

APPENDIX L: HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

HAVERSTRAW CHAIR FACTORY DEVELOPMENT SITE

Historic and Cultural Resources

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Village of Haverstraw, seeking to develop certain parcels in the downtown waterfront district collectively known as the Chair Factory Development Site, sought a Lead Development Firm. Haverstraw Community Chair Factory LLC (HCCF) was chosen to cultivate and enact a plan in partnership with the Village and the community. The plan includes the Damiani and Chair Factory parcels as well as four adjacent privately own residential parcels, totaling 13.28 acres. This mixed-use, mixed-income, development of approximately 600,000 SF including 450 units, approximately 30% of which is mixed-income affordable housing, 15,000 SF of community serving facilities and commercial/retail space, and 82,800 SF of hotel space, is under review in this chapter for potential impacts to Cultural and/or Historic Resources.

Cultural and Historic Resources for the purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NHPA are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that meet the National Register criteria (36C.F.R. &800.16(l)(1)).

In order to be listed in or eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places a property must meet the criteria of age and significance and also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Such a resource must meet one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation:

- Criteria A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Criteria B: That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- Criteria C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criteria D: That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

A property must also, in addition to age (at least 50 years) and significance retain sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance. Integrity is based on extant physical characteristics and how those characteristics relate its significance. Integrity is determined by seven attributes, association, location, setting, feeling, design, materials and workmanship.

If proposed actions may cause an adverse effect to cultural and/or historic resources, under the Criteria of Adverse Effects as defined in 36C.R.F. &800.5 (a) (1), diminishing the integrity of such a property, consideration must be given to the characteristics of a property.

The current proposed project, by HCCF, *Haverstraw Chair Factory Development Site*, is expected to generate action/actions that may disturb sub-surface cultural resources or otherwise impact above ground cultural resources. These actions are likely to include, demolition, ground disturbance, new construction, or significant physical alteration of buildings, or visual impacts to historic structures or landscapes and is therefore subject to review under NHPA, the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act and compliance with Standards for Cultural Resources Investigation and the Curation of Archaeological

Collections in New York State established by the New York Archaeological Council.

1.1 Tax Map Lots Under Consideration

The Tax Map Lot numbers under consideration for the current proposed project include:

Tax Lot Summary

Parcel #	Acres	SF	Improvements/SF	
27.09-1-3	9.71	422,968	vacant	-
27.05-2-6.6	1.54	67,082	vacant	-
27.46-1-83	0.09	3,920	Single fam.	2,034
27.46-1-84	0.05	2,178	vacant	
27.46-1-85	0.03	1,307	vacant	
27.46-1-86	0.2	8,712	vacant	
27.46-1-77	0.25	10,890	Multi-fam	5,549
27.46-1-78	0.18	7,841	Three-fam	3,304
27.46-1-80	1.00	43,560	vacant	
27.46-1-81	0.15	6,534	vacant	
27.46-1-82	0.08	3,485	Three fam	1,898
TOTAL	13.28			

Please see Figure 1a and 1b.

Permits associated with development of the Lots listed above may include determinations by the following agencies:

- OPRHP/SEQR
- NYSDOS Coastal Consistency
- NYSDEC /SEQR

- USAC
- Village of Haverstraw, Village Boards, Building Department

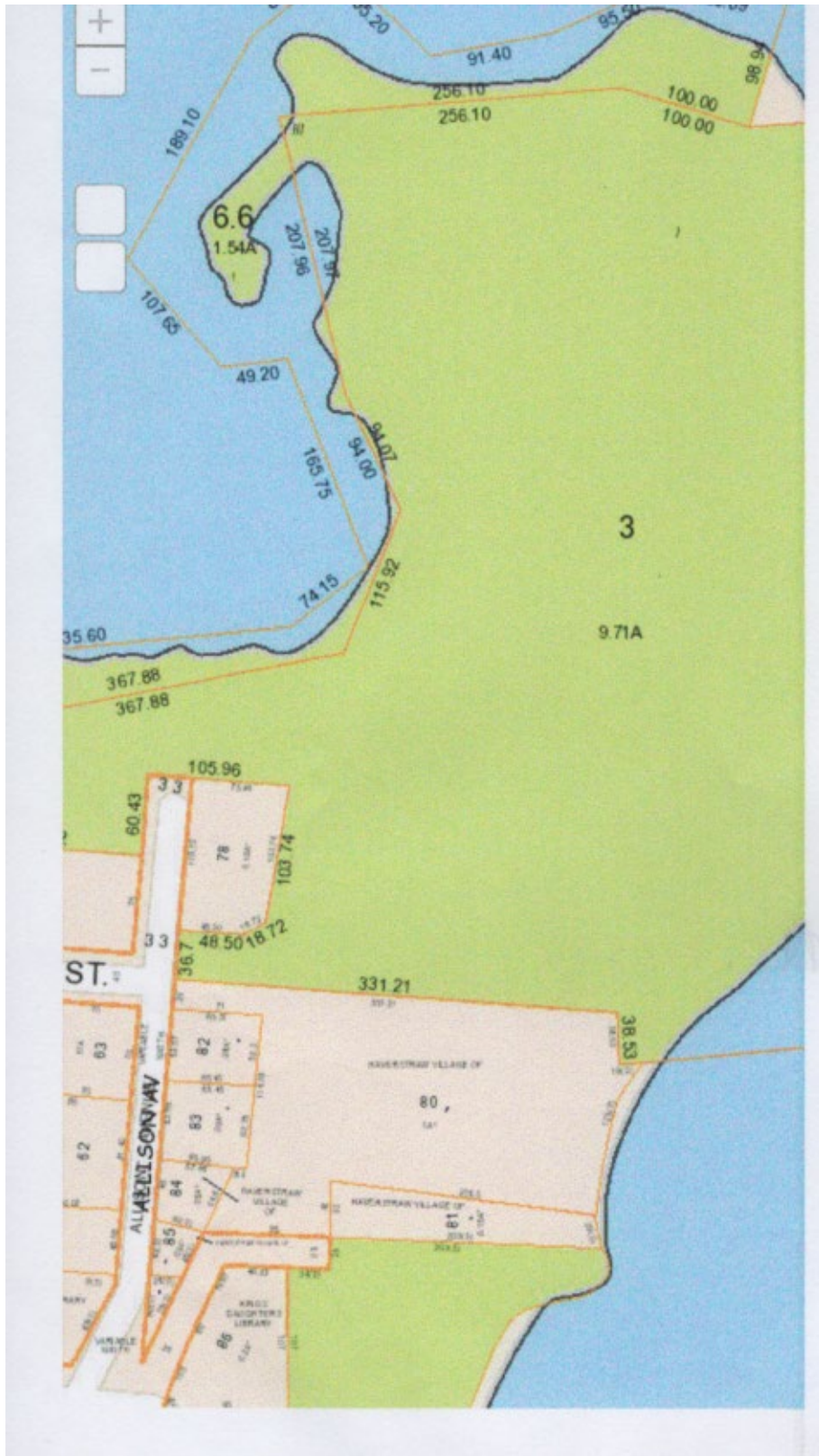


Figure 1 – Haverstraw Tax Map

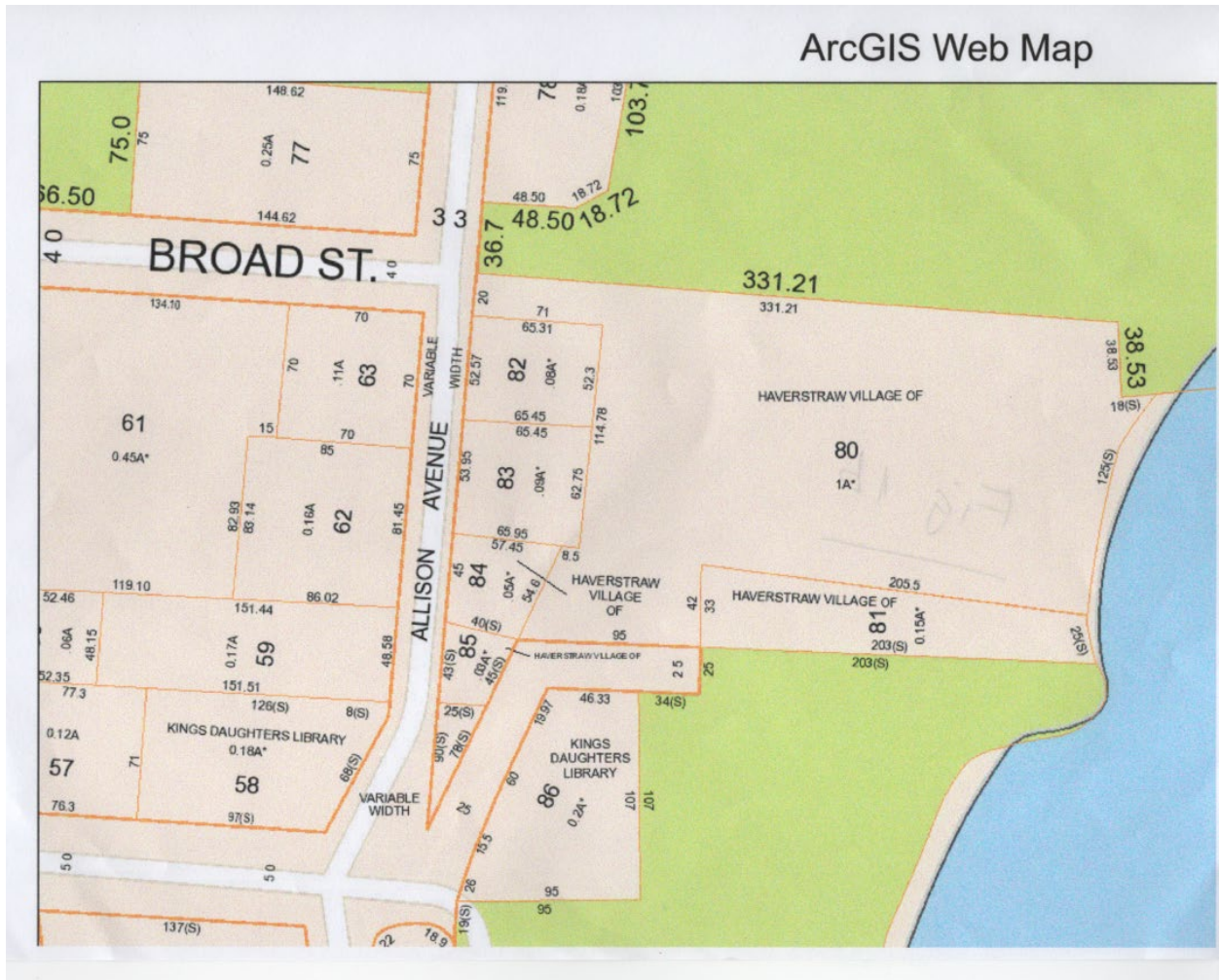


Figure 2 – Haverstraw Tax Map

2.0 BACKGROUND

The parcels under consideration, along with other adjacent properties, have been proposed for development in the past. Requisite SHPO assessments were conducted.

