

N. Cultural Resources

A Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment was prepared by Historical Perspectives, Inc., to determine the presence, type, extent and significance of any archaeological resources which may have been present on the project site, and the likelihood that these resources have survived post-depositional disturbances, including construction, dredging, regrading and other land use which may have accompanied subsequent development.

The project site, referred to as the Area of Potential Effect (APE), covers 27 lots on approximately 56 acres. Given the large acreage and number of separate lots concerned, and therefore the possibility of confusion, the following parcel designations are used in the Phase 1A (see **Exhibit III.N-1**):

- “Gateway,” in Section 21 of Glen Cove, refers to the easternmost part of the APE, generally bounded by Herhill Road on the north, Charles Street on the east, Glen Cove Creek on the south, and Parcel 2 of the APE to the west (the “gateway” properties are currently not controlled by the developer or the City). It covers Block A, Lots 220, 320, 659, 677, 664, 661, and 662.
- “Parcel 1,” in Section 21 of Glen Cove, lies north of Garvies Point Road, and west of Dickson Road. Lots to the north and west of Parcel 1 are outside the APE. Parcel 1 is made up of Block A, Lots 142, 431, 542, 543, 544, and 545.
- “Parcel 2,” also in Section 21 of Glen Cove, extends west from Gateway parcel to Hempstead Harbor. It is bounded by Glen Cove Creek on the south, and Garvies Point Road, Dickson Road and Herhill Road to the north. The lots are Block A, Lots 12, 14, 15, 114, 459, 541, 648, 649, 650, and Block 259, Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Figures 3 and 4). As noted below, a section of Block 259, Lot 1 and Block A, Lot 12 within Parcel 2, has already been evaluated and removed from further archaeological consideration by HPI (2008).
- “Parcel 3,” in Section 31 of Glen Cove, occupies Block G, Lot 311. It is bounded by Herhill Road on the south, Dickson Road on the west, The Place to the north, and to the east lots outside the APE.

The entire Phase 1A is included in the Appendix of this DEIS and its findings are summarized below.

**INSERT EXHIBIT
III.N-1
Areas of Potential Effect**

1. Existing Conditions

a) Precontact Era

The term precontact is used to describe the period prior to the creation and use of formal written records. In the Western Hemisphere, the Precontact Era also refers to the time prior to European exploration and settlement. Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of precontact Native Americans in the Nassau County area from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations.

Following the last retreat of the ice sheets at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation (ca. 11,000 years ago), sea-levels have continuously risen to the present day. This sea level rise has submerged many early precontact sites. The APE, then dry ground overlooking a narrow, steep-sided stream, gradually developed into a tidal marsh.

The Garvies Point Road area, including sections of the APE, has been known as an archaeologically sensitive zone since at least the mid-1950s. Four precontact sites have been excavated in the area north of Glen Cove Creek beginning in 1953. Two of the excavated sites were within APE Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1 boundaries, on the present Creek shoreline, while the remaining two sites were each approximately 250 feet north (76 m) of Parcel 2. In addition, five unverified shell middens are reported, two of which are also within APE Parcel 2 Lot 259 Lot 1, and the remaining three are between 25 and 300 feet (7.6–91.5 m) to the north of the same lot (Halpern 1977:4; Perazio and Rothschild 1976:4).

Seven precontact sites on and within 1 mile of the APE are recorded in the inventory files at the OPRHP (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation), the NYSM (New York State Museum), the NCM (Nassau County Museum), and in Boesch (1995). The sites on the project site are summarized below:

