
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 67 LIVINGSTON AVENUE

CITY OF ALBANY
ALBANY COUNTY, NEW YORK

PREPARED BY:

STONY CREEK ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.
1432 STATE ROUTE 295
EAST CHATHAM, NEW YORK



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PREPARED FOR:

H. DAVIS DEVELOPMENT LLC
25 WESTERN AVENUE
ALBANY, NY 12203

NOVEMBER 29, 2019

SCA IS AN ACRA MEMBER FIRM & CERTIFIED WBE AND WOSB

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Involved Agencies	City of Albany Historic Resource Commission New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Phase of Investigation	Phase I Archaeological Survey
Project Location	67 Livingston Avenue (Comprised of 3 lots: 67 Livingston, 788 Broadway, and 794 Broadway)
Description of APE	APE and survey area: same Area: 1060 square meters (0.26 acres) Maximum Length: 37 meters (125 feet) Maximum Width: 31 meters (103 feet)
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map	Albany, New York 1953
Investigation Methods	Background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, subsurface investigation (mechanical trenching)
Identified Sites	None
Entity/Author	Stony Creek Archaeology, Inc. – Dell Gould and Rebecca Brodeur, RPA
Recommendations	No additional investigation is recommended
Date of Report	November 29, 2019

ABSTRACT

Stony Creek Archaeology, Inc. (SCA) has prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey on behalf of H Davis Development, LLC for the planned development at 794 and 788 Broadway and 67 Livingston Avenue in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. The area of potential effect (APE), or project area, includes three contiguous urban lots fronting, one fronting on Livingston Avenue and two fronting on Broadway. Two of the three lots are currently vacant; there is a residential structure standing on the 67 Livingston Avenue lot. Together the three comprise approximately 0.26 acres of land. Records indicate that the project area is located within the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District (89NR00008). The project area is also bound to the north by structures contributing to the listed district.

SCA conducted background research consisting of a review of archaeological site files, regional environmental characteristics, precontact and historical settlement data, mapped soils, historical cartographic materials, historical and modern aerial images, local and regional histories, unpublished cultural resource management reports, census data, and available property records. SCA also conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance survey of the project area to review existing conditions.

Based on the data reviewed for this investigation it is SCA's opinion that much of the project area has sustained substantial disturbances related to the demolition of the former nineteenth century residential structures. While nineteenth-century foundation stubs may survive; these would not offer sufficient data to meet NRHP eligibility criteria. However, SCA's review of nineteenth and twentieth century mapping suggested the potential for preserved privies or other yard space features to the rear of the frontage structures.

SCA excavated two trenches with a mechanical excavator in yard space areas or "voids" between the footprints of former structures to identify archaeologically significant deposits. The fieldwork was conducted on November 18, 2019. The trenches were placed between flagged utility lines and attempted to avoid obvious foundation stubs. The two trenches measured 12 meters (40 feet) and 9 meters (30 feet) in length and were excavated to a depth of up to two meters. Intact Pleistocene clays, modified by soil development and weathered to a yellowish-brown color were encountered in the base of both trenches, and indicate that the natural soil profiles were relatively shallow and at or near the current grade. While a relatively intact portion of the former yard space was identified in Trench 2, no archaeological deposits or features were identified.

Given the extent of the impact to the lots generally, with up to a meter or more of construction, grading and/or demolition fill present across most of the yard space, there appears to be no potential for the preservation of archaeological sites or deposits. Because no preserved archaeological features or deposits could be identified by subsurface trenching, it is SCA's opinion that there are no significant archaeological sites present in the project area and that no additional archaeological investigation is warranted.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The proposed project will be located on the lots of 794 Broadway, 788 Broadway, and 67 Livingston Avenue in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. The area of potential effect (APE), or project area, includes these three contiguous urban lots fronting Livingston Avenue and Broadway. Two of the three lots are currently vacant and the three together comprise approximately 0.26 acres of land.

II. SCOPE OF SERVICES

SCA conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey consisting of background research, a pedestrian reconnaissance, and subsurface testing of the project area. Background research included a review of archaeological site files located within 1.6 kilometers (1-mile) of the project area. This search also included a review of unpublished cultural resource management reports. To support recommendations, SCA also prepared Precontact, Postcontact, and environmental contexts for the project area. SCA conducted a detailed review of historical maps, atlases, and aerial images for the project area. The pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface testing were carried out on November 18, 2019.

LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDELINES

SCA conducts cultural resources studies meeting state and federal legislation such as the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law. SCA adheres to the New York Archaeological Council *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and *Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York State Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations* (NYAC 1994 and 2000). SCA's Principal Investigator meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 61).

PERSONNEL

This work was carried out by SCA Vice President and Archaeologist Dell Gould and SCA President and Principal Archaeologist Rebecca Brodeur, RPA. Mr. Gould conducted the background research and supervised the fieldwork. Ms. Brodeur and Mr. Gould co-authored the technical report. Excavation services were provided by Stanley Jasinski and Blue Diamond Septic, LLC.

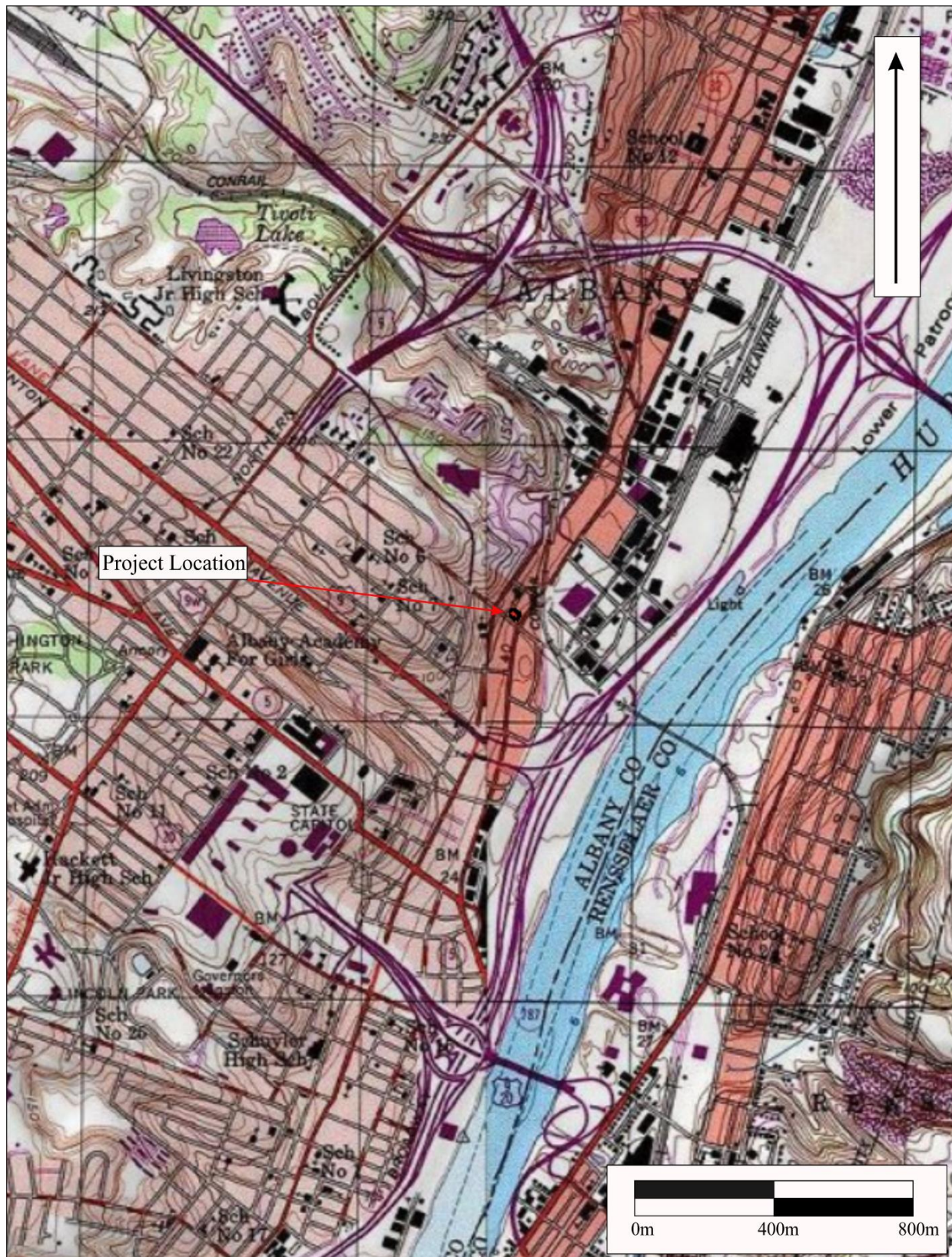


Figure 1. Project Area Location (Source: ESRI 2013)



Figure 2. Project Area Map and Trench Locations



Figure 3. Project Area Soils (NRCS 2019)

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located on the shoulder of an upland bluff dissected by post-glacial stream erosion. The project area overlooks the stream valley of the former Foxes Creek to the south and the Hudson River to the east. The elevation of the project area is between 10-15 meters (35-50 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). The project area slopes sharply to the south, and more gradually to the east.