Reports:

- Hartgen;2001

In 2001 Hartgen performed the assessment (Stage IA Literature Study and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, for the entirety of the Haverstraw waterfront area, +/- 60 acres, identified under the project name, *“Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Project Parcels A, B, C, D, E and DPW Village of Haverstraw, Rockland County, NY for MGD Holdings, LLC, 245 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY”*; on file at NYSHPO, PR4030.

The current Area of Potential Effect (APE), 11 lots totaling 13.28 acres, are located within the parcels (Parcel C, D, E) examined in Hartgen’s report . (Please see Figure 2)

- Pan American Consultants; 2006/2008

An additional Stage IA, Frank Schieppati, Mark Steinback and Christine Longiaru, conducted in 2006, *Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation for The Proposed Waterfront Development at the Foot of Main Street, Village of Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York*. This Phase IA report was not located for download from the SHPO database. However, the *Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Waterfront Development at the Foot of Main Street, Village of Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York*, conducted by Frank J. Schieppati, Ph.D. for Pan American Consultants, in 2008 was obtained and reviewed. This Stage IB work was conducted at the site of the lots that Hartgen identified as Parcel C. Lots 27.09 1-3, 27.46 1-78 of the current APE are located within Hartgen’s Parcel C. Hartgen also included Lot 27.46 1-76 which is not located within the current APE.

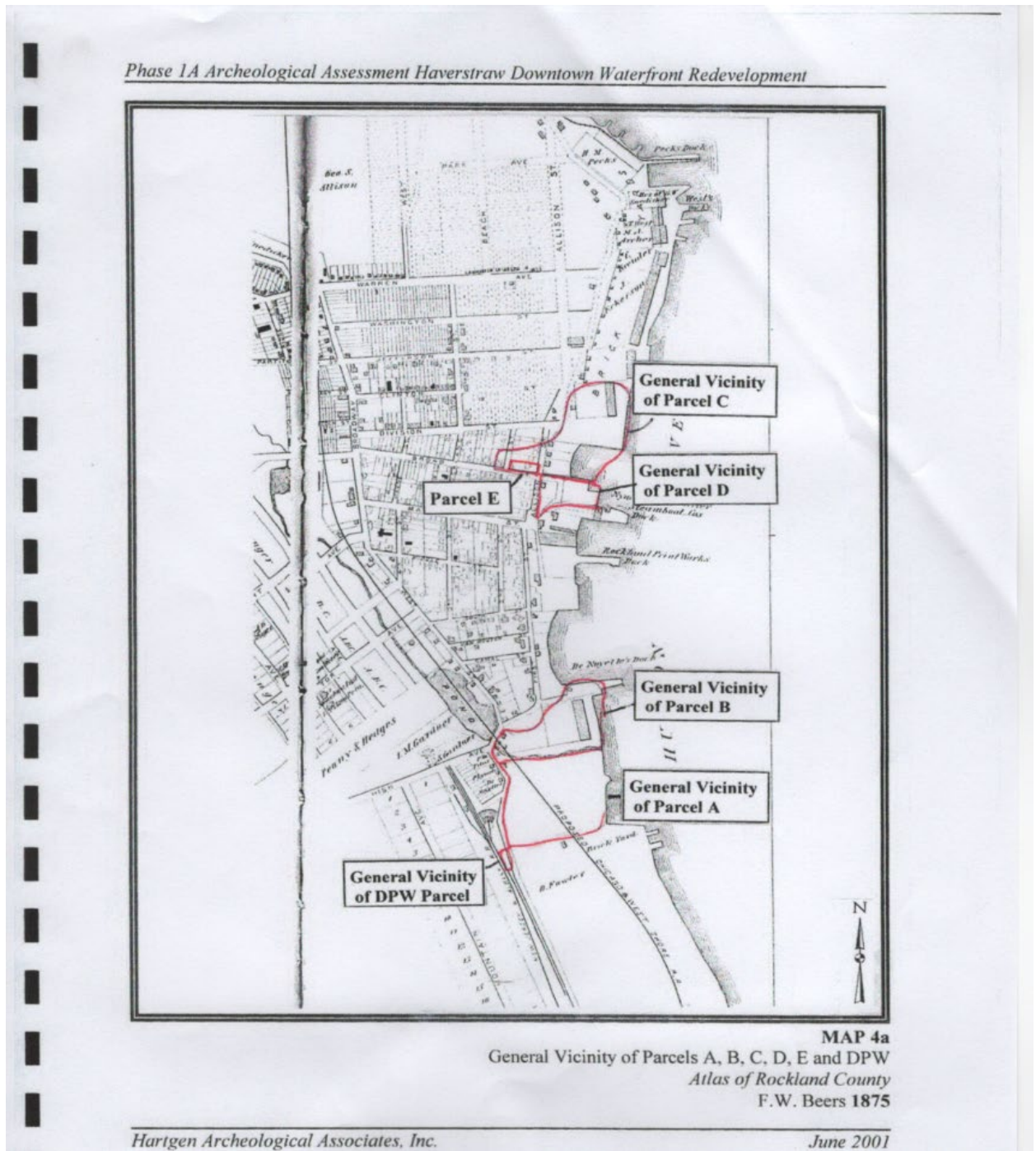


Figure 2 – Hartgen’s Parcel Designations 2002

- City/Scape; 2002

A Stage IB was conducted by City/Scape Cultural Resource Consultants in 2002 on the lots identified as Parcel A by Hartgen. Hartgen's Parcel A does not include any of the lots in the current APE, however, the results of the Stage IB testing there might be extrapolated to assumptions regarding sensitivity of the current APE based on its adjacency.

Hartgen and Schieppiti's reports have both evaluated all or portions of the current Area of Potential Effect, APE. Together they provide an excellent and informed baseline for evaluation of the significance of the lots discussed in this chapter and help to establish and/or eliminate potential areas of sensitivity within the current APE.

3.0 HAVERSTRAW PRE-HISTORY

Indigenous settlement in the Haverstraw area and greater Hudson River Valley extends as far back as the Paleo Period, at least 10,000 YBP. The Lenape lived along the shores of the Hudson and the surrounding highlands, making a living from its waters while honoring and caring for the natural environment. They called the Hudson River *Muhheakunnuk*, meaning The River that Runs Both Ways.

“There were six to twelve thousand widely dispersed people – both Lenape and Algonquin – living in small bands on the lower estuary. The river connected them and was a major source of food. Travelling in dug-out-canoes that held forty people, they'd visit and trade with each other. In smaller dug-outs, they'd set and pull fishing nets, harpoon the whales and seals that often swam upriver and shoot duck with bow and arrow.

Knowledge of and respect for the river was essential for survival. The Lenape believed in a single creator and a series of gods who looked after both people and animals. While

women planted maize along the shore, and men hunted deer, Lenape children were taught to take only what they needed from the environment.

If thousands of years of Lenape history seems to have been erased from the Hudson Valley, that's partly due to the disease and intolerance that European settlers brought with them. But it's also a result of how lightly the Lenape lived on the soil: generations for river dwellers left little more environmental change than some ancient oyster middens, rock drawings and scattered arrowheads." (Riverkeeper, nd)

3.1 Recorded Pre-Contact Archaeological Sites

Hartgen's extensive Stage IA explored the presence of recorded pre-contact archaeological sites within and/or adjacent to the APE.

"No reported precontact sites are indicated in the files of the OPRHP within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, the NYSM files contain two reported sites shown covering large areas to the north of the project area. One of the sites, NYSM 4653, is described as having 'traces of occupation' and was identified by Arthur Parker in the 1920s (Parker 1922:675). Generally, Parker based his site locations on information from local archeologists and collectors. Although his sites were not identified by modern, systematic survey, they do tend to indicate a general sensitivity. The other site in the NYSM files identified as Grassy Point is described as a camp site and appears to have been reported in 1936.

Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams or swamps suggest a higher-than-average probability of occupation or use by Native Americans who inhabited the area. Areas of steep slope (greater than 15%) are considered less sensitive. Rock faces or overhangs, which

could provide shelter from the elements, are considered archeologically sensitive.

Based on the proximity of the two reported archeological sites and the physiographic characteristics, namely the proximity to the Hudson River, the overall project lies within an area considered sensitive to the presence of precontact cultural material. However, this sensitivity is based on the presence of intact, undisturbed soils. All of the parcels... have undergone extensive prior disturbance associated with historic industrial use and development including extensive mining for clay” (Hartgen, 2002 p.20-21).