- **Old Marsh Site (NCM #58):** A shell midden on the north bank of Glen Cove Creek, formerly on raised ground surrounded by marshland, and now beneath modern fill. The site, in the southeastern section of the APE (Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1), was excavated by Steven Chomko, who recovered Archaic and Transitional Period points and a hammerstone (Halpern 1977; Boesch 1995:3–8) (Figure 10 #1). This also seems to be the “traces of occupation” noted by Parker (NYSM #4038; ACP NSAU No #).
- **Glen Cove Creek Site (NCM #3; A05924.000236):** Probably the same as the Truex Site (NCM #17). A multicomponent site on raised ground along the north bank of the Creek in the south central section of the APE (Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1) investigated by Ron Wyatt and James Truex. Prior to modern filling, it had been surrounded by marshland. A sparse Archaic shell midden with some quartz chips and charcoal deposits (Halpern 1977:6), as well as diagnostic projectile points which indicate the

site was utilized from Late Archaic to the Transitional Period. Boesch notes that this site is also referred to as the “Dump” site in the files of the NCM (Boesch 1995:3–8) (Figure 10 - #2).

- **Boesch (1995:3–14, 3–15):** Boesch’s research documents reports of a shell midden north of the Li Tungsten site (Parcel 1), approximately 0 to 150 feet (0–46 m) north and northwest of APE Parcel 1 (Block A Lot 545), in the vicinity of Janet Lane. According to anecdotal evidence, Native American artifacts were collected here by Robert Coles, former Glen Cove town historian. Additional surface finds in this vicinity have been inventoried by the NCM (Boesch 1995:3–14, 3–15).
- **Muskeeta Cove Site (NCM #19; OPRHP A05924.000237; NYSM #5991, 7682, 7683):**
The Muskeeta Cove Site is a multicomponent site north of Garvies Point Road, approximately 250 feet (76 m) north of the APE (Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1). The site is divided into three separate areas of occupational deposits: Stations or Loci 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 10 - #3).
 - Station 1 (OYB 2-3 Locus 1; NYSM #5991) was a shell midden with evidence of Transitional Period occupation on a terrace north of the Creek. It was excavated by Edward Patterson (Boesch 1995:3–12).
 - Station 2 (NYSM #7682; OYB 2 Locus 2) was a campsite and shell midden dating from the Late Woodland Period, on a terrace north of Glen Cove Creek. It was excavated by Bert Salwen and Patterson (Halpern 1977:6; Boesch 1995:3–12).
 - Station 3 (NYSM #7683; OYB 2 Locus 3) was on high ground surrounded by marshland north of the Creek. Boesch suggests that the site “may have been filled during relatively recent modification of the Glen Cove area” (Boesch 1995:3–12).
- **Garvies Point Site (NCM #18; OPRHP A05924.000235; NYSM #5990; OYB 1-3):** In 1953, Edward Patterson led a team of amateur archaeologists who investigated a Middle and Late Archaic Period occupation site and shell midden on an exposed bluff at the Hempstead Harbor end of Garvies Point Road. About 250 feet (76 m) north of the APE (Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 4), it was excavated to a depth of six feet by Dan Kaplan and Edward Patterson (Halpern 1977:6; Boesch 1995:3–12) (Figure 10 - #4).

The general interpretation of the Garvies Point Site is that as early as 4,500 years ago, Native Americans occupied a sheltered campsite north of Glen Cove Creek and the marsh that bordered the Creek. This was a small seasonal site with fewer than 50 residents, primarily hunters and gatherers of wild foods, such as shellfish.

- **NYSM #9448; ACP NSAU 15?; Boesch (1995:3–14):** Boesch locates this site southeast of the Park Place and Charles Street intersection, about 325 feet (99 m)

southeast of the APE (Gateway parcel Block A Lot 659), and suggests that this may be the Contact Period Matinecock “station” that Bolton notes in Glen Cove (Boesch 1995:3–14). It seems to correspond to the location of shell heaps recorded as NYSM #9448.

- **NYSM #4028; ACP #7?:** Parker notes a “village,” which he seems to map to the northwest of the APE (Figure 11), while the NYSM has inventoried the remains of a village (#4028) which it identifies as Parker’s #7, but places its location south of the creek, about 1,000 feet (305 m) south of the APE, in present Sea Cliff. The NYSM reports that, according to Parker, the site is on the W. F. and W. M. McCutcheon farm near Glen Cove.

