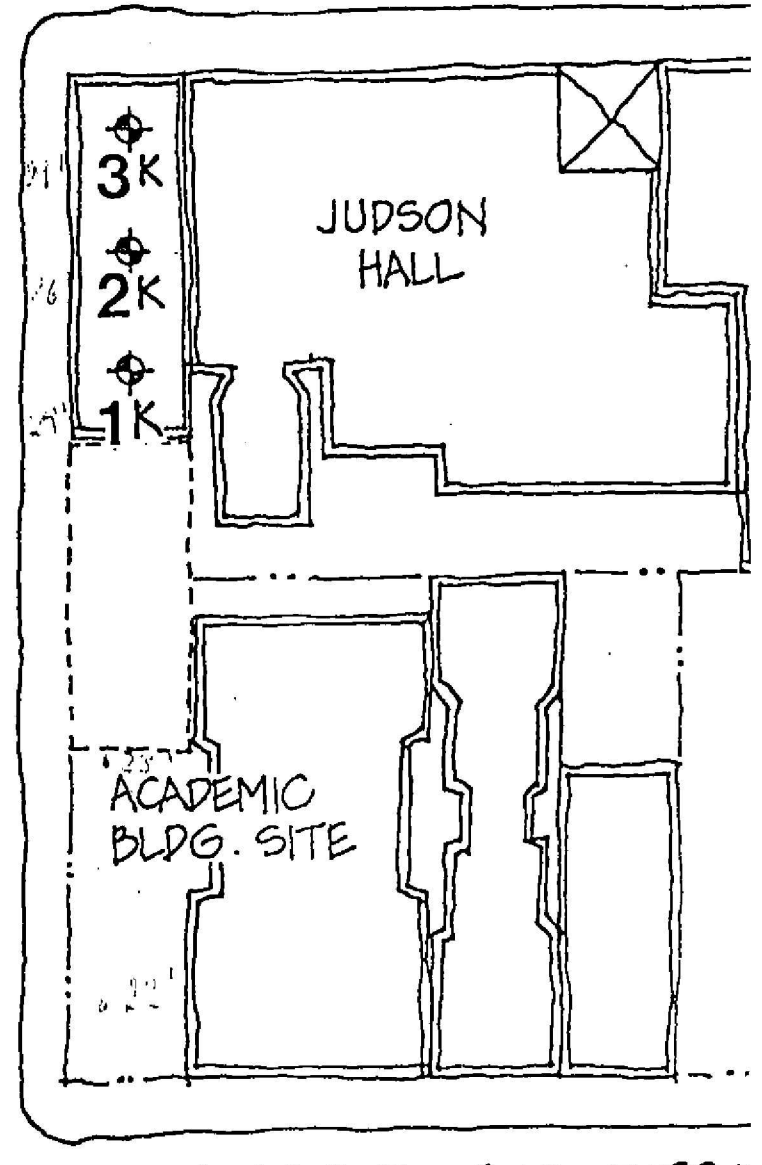
NOTES ON DRILL RUNS

RUN NO.	FROM	TO	LENGTH DRILLED	LENGTH RECOVERED	% RECOVERED	NO. PIECES
S-1	25'	4'	10-8-11	S-7	35'-36.5'	21-27-30
S-2	5'	6.5'	7-14-11	S-8	40'-41.5'	26-31-34
S-3	10'	10.2'	50/.2'	S-9	45'-46.5'	31-41-45
S-4	15'	16.5'	16-20-23	S-10	50'-51.5'	32-38-43
S-5	20'	21.5'	23-38-42			
S-6	25'	26'	76-90			