During the last 100 or more years, many tens of feet of clay have been mined ... The demand for clay in Haverstraw continued westward outside the project area to the perimeter of the village. So much clay was removed that landslides claiming village residences were frequent in the early 20th century. When the westward quest for mineral clay was blocked by the town, brickmakers constructed a cofferdam across Haverstraw Bay and mined clay from the river bottom. As a result of these activities, there are virtually no locations within Parcels A, B, C, and the majority of D where precontact deposits may reasonably be expected to have survived. (Hartgen, 2002 p.20-21).”

3.2 Pre-Contact Sub-Surface Sensitivity

According to Hartgen, the varied and plentiful food resources available to indigenous peoples of the past and their recorded presence along the Hudson would indicate a very high sensitivity for pre-contact archaeological materials on undisturbed land along the Hudson River. The overall APE lies within an area considered highly sensitive for pre-

contact cultural resources; however, sensitivity is determined by the presence of intact soils and the potential for National Register deposits.

Because of the extensive historic disturbance as a result of the industrial activities, clay mining, several recorded landslides and other forms of intrusion little if any of the land can be considered potentially sensitive for Pre-Contact resources. In her recommendations, however, Hartgen states “Archeological field reconnaissance oriented toward examining the residential portions of Parcels C, D, and E, for precontact resources is recommended” (Hartgen, 2002 p. 20-21). (See discussion Section 6 below)

4.0 HAVERSTRAW HISTORY

The area was first ‘discovered’ by Henry Hudson when he anchored his ship the Half Moon in Haverstraw Bay. That was apparently one of the first encounters with the Indigenous peoples of the Hudson River Valley area. Haverstraw was named after the Dutch word “Haverstroo” meaning “Oat Straw”, first appearing on maps as early as 1616. Subsequently, in 1666 the local Lenape sold land along the river to a New York merchant who received a patent in 1671 from the English Government. Haverstraw was created in 1719 which then included Clarkstown, Ramapo and Stony Point. In 1788 it became separated into the Town of Haverstraw.

The town played an important role during the Revolutionary War based on its location on the Hudson River, a “main artery of trade between New York City and Albany and the dividing line between New England and other colonies” (Cobb, nd). In 1780 Haverstraw was the scene of a foiled treasonous action by Benedict Arnold.

The brick manufacturing industry begun by Jacob Van Dyke in 1771 initiated Haverstraw’s development as one of the biggest brick making villages in the world.

4.1 Enslaved People of Haverstraw

Ginny Norfleet an African American resident of Haverstraw was interviewed in 2017 (Ali, 2017). According to Ms. Norfleet,

“Growing up we were always taught that free African Americans came to work in the brickyards. No one knew that there were slaves here...[apparently] African slaves arrived with the Dutch in 1616. They worked to excavate the clay to make the bricks that would be used to build Manhattan. Further study found that New York was the second largest slaveholding state, second to South Carolina at the time...only two major African populations centers New Amsterdam and Haverstrow, which is now Haverstraw... A Dutch map that showed major slave populations and subsequent populations of freed blacks dating to the late 1600s.... The first census in Haverstraw lists 238 slaves. That was at least a third of the population of Haverstraw” (Norfleet in Ali, 2017 p1-11).

The Statue by John Murray, called the Ghost of the Brick Maker which stands in the Haverstraw African American Memorial Park, is dedicated to the African American workers who made-up 60% of the brick makers according to Norfleet. (Norfleet in Ali 2017, p8).

4.2 Industrial History; The History of Brick Factories and Brick Yards.

According to The Journal News:

“At the height of its prosperity, Haverstraw village was part of a bustling region regarded worldwide as a premier brickmaking area. Ten thousand people in the area depended upon the bay-area industry for their livelihood. Outsiders flocked to the village which was a thriving metropolis for more than 100 years. Though Haverstraw dates back to 1712, it gained prominence when its brickyards began operating in

the late 1700's. [when] brickmakers were confounded by the problems they encountered in the often times irregular shape of the building blocks, which at that time were made almost entirely by hand" (Clarke, 2003).

By the 1880's Haverstraw was the site of brickmaking innovation and a center of brickmaking activity. Coal dust was first added to the clay mixture in 1815 halving kiln time and Richard A. Ver Valen invented the first automatic brickmaking machine in 1852. Circa 1850 Haverstraw was making millions of bricks a year and furnishing these building supplies to nearly every New York building of the time. According to the New York Times,

"At this point two thirds of the buildings in New York City were made with bricks from Haverstraw...Most of the Hudson River towns were made with Haverstraw bricks, but New York City got the good bricks." (Rachel Witlow in Lev-Tov, 2021).

"Brick had become the material of choice for new buildings in the city ever since two disasters – the Great Fire of 1835 and the Second great Fire n 1845 destroyed much of Lower Manhattan. That, plus the construction around the same time of the Croton Aqueduct, which was made entirely of bricks, meant that the clay deposits along the banks of the Hudson were of great value" (Lev-Tov, 2021).

Factories numbered nearly 100 by 1860 and by the late 19th century Irish, Italian, German, Hungarian and Romanian immigrants had found well-paying jobs within the industry.

"You had immigrants from all over the world coming to Haverstraw: they would get off the boat in Ellis Island, and there were people from the brickyards there, telling them you don't have to live six people to a room, its nice and open and you can have a job," Ms. Whitlow said. "In one generation, if

you were an immigrant, you could have money in your pocket and you could send your children to school, and by the second generation, you were already often investing in something else or you would go upriver and make a new brickyard” (Lev-Tov, 2021).

Further, by the early 20th century African Americans were also being recruited from the south to work in the brickyards. The brickyards offered tenement housing for the workers and families, however on January 8, 1906,

“Tragedy struck Haverstraw: A landslide caused by the continuous excavation for clay killed at least 19 people and destroyed countless streets, shops and houses... By the 1927’s the industry reduced by half based on the ‘rise of cement, cheaper European imports and even bricks being made in the south...” (Lev Tov 2021).

The Great Depression, and World War II also caused many brickyards to close. By the 1980’s all the brickyards were closed.

4.2.1 Industrial Sensitivity

Hartgen reports:

“The immediate study area was part of a major focus of the historical period of industrial development in Haverstraw. Parcels A, B, C and portions of D incorporate areas of concentrated industrial activity from at least the middle of the 19th century. The potential for encountering intact historic industrial deposits in the area is high, particularly in areas which have seen little modern use or alteration. Surface reconnaissance during the site visits identified extant structures and structural remains in Parcels A, B, C, D, and E.

These remains suggest that related historic deposits could be impacted during the construction of the project” (Hartgen 2001 p21).

Hartgen further argues that, many historic features related to the industrial use of the entirety of the parcels may be preserved above and below ground on the parcels she studied. Hartgen suggests that Parcel A appears to have the greatest potential for features associated with the historic brickyards.

“Parcel B and C were utilized as brickyards during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Depending on the extent of disturbance associated with more recent historical development remains associated with the brickyards are likely to be present. Likewise, some vacant lots within the southern portion of Parcel C were once occupied by 19th century residences” (Hartgen 2001, p. 22)...

“Portions of Parcels B, C, D, and E have extant structures dating to at least the mid-to-late 19th century. Archeological deposits associated with these structures are likely to be present on the lots” (Hartgen, 2001 p22).

Hartgen recommends archeological investigation, but does not provide specifics.

4.3 The Aesthetic - Character of Haverstraw

Haverstraw’s architecture, along with its location on the Hudson River, are considered some of the Village’s great assets. It contains many examples of 19th and early 20th century row houses, Victorian mansions, bank buildings, and churches; it speaks to the historic establishment of the town, its economic status and activities over time and of style across the centuries. Much of it is in good condition or restored.

According to the Department of Conservation:

“Aesthetic character is tied to architecture, streetscape, width and type of roads, presence of sidewalks, setbacks and heights of buildings, lighting, and signs. ...influenced by nearby land uses ... blocking of views to important buildings, hills or mountains. All these must be taken into consideration when determining if there will be any impact to important architectural and aesthetic resources.”

Historic, archaeological, architectural and aesthetic resources are very important to many communities. These resources are a component of community character. These resources can be impacted by, for example, demolition, changes to the important architectural features of a building or structure or introduction of elements that block or change views or street scapes” (DEC.ny.gov).

4.3.1 Architectural Cultural/Historic Resources

A building inventory was undertaken by Hartgen. It is reproduced below (Figures 3 and 4). The report states that OPRHP inventory includes sites and structures reported by The New York Archaeological Council in 1977, not assigned OPRHP site numbers. They were identified by the Rockland County Historical Society or by Historic Resources of the Hudson Valley. The following reported addresses are located within or immediately adjacent to the study area parcels.

Phase 1A Archeological Assessment Haverstraw Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment 9*Building-Structure Inventory*

The building-structure inventory of the OPRHP contained descriptions of six structures that lie in or within the immediate vicinity of Parcels C, D, and E. All of the structures are private residences and line both sides of Allison Avenue between Broad and Main Streets. The structures appear to have been identified as part of the Haverstraw Riverfront Historic District (OPRHP 08740.000132), which does not appear to have been evaluated for listing on the State/National Registers.

OPRHP SITE #	Street Address	Structure Description
08740.000133	3 Allison Avenue	Victorian eclectic; Italianate overhang; Greek Ionic columns; pedimented roof.
08740.000134	4 Allison Avenue (Parcel D)	Queen Anne; colorful tiled fireplaces; stained glass windows.
08740.000135	6 Allison Avenue (Parcel D)	Queen Anne fan on side of house; decorative spindles in pediment; aluminum siding, windows replaced.
08740.000136	7 Allison Avenue	Italianate; double tiered porches; Greek style entranceway.
08740.000137	8 Allison Avenue (Parcel C)	Late Federal, early Greek Revival townhouse.
08740.000138	9 Allison Avenue (Parcel E)	Overall appearance of Italianate; aluminum siding, enclosed front porch.

The following structures are also inventoried at the OPRHP and included with the submission for the Haverstraw Riverfront District. These structures line First Street between Parcels B and D. According to the OPRHP computer inventory, two of the structures were evaluated for listing on the State/National Registers.