The Garvies Point and Glen Cove Creek sites are both Archaic Period shell middens, deposited when the sea-level was at least six meters (about 19 feet) lower than at present. It is probable that other Archaic Period sites were subsequently submerged and buried under the marsh. Muskeeta Cove 2, a Woodland site, would not be as deeply buried, since sea-level approximated its modern level by the Woodland Period (Perazio and Rothschild 1976:4).

b) Historical Period

Official European settlement of the Glen Cove area began after 1668, when English settlers from New England purchased land from the Native American inhabitants of the region.

A 19th-century cartographic reconstruction of early colonial land ownership indicates that Glen Cove’s early proprietors divided the land into rectangular parcels based on landform, and apportioned the non-contiguous plots among themselves, ensuring that each man had a share of all types. The wetland lots of the APE, all along Glen Cove Creek, appear to have been included with the divisions of the more valuable higher ground north of Garvies Point and Herhill Roads, extending northward to The Place (Coles and van Santvoord 1967:“Map of Moscheto Cove Patent 1677”).

Establishment of saw and grist mills set the tone for industrial and trade development at the Cove, which within the first decade of settlement boasted “traders, carpenters, weavers, wool-spinners, saddlers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, millers, millwrights, ship builders, coopers, caulkers and importers.” A series of grist mills, owned in shares by the leading families of the community, succeeded the first construction, and flourished on the Creek near Mosquito Cove during the 18th and 19th centuries. The sawmill remained in operation until about 1720, when the local source of timber was exhausted (City of Glen Cove 1992:9,12).

During the Colonial Period, Mosquito Cove also became an important base of trade. It was well-suited for smuggling in order to avoid New York customs duties.

The area was occupied by British and Hessian troops from 1776 to 1783. An armed vessel was anchored in Hempstead Harbor at the Cove, and various materials, such as firewood, were requisitioned from the inhabitants, many of whom remained loyal to the King.

Nineteenth Century Development

Following the Revolution, milling operations flourished and the Mosquito Cove population expanded. As in the Colonial Period, the protected harbor, free water power, and proximity to New York City allowed the successive generations of mill-owners to grow rich on milling grain into flour and shipping the finished product to Manhattan. Later, in 1867, the extension of the railroad to Glen Cove was used to the same advantage. During the course of the century, however, Long Island grain production declined and the mills at Mosquito Cove could no longer compete with mills that were nearer the sources of raw materials.

The first recorded structures on the APE were built prior to 1837. They were erected on the elevated, dry ground to the north of the Creek and marsh. The earliest structure is probably the building at the southeast corner of modern Dickson Street and The Place (APE Parcel 3 Block G Lot 311).

Establishment of regular steamboat service encouraged wealthy New Yorkers to establish large estates along the waterfront to the north and south of the village. This was the first wave of mansion construction which anticipated the celebrated Long Island “Gold Coast” Era.

Nineteenth Century Industrialization

The mills, which were operated profitably until the end of the 19th century, were joined along Glen Cove Creek by other industries, such as the New York Block Building Company (compressed sand and lime building materials), Atwater, Benham & Co. (tin and sheet ironware), South Glen Cove Sand and Clay Works, Amerman Wright’s blacksmithing and horse-shoeing concern, Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea’s Glen Cove Starch Works, and James Thorne’s Coal and Lumberyard (north shore of the creek, Gateway parcel).

The business that had the greatest impact on 19th-century Glen Cove was Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea’s starch manufactory. Over time, the plant complex of the National Starch Manufacturing Company grew to cover 100 acres, becoming the world’s largest starch factory. The expansion required the filling in and dredging of parts of Glen Cove Creek and marsh, to provide an area to construct new buildings, and to allow ships and barges to reach the factory. These operations, completed between 1873 and 1886, created the earliest part of the straight channel or canal that forms the northern shore of the Creek, adjacent to the Gateway parcel (Beers 1886).