NOTES: 1 - Record the time of start and end of each foot of drilling

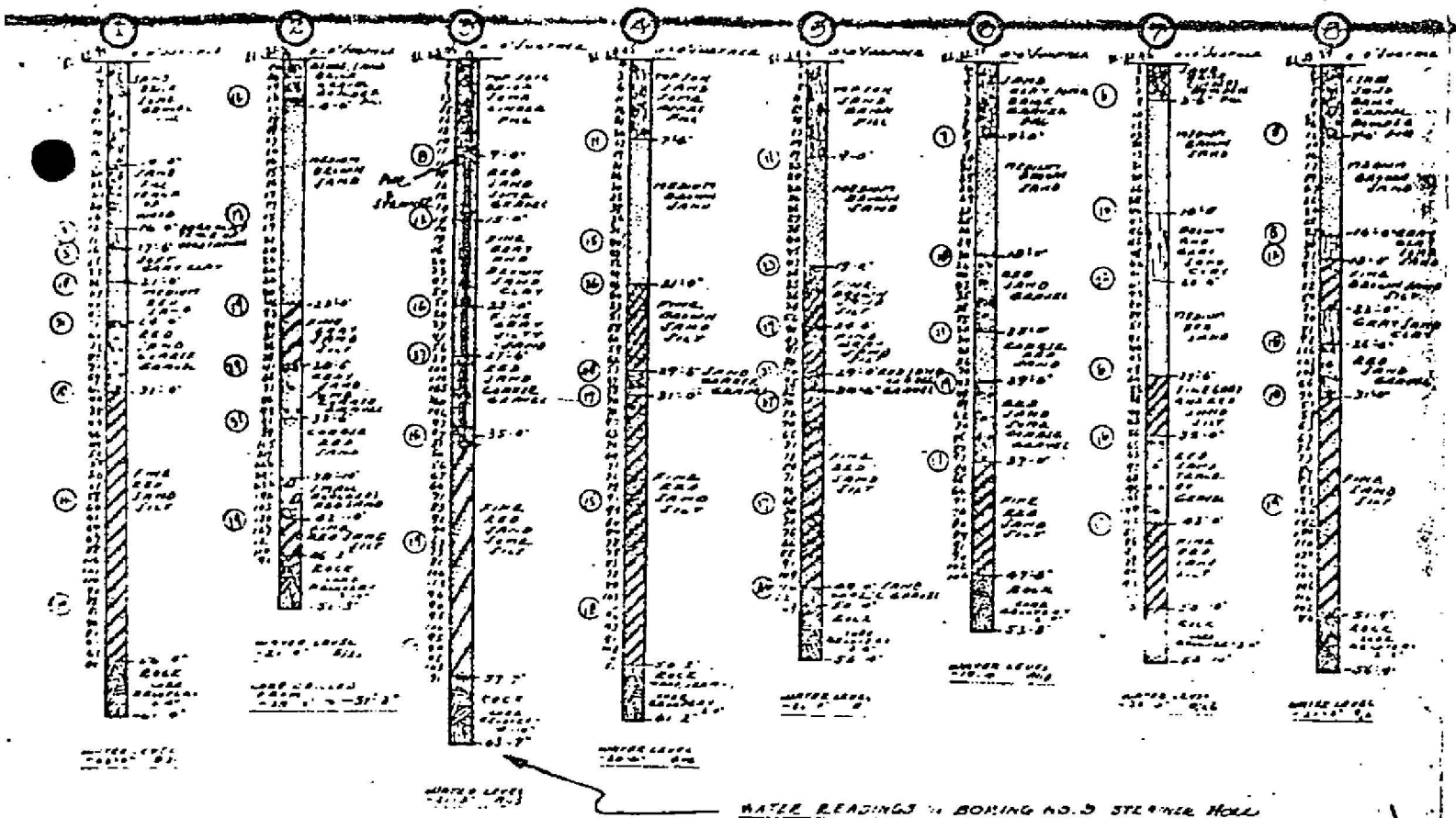
WASHINGT





WEST 3RD STRE

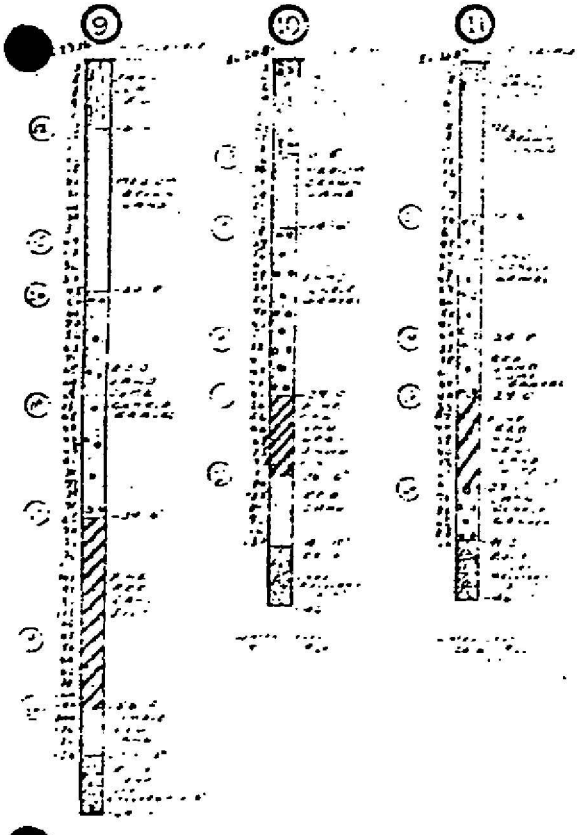
(Vanderbilt Hall)