The project area is situated in the Hudson Valley Lowland Physiographic Province. The surficial geology of the project area is mapped as lacustrine silt and clay, which is characterized as potentially unstable, laminated silt and clay deposits of a variable thickness. Bedrock in this region is composed of Normanskill shale (Cadwell et al 1991). Albany had been submerged by post-glacial melt water that formed a large lake referred to as Glacial Lake Albany. The project area is underlain by Pleistocene glacial lake clay.

The United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource Conservation Service maps soils in the project area as Urban Land (Ur) (Figure 3). This classification indicates that the project area has been subjected to impacts from construction, demolition, soil redistribution, or filling from urban development. Undisturbed soils on similar landforms along the Hudson River are typically of the Hudson-Rhinebeck soil association. Hudson soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in fine-grained lacustrine sediments; Rhinebeck series soils are from comparable parent material but are somewhat poorly drained. These soils are frequently used for the agriculture of row crops and/or hay; native vegetation in uncultivated areas consists of sugar maple, white ash, hickory, oak, white pine, white cedar, red cedar, and hemlock (USDA-NRCS 2019).

HISTORIC AND RECENT LAND USE

The project area is situated in a location that has been subject to construction and demolition since the first quarter of the nineteenth century. This area was developed as a mixed-use neighborhood of residences and commercial buildings beginning circa 1825. Most of the buildings were still standing in 1984 but have since been demolished.

The project area still contains foundation wall stubs dating to this time, as by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, both the Livingston and Broadway frontages had been fully filled in with two- to three-story row buildings. Twentieth century underground utility construction is also present in the project area along Livingston and Broadway and underground connections would have extended from the edge of the sidewalk on each street to each of the former residential structures in the project area. According to the documentary record and late twentieth-century aerial imagery, the structures in the project area appear to have been demolished between 1990 and 2010 (NETR 2019; USGS 1973).

IV. PRECONTACT CONTEXT

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (10,500–6,000 B.C.)

According to Funk (1978) and Richie (1980) Paleoindians first occupied the Hudson River Valley between 10,500 and 9,000 B.C. While occupational data is limited, these sites have been identified as “open-air” sites or sites that have been found atop elevated landforms. It is understood that these sites were created in the tundra environments created by the retreating of the Wisconsin ice sheet. Paleoindians subsisted primarily by hunting large Pleistocene fauna such as moose, elk, caribou, mastodon. However, while large game was the preference, Clovis people also occasionally exploited small mammals and harvested accessible flora (Funk et. al. 1969).

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,000–1,000 B.C.)

In the northeastern United States the Archaic Period is divided into four sub periods known as the Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic (6,000-4,000 B.C.), the Late Archaic (4,000-1,400 B.C.) and the Transitional Period (1300-1000 B.C.). These occupations are primarily that of hunters and gatherers, and as such, these sites tend to be small, have limited tool diversity with limited evidence of long-term or substantial occupations. Unlike their Paleo-Indian predecessors; however, Archaic Period populations adapted to an emergent bionetwork that eventually led to intensification in seasonal aggregation and substance diversification.

There is limited evidence of early Archaic occupation northeast (Ritchie 1976; Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Early archaic occupation is evidenced by bifurcates that are well-distributed throughout the region but in very low numbers. The inhabitants of the Middle Archaic Period saw climactic stabilization resulting in migratory surges, and consequently, population expansion (Imbrie and Imbrie 1979). It was during this time that subsistence activities shifted from hunting large fauna to include foraging for an assortment of plants as well as fishing (Ritchie 1980).

The most commonly encountered Archaic Period occupations found in eastern New York date to the Late Archaic Period (Ritchie 1971). During this time sites are abundant and evidence suggests a diversification in resources. As the climate continued to warm and flora became more varied, New York’s Late Archaic occupants became more adapted to regional environments. It was this regionally focused resource base that resulted in a range in the Archaic tool kit, now including fishing implements such as net sinkers; tools for processing animal and plant materials, hides, and manipulating wood (e.g., adzes, drills, mortars, pestles).

The transitional period represents the time when archaic peoples began to employ new technologies and experiment with new food preparation methods. In New York State this period is termed the Susquehanna tradition and represents occupations focused in riverine settings. A key marker of the transitional stage is the occurrence of crude ceramics and the creation of soapstone bowls (Ritchie 1980).

WOODLAND PERIOD (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The Woodland Period is divided into three sub periods known as the Early Woodland (1,000 B.C. to 500 A.D.) the Middle Woodland (500 to 1000 A.D.) and the Late Woodland (1000 to 1600 A. D.). Generally speaking the Woodland Period is marked by a shift away from steatite vessels to pottery crafted from localized clay sources. Substance agriculture led to the creation of communal villages. The use of pottery is distinctive in that it demonstrates the focus on sedentary village life as opposed to smaller bands of hunters and gatherers. In addition to an upsurge in horticulture, this period is also attributed to the manifestation of ceremonial items (e.g., pipes, gorgets, and birdstones) (Ritchie 1980).

Coastal resources were also being exploited during the Early Woodland Period. At this time people settled along rivers, coasts, or lakes to allow for easy access to ample resources. Substance activities also involved gathering of a variety of nut, wild fruit species (e.g., acorns, strawberries, blueberries, raspberries) (Fiedel 1992). The Early Woodland is also associated with the rise in ceremonial mortuary practices (Ritchie 1955; Tache 2011).

Pottery manufacturing took hold across the Northeast during this period. Early Woodland pots were typically conical in shape with a neck and rim. Patterns were applied using some basic techniques such as incising, fabric impressing, or cord-marking. However, pottery manufacture became more specialized during the Middle Woodland Period. Decorative elements were advanced and quality improved. This period is also noted for an increase in trade of specialized materials or goods. Middle Woodland peoples, like their Early Woodland predecessors, relied on the riverine settings for resources.

The introduction of new hunting technology, the bow and arrow, is a prominent feature of the Late Woodland Period. In addition to new technology, horticulture was now focusing on maize, squash and bean growth. Late Woodland occupations settled in riverine villages, subsistence via floodplain agriculture, and utilized fishing camps (Ritchie 1980).

V. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The land that comprises Albany was first visited by a European in 1609 when an English merchant working for the Dutch East Indian Company, sailed up the river which bears his name (Henry Hudson) (NYSM 2016). Hudson's voyage was intended to locate an interior passage to Asia, but instead discovered the Hudson River Valley, its people, and vast natural resources.

Among the upper Hudson River valley's natural resources was its plentiful fur bearing mammals. The fur trade between Native Americans and the French was already ongoing by the time Hudson first viewed the area. As such, fur trading between local Native Americans and the Dutch quickly took hold and the favored product, beaver pelts. In 1614 Dutch traders constructed a crude wooden fort on Castle Island (Fort Nassau); however, this fort was subsequently destroyed by flooding. A second fort was erected on higher ground in 1624 and served as the primary Dutch trading post for the Dutch East India Company (NYSM 2016). This fort was named Fort Orange and stood on the western bank of the Hudson River (Huey 1988).