The Gold Coast Era and the Twentieth Century

By the late 1890s, however, the large quantities of corn needed for production were no longer available and the National Starch Company relocated to Illinois by 1902.

The 1880s marked the beginning of the Gold Coast Estate Era on Long Island's North Shore, with Glen Cove discovered by the elite businessmen and industrialists of New York City, notably J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Charles Pratt of kerosene and oil-refining fame.

In 1903 Fayerweather & Ladew, erected a plant in Glen Cove within the project site on the former Valentine property, in 1900 the Underhill coal and lumberyard (APE Block A Parcel 2 Lots 14, 15, 459, 648, 649 and 650; Gateway parcel, Block A, Lots 661 and 662) (Bailey 1900; *NYT* 2/13/1920:23; Harrison 2008:52). One of the oldest and largest leather belt manufacturers in the country, Fayerweather & Ladew's main products were industrial belts and pulleys, including belts for power transmission (Boesch 1995:4-16; Norcross 1901).

The regulation of Glen Cove Creek and its transformation into what was referred to as a "Canal" began during the second half of the 19th century, to provide improved access for the industrial concerns east of the APE. This regulation involved landfill, particularly along the south shore of the Creek, as well as the construction of bulkheads. The Beers Atlas of 1886 shows a straight-sided channel from the Duryea starch manufactory property, to the shoreline along the Parcel 2 of the APE. This bulkhead work would have taken place some time between 1873 and 1886 (Beers 1886; Sanborn 1893:index; Boesch 1995:4-15). By the first decade of the 20th century, dredging operations had consolidated the many islets and hassocks of the old Creek and wetlands into a single, curving channel.

The newly regulated channel probably encouraged the establishment of new industrial concerns along Glen Cove Creek. The most extensive development in the APE took place on Parcel 2 Lots 14 and 15. The Ladew belt manufacturing complex was shut down in the 1920s, but was succeeded by the "Wah Chang Trading Corporation (National Reconditioning Co.," established there just before World War II, after the purchase of the lots by Kuo Ching Li (Coles and Van Santvoord 1967:39). At its greatest extent, the Wah Chung complex covered approximately 26 acres (APE Parcels 1, parts of Parcel 2, and Parcel 3), and was later operated by the Li Tungsten Corporation, a corporate descendent of Wah Chang. The facility smelted tungsten ores or concentrates for the production of tungsten carbide powder, tungsten wire, and welding rods. When Li Tungsten went bankrupt in 1985, it left behind large quantities of ore concentrates packed in drums, wooden crates, or simply piled inside and outside the buildings. These concentrates contained heavy metals and radioactive isotopes of uranium, thorium, and radium (Boesch 1995:1-1, 4-20; Sanborn 1931:5).

APE Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1 was used as a municipal landfill by the City of Glen Cove between 1971 and the 1980s. Boesch (1998:2) reported that in addition to the "incinerator residues, wastewater treatment plant sludges, rubbish, household and street

debris, dredged material and industrial wastes” deposited on Block 259 Lot 1, radioactive waste from the neighboring plant of Li Tungsten was also accepted.

In 1983, an attempt was made to develop condominiums on the eastern third of APE Block 259 Lot 1. The project was known as “Captain’s Cove.” Two 4-story concrete shells and the footings of a third building were erected before it was discovered that the radioactive waste dumped in the landfill had contaminated the general location. Construction was halted, and the site was designated a Superfund site in the mid-1980s. Mitigation measures in the 1990s resulted in the removal of the structures and foundations, leaving behind a group of three mounds of soil and debris between 29 and 35 feet high in the approximate location of the planned condominiums.