WATER READINGS in BORING NO. 9 STEAMER HALL

DATE	8:30 AM	4:30 PM
8-10	21'-3"	21'-3"
8-11	21'-0"	21'-3"
8-10	21'-2"	21'-0"
8-11	21'-3"	21'-0"
8-12	21'-1"	21'-3"
8-23	21'-2"	21'-3"
8-24	21'-2"	21'-2"
8-25	21'-2"	21'-0"
8-26	21'-2"	21'-3"
8-27	21'-2"	21'-2"
8-30	21'-2"	21'-2"
8-31	21'-2"	21'-2"
9-1	21'-2"	21'-3"
9-2	21'-0"	21'-0"

[illegible] PIPE
[illegible] STEAMLINE
TOTAL PILE & STEAMLINE CUT REMAINING IN PLACE



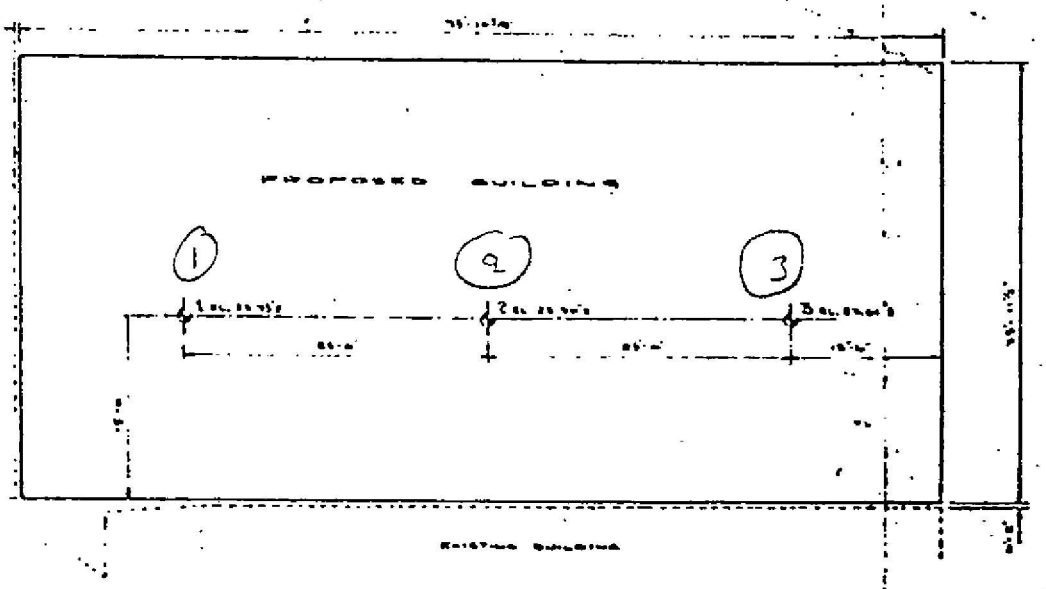
SEPTEMBER 21st 1940

BORINGS
MADE BY
PHILIP J. HE
207 BALDWIN A
11 PARK PLACE

70

NOTE: THIS DRAWI

Kevorkian Center



DRILLER MICHAEL RIVERA
HELPER JOHN MCINTOSH
DATE MARKED OCTOBER 13 1967

ELEVATIONS REFER TO DATUM, DEPT OF HIGHWAYS BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

FIGURES TO THE RIGHT OF SECTIONS INDICATE THE DEPTHS THE VARIOUS STRATA WERE ENCOUNTERED BELOW THE SURFACE AT WHICH THE BORINGS WERE STARTED

FIGURES TO THE LEFT OF SECTIONS INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BLOWS REQUIRED TO ADVANCE THE CASING ONE FOOT IN THE MATERIAL OPPOSITE WHICH THE FIGURES APPEAR

WEIGHT OF DRIVE HAMMER ON CASING	300#
AVERAGE DROP	2.0'
DIAMETER OF CASING	7"

FIGURES IN CIRCLES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF BLOWS REQUIRED TO ADVANCE THE SAMPLE SPOON SIX INCHES IN THE MATERIAL OPPOSITE WHICH THE CIRCLES APPEAR.