Fort Orange served the Dutch as a major trading post, supporting the Dutch and the establishment of their settlement to the north named "Beverwyck." Beverwyck was settled during the 1640's and later formalized in 1652 (Huey 2000; Venema 2003). By the 1660's the town had established for itself a thriving commercial fur trading industry. As the Dutch population expanded, many Dutch style homes and public buildings were constructed. The Dutch constructed a large palisade around the town for protection.

Unfortunately, Fort Orange was constructed in a flood prone area. During the 1640's and 1650's flood damage had forced its occupants out. Additionally, the Dutch East India Company saw its local trade industry decline. Therefore, the need for a trading post at Beverwyck was diminished (Huey 1988). In 1676 the English seized control of the Dutch, its walled settlement, and fort. Choosing not to make use of the fort for its location on the floodplain, Fort Orange would eventually fall into disuse and disrepair. By the mid-eighteenth century it is reported that the fort and its associated structures were no longer visible (Huey 1988; NYSM 2016).

In 1676 the English constructed a new Fortification in what they would now call "Albany." The fort at Albany, as it was initially named, was a crude frontier fortification of pine logs that sat at a promontory overlooking the former Dutch settlement. Fort Albany marked the northern terminus of State Street and served as the city's primary defensive position. An English guardhouse was erected at the intersection of Pearl and State Streets. In the years to come the fort would be reconstructed out of masonry. The existing timber stockade was expanded and rebuilt several times as the city grew and in response to conflicts such as the French and Indian War. In 1683 the County of Albany was established and three years later the City of Albany was chartered (NYSM 2016).

By the turn of the nineteenth century the city was home to more than 5,000 people. By this time Albany had established laws and ordinances. Transportation networks lent to the growth of the city during the nineteenth century. From its steamboat line (1807) to its turnpike system, and railroads and the Erie Canal system, Albany would become a major eastern commercial center. Major nineteenth century regional industries were brewing, milling, and agriculture, all supported with the Erie Canal and railroad infrastructure. Levy (2003:28) states that by 1826 the Erie Canal was used to transport "more than 32,000 tons of manufactured goods such as furniture, nails, iron, steel, and crockery traveled from Albany to Buffalo."

Albany was linked New York City via early railroad service that paralleled the Hudson. This afforded the city a major role in regional commerce (Howell 1886: 313). The city continued to grow during the nineteenth century, as such the population in 1850 was more than 50,000. During this time residential construction grew expediently, the

Dutch homes of the colonial period were replaced by the row houses. Improvements to the city's drainage were made and State Street was artificially leveled.

By 1900 the city was home to over 95,000 people. In 1930 Albany has a population of more than 127,000 residents. The city saw its twentieth century population peak in 1950 at 134,000. In the subsequent decades the population dropped to 129,726 in 1960 and 110,000 in 1970. The population decline is attributable to an upsurge in suburbanization. As of 2000 the city's population had fallen to 94,301 (US Census 1900 to 2000).

The project area is located on the corner of Livingston (formerly Lumber) Avenue and Broadway. This portion of Albany is representative of the expansive nineteenth-century development that occurred to the north of the city's downtown. The majority of the structures that stood along both Livingston and Broadway were middle class brick row houses. These middle-class residential structures are representative of the larger portion of Albany that extends west and upslope of the project area (Opalka 1988:7).

VI. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

SCA reviewed files archived by the New York State OPRHP using the Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). Background research included a review of archaeological site files, unpublished cultural resource management reports, historical narratives, and NRHP listings. Additional research was conducted at the New York State Museum and using electronic files archived by the Library of Congress.

A total of 109 archaeological sites are mapped within the 1.6 kilometer (1-mile) of the project. The vast majority of the historical archaeological sites date to the nineteenth century; however, at least 16 historical sites were found to contain cultural deposits dating from the 17th to 18th centuries. Table 1 presents a list of the sites identified by CRIS within the 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) search radius. Sites located within one mile of the project area primarily date to the nineteenth century; however, some range in age from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Many of these sites represent former domestic residential sites, but industrial, commercial and military sites are included as well.

Table 1
Archaeological Sites Mapped Within 1.6 Kilometers (1-Mile) of the Project Area

USN	Site Name	Site Age	NR Status	Recorder/Year
140.00032	Hawk Street Viaduct (Demolished)	Historic 1890	Undetermined	Unknown 1968
140.000354	Historic Sites on the Plaza	Historic 17- 19th C	Undetermined	Allen 1968
140.000356	Historic Water Transportation Sites	Historic 18- 19th C	Undetermined	Allen 1968
140.000389	State Street Site	Historic 18- 19th C	Listed	HAA 1985
140.000396	Site of Fort Orange	Historic 17 th C	Listed	Huey 1971
140.000404	79 Columbia Street	Historic 17- 19th C	Listed	Meabon 1973
140.000405	77 Columbia Street	Historic 17- 19th C	Listed	Meabon 1973
140.000437	Ten Eyck Project Archaeological Monitoring	Precontact-Historic	Undetermined	Hansen 1975
140.000439	Unnamed Site	No Info	Undetermined	Hansen 1975
140.001986	Caldwell Factory Site	Historic 18-19th C	Undetermined	Huey 1979
140.001987	Old Mill Site	Historic 18-19th C	Undetermined	Huey 1979
140.004425	Possible William Henry Johnson House Site	Historic 1875-1908	Undetermined	D'Santo 1995
140.004574	Fox Creek Sewer Masonry Box Culvert Feature 1	Historic c. 1800-1840	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004575	North Pearl St. Mortared Stone & Brick Foundation Feature 2	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004576	North Pearl Street Mortared Stone Foundation Feature 3	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004577	Mortared Brick Storm Catch Basin Feature 4	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004578	Re-enforced Concrete Foundation Feature 5	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004579	Concrete Foundation Feature 6	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004580	Concrete Foundation Feature 7	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004581	Mortared Stone & Brick Foundation Feature 8	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004582	Concrete Foundation Feature 9	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004583	Concrete Foundation Feature 10	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004584	Mortared Stone & Brick Foundation Feature 11	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004585	Mortared Stone Foundation with Drain Feature 12	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004586	Re-enforced Concrete Foundation Feature 13	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004587	Vitrified Sewer & Drain Pipes Feature 14	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004588	Wood Pile Foundation Footings Feature 15	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004589	Feature 1 Site 1 Brick Pillar	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004590	Feature 2 Site Cellar Hole with Walls	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004591	Features 3 & 4 Site 3 Cellar Hole with Walls	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004592	Site 4 18 th Century Street Surface	Historic 18th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004593	Features 5-17 Site 5 Cellar Hole with Walls	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004594	Feature 18 Site 6 Cellar Hole with Walls	Historic 20th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004595	Site 7 18th Century Street Surface	Historic 18th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004596	Site 8 18th Century Street	Historic 18th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004597	Site 9 18th Century Street Surface	Historic 18th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004598	Feature 19 Site 10 19th Century Fireplace Remains	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004599	Feature 20 Site 11 19th C. Mortared Stone Wall	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000

Table 1
Archaeological Sites Mapped Within 1.6 Kilometers (1-Mile) of the Project Area