Remediation measures to remove and replace heavy metal- and radiation-contaminated soils on the APE were begun in 2001 (Urbitran 2007). The mounds formerly on APE Parcel 2 have been removed, although there are still visible traces of the Captain’s Cove structure footings there.

In 2002, the paved esplanade was constructed along the shoreline of the APE (McClean 2001, 2002), beginning at Garvies Point Road on the east, and ending west of the APE at Block 259 Lot 3. New bulkheading, a paved path, metal railings and lampposts were installed. Two structures were built along its length, both west of the APE, the “Boat Memorial,” an observation deck utilizing sections of a sailing vessel, and a gazebo.

2. Potential Impacts

The Phase 1A identifies specific areas of the project area that may contain historic or cultural resources that could potentially be impacted by the Proposed Action.

a) Precontact

Precontact occupation of the project site and exploitation of its resources is well-documented through archaeological research. Four inventoried archaeological sites have been identified. Two of these, the Muskeeta Cove and Garvies Point Sites, were on the terraces immediately north of the study lots, and four potential shell middens, two of which are on the elevated ground identified in Block 259 Lot 1, are located in the same topographical position.

Potential Terrace Deposits

Precontact man was present in, and exploited the resources of the study area for thousands of years before the coming of European colonists. In light of this, and given the history of subsurface disturbance on the study site (in particular, the municipal landfill and condominium development), archaeologist Eugene Boesch (1998), utilizing a backhoe, dug a series of seven test trenches in order to determine whether natural ground

surfaces from the precontact period have survived, and also to identify and better-define the naturally-elevated terrace area in Block 259 Lot 1.

Of the seven trenches, in five, Boesch reports fill only, or buried marsh strata. In Trench 1, however, beneath 5 to 6 feet of modern fill, Boesch encountered a thin layer (0.3 feet) of “dark brown sandy silt” overlying “pebbly yellow sand stratum” which he interpreted as a former ground surface overlying a terrace deposit (Boesch 1998:5, 7-8). In his overall interpretation of the test trench data, Boesch concludes that the area of dry elevated terrace can be narrowed to the area in Block 259 Lot 1 that lies within 125 feet/38 m of Garvies Point Road. The only evidence of extensive subsurface disturbance in this area of the study site is the locations of the water retention ponds (Ibid.:9-10).

In 2001, subsequent to the archaeological testing of this area, remediation excavation was conducted in the western end of Block 259, Lot 1, which included those areas which were still considered potentially sensitive for precontact archaeological resources. The Phase 1A concludes that the remediation excavation would have destroyed any surviving sensitivity in this area.

Additional areas of elevated land adjacent to the marsh and Creek were identified on 19th century maps, also along the south side of Garvies Point and Herbill Roads, on Parcel 2 Block A, Lots 12, 14, and 114, and Gateway parcel Block A Lots 220, 320, 659, 661, 662, 664, 677. Although construction disturbance in this area has been extensive, and eliminates precontact potential on many of these lots, there are still areas in which substantial subsurface disturbance is not evident.¹ Given occupations on nearby inventoried sites dating back to the Archaic Period, it must be remembered that sea levels were substantially lower, and it is possible that precontact archaeological sites are now buried under a fill overmantle of unknown thickness.

Parcel 1 (Block A Lots 142, 431, 542, 543, 544, 545)

A large area of potential precontact archaeological sensitivity has also been identified in the elevated terraces of Parcels 1. Although the eastern and southern sections of Parcel 1 (Block A Lots 142, 431, 542, 543, 544, and the eastern arm of Lot 545) have undergone extensive construction and regrading from the Li Tungsten plant operations, the northwestern section of Lot 545 (referred to in some reports as Area C Prime) has undergone little recorded disturbance, and should be considered potentially sensitive for precontact period archaeological resources. Current project plans propose leaving the location as an undeveloped, designated “Open Space,” which would mean that potential archaeological resources would not be adversely impacted.