WEIGHT OF HAMMER ON SAMPLE SPOON	140#
AVERAGE DROP	30"
DIAMETER OF SPOON	2"

SAMPLES WERE TAKEN BY THE DRY SAMPLE METHOD.

BORINGS

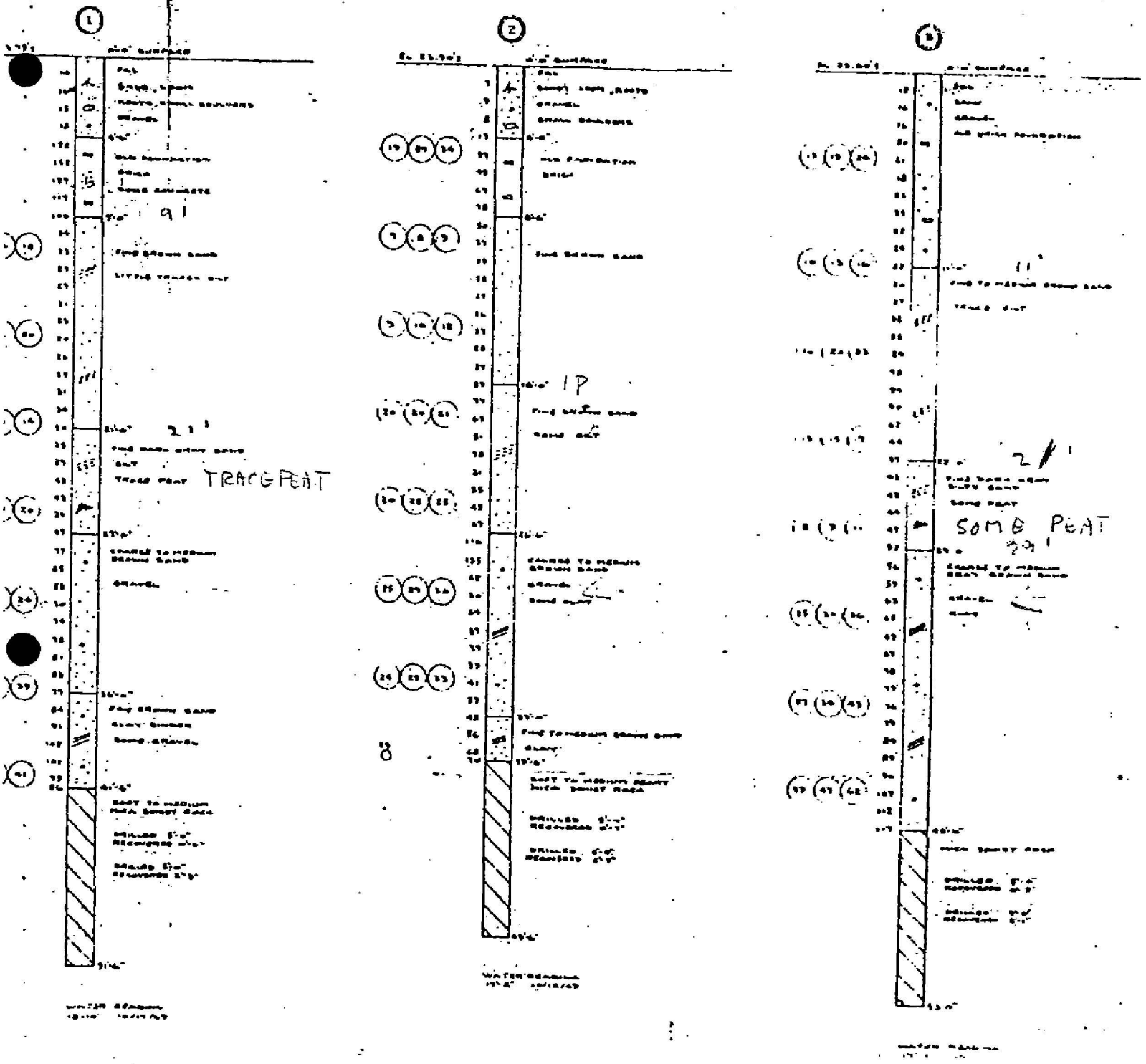
MADE BY

PHILIP J. HEALEY, INC.