USN	Site Name	Site Age	NR Status	Recorder/Year
140.004600	Feature 22 Site 12 19th C. Mortared Stone Wall	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2000
140.004609	Historic Foundation Feature - Site 1	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2001
140.004610	Brick Drain Feature 3	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2001
140.004611	18 th C Midden and Wood Lined Privy Feature 2	Historic 18 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2001
140.004630	John Williamson's House and Stone Culvert	Historic 18-19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2001
140.004631	Albany/Greenbush Ferry Dock	Historic 18-19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2001
140.004635	Liberty Street Park	Historic c. 1750-1848	Undetermined	Huey 2002
140.004641	Family Court Building sites	Historic 18- 19 th C	Eligible	Berger 2004
140.004644	Sheridan Hollow Parking Facility Site	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2003
140.004646	677 Broadway Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2004
140.004650	Lutheran Church Lot Site	Historic	Eligible	NYSM 1999
140.004652	Norton Street Site, NYSM 10965	Historic 17-20 th C	Eligible	Fisher 1999
140.004653	Pearl Street Monitoring, NYSM 10966	Historic 17-20 th C	Eligible	Fisher 1999
140.004660	City Wall Site	Historic 17 th C	Eligible	Fisher 2005
140.004661	Clinton Square Site (NYSM 11559)	Historic 18-20 th C	Eligible	Fisher 2005
140.004676	North Pearl Street Historic deposits	Historic 17-19 th C	Eligible	Fisher 2004
140.004692	Berger Temporary Site 3573-01	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2006
140.004693	Berger Temporary Site 3573-02	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2006
140.004694	Berger Temporary Site 3573-03	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2006
140.004697	Quackenbush Square Parking Facility Historic Site (distillery and brickyard)	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2003
140.004761	Hall, Hartwell & company Historic Archaeological Site	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2008
140.004762	Monrain Historic Archaeological Site	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2008
140.004763	Albert Historic Archaeological Site	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	HAA 2008
140.004708	67 Howard / 140 State Street Historic Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2007
140.004715	Berger Temporary Site 3573-04	Historic 19 th -20 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2007
140.004716	Berger Temporary Site 3573-05	Historic 19 th -20 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2007
140.004729	165-173 Sheridan Avenue Historic Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	Berger 2008
140.004772	Wellington Place Historic Site (Berger Temporary Site 4009-02)	Historic 17 th C	Eligible	Berger 2011
140.004833	#3 Hunter Alley (H1) Historic Site	Historic 19 th -20 th C	Not Eligible	Hazel 2011
140.004834	175 Sheridan Avenue Historic Site	Historic 19 th -20 th C	Undetermined	Landmark 2012
140.004835	177 Sheridan Avenue Historic Site	No Info	Undetermined	No Info
140.004837	The DASNY Site	Historic 1750-1910	Eligible	Yates 2012
140.004844	Livingston Avenue #1 Site (NYSM# 12309)	Historic 19 th C	Eligible	Reith 2011
140.004852	Myers Residence Historic Archaeological Site	Historic 18 th -19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2013
140.004853	192 Sheridan Ave Historic Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2013
140.004854	193-197 Sheridan Ave Historic Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2013
140.004855	218 Orange Street Historic Site	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 2013
140.004860	184-186 Sheridan Ave Historic Site	Historic c. 1860s-2011	Undetermined	HAA 2014
140.004861	203-209 Sheridan Ave Historic Site	Historic c. 1860s-2011	Undetermined	HAA 2014
140.004865	Barnes-Weed Historic Archaeological Site	Historic House Foundation (1860-1952)	Undetermined	HAA 2013
140.005270	West Capitol Park Historic Site	Historic	Undetermined	Mahoney 2015
140.005823	Middle Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery	Historic 19 th C	Undetermined	HAA 1986
8341.001108	Kalebacker's Island Indian Fort Site	No Info	Undetermined	No Info
8341.001111	Philip Carner Pottery Site #2	Historic 19th C	Undetermined	HAA 2001
8341.001114	PCI/SP 4 Conductor 20th c. Foundation	Historic 20th C	Not Eligible	Panamerican 2007
8341.001122	Roundhouse Site	Historic 20 th C	Not Eligible	Oberon 2009
8341.001123	Hudson River RR Freight Building Historic Site	Historic 19th C	Not Eligible	HAA 2009
8341.001127	Livingston Avenue Site #2 (NYSM# 12310)	Historic 19th C	Eligible	Reith 2011
8341.001128	Livingston Avenue Site #3 (NYSM# 12311)	Historic 19th C	Eligible	Reith 2011
8341.001129	Livingston Avenue Site #4 (NYSM# 12312)	Historic 19th C	Eligible	Reith 2011

SCA also reviewed records of previously conducted cultural resource management studies in the search radius (Table 2). In all, there have been 48 studies. No previous archaeological investigations have been conducted in the project area. The nearest study was a Phase IB archaeological survey at 145-147 Sheridan Avenue (13SR62421) that

was carried out by HAA in 2012 (HAA 2012). This study was conducted for the Sheridan Village Redevelopment Project (HAA 2012). The project was preceded by a larger Phase IA archaeological sensitivity assessment that assessed a non-contiguous group of urban lots associated with the project. The Phase IA study identified potential for preserved map-documented historical outbuildings within portions of the 145 and 147 Sheridan Avenue lots. The subsequent Phase IB entailed the excavation of shovel tests to determine if any preserved historical features were present within the lots. Testing did not result in the identification of preserved historical features and no further archaeological testing at these lots was recommended (HAA 2012:3).

The 157-161 Sheridan Avenue Project (13SR62422) was also part of the larger Sheridan Village Redevelopment Project. This study identified the 157-161 Sheridan Avenue Historic Site. The site deposits date to the early to late nineteenth centuries and is comprised of sheet midden deposits and intact privy features. The features were identified within the project area, but outside of the planned ground disturbing impacts. Therefore, HAA (2013) recommended avoidance of the privy features to preclude the need for subsequent archaeological investigation of the project area (HAA 2013).

A Phase I study of 165-173 Sheridan Avenue (08SR58374) identified a dense midden of nineteenth century ceramics that was deposited within a former pond area mapped within the urban lots. It was determined that the midden deposit would not provide substantive data regarding the historical occupation of the lots. The study also identified mapped privies within the rear of the lots; however, these mapped historic resources were located outside the planned development and no further investigation was recommended (Berger 2008).

The 56 Second Street Project (11SR60814) was a Phase I Archaeological survey at 56 Second Street, 74-76 North Swan Street and 5 Hunter Alley. The study involved mechanical trenching and the excavation of shovel tests. H.A.Z.Ex. (2011) indicated that the Hunter Alley site may be eligible for listing in the NRHP and recommended avoidance of the site (H.A.Z.Ex. 2011).

A Phase I study of a large corridor around the Livingston Avenue Railroad Bridge conducted shovel testing in some lots on the block where the current project area is located. Three sites identified during that survey were recommended as eligible for the NRHP (Reith 2011).

Table 2
Cultural Resource Studies Conducted Within 1.6 Kilometers (1-Mile) of the Project Area

OPRHP Survey Number	Report Title
00SR50416	Monitoring Report of Fiber Optic Line Installation, Albany To Boston, Albany Last Mike, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
00SR51118	Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance, Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, City of Albany, Albany County, New York.
00SR51119	Report of Archaeological Monitoring Letter Report, Telergy-Hamilton Street, Fiber-Optic Line, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
00SR51195	Archeological Monitoring Study, Fox Creek Sewer Relocation Project, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
00SR51198	Archeological Monitoring MCI Worldcom Fiber Optic Line Installation, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
01SR51266	Archeological Monitoring, Telergy Fiber Optic Line Installation, 80 State Street, City of Albany, Albany County, New York.
01SR51397	Phase IA/B Archaeological Investigation, Surface Reconnaissance and Monitoring Boswell Engineering, Chapel Street Fiber-Optic Line, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
01SR51547	Stage 1A Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation, James T. Foley Federal Courthouse, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
01SR51893	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the 6 Lodge Street Parcel in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York
01SR51946	Phase IA/IB Monitoring, Fiber Optic Line Installation, Eagle Street, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
02SR52496	Phase IB/III Archeological Investigations, Hudson River Way Pedestrian Bridge, Maiden Lane, City of Albany, Albany County, New York

Table 2
Cultural Resource Studies Conducted Within 1.6 Kilometers (1-Mile) of the Project Area