OPRHP SITE #	Street Address	Structure Description
08740.000140	3 First Street	no information
08740.000141	9 First Street	no information
08740.000142	10 First Street	no information
08740.000143	11 First Street	Original Allison family house; identified as not eligible in the OPRHP computer inventory.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

June 2001

Figure 3 - from Hartgen 2001

OPRHP SITE#	Street Address	Structure Description
08740.000144	14 First Street	no information
08740.000145	20 First Street	no information
08740.000146	24 First Street	no information
08740.000147	26 First Street	no information
08740.000148	28 First Street	no information
08740.000149	34 First Street	no information
08740.000150	41 First Street	no information
08740.000151	42 First Street	identified as eligible for the State/National Registers in the OPRHP computer inventory.
08740.000152	44 First Street	no information
08740.000153	48 First Street	no information
08740.000154	52 First Street	ca. 1790
08740.000155	62 First Street	Elks Club

Figure 4 - from Hartgen 2001.

4.3.2 Architectural Sensitivity

National Register criteria have been met by The United States Post Office on Main Street, the Homestead on Hudson Avenue and the Kings Daughters Library, while others have been nominated found eligible, ineligible or non-determined. See Figures 5 and 6.

The Six lots on Allison Avenue (Figure 3), were identified as part of the Haverstraw Riverfront Historic District (OPRHP 08740.000132), which according to Hartgen in 2001, did not appear to have been evaluated for listing on the State/National Registers. Each of the houses has since been identified as “not eligible.”

They can be identified as 1-6, (red squares) on the right side of Figure 5.

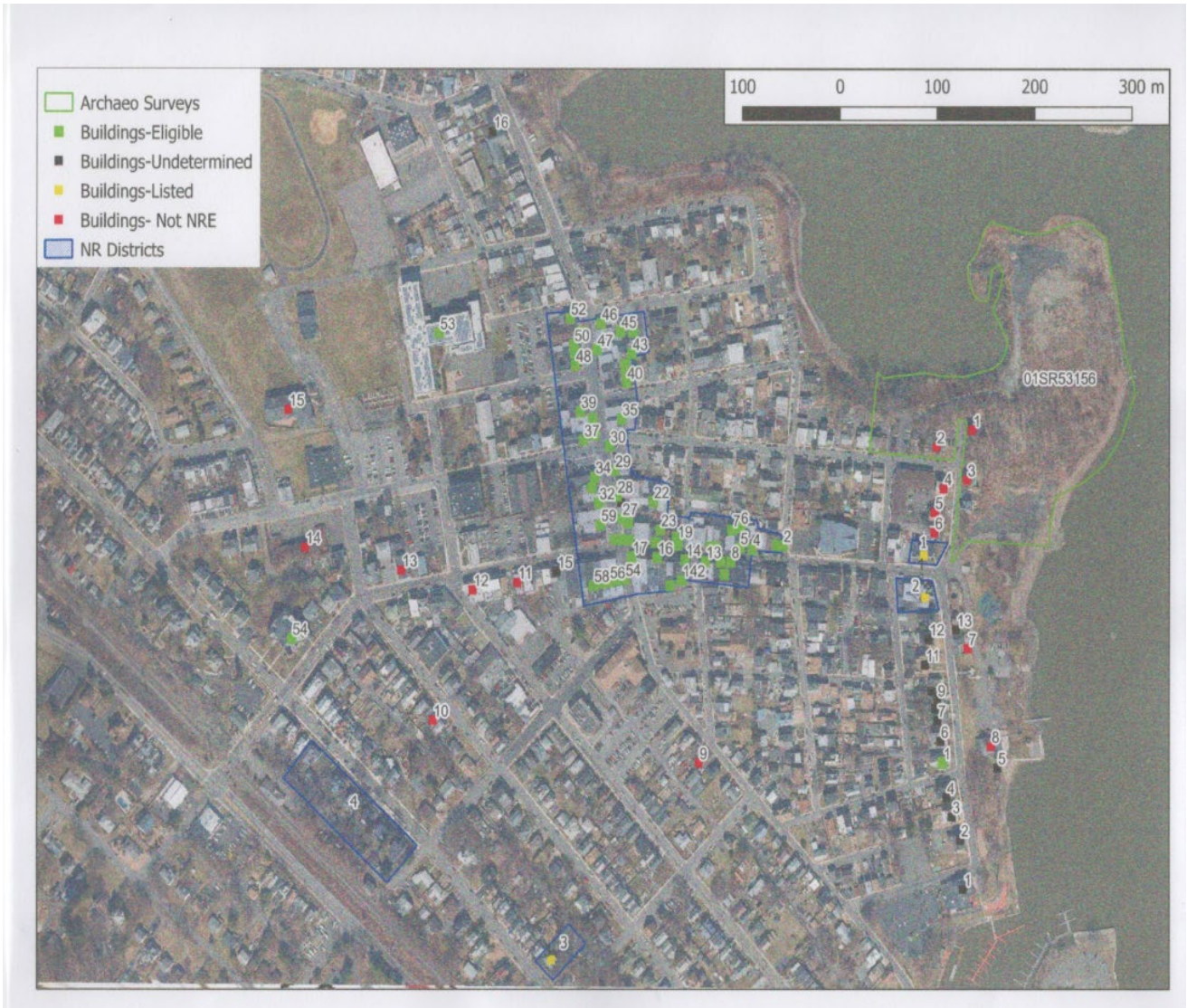


Figure 5 – From CRIS. See Key

	USN	Name	Status
1	8740.000151	42 FIRST ST	Eligible
2	8740.000206	47 MAIN ST	Eligible
3	8740.000205	45 MAIN ST	Eligible
4	8740.000204	39-43 MAIN ST	Eligible
5	8740.000203	35-37 MAIN ST	Eligible
6	8740.000202	33 MAIN ST	Eligible
7	8740.000201	31 MAIN ST	Eligible
8	8740.000207	36-34 MAIN ST	Eligible
9	8740.000209	28 MAIN ST	Eligible
10	8740.000200	27-29 MAIN ST	Eligible
11	8740.000208	32-30 MAIN ST	Eligible
21	8740.000195	11-13 MAIN ST	Eligible
13	8740.000210	26-24 MAIN ST	Eligible
14	8740.000211	18-16 MAIN ST	Eligible
142	8740.000212	14 MAIN ST	Eligible
15	8740.000213	12 Main, Haverstraw - 12 Main St 10927	Eligible
16	8740.000214	10-6 MAIN ST	Eligible
17	8740.000215	4-2 MAIN ST	Eligible
18	8740.000197	17 MAIN ST	Eligible
19	8740.000198	19-23 Main St, Haverstraw - 19-23 Main St 10927	Eligible
20	8740.000196	15 MAIN ST	Eligible
23	8740.000194	9 MAIN ST	Eligible
24	8740.000193	3-7 MAIN ST	Eligible
25	8740.000192	1 MAIN ST	Eligible
26	8740.000191	4 Broadway, Haverstraw - 4 Broadway 10927	Eligible
27	8740.000190	8 Broadway, Haverstraw - 6 - 8 Broadway 10927	Eligible
28	8740.000188	14-12 BROADWAY	Eligible
29	8740.000187	20-16 BROADWAY	Eligible
30	8740.000186	26-22 BROADWAY	Eligible
31	8740.000221	2 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
32	8740.000224	11 Broadway, Haverstraw - 11 Broadway 10927	Eligible
33	8740.000166	15 BROADWAY	Eligible
34	8740.000167	17 Broadway, Haverstraw - 17 Broadway 10927	Eligible
35	8740.000185	30 BROADWAY	Eligible
36	8740.000169	23-25 BROADWAY	Eligible
37	8740.000168	21 BROADWAY	Eligible
38	8740.000170	27 BROADWAY	Eligible
39	8740.000171	29 BROADWAY	Eligible
40	8740.000177	38 BROADWAY	Eligible
41	8740.000178	40 BROADWAY	Eligible
42	8740.000179	42 BROADWAY	Eligible
43	8740.000180	44 BROADWAY	Eligible
44	8740.000182	50 BROADWAY	Eligible
45	8740.000183	52 BROADWAY	Eligible
46	8740.000184	54 Broadway, Haverstraw - 54 Broadway 10927	Eligible
47	8740.000181	46-48 BROADWAY	Eligible

Figure 6a – List and designation of houses shown on Figure 5

48	8740.000172	39 BROADWAY	Eligible
49	8740.000173	41 BROADWAY	Eligible
50	8740.000174	43 BROADWAY	Eligible
51	8740.000175	49-51 BROADWAY	Eligible
52	8740.000176	55 BROADWAY	Eligible
53	8740.000222	Haverstraw Elementary School, ca. 1935 - 16 Grant St 109	Eligible
22	8740.000189	10 BROADWAY	Eligible
12	8740.000199	25 MAIN ST	Eligible
54	8740.000216	1 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
55	8740.000217	5 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
56	8740.000218	7 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
57	8740.000219	9 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
58	8740.000220	11 NEW MAIN ST	Eligible
NR 5	8740.000229	Haverstraw Downtown Historic District	Eligible
NR 4	8740.000231	104 - 118 Hudson Avenue	Eligible
59	8740.000236	3-9 Broadway, Haverstraw - 3-9 Broadway 10927	Eligible
1	8740.000139	Fowler Building - Haverstraw King's Daughters Public Libr	Listed
2	8740.000157	US POST OFFICE-HAVERSTRAW - 86 Main St 10927	Listed
3	8740.000156	HOMESTEAD - 143 HUDSON AVE	Listed
1	8740.000137	8 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
2	8740.000138	9 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
3	8740.000135	6 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
4	8740.000136	7 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
5	8740.000134	5 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
6	8740.000133	3 ALLISON AVE	Not Eligible
7	8740.000143	11 FIRST ST	Not Eligible
8	8740.000237	16 Front Street , Haverstraw - 16 Front Street 10927	Not Eligible
9	8740.000162	42 WEST ST	Not Eligible
10	8740.000159	HIRSCH - 46 CLOVE AVE	Not Eligible
11	8740.000225	Locksmith bldg. - 31 New Main St	Not Eligible
12	8740.000233	41 New Main, Haverstraw - 41 New Main 10927	Not Eligible
13	8740.000234	50 New Main Street, Haverstraw - 50 New Main Street 10	Not Eligible
14	8740.000164	49 West Broad St.	Not Eligible
15	8740.000244	50 W Broad St	Not Eligible
	8740.000223	5 Allison Ave	Not Eligible
1	8740.000155	62 FIRST ST	Undetermined
2	8740.000154	Van Houten Inn - 52 First Street	Undetermined
3	8740.000153	48 FIRST ST	Undetermined
4	8740.000152	44 FIRST ST	Undetermined
5	8740.000150	41 FIRST ST	Undetermined
6	8740.000149	34 FIRST ST	Undetermined
7	8740.000148	28 FIRST ST	Undetermined
8	8740.000147	26 FIRST ST	Undetermined
9	8740.000146	24 FIRST ST	Undetermined
10	8740.000145	20 FIRST ST	Undetermined
11	8740.000144	14 FIRST ST	Undetermined
12	8740.000142	10 FIRST ST	Undetermined
13	8740.000141	9 FIRST ST	Undetermined
14	8740.000165	12 BROADWAY	Undetermined
15	8740.000232	19 New Main Street, Haverstraw - 19 New Main Street 10	Undetermined