2 WHEELER STREET WEST ORANGE, N. J. 07052

THE MAKING OF BORINGS IS OUR ONLY BUSINESS

Joseph Marcinek



SKETCH
OF
TEST BORING LOCATION PLAN
AND
CROSS SECTIONS

MADE FOR

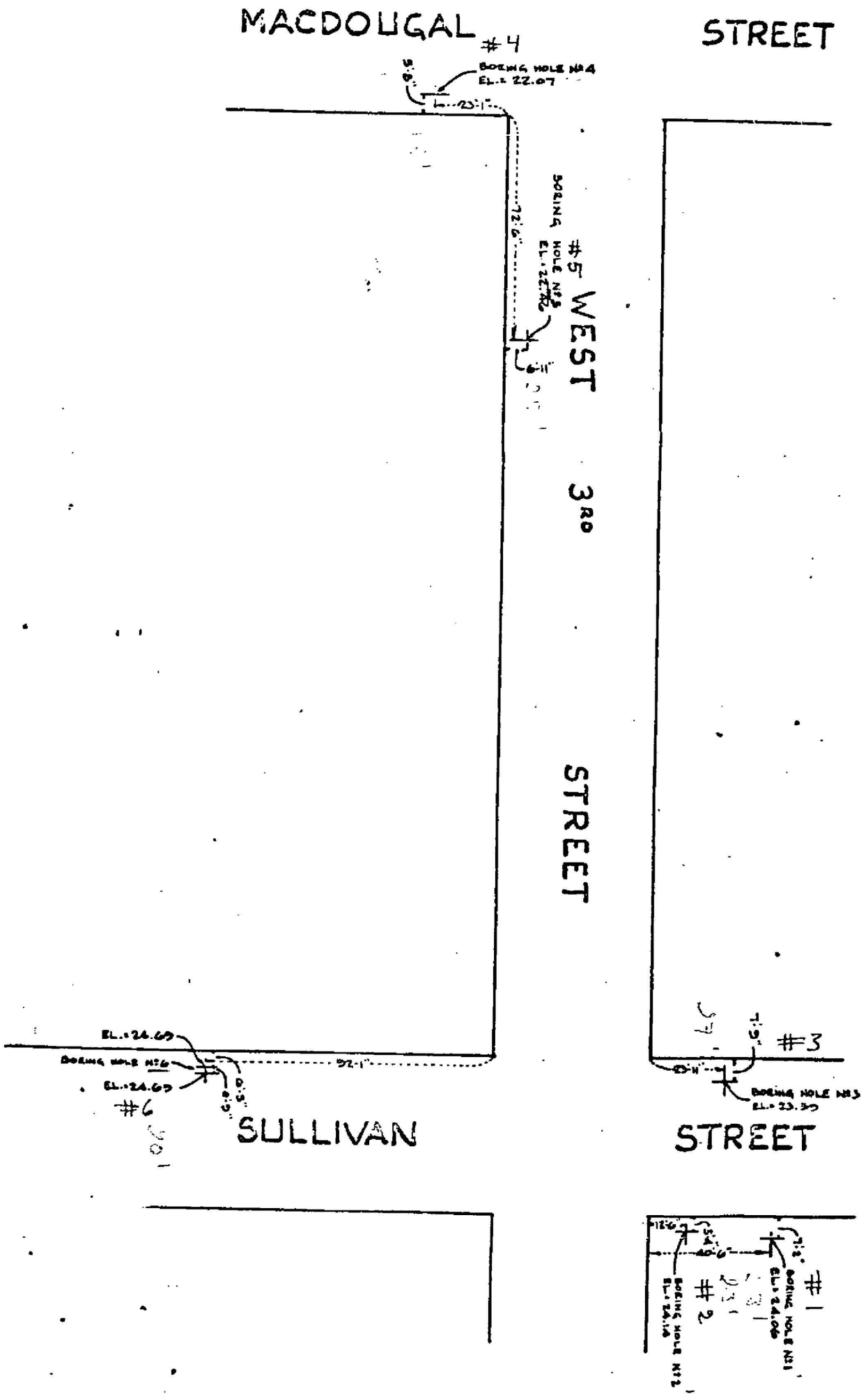
PROPOSED KEVORKIAN CENTER

SULLIVAN STREET & WASHINGTON SQUARE — NEW YORK CITY

FOR

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
PLANT & PROPERTIES DIVISION
WASHINGTON SQUARE — NEW YORK, NY 10003

PHILIP JOHNSON - RICHARD FOSTER
ARCHITECTS
229 PARK AVENUE — NEW YORK, NY 10017


MACDOUGAL STREET
#4
BORING HOLE No 4
EL.= 22.07
#5
WEST 3RD STREET
BORING HOLE No 5
EL.= 22.82
#6
EL.= 24.69
BORING HOLE No 6
EL.= 24.69
#3
BORING HOLE No 3
EL.= 23.30
SULLIVAN STREET
#2
BORING HOLE No 2
EL.= 24.18
#1
BORING HOLE No 1
EL.= 24.09