OPRHP Survey Number	Report Title
02SR52833	Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring, O'Brien Federal Building Sanitary Sewer System, City of Albany, Albany Co.
02SR52966	On the Outside Looking In: Four Centuries of Change at 625 Broadway, Archeology at the DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York
02SR53530	At the River's Edge: Two-Hundred-Fifty Years of Albany History, Data Retrieval, SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, Albany, New York (Volume IA)
02SR61643	At the River's Edge: Edge: Two-Hundred-Fifty Years of Albany History, Data Retrieval, SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, Albany, New York (Volume IB)
02SR61643	At the River's Edge: Edge: Two-Hundred-Fifty Years of Albany History, Data Retrieval, SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, Albany, New York (Volume IB)
02SR61644	At the River's Edge: Edge: Two-Hundred-Fifty Years of Albany History, Data Retrieval, SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, Albany, New York (Volume II)
02SR61645	At the River's Edge: Edge: Two-Hundred-Fifty Years of Albany History, Data Retrieval, SUCF Parking Structure, Maiden Lane, Albany, New York (Volume III)
04SR55858	Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations, Albany Family Courts Site (Phase II AND III A00140.004641) Vol. 1 and 2
06SR56711	Phase IA Literature Review and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment, Albany Center for Economic Success New Construction, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
06SR56712	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Albany Center for Economic Success New Construction, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
06SR58268	Phase IA Archaeological Literature Review and Preliminary Architectural Assessment, Park South, city of Albany, Albany County, New York
08SR58374	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Housing, 165-173 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, Albany County, New York.
11SR60814	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 56 Second Street Project in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York
12SR60979	Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed 175-177 Sheridan Avenue Housing Project, City of Albany, Albany County, New York.
12SR61060	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ida Yarbrough Homes Project in the City and County of Albany, New York
12SR61103	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Report of PIN 1935.49.171: Livingston Avenue Bridge, City of Albany and Rensselaer, Albany and Rensselaer Counties, New York
13SR62419	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 231-237 Orange Street, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62420	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 184-186 Sheridan Avenue, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62421	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 145-147 Sheridan Avenue, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62422	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 157-161 Sheridan Avenue, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62423	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 203-209 Sheridan Avenue, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62424	Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance, Housing Visions Sheridan Village Redevelopment, 217-221 Sheridan Avenue, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
13SR62511	Phase IA Literature Review Phase IB Archeological Field reconnaissance University at Albany Downtown Campus GEIS
14SR62712	Phase IA Archeological Sensitivity Assessment, The Albany Capital Center, Howard, Eagle and Wendell Streets, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
14SR63013	Phase II/III Data Retrieval Investigations The 184 - 186 Sheridan Avenue Historic Archeological Site (A00140.004860) The 203 - 209 Sheridan Avenue Historic Archeological Site (A00140.004861) Housing Visions - Sheridan Village Redevelopment Sheridan Avenue and Dove Street
14SR63014	Phase II/III Data Retrieval Project. The 184 - 186 Sheridan Avenue Historic Archeological Site (A00140.004860) The 203 - 209 Sheridan Avenue Historic Archeological Site (A00140.004861) Housing Visions - Sheridan Village Redevelopment Sheridan Avenue and Dove Street
15SR00209	Phase IA Survey of Quackenbush Square Development
16SR00600	Phase IB Archaeological Survey Propped Development, 705 Broadway
16SR00943	Phase IA Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey Proposed Development at 737-743 Broadway, Albany, New York
17SR00064	Phase IB Archeological Investigation

Table 2
Cultural Resource Studies Conducted Within 1.6 Kilometers (1-Mile) of the Project Area

OPRHP Survey Number	Report Title
17SR00149	Phase IA Literature Review and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment of the Elberon Place CSO Abatement and Flood Mitigation Project, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
17SR00601	Kiliaen's Landing Master Plan and Generic Environmental Impact Statement, Phase IA Literature Review and Sensitivity Assessment
88SR50166	Archaeological Survey: Proposed Condominiums, City of Rensselaer
89SR50805	Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation of the Shoregate Development Project, Albany, New York
98SR61646	Phase I Literature Review Archeological Sensitivity Assessment and Archeological Field Reconnaissance SUNY 600 Car Parking Garage City of Albany, Albany County, NY
99SR51044	Scope of Work, Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations, Archaeological Monitoring Protocol for Fleet Electrical Service, Peter D. Kiernan Plaza, City of Albany, Albany County, New York
99SR61485	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Fiber Optic Cable, Berkshire Connector, Albany and Rensselaer Counties, New York

In addition to archaeological data, SCA reviewed files for NRHP-listed properties in the vicinity of the project area. This review determined that the project area falls within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed Broadway and Livingston Avenue Historic District (89NR00008), and the standing structure in the project area is listed as a contributing element of the district. The district was listed in the State and NRHP in 1988. The district was deemed significant "...as a rare surviving enclave of residential and commercial buildings that reflects the development of north Albany's Hudson River environs during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Isolated by extensive demolition during recent decades, the Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District evokes the historic character of north Albany during the nineteenth century." (Smith 1987).

The standing structure in the project area (69 Livingston in 1987) is attributed a construction date of "circa 1840s" and described as "a modest two-story, three-bay frame rowhouse.... sided with aluminum and a large wooden stoop added" (Smith 1987). The current appearance of the building is essentially unchanged since that time, still retaining the aluminum siding and one-story addition in the rear.

HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

SCA reviewed historical maps dating from the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries to identify not only the presence of map-documented structures in the project area, but also to identify construction, expansion, and demolition episodes for the project area (Figures 4-8). Prior to the turn of the nineteenth century the project area was situated north and outside of the northernmost extent of the city wall. The northern extent of the 1698 city wall is believed to be located below Columbia Street, while the northern extent of the 1750's city stockade alignment is believed to extend to the southern portion of Clinton Avenue. This is also evidenced by historical maps dating to mid-eighteenth century. However, by the mid-nineteenth century, the project area and its environs were substantially developed for residential occupation. In 1843 the project area is depicted as separate lots, but no structures are shown (see Figure 4). The 1866 map of Albany indicates the frontages within the project area contained structures with open rear yard space (see Figure 6).

In 1876 city plans indicate the presence of at least eight structures fronting Broadway and Lumber Avenue within the project area. At this time, there are a number of outbuildings shown, but relatively few are consistent in size with what were typically built as privies (see Figure 7).

The 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance map provides detailed drawings of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century structural elements and building materials (see Figure 8). In the Sanborn mapping we can see that the larger outbuildings are living space, with street numbers, or are associated with commercial activities. At least half of the buildings in the project area had commercial interests operating at street level, but these multi-story buildings had residents on the upper floors. After the turn of the twentieth century, much of this portion of Albany was served municipal plumbing, and outdoor privies were largely abandoned, although in the project area, this may have happened prior to 1892, given the densely built nature of the lots and the near-total lack of small outbuildings.

Table 3
Map-Documented Structures in the Project Area

Date	Figure No.	Name(s)	Comments	Contemporary Lot No.
1758	N/A	-	No Structures Shown	-
1843	4	-	3 Lots Fronting on Lumber (16,17,19) 2 Lots Fronting on Broadway (20,21)	67 Livingston, 788 Broadway 794 Broadway
1854	5		Built Along Frontage of Broadway and Lumber (No Street-Level Detail)	794, 788 Broadway 67 Livingston
1866	6	-	Frontage of Lumber and Broadway Shown as Fully Built (No Building Detail)	794, 788 Broadway 67 Livingston
1876	7	All Marked "Chas. Miller"	Building at 796 Broadway, large outbuilding in rear Building at 792/794 Broadway, large outbuildings in rear Building at 790 Broadway Building at 788 Broadway Building at 69 Lumber 2 Unnumbered Structures Fronting on Lumber	794 Broadway " 788 Broadway 788 Broadway 67 Livingston 67 Livingston
1892	8	Store (Brick) Store (Brick) Dwelling (Brick) 3 Storefronts (Brick) Dwelling (Frame) Duplex Dwelling (Brick)	796 Broadway, connected to duplex in rear 794 Broadway, small outbuilding in rear* 792 Broadway, small outbuilding in rear* 790 Broadway/65 Livingston (corner lot) 69 Livingston, no outbuildings 67 Livingston, no outbuildings	794 Broadway " " 788 Broadway 67 Livingston 67 Livingston

*The large outbuilding at the rear of 792/794 in 1876 is labeled "Gro(cery) W(are) Ho(use)" in 1892 and appears to be part of 71 Livingston

The historical map review indicates what appear to be privies or other outbuildings are located in various places in the irregular central yard spaces behind the frontages, and it is not clear why some spaces have small outbuildings and others do not. In any event, these outbuildings appear to have been removed sometime in the nineteenth century; it is not hard to imagine the upslope position of these facilities creating problems during high-runoff events or when groundwater was elevated.