Figure 6b continuation of list for Figure 5.

These six individual residential lots included in the current APE are listed below. They may experience direct impacts from actions proposed by HCCF. See Figures 1 and 2 as well as Figures 5 and 6.

- Lot 27.46-1-77 is a .25- acre lot with an existing multifamily home. The address is 9 Allison Avenue. This lot has an extant house that was documented at least as early as 1877 (Sanborn map) by Hartgen. Although some of its rear (north) yard seems to have been impacted by the 1906 landslide. Historic period features, such as privy features or trash pits may remain. The house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (8740.0001380).
- Lot 27.46-1-78 is a .18-acre lot, #8 Allison Avenue with an existing three family home that was documented at least as early as the 1887 Sanborn map by Hartgen. This parcel may contain historic period features that could be impacted by construction activities associated with the current APE. The house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (8740.000137)
- Lot 27.46-1-82 is .08 acre lot, #6 Allison Avenue is a residential lot with shingle style Queen Anne details. It may contain sub-surface historical features. The house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (08740.000135).
- Lot 27.46-1-83 is a .09- acre at #4 Allison is a Queen Anne Shingle style home. It is seen on the 1887 Sanborn Map. Historic period sub-surface features may be present. This house has been determined to

be “Not Eligible” for inclusion on the National Register (08740.000134).

- Lot 27.46-1-84 , at #2a Allison Avenue is a vacant lot. The 1887 Sanborn map does not indicate a structure on the parcel.
- Lot 27.46-1-85 is a vacant lot, .3 acre at #2 Allison. Neither the 1887 and 1896 Sanborn map indicate a structure on the parcel. The parcel is identified as “BANK” on these maps. Features associated with historic occupation of this lot are unlikely to be present. This lot might be sensitive for Pre-contact resources.
- Lot 27.46-1-86 is a vacant lot of 0.2 acres. It is labeled on the Tax Map as Kings Daughters Library although it is a vacant lot. The Kings Daughters Library is located across the street on Main Street. This lot once contained the Eagle Hotel, seen on the 1887 Sanborn Map and later in 1896, the Hudson River Hotel and 2 adjacent unidentified buildings. The land is cleared as of the 1931 Sanborn.

It should be noted although privies and/or well features are presupposed, these features are not indicated on the Sanborn Insurance Maps behind these structures.

Just beyond Allison Street several houses on Broadway, New Main Street, First Street as well as the Haverstraw Downtown Historic District and 104-118 Hudson Avenue historic houses have been identified as eligible for listing.

National Register Listed properties, also within blocks of the APE, include Kings Daughters Public Library on Main Street, The Haverstraw Post Office on Main Street and The Homestead at 143 Hudson Avenue.

The mostly no longer extant buildings listed on Figure 7 (Hartgen 2001) are extremely imprecise in their locations, but may contain extant historic deposits especially within Lot 27.24 1-86.

Phase 1A Archeological Assessment Haverstraw Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment

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NYAC#	SITE DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
150	DeNoyelles house, 1778 (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel A
151	Wood brickyard, 1815 (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel A
148	lower steamboat landing (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel B
149	Riley brickyard (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel B
119	landslide area	North of Parcels C and E
140	1795 Methodist Church (no longer stands)	West of study areas
141	American Hotel (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel C
142	steamboat landing (no long exists)	W/in or near Parcels C or D
143	Eagle Hotel (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcels C or D
144	U.S. Hotel (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel C
145	Begg House (no longer stands)	W/in or near Parcel C
10	House on 1 st St.; may be included in "group of homes on Front St., high style Victorian, mid 19 th c." (HRH)	Btn. Parcels B & C
11	Van Houten house, 2-story clapboard, early 19 th c.	Btn. Parcels B & C
146	Warren hotel (no longer stands)	Btn. Parcels B & C
311	Manse of church, 2-story clapboard, c. 1830	Btn. Parcels B & C
312	group of homes on Front St., high style Victorian, mid-19 th century.	Btn. Parcels B & C
313	Capt. Woolsey House, 3-story brick w/ Ionic portico, c.1845.	Btn. Parcels B & C
314	Ira Hedges house, 2-story Victorian w/ tower dormer, c.1860.	Btn. Parcels B & C
315	No. 42 Front St., 2-story bracketed, mid-19 th c.	Btn. Parcels B & C

Figure 7 from Hartgen 2001

5.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION OF THE APE AND ADJACENT AREAS

5.1 Hartgen – Stage IA Literature and Sensitivity Study

“Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Project Parcels A,B,C,D,E and DPW Village of Haverstraw, Rockland County, NY.”

Hartgen appropriately reviewed historic maps, Sanborn maps and site files for the APE in her study, to identify areas of historic and pre-contact sub-surface and above ground potential impact. The reader is referred to her report for further details regarding each Parcel under her review. Summaries presented here provide appropriate and exacting data regarding the Lots under review for the current project.

For clarity Hartgen began by segregating the Lots within her study into groups by general location. These groups are listed below. Based on historic activities in the APE Hartgen determined that the probability of intact pre-contact materials, was extremely unlikely, with possibly the exception of the rear yards of the extant historic houses on Allison Street.

That report also determined that all the Lots associated with the Brickmaking industry were likely to be highly sensitive for Historic/Industrial archaeological remains, especially Parcel A. For clarity the Lot numbers Hartgen assigned to specific parcel designations are included below. These can be cross checked with the Lot number for the current APE listed on page 3.

Tax Lot	Owner	Existing Use/Street Address if known	Acreage land(water grant)
Parcel A			
27.62 2-10	Mazzetti	residential	0.03
27.62-11	Jurgenson	industrial	0.71
27.14 1-4	Tilcon Minerals	formerly industrial	1.6 (15.7)
27.18 1-1	AAA Electricians	formerly industrial	18.3 (0.6)
27.17 1-20	Hurdle	residential	0.15
27.18 1-3	Tilcon		2.15

Figure 8a and Figure 8b from Hartgen 2001

PHASE 1A ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FLAVERSISAW DOWNTOWN WATERFRONT REDEVELOPMENT

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Tax Lot	Owner	Existing Use/Street Address if known	Acreage land(water grant)
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			37.34
Parcel B			
27.62 2-7.1	MGD	quasi-public	4.08 (3.89)
27.62 2-7.2	MGD	formerly industrial	2.39 (9.86)
27.62 2-8	Village	municipal	2.4
27.62 2-12	Village	municipal	0.14
27.62 2-13	Ferguson Mgt. Co.	industrial	0.28
27.62 2-14	Vargas	residential	0.18
27.62 2-15	Hogar, Inc.	residential	0.3
27.14 1-5	Rockland Oil	formerly industrial	1.14(5.73)
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			10.91
Parcel C			
27.09 1-3	Ray River Co/Kanner	formerly industrial	7.0(2.7)
27.46 1-76	Smith	residential	0.14
27.46 1-78	Hughes	8 Allison Avenue, residential	0.18
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			7.32
Parcel D			
27.46 1-80	Damiani & Applebaum	Vacant	1.3
27.46 1-81	Damiani & Applebaum	Vacant	0.15
27.46 1-83	Damiani	4 Allison Avenue, residential	0.08
27.46 1-82	Cruz	6 Allison Avenue, residential	0.08
27.46 1-84	Eric Thomas Realty	2a Allison Avenue, vacant	0.05

Tax Lot	Owner	Existing Use/Street Address if known	Acreage land(water grant)
27.46 1-85	B.T.A.G., Inc.	2 Allison Avenue, vacant	0.3
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			1.96
Parcel E			
27.46 1-77	Buy Rite Realities	9 Allison Avenue, residential	0.25
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			0.25
DPW Parcel			
27.18 1-4	Tilcon	vacant	2 of 7.2
<i>Total Land Acreage</i>			2

Figure 8c from Hartgen 2001

*Please see Figure 2 for following discussion.

None of the Lots noted in Hartgen's Parcel A and Parcel B are included in the current Area of Potential Effect.

All of Parcel C, D, and E as noted by Hartgen are included within the current APE with the exception of Lot 27.46 1-76.

5.2 Parcel A - Summary of Stage IB Archaeological Field Survey, by City Scape

City Scape tested Lots: 27.62 2-10; 27.62-11; 27.14 1-4; 27.18 1-1; 27/17 1-20; 27.18 1-3, designated as Parcel A by Hartgen. None of these lots are in the current APE however they were the site of heavy brickmaking and brick yards just south of the current APE.