N W JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER: New York University	PROJECT: Academic Bldg. Site		JOB NO: 8077	SHEET NO: 1 of 2	HOLE NO: 1	
SITE: Sullivan St. East	COORDINATES:			ANGLE FROM HORIZON: 90°	BEARING:	
BEGUN: 8/30/82	COMPLETED: 9/1/82	DRILLER: J. Wood, G. Benedetto	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL: Acker II	HOLE SIZE: 3"	OVER BURDEN (FT): 58'	ROCK (FT): 5'
TOTAL DEPTH: 63'						
CORE RECOVERY (IN): 30" 50%	CORE BOXES:	SAMPLES:	EL TOP OF CASING:	GROUND EL: 24.06	DEPTH/EL GROUND WATER: 21'/	DEPTH/EL TOP OF ROCK: 58'/
SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL: 140/ 30"	CASING LEFT IN HOLE: DIA/LENGTH: None			LOGGED BY: Driller		

Sampler Type & Diameter	Sampler Advance Length Core Run	Sample Recovery Core Recovery	Sample Blows ft % Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
			18 ← Casing Blows (300 lb.) 30"									3" NW Cas.
3" NW			14 16 18 Samples From NW Cas									
			30					5'			0' - 20' Misc. Fill	
3" NW			17 13	"							Brick Concrete Sand	
			14 15 12									
3" NW			10 11	"				10'				
			12 11 18									
3" NW			20 18	"				15'				
			33 48 80									NW Cas. 2 15/16 Tricone
2" SP	6"		7	60	No Recovery			20'			20 - 23' Cobbles Small boulders	Drilled thru w/ 2 15/16 Tricone
			8 43 51	24	21	33					23 - 24 1/2 coarse to fine sand some gravel	
2" SP	0		90	60				25'			24 1/2" - 35' Cobbles & Boulders	Drilled Ahead To Drive NW Cas.
			28									
			79 92 98 45					30'				
SP	0		42	60	N/C							
			65 65 97					35'				

SP SPLIT SPOON ST SHELBY TUBE D DENNISON P PITCHER G OTHER

SITE: Academic Bldg. Site HOLE NO: 1

NEW JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER: New York University	PROJECT: Academic Bldg. Site	JOB NO: 8077	SHEET NO: 1 of 2	HOLE NO: 2			
SITE: Sullivan St. (East)	COORDINATES:	ANGLE FROM HORIZON: 90°	BEARING:				
BEGUN: 8/24/82	COMPLETED: 8/27/82	DRILLER: J. Wood, G. Benedetto	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL: Acker II	HOLE SIZE: 3"	OVER BURDEN (FT): 61'	ROCK (FT): 5'	TOTAL DEPTH: 66'
CORE RECOVERY (IN): 3' 60%	CORE BOXES:	SAMPLES:	EL TOP OF CASING:	GROUND EL: 24.14	DEPTH/EL GROUND WATER: 21'/	DEPTH/EL TOP OF ROCK: 61'/	
SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL: 140 / 30"	CASING LEFT IN HOLE DIA/LENGTH: None	LOGGED BY: Driller					

Sampler Type & Diameter	Sampler Advance Length Core Run	Sample Recovery Core Recovery	Sample Blows "N" % Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS WATER RETURN CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
			13 14 16	← Casing Blows (300 lb./30")								
SP	18"		18	7	10	16				1	0 - 20' Misc. Fill Brick Concrete Sand, etc.	NW Casing 2 15/16 Tricone
2"			20 16					5'				
"	18"		16	10	15	13				2		
			18 21 23 24					10'				
"	18"		32	9	14	16				3		
			30 26 21 14					15'				
"	18"		21	12	16	25				4		
			39 41 60/	1"				20'				
"	0		17	60/0						5	20' - 23' Cobbles, small boulders, brick, coarse to med sand.	Loosened w/ 2 15/16 Tricone Drove NW casing
			10 12 29									
"	18"		40	14	21	17		25'		6	23' - 31 1/2'	
"	18"		26 32	12	17	10				7	Coarse to fine sand slight traces of silt & clay. Cobbles	
			30 31 33					30'				
"	18		14	8	8	8				8		
			17 18 19 19									