Figure 4. Project Area in 1843 (Source: Bradt 1843)

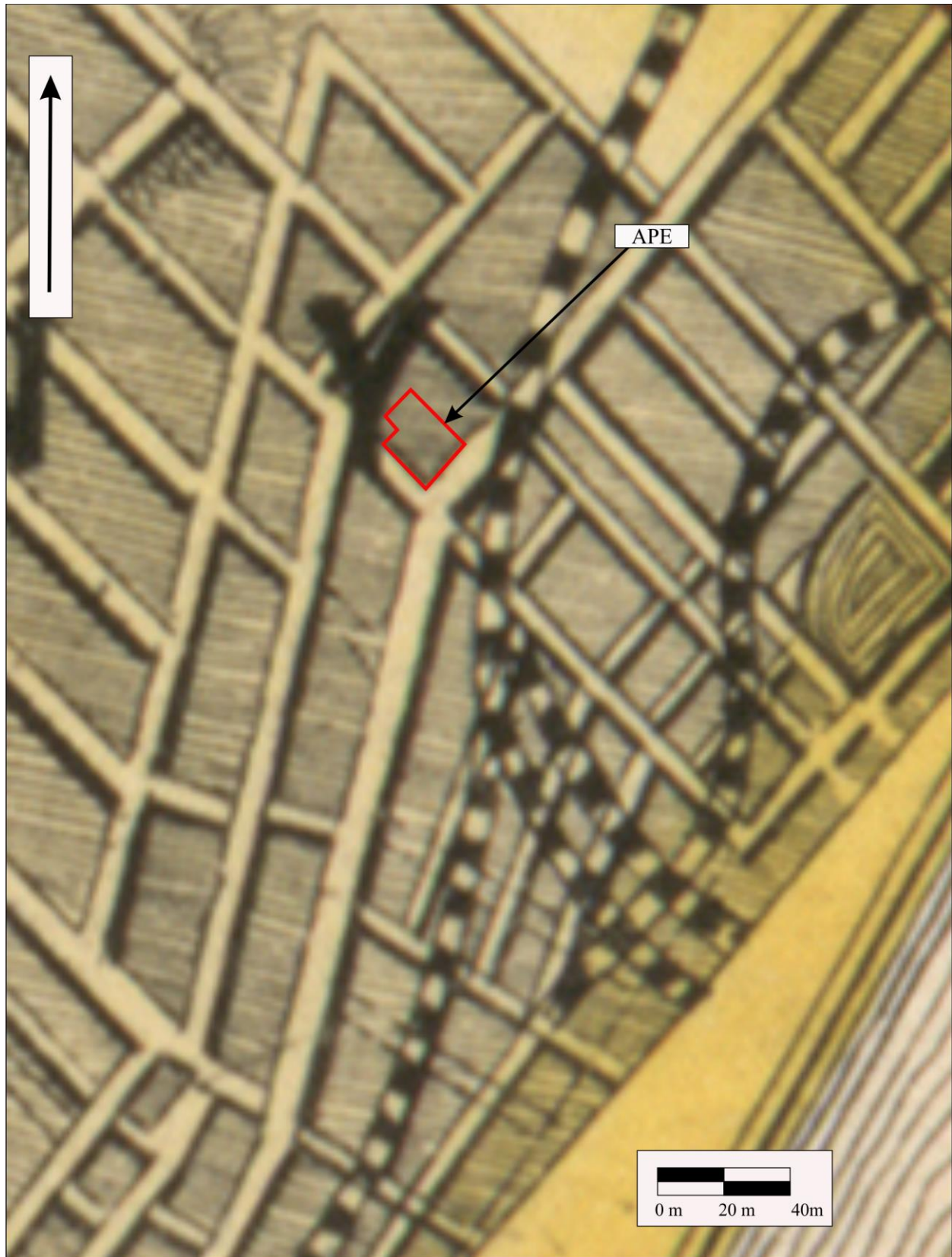


Figure 5. Project Area in 1854 (Source: Gould & Moore 1854)



Figure 6. Project Area Location in 1866 (Source: Beers 1866)

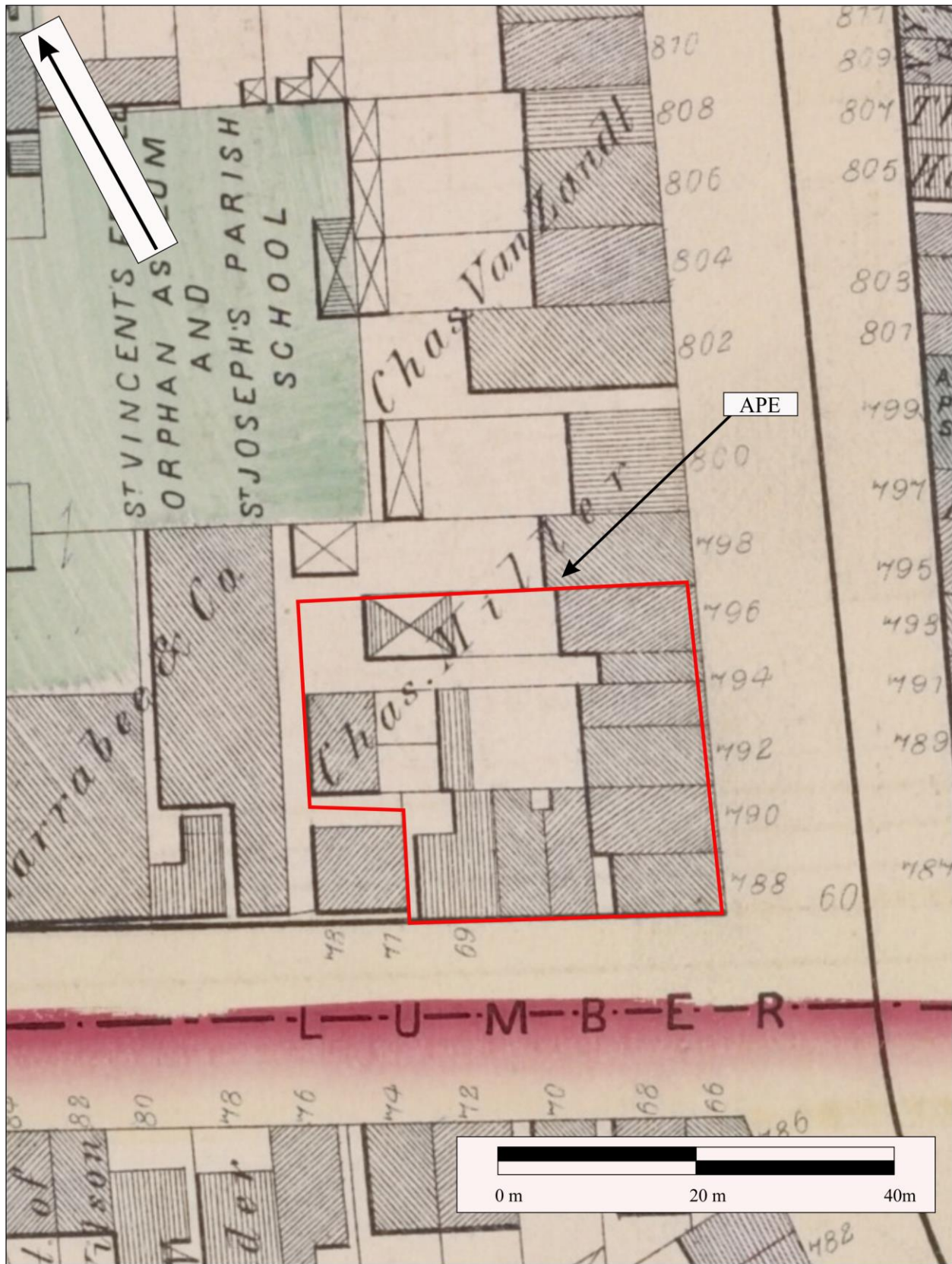


Figure 7. Project Area Location in 1876 (Source: Hopkins 1876)