Cityscape proposed,

“For the purposes of the Phase IB Field Reconnaissance, the issue of greatest significance in testing the site is the fact that the worker, or tenement, housing associated with the DeNoyelles Brickyard is clearly indicated on historic maps. It

was considered that these residential structures, along with their privies and other features, might still be extant below surface. Should intact archaeological deposits remain from this time period, they would significantly contribute to our knowledge of the lifeways of working-class people associated with the brickmaking industry in the 19th and 20th centuries. Therefore, testing was designed to locate, if present, the foundations of tenement housing indicated in historic maps from the first occupation to the present and to test for presence of historic structures associated with the brickmaking industry on the site” (Cityscape 2002 p3).

Nineteen shovel tests were employed on the western area of the site and were “profoundly disturbed.” (City/Scape 8:2002).

Six backhoe trenches were excavated in the area of previous tenement housing. No features of any kind were encountered and “one-hundred percent of the soils encountered were profoundly disturbed” (City/Scape 2002 p8).

City Scape very clearly documents the disturbed nature of the soils within the industrial site and determines that no further archaeological work was recommended.

5.3 Parcel B – Untested

Parcel B has not been tested. None of the Lots in Parcel B are relevant to the current APE.

5.4 Parcel C – The Chair Factory Site; previously the Excelsior Brickyards and two residential lots

Panamerican Consultants Phase IB study:

Panamerican Consultants conducted Stage IB testing on the Lot 27.09 1-3 a seven acre parcel, (alternately known as the Chair Factory

Site), which along with two residential parcels (27.46 1-76 and 27.46 1-78) comprised Hartgen's Parcel C.

Please see Figures 9-11 below for the location of the testing. In consultation with SHPO Panamerican proceeded with a Phase IB testing strategy.

"The Phase IB testing entailed the excavation of 8 backhoe trenches excavated in arbitrary levels to determine if any intact deposits are present at the site. Trenches varied in depth from 27-30 feet in length and were typically 4 feet wide. Their total depths ranged from 4-6 feet. The trenches were documented using standard methods. A limited surface inspection was also undertaken along the eroding river shore" (Schiepetti 2008 p. ii).

According to Schiepetti, Principal Investigator and author of report:

"Nineteenth century cultural materials consisting of domestic debris (primarily glass and domestic ceramics) was identified in 4 of the trenches at a typical depth of 30 inches in the southern portion of the project area. The same material was found in an erosion context of the river shore in the same area. This material represents a nineteenth century dump. No National Register-eligible cultural resources were identified and no additional work is recommended" (Schiepetti, 2008 ii).

Schiepetti further states:

"The same heavy commercial/industrial development and extensive cutting and filling activities that impacted prehistoric remains also affected any historic archaeological remains that may have once been present. Examples of this

are the two map-documented structures at the north end of Allison Avenue (Nos.10 and 11 Figure 8). A number of houses stood beyond this point during the latter part of the nineteenth century but fell victim along with some of their occupants to the street collapse of 1906. Erosion over the following century has moved the edge of the slope even farther to the south while 10-11 Allison Avenue apparently survived the collapse, the continuous slumping and erosion due to the severity of the slope, eventually undermined these two structures and they either collapsed or were demolished when they became precarious. 2008:1-14).”

The Schieppeti field work eliminates Lot 27.09-1-3 from sensitivity considerations.

Please note that Lot 27.05-2-6.6, a 1.54-acre parcel adjacent to the east side of Lot 27.09 1-3 was not tested as part of Schieppeti’s Stage IB; neither is it mentioned by Hartgen. It appears to be a portion of the Excelsior Brick Company, just north of Division Street, that was not subsumed by the landslide of 1906 or land that was already excavated as part of the clay pits by 1906 and filled with slumped material when most of the area surrounding it slumped into the clay pits.

“the clay beneath a 100 foot embankment slipped away caused by the gradual weakening of the earth as the excavation of clay deposits moved in from the river toward residential areas...landslide left a gaping pit 150 feet deep which claimed five streets and two avenues from Allison to Jefferson, about a third of the village at that time. A total of 21 buildings were lost as well as the lives of 4 firefighters and 15 residents.” (Brick Collecting.com,nd)



Figure 3.16. Aerial photo of project area with overlays of 1921 Sanborn map and possible locations of 1880s and 1875 shoreline. The 1880s shore is extrapolated from the 1884 birds' eye view (Figure 1.8) and the 1887 Sanborn map (Figure 1.11). The 1875 shoreline is based on the Beers Atlas map (Figure 1.10).

Figure 9 from Schepetti2008

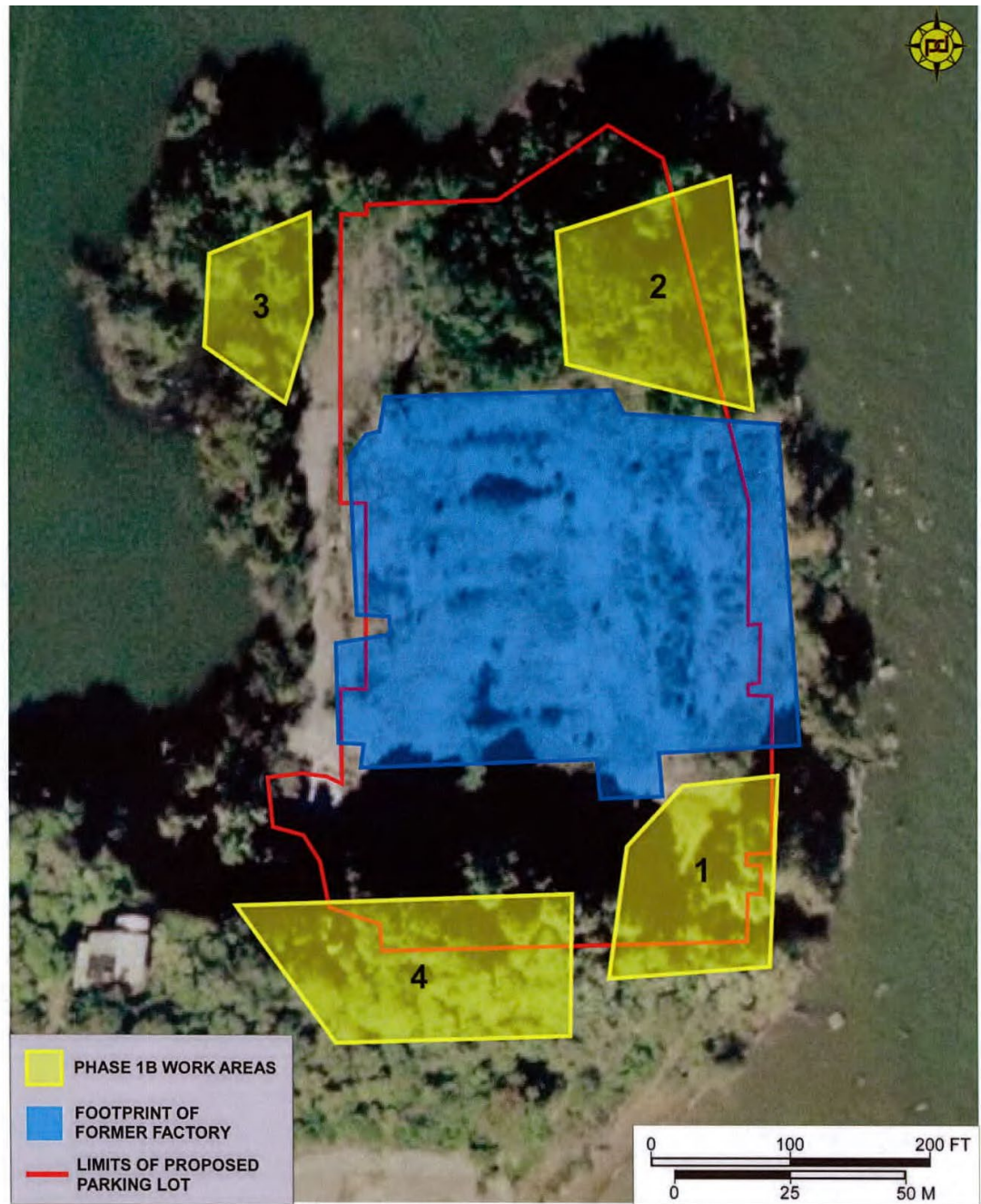


Figure 2.1. Locations of the Phase 1B study areas relative to the footprint of the former brick factory (aerial source: USGS 2007).

Figure 10 from Schiepetti 2008



Figure 1.12. Areas within the APE that may be minimally disturbed and suitable for Phase IB testing.

Figure 11 from Schepetti 2008

The above illustrations are taken directly from Schieppeti. Stage IB testing report. The Schieppeti report is comprehensive and detailed providing extensive numbers of color photographs of the areas tested and each trench. The reader is referred to this report for a more detailed understanding of the project, and documentation of the existing conditions at the time of testing.

The following is taken in its entirety from Schieppeti:

“3.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the exceptions of deposits of bricks and clay and the iron pipe in Trench 1, no cultural remains were identified in Trenches 1 and 2, both of which were located north of the recently demolished factory building and within the footprint of the Excelsior Brick Co's covered yard shown in the 1921 Sanborn map (Figure 3.16). The similarities of non-adjacent strata in these trenches suggest the material was deposited over a relatively short span of time, most likely as stabilizing and/or leveling fill and there were no indications of structures of any kind. The identity of the pipe in Trench 1 is somewhat problematic. It might be a portion of a 4-in water line shown in the sequence of Sanborn maps in Figure 1.11. However, the mapped location of this utility moves significantly from one Sanborn to another and, in the overlay shown in Figure 3.14, most of the line is located in the Hudson. This is not to say the pipe in Trench 1 is not the same line shown in the Sanborn images, but it does cast doubt on that association. An alternative interpretation of the pipe is that it is a newer and unmapped utility.