SP-SPLIT SPOON ST-SHELBY TUBE D-DENNISON O-OTHER

SITE: Academic Building Site

HOLE NO: 2

NEW JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER: New York University	PROJECT: Academic Bldg. Site		JOB NO: 8077	SHEET NO: 1 of 2	HOLE NO: 3		
SITE: Sullivan St. West	COORDINATES			ANGLE FROM HORIZON: 90°	BEARING		
BEGUN: 9/3/82	COMPLETED: 9/8/82	DRILLER: J. Wood / G. Benedetto	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL: Acker II	HOLE SIZE: 3"	OVER BURDEN (FT): 51 1/2'	ROCK (FT): 5'	TOTAL DEPTH: 56 1/2'
CORE RECOVERY (IN): 25" 40%	CORE BOXES	SAMPLES	EL. TOP OF CASING	GROUND EL: 23.59	DEPTH TO GROUND WATER: 19'/	DEPTH TO TOP OF ROCK: 51 1/2/	
SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT FALL: 140/30"	CASING LEFT IN HOLE: DIA / LENGTH: None			LOGGED BY: Driller			

Sampler Type & Diameter / Hammer Advance / Length Core Run / Sample Recovery / Core Recovery	Sample Blows "N" & Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE #	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS WATER RETURN CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
	Casing Blows 300 lbs./30"								0' - 27'	NW Casing
NW	10									2 15/16"
NW	16								Misc. Fill - Brick, Sand	Tricone Bit
	10								Concrete, etc.	
	8									
NW	7-8					5'				
	11									
	12									
	10									
SP 18"	8-7	No Recovery 3	4	4		10'				
	7									
	6									
	7									
	8									
SP 18"	8	6	6	7		15'				
	9									
	35									
	48									
	55									
SP 18"	78	28	23	20		20'				
	80									
	91									
	16									Drilled Ahead
	19									Of Casing w/
SP 18"	39	24	20	22		25'				Tricone
	50									
	55									
	58									
	60									
SP 18"	21	6	7	11		30'			27' - 30' Cobbles, small boulders, gravel, w/sand co. to med.	
	24									
	30									
	32									
SP 18"	40	8	11	16		35'				

SP-SPLIT SPOON ST-SHELBY TUBE D-DENNISON P-PITCHER O-OTHER

SITE: Academic Building Site

HOLE NO: 3

NEW JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER	PROJECT	JOB NO	SHEET NO	HOLE NO
New York University	Dormitory Building Site	8077	1 of 2	4

SITE	COORDINATES	ANGLE FROM HORIZON	BEARING
MacDougal St.		90°	

BEGUN	COMPLETED	DRILLER	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL	HOLE SIZE	OVER BURDEN (FT)	ROCK (FT)	TOTAL DEPTH
9/9/82	9/13/82	T. Kithcart J. Wood	Acker II	3"	47'	5'	52

CORE RECOVERY (%)	CORE BOXES	SAMPLES	EL TOP OF CASING	GROUND EL	DEPTH/EL GROUND WATER	DEPTH/EL TOP OF ROCK
2' 40%				22.07	20'/	47'/

SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL	CASING LEFT IN HOLE DIA/LENGTH	LOGGED BY
140/ 30"	None	Driller

Sampler Type & Diameter	Sampler Advance Length Core Run	Sample Recovery Core Recovery	Sample Blows "N" % Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
	14				Casing Blows						0 ' - 15'	NW Casing
	15				300 lb /30"							2 15/16"
	11										Misc. Fill	Tricone Bit
NW	10										Brick, Concrete Sand, etc.	
	13							5'				
NW	17											
	20											
	21											
	17							10'				
NW	17											
	19											
	21											
	25										15 - 27'	
	27	-						15'			Coarse to med sand	
SP	27				10	16						
	29											
	32											
	39											
	40	-						20'				
SP	13			10	11	18					Med to fine gray--yellow sand (Compact)	
	15											
	15											Drilled Ahead of Casing w/Tricone
	18											
	18	-						25'			Fine gray yellow sand trace of silt	
SP	21			13	15	18						
	45											
	67											
	69											
	76			No	recovery			30'				
SP	36			20	20	24						
	46											
	80											
	23											
	36	-						35'			33' Boulder(6")	Cored thru w/ NX & drove cas to breakout