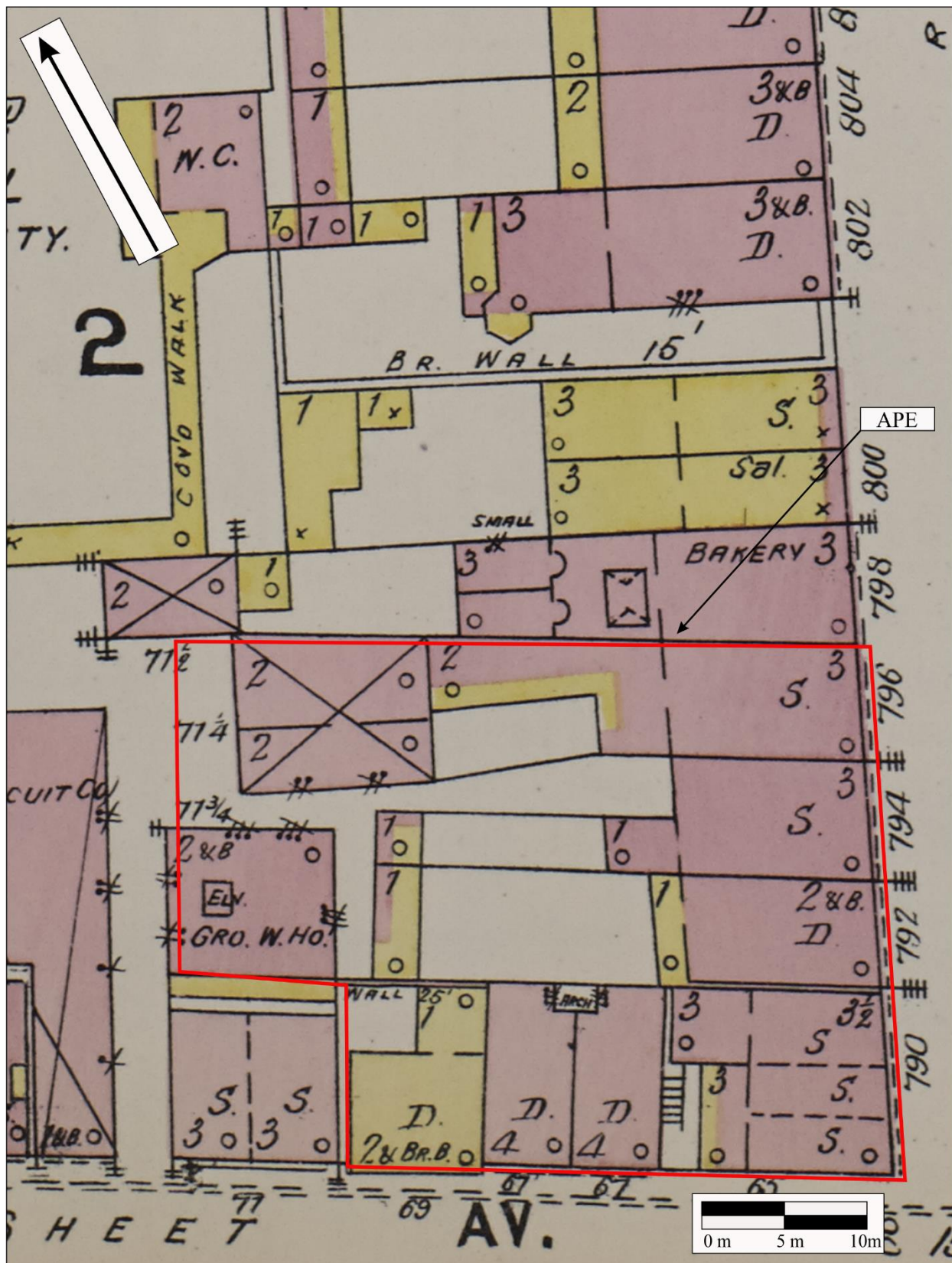


Figure 8. Project Area Location in 1892 (Source: Sanborn 1892)

VII. PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

SCA conducted the archaeological pedestrian reconnaissance survey on Monday November 18, 2019. The survey consisted of a surface inspection of the entire project area. During the surface inspection, SCA mapped areas of visible subsurface disturbances, documented topography, and recorded the project area conditions using digital photography.

Today, the lots are comprised of open green space with areas of scrubby woody growth (Photographs 1-4). As a series of vacant lots, some areas have been used to stockpile construction equipment and vehicles (see Photographs 2-4). These were limited to areas just off of the sidewalks and were within the former footprints of the demolished buildings; the former yard spaces shown on historic maps were open and accessible (see Photographs 1-4). Several utilities are present, including active utilities running from the sidewalk into the residence at 67 Livingston. One marked line of unknown function ran through the lot west to east and may be a storm or sanitary sewer line.

Surface examination of the project area found evidence of structural debris from the demolition that occurred in the last quarter century. red at the time of demolition during the mid to late twentieth century. Areas of soil, concrete and bricks were visible on the surface of the project area, as well as other miscellaneous urban debris that tends to accumulate in vacant lots (street sign supports, plastic and paper, etc.). Surface evidence of some of the former foundations was present in the form of depressions, linear arrays of stone and mortared bricks.

Based on the review of historic maps and plans, modern aerial imagery, and the national register nomination form, all but one of the structures located at 67 Livingston Avenue were demolished between 1985 and 2000. While it is plausible that nineteenth century foundation stubs may survive; these would not offer sufficient data to meet NRHP eligibility criterion. However, intact shaft features or yard deposits could potentially be preserved in open “void” spaces outside of mapped foundations. While the current topography of the property is sloped, the pre-demolition surface may have been flatter or more terraced, and archaeological deposits might be preserved.

VIII. SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

Two trenches were placed in the lot parallel to Livingston Avenue. Trench 1 was placed approximately 15 feet south of the northern property boundary, between an angled foundation stub and a flagged utility line that cuts across the lot west to east. Trench 2 was placed approximately 30 feet south of Trench 1, just northeast of the rear corner of the standing building on the property (see Figure 2).

Trench 1 (Figure 9) was placed near the northern edge of 794 Broadway lot approximately 10 meters (33 feet) west of the lot frontage along Broadway. The completed trench was 12 meters (40 feet) in length. Two strata were exposed in the trench wall. Stratum A, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loose silt loam that contains abundant brick, foundation stones, lead piping and other miscellaneous structural debris. The base of this stratum was irregular, and the stratum varied in thickness between 30 centimeters (1 foot) and 185 centimeters at its thickest in the east end of the trench (see Figure 9). Stratum A was underlain by Stratum B, a dense yellowish-brown clay loam with sub-angular to blocky structure and high plasticity. Stratum B is consistent with Pleistocene Lake Albany clay, but present at a near-surface elevation and weathered to yellowish-brown by pedogenesis from its unweathered dark gray color. Stratum B contained no cultural materials.

The east end of the trench appeared to be within the former footprint of the building that fronted at 796 Broadway. The trench was terminated in the west when a second foundation was encountered; this foundation appears to

correlate to the large rear structure on the lot that was identified as 71 ¼ and 71 ¾ Livingston Avenue on the 1892 Sanborn (see Figure 8).

Trench 2 (Figure 10) was placed 9 meters (30 feet) south west of Trench 1, and in the rear yard area of 792 Broadway. Trench 2 was started in the west, just off the northeast corner of the standing residence (see Figure 2) and proceeded east for 9 meters (30 feet). Trench 2 contained the same basic stratigraphy as Trench 1, was more intact, and the various impacts due to construction episodes were evident. Stratum A was a brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam with relatively few inclusions. Modern debris was present at the surface, but below the surface only a few brick fragments and one shell were observed. A small lens or pocket of coal ash, slag and clinkers was observed near the base of the stratum as well.