Trench 3, located in the northwest corner of the project area, was excavated through disturbed soils, probably deposited as fill material to stabilize the edge of the asphalt parking area immediately to the east. West of the trench location, the terrain falls steeply several feet to the level of the Hudson, necessitating a stable periphery for the parking area. The soils in the trench were

nearly entirely composed of a single thick stratum. This is consistent with the hypothesis that it was deposited during a single dumping event. Also, the lower boundary of the thick stratum is irregular, suggesting it was also installed as a leveling surface for the parking lot. There were no indications that the small portions of brick pavement encountered in the trench were parts of a larger intact surface. The small area of pavement identified in the south end of the trench only extended several feet to the north. No additional fragments of pavement were found in shovel tests dug around the periphery of the trench. Finally, the collapsed portion of pavement noted deeply buried in Stratum 2 in the trench suggests the pavement (and the surround terrain) was collapsing or eroding when the stabilizing material was deposited.

No indications of any structures were found in the trench. Although several tenement buildings are shown to the east and north in the 1910 Sanborn map (Figure 1.11), the area in which they would have stood is now inundated by the Hudson (Photograph 3.15). The steep unstable banks surrounding the project area, coupled with the evidence of stabilization found in Trench 3, indicate the ground on which the buildings stood has eroded away and there is no possibility that intact remains are present.

The artifact-bearing strata of coal ash identified in Trenches 4 through 8 are likely all part of the same large deposit. The upper surfaces of all the layers were noted at a fairly consistent depth and the strata were all composed of similar materials. Finally, the artifacts recovered from them all have similar *termini post quern*, i.e. the second half of the nineteenth century. It is also likely that the deposit extends beyond the area circumscribed by the trenches. The surface finds from the area south of Trenches 6 through 8 are also all from the late-nineteenth century and likely originated from a lateral extension of the deposit. Finally, the items found on the beach south of Trenches 4 and 5 were also probably from the feature. This is underscored by the juxtaposition of the qualities of the beach south of Trenches 4 and 5, where abundant artifacts were found amidst numerous whole and fragmentary bricks, with that of the shore

in the northwest part of the study area, where only bricks were present (see Photograph 3.15).

The most likely interpretation of the large artifact deposit is that it is a nineteenth century garbage dump formed when people dumped refuse into the Hudson. The fact that the artifacts comprising the dump were nearly exclusively domestic items (and that construction debris was lacking) is consistent with this hypothesis. Also, at least two qualities of the deposit support the assertion that it is composed of items dumped into the water and not deposited on land. First, its upper surface is very flat and situated at a consistent depth, a characteristic unlikely to develop on land, but that would readily form under water. Second, in the nineteenth century, the location of the dump would have been just off the shore of the Hudson (Figure 3.16).

The deposit lacks direct association and original provenience; and despite the fact that thousands of items are present, the deposit does not warrant further archaeological investigation. The elements of the deposit were dumped by an unknown number of individuals over an indeterminate period of time. Beyond this, individual dumping events were obscured as the items settled. Thus, the items comprising the dump lack spatial and cultural context (i.e., integrity) and are highly unlikely to yield additional information. Because of this, as well as the disturbed conditions noted in other portions of the project area, no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the Haverstraw ferry terminal project.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

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Haverstraw Waterfront Development Ph IB

(Taken in its entirety from Panamerican 2008; italics mine)

Schieppeti's report clearly demonstrates the project will not cause Adverse Effects to Lots 27.09 1-3.

It is assumed that since the Stage IB testing strategy was coordinated through SHPO that had this been an area of concern (Lot 27.05-2-6.6) testing would have been conducted to SHPO specifications.

The historic residential Lot 27.46 1-78 of .18 acres is shown on the 1887 Sanborn provided by Hartgen. It contains a three-family home.(See discussion 4.3.2

Lot 27.46 1-76 is listed in Hartgen's report but not in the current APE.

5.5 Parcel D – AKA, The Damiani Property

Parcel D consists of the following untested lots:

Lots 27.46 1-80 is a vacant lot of 1.3 acres (Damiani)

27.46 1-81 is vacant land of .15 acres, (Damiani)

27.461-83 is 4 Allison Avenue a residential lot.0.08

27.46 1-82 is 6 Allison Avenue a residential lot.0.08 acres

27.46 1-84 is 2a Allison Avenue a vacant lot. 0.05 acres

27.46 1-85 is 2 Allison Avenue, a vacant lot 0.3acres

These lots are completely consistent with the current APE and are identified as the Damiani Property (currently Town owned) with additional adjacent historical residences #4 and #6 Allison Avenue which are documented on historic maps by Hartgen. Numbers #2 and 2a Allison. These residential lots were discussed above in Section 4.3.2

The property behind the houses drops precipitously to the east into the cleared lots of the previous Damiani property, Lot27.46 1-80/27.46 1-81:

“Based on the 1887 Sanborn [Lots 27.46 1-80 /27.46 1-81] both of these lots once were the location of the Hedges and Bro. Coal and Lumber Yard containing lumber and coal sheds and an office. In addition, near [but outside the south boundary] of the south eastern portion of the Lot is the North River Steamboat Company's steamboat landing with associated freight and passenger depots” (Hartgen, 2002, p15)... “No significant changes are noted within the parcel on the 1896 or 1903 maps and by 1910

the coal and lumber yards is owned by Allison and Ver valen...

...By 1931, the Allison and Ver Valen Coal and Lumber Company buildings have been replaced by facilities associated with the Sinclair Refining Company. The complex includes seven gasoline tanks on a trestle along the northern edge and garages and storage in the former coal bins to the west. The Cornell Steamboat Company occupies the area to the south [out of the current APE] and is described on the map as “dock on piles; dilapidated.” Suggesting it has fallen into disuse. The area is shown unchanged on the 1941 map” (Hartgen, 2002 ,p. 15).

Hartgen provides numerous and detailed Sanborn maps clearly indicating the series of construction of sheds, bins, shacks, garages and racks, subsequent demolition of sheds, bins, shacks, garages and racks, replacement of these transitory structures with above ground storage tanks associated with the Sinclair Refining Company and the eventual demolition of all structures after purchase by the Town of Haverstraw.

The type of construction noted on these many maps, and extrapolation from nearby, tested properties, suggests a certain amount of ground disturbance due to the many building episodes, however, such structures require little in the way of substantial foundations. There is a possibility that archaeological material remains at the site, however, it is reasonable to assume that the numerous and final demolition and grading of Lots 27.46 1-80 and 27.46 1-81 after purchase by the Town of Haverstraw left little in the way of potential National Register Eligible sub-surface deposits.

4.5 Parcel E

Parcel E contains Lot 27.46 1-77, associated with the current APE. It is an extant historic house on .25 acres, on the corner of Broad and

Allison Streets, documented by Hartgen, on the 1875 Beer Atlas. It appears that some of the rear yard as well as the streets and houses to the north were lost to the Landslide of 1906.

6.0 POTENTIAL ADVERSE EFFECTS

Parcel's A and B are not within the current APE. They were discussed above for reference. They contain neither sub-surface nor above ground, intact pre-contact, or historical/cultural resources which might be impacted by the current APE. They are eliminated from sensitivity and potential impact for these reasons.

6.1 Potential Adverse Effects to Pre-Contact Resources

Hartgen summarizes her pre-contact analysis,

“During the last 100 or more years, many tens of feet of clay have been mined ... The demand for clay in Haverstraw continued westward outside the project area to the perimeter of the village. So much clay was removed that landslides claiming village residences were frequent in the early 20th century. When the westward quest for mineral clay was blocked by the town, brickmakers constructed a cofferdam across Haverstraw Bay and mined clay from the river bottom. As a result of these activities, there are virtually no locations within Parcels A, B, C, and the majority of D where precontact deposits may reasonably be expected to have survived. Archeological field reconnaissance oriented toward examining the residential portions of Parcels C, D, and E, for precontact resources is recommended” (Hartgen, 20-21: 2002).

As discussed above Section 4.3.2 the residential portions of Parcel C, D, and E of Hartgen's report refer to the following lots within the current project site or APE:

- Lot 27.461-78 is a residential lot of 0.18 acres containing a Three-family house within the current APE.
- Lot 27.46 1-76 is not within the current APE.
- Lot 27.46 1-83 – 0.09 ac. - single family house
- Lot 27.46 1-82 – 0.08 ac - three family house
- Lot 27.46 1-84 - 0.05 ac. - vacant
- Lot 27.46 1-85 – 0.03 ac - vacant
- Lot 27.46 1-86 - 0.20 ac - vacant
- Lot 27.46 1-77 – 0.25 ac - multi-family house

The lot surface tally, that could potentially contain Pre-contact materials is +/- 0.7 acre, for the lots. Since this total area is within parcels that currently or previously contained historic period construction and some demolition, the sensitivity for potential National Register Eligible pre-contact materials is therefore, virtually nil, with the possible exception of Lots 27.46 1-84 (0.5 acre) and 27.46. 1-85 (.08 acre) for which early construction activity has not been documented.

6.2 Potential Adverse Effects to **Historic Industrial Resources**

Parcel A -has been previously eliminated because it's lots are not within the current APE. It has no extant structures to be impacted.

Parcel B -has been previously eliminated because it's lots are not within the current APE. It has no extant structures to be impacted.

Parcel C

Lot 27.09-1-3 and Lot 27.06-2-6.6

Subsequent to Hartgen's Report, Lot 27.09 1-3 was tested. It was clearly identified by SHPO as having Industrial/Historic archaeological potential. Extensive archaeological testing by Panamerican Consultants in 2008 clearly demonstrates that no National Register Eligible deposits remain on this parcel.

Lot 27.05-2-6.6 is likely disturbed by slumping or created as a result of the Landslide of 1906. This may be the reason SHPO did not require testing during the Panamerican 2008 survey.

These lots have no extant structural materials to be impacted. These lots are, therefore, eliminated from adverse impact.