SP-SPLIT SPOON ST-SHELBY TUBE D-DENNISON P-PITCHER O-OTHER

SITE Dormitory Building Site

NEW JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER	PROJECT	JOB NO	SHEET NO	HOLE NO
New York University	Dormitory Building Site	8077	1 of 2	5

SITE	COORDINATES	ANGLE FROM HORIZON	BEARING
West Third St.		900/	

BEGUN	COMPLETED	DRILLER	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL	HOLE SIZE	OVER BURDEN (FT)	ROCK (FT)	TOTAL DEPTH
9/14/82	9/15/82	J. Wood T. Kithcart	Acker II	3"	55'	5'	60'

CORE RECOVERY (%)	CORE BOXES	SAMPLES	EL TOP OF CASING	GROUND EL	DEPTH/EL GROUND WATER	DEPTH/EL TOP OF ROCK
30%				22.46	19.5/	55'/

SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL	CASING LEFT IN HOLE DIA/LENGTH	LOGGED BY
140/30"	None	Driller

Sampler Type & Diameter	Sampler Advance Length Core Run	Sample Recovery Core Recovery	Sample Blows N & Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
			10 12 16 17	Casing Blows 300 lb./30"							0 ' - 20'	N W Casing 2 15/16" Tricone
NW											Misc. Fill Brick Concrete Sand- Gravel	
		-	17 11 14					5'				
NW			16 19 13					10'			(Compact)	
			16 14 16									
NW		-	21 24					15'				
			32 42 50									
SP	18"	-	54 28 30	18	26	29		20'			20' - 29'	
			33 39 46								Coarse to medium sand & gravel	
SP	18"	-	6	21	22	28		25'				
			6 8 15									Drilled Ahead W/2 15/16' Tricone
SP	1"	-	80 90	60/1"				30'			29' - 40' Boulders, cobbles, large gravel, med to fine sand	
			97 95 73									
		-						35'				

SP SPLIT SPOON, ST-SHELBY TUBE, D-DENNISON P-PITCHER, O-OTHER

SITE Dormitory Building Site

HOLE NO 5

NEW JERSEY DRILLING CO., INC.

BORING LOG

CUSTOMER	PROJECT	JOB NO	SHEET NO	HOLE NO
New York University	Dormitory Building Site	8077	1	6

SITE	COORDINATES	ANGLE FROM HORIZON	BEARING
W. Sullivan St.		90°	

BEGUN	COMPLETED	DRILLER	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL	HOLE SIZE	OVER BURDEN (FT)	ROCK (FT)	TOTAL DEPTH
9/16/82	9/16/82	J. Wood T. Kithcart	Acker II	3"	35' Incomplete		35'

CORE RECOVERY (%)	CORE BOXES	SAMPLES	EL TOP OF CASING	GROUND EL	DEPTH/EL GROUND WATER	DEPTH/EL TOP OF ROCK
				24.69		

SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL	CASING LEFT IN HOLE DIA/LENGTH	LOGGED BY
140/30"	None	Driller

Sampler Type & Diameter	Sampler Advance Length Core Run	Sample Recovery Core Recovery	Sample Blows "N" % Core Recovery	PENETRATION BLOWS 1st 6"	2nd 6"	3rd 6"	ELEVATION	DEPTH-FT	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	SAMPLE	Description & Classification	NOTES ON WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING ETC
3" NW			10 14 12 14	Casing 300 lb		Blows /30"					0 ' - 25' Misc. Fill Sand/gravel Concrete Brick traces etc. (Compact)	3" NW Casing Clean out w/2 15/16" Tricone
NW			8 12					5'				
NW			16 16 17 20 20	-				10'				
NW			26 29 34 31 20					15'				
NW			22 25 27 30 45	-				20'				
SP	2"		55 59 59 57	60/2"		N/R		25'			25' - 30' Cobbler, gravel, coarse sand	
SP	8"		60 70 55 40 68	24	60/2"			30'			30 ' - 36 1/2' Med. to fine sand	Drilled Ahead w/2 15/16" Tricone
SP	18"		24 22 26 29 32	10	10	12		35'				

SP-SPLIT SPOON ST-SHELBY TUBE D-DENNISON P-PITCHER O-OTHER

SITE Dormitory Building Site HOLE NO 6

Abandoned hole with NW casing at 35' as per orders by Ralph Pacifico (NYU Supt.)
Complaint by owner of property at hole location. Hole considered completed