Stratum B was the same dense yellowish-brown clay loam with sub-angular to blocky structure and high plasticity that was observed as Stratum B in Trench 1. Stratum C was an area of redeposited yellowish-brown silty clay loam with abundant brick fragments throughout and appears to be a remnant of the builders' trench to the structure that fronted at 792 Broadway. That building was present in the Trench in Stratum D, which was effectively just demolition infill within the remnant brick foundation stub (see Figure 10).

Due to the relatively intact nature of the soil profile in the west end of Trench 2, a section of the wall was sample with a shovel and screened to assess the stratigraphy and artifact content. A section approximately 50 centimeters (1.7 feet) wide was shoveled into a screen with 0.25-inch mesh. The uppermost 15-20 centimeters (0.5-0.6 feet) of the section contained a variety of modern materials: plastic, foil wrapper, a modern bolt and bottle glass. Below this surface deposit, nothing was recovered other than the single oyster shell that was previously mentioned. No cultural material was recovered from the soil of Stratum B. based on the results of the sample-screened wall section, there does not appear to be a preserved historical yard deposit present in this intact segment of yard space.



Photograph 1. Overview of East Half of 794 Broadway, View North



Photograph 2. Overview of West Half of 794 Broadway, View Northwest



Photograph 3. Overview of 67 Livingston Avenue, View Southwest



Photograph 4. Overview of 788 Broadway, View East



Photograph 5. Unstable Demolition Debris/Fill and Intact Subsoil at Base in Trench 1, View to Northwest



Photograph 6. Shallow Fill and Subsoil West of Demolished Structure in Trench 2, View East



Figure 9. Trench 1 North Wall Profile

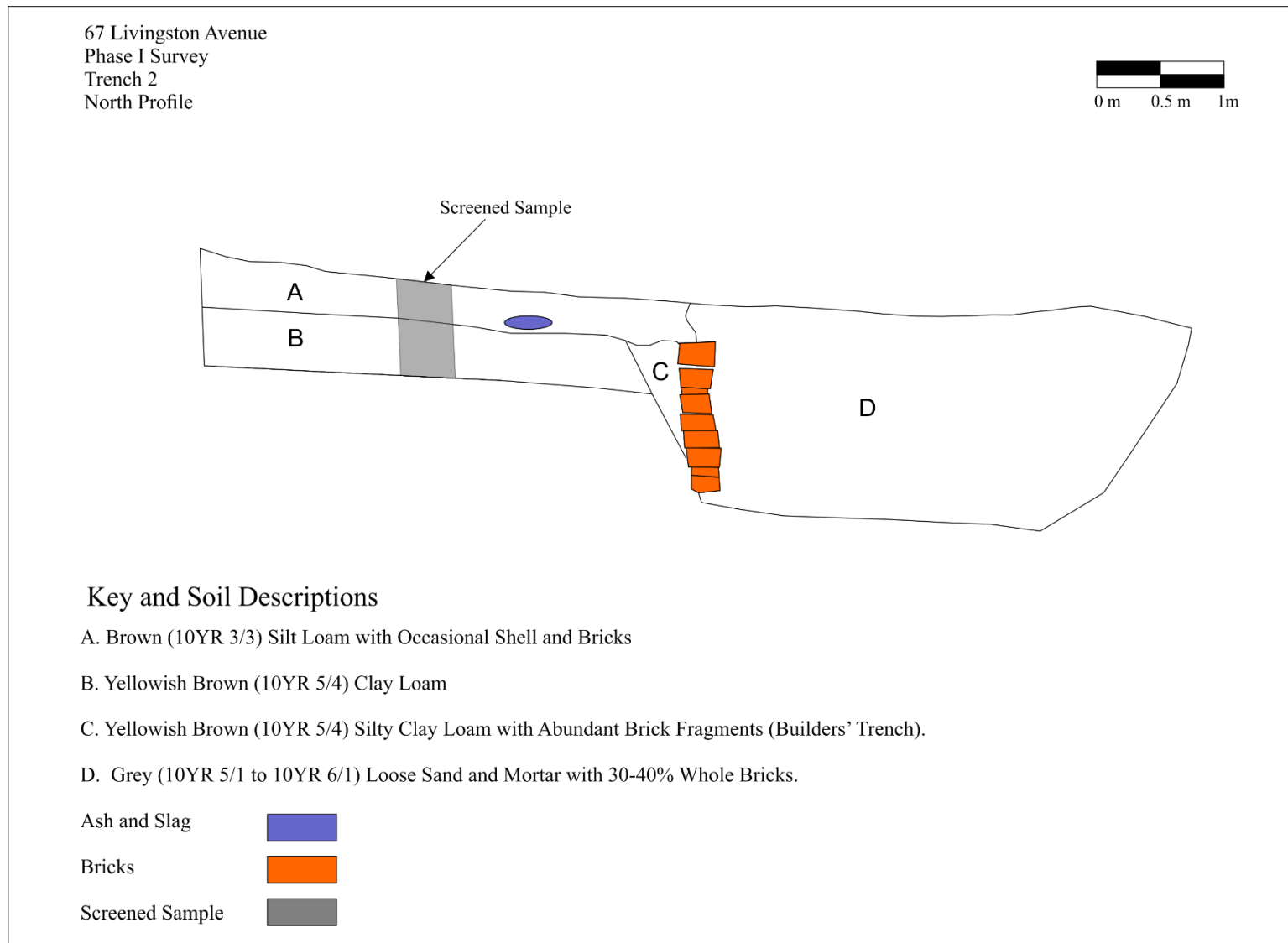


Figure 10. Trench 2 North Wall Profile

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SCA has prepared a Phase I Archaeological Survey on behalf of H Davis Development, LLC for the planned development at 794 and 788 Broadway and 67 Livingston Avenue in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. The area of potential effect (APE), or project area, includes three contiguous urban lots fronting, one fronting on Livingston Avenue and two fronting on Broadway. Two of the three lots are currently vacant; there is a residential structure standing on the 67 Livingston Avenue lot. Together the three comprise approximately 0.26 acres of land. Records indicate that the project area is located within the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District (89NR00008). The project area is also bound to the north by structures contributing to the listed district.

SCA conducted background research consisting of a review of archaeological site files, regional environmental characteristics, precontact and post contact settlement data, mapped soils, historical cartographic materials, historical and modern aerial images, local and regional histories, unpublished cultural resource management reports, and available property records. SCA also conducted a pedestrian reconnaissance survey of the project area to review existing project conditions and mechanically excavated two archaeological test trenches in the project area.

Based on the data reviewed for this investigation it is SCA's opinion that much of the project area has sustained substantial disturbances related to the demolition of former nineteenth-century residential structures. While these nineteenth-century foundation stubs are at least partially intact; these would not offer sufficient data to meet NRHP eligibility criterion. The structures themselves were already assessed and documented as part of the Broadway-Livingston Avenue Historic District and are listed on the NRHP (89NR00008). However, this was for the architectural characteristics of the structures and the surrounding neighborhood; the archaeological significance of the properties had never been assessed.

SCA excavated two trenches with a mechanical excavator in yard space areas or "voids" between the footprints of former structures to identify archaeologically significant deposits. Trenches were placed between flagged utility lines and attempted to avoid obvious foundation stubs. The two trenches measured 13 meters (40 feet) and 9 meters (30 feet) in length and were excavated to a depth of up to two meters. While a relatively intact portion of the former yard space was identified in Trench 2, no archaeological deposits or features were identified. Trench profiles indicated that the natural soil profiles were relatively shallow and at or near the current grade.

Given the extent of the impact to the lots generally, with up to a meter or more of grading and demolition fill present across most of the yard space, there appears to be no potential for the preservation of archaeological sites or deposits. Because no preserved archaeological features or deposits could be identified by subsurface trenching, it is SCA's opinion that there are no significant archaeological sites present in the project area and that no additional archaeological investigation is warranted.

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