Parcel D

Lots 27.46 1-80 is a vacant lot of 1.3 acres and 27.46 1-81 is vacant land of .15 acres. As stated above, many episodes of transitory wood structure construction and demolition, were conducted over time, each appearing to obliterate the last. A final demolition and grading episode by the Town of Haverstraw, is likely to have left some archaeological materials behind but, it is unlikely that intact National Register eligible sub-surface deposits remain. Adverse effect is considered to be minimal, if any, based on the map documented activity on these lots and known ground disturbance results already established for Parcels A and C.

6.3 Potential Adverse Effects to Historic Architectural/Cultural Resources/Historic Archaeological Resources

"In an overview of the Haverstraw quadrangle, The New York Archeological Council divides the early European settlement of the area into three general periods (Rothschild 1977). These include 17th century settlement, Revolutionary activities, and industrial development beginning in the early

19th century. Reported sites and structures within one mile of the study area include properties dating to these three periods. Historic properties of potential interest have been identified from the National Register list. The New York Archaeological Council, and the OPRHP Building Inventory in the general vicinity of the project area.”
(Hartgen 2001).

No extant structures remain on the Industrial Lots of the APE., and Terracon’s geophysical seismic refraction tomography validates the disturbed nature of the extant historic materials (Please see Terracon Report of Geophysical Exploration Services elsewhere in this tome), previously reported by Hartgen, Schieppati, and City Scape, suggesting that they would not be National Register Eligible, therefore, direct adverse effect to historic structures on Lots 27.09 1-3, 27.06 -s-6.6, 27.46 1-80 and 27.46 1-81 is eliminated.

There are 7 individual lots within the APE. They are discussed above, Section 4.3.1-2 in regard to **Architectural/Historical** significance and again in Section 6.1 in regard to potential **Pre-contact** sub-surface impacts on the individual lots. Here the discussion focuses on Direct adverse effects to historic resources on some of these lots posed by the proposed actions of the current APE.

It appears that it would be prudent to archaeologically test the lots for sub-surface pre-contact and historic resources which may retain their integrity in their rear yards. It should be noted that the Sanborn Maps do not indicate the presence of privies or well features for any of these structures.

- Lot 27.46-1-77 is a .25- acre lot with an existing multifamily home. The address is 9 Allison Avenue.
“Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (8740.0001380).

- Lot 27.46-1-78 is a .18-acre lot, #8 Allison Avenue The integrity of the house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (8740.000137)
- Lot 27.46-1-82 is .08 acre lot, #6 Allison Avenue may contain sub-surface historical features. The integrity of the house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for National Register Listing (08740.000135).
- Lot 27.46-1-83 is a .09- acre at #4 Allison This integrity of this house has been determined to be “Not Eligible” for inclusion on the National Register (08740.000134
- Lot 27.46-1-84 , at #2a Allison Avenue is a vacant lot. The 1887 Sanborn map does not indicate a structure on the parcel. There may be pre-contact potential on this land.
- Lot 27.46-1-85 is a vacant lot, .3 acre at #2 Allison. 1887 and 1986 Sanborn map do not indicate a structure on the parcel. The parcel is identified as “BANK” on those maps. Features associated with historic occupation of this lot are unlikely to be present. There may be a pre-contact component.
- Lot 27.46 1-86 is a vacant lot of 0.2 acres. It is identified as the Kings Daughter’s Library (National Register listed Library structure located across street). The 1778 Sanborn map indicates it is the location of the Eagle Hotel, which later (1896) is identified as the Hudson

Hotel and 2 adjacent unidentified buildings). This lot may contain historic period features related to these hotels, which may have the integrity for National Register Listing.

As discussed above, all these houses have been determined to be Non-Eligible for inclusion in the National Historic Register. (Building Inventory and Structure Forms for each house are on file with OPRHP). Therefore, demolition after sub-surface testing is likely to cause no adverse effect to any National Register entity in the area. It should be noted that the Sanborn maps do not indicate the presence of wells or privies in the back yards of any of these lots. Please see Figures 12-14 (photos taken July 2023) which illustrate the limited testing area of these backyards before they drop away to lower ground and the Hudson River to the east.



Figure 12 – Backyard of #4 Allison; July 2023



Figure 13 – Backyard of 9 Allison; July 2023

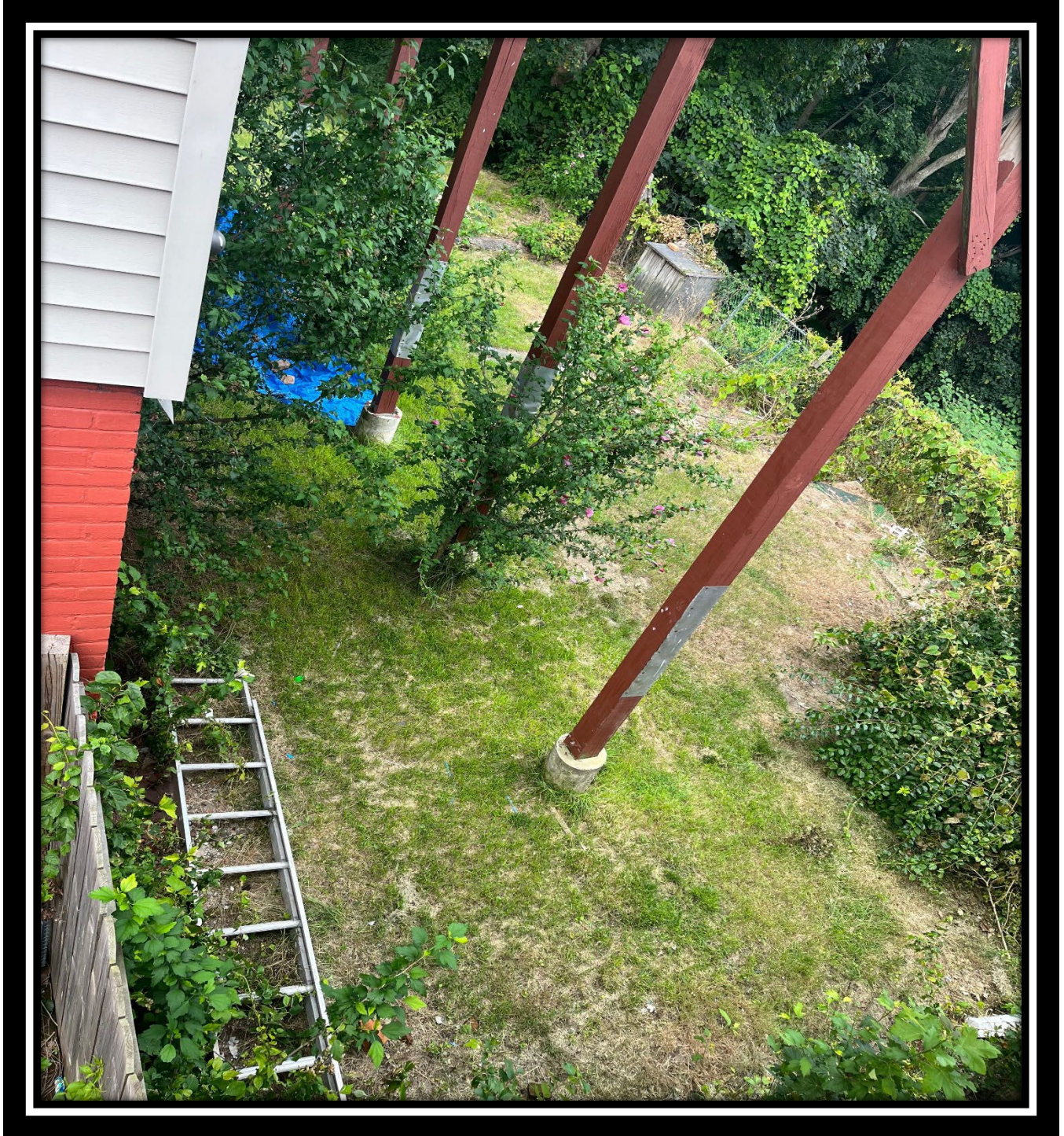


Figure 14 – Backyard of 6 Allison; July 2023

7.0 INDIRECT IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

Indirect impact considerations for the Chair Factory Development Site and adjacent areas that comprise the entire Chair Factory Site Project (APE) are less tangible than the facts presented above for each of the lots involved. Indirect impacts speak to the character of Haverstraw Village, its aesthetic and its history. National Register Listed properties are within blocks of the APE which include Kings Daughters Public Library on Main Street, The Haverstraw Post Office on Main Street and The Homestead at 143 Hudson Avenue.

Just beyond Allison Street several houses on Broadway, New Main Street, First Street as well as the Haverstraw Downtown Historic District and 104-118 Hudson Avenue have been listed as eligible or currently undetermined for the National Register. Please see Figures 5 and 6.

Numerous other eligible and undetermined buildings that convey age and atmosphere as well as the significance of location, an historic position along the Hudson River, must be contemplated during the planning process. Indirect impacts to these significant locales must be considered.

The Village of Haverstraw has already seized its history by establishing and maintaining many parks which allow reflection, at water's edge, on some of the historical considerations which have created the Village of Haverstraw. The well-established Brick Museum also offers the opportunity to experience a significant portion of the village's past.

As presented, Hartgen, Schieppiti and others have clearly underscored the historic and prehistoric sensitivities, and architectural and archaeological associations that must be considered in any development plan. Respectful acknowledgement of the past, the present, and future residents of Haverstraw must be balanced with current desires and needs. Reflection should consider:

Viewshed – the area that is visible from one or more observer points.

Local Indigenous people and the Indigenous Landscape

Colonial Landscape

African American presence in Haverstraw before and after manumission

The Brick Industry; its factories; its workers; the tragedies of the landslides and acknowledgement that the area of the landslide/pond is burial site warranting respect.

Architectural history and contemporary structural configurations and their visual interaction

Historic, current, and future aesthetic.

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