Parcel 3 (Block G Lot 311)

Parcel 3, in addition to the potential historical sensitivity in its northwestern corner, also has potential for hosting precontact remains. The southern third of the lot has been

¹Although soil borings have been performed on Parcel 2 Block A Lots 12 and 114 (Anglers/Gladsky, Doxey), these borings were for soil sampling purposes, and as a result only collected data to a depth of no more than ca. four feet below present grade.

eliminated from further consideration based on construction impacts from regrading and parking lot construction, as well as the excavation of drainage ditches and a large (ca. 70 feet/21 m in diameter) pond in the south central section of the lot. The central third of the lot has also been eliminated based on the machine-aided (backhoe) excavation of a series of seven test trenches (10 to 15 feet in length, 2 to 4 feet in width), which were excavated for environmental remediation investigations (ca. 1995), but were the subject of archaeological monitoring and recordation in response to Boesch (1995).

Five of the trenches were in the central, undisturbed portion of the property, which revealed the former ground surface buried beneath a 3-foot thick fill overmantle, and continued beyond the former ground surface to glacial subsoil. None of the trenches encountered cultural material, historical or precontact, within the former ground surface stratum and the strata beneath it. Based on the findings of the archaeological monitoring, the tested, central sections of Lot 311 have also been eliminated from further archaeological consideration.

Other Potential Precontact Resources

In addition to potential precontact archaeological materials on terraces in the northern sections, the Glen Cove Creek Site was near the present shore of Glen Cove Creek, on Parcel 2 Block A Lot 1. More precisely, excavated units of the Glen Cove Creek Site were situated just north and east of the “Boat Memorial” along the current Creek esplanade.

The Phase 1A indicates there is the possibility that additional precontact archaeological resources were also buried beneath later marsh surfaces. The site was only partially excavated in the 1960s, and unexcavated sections were left undisturbed, and it is possible that portions of the Glen Cove Creek site remain beneath a subsequent fill stratum of unknown depth (Boesch 1998:9–10), unless subsequently destroyed during various bulkheading and other construction activities along the Creek.

Archaeological monitoring was conducted during the construction of the existing esplanade. Due to the shallow nature of the subsurface disturbance (12 inches), only modern fill was encountered (McClellan 2002). A soil boring/monitoring well (SB-3/MW-3)² was installed immediately to the east of the Boat Memorial in 1997. Beneath eight feet of surface fill, no peat was encountered, and only a relatively thin, two-foot thick stratum of silt, possibly indicating a buried natural surface, was recorded. The thinness of the silt stratum does not suggest the accumulation of silt over centuries of inundation, and the fact that it was described as “dry,” and located approximately four feet above the water table, also rules out the interpretation that it is an inundated area of dry ground.

No shell, or concentrations of shell, are recorded in the log, which would rule out additional uninvestigated areas of the Glen Cove Creek Site shell midden within the

²Soil borings were performed for the Captain’s Cove project by Dvirka and Bartilucci Consulting Engineers for Roux Associates, Inc.

modern bulkhead, although not potential submerged terrace locations south and west of the bulkhead.

Precontact Summary

Based on the Phase 1A analysis, four general areas of the project site should be considered potentially sensitive for archaeological resources from the Precontact Period (see **Exhibits III.N-2 and 3**). The potentially sensitive areas are:

1. The northern 125 feet/38 m of Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1, running along the southern side of Garvies Point Road; Excepting the locations of the water retention ponds, and Areas A, A Prime, G, and G Prime remediation locations;
2. Glen Cove Creek Site, on Parcel 2 Block 259, Lot 1, outside the current bulkhead;
3. The area of historically elevated ground on Parcel 2 Block A Lots 114 and 12, and Gateway parcel Block A Lots 220, 320, 659, and 664; and,
4. The undisturbed sections of the Li Tungsten property, i.e., the northern third of Parcel 3 Block G Lot 311, and Parcel 1 Block A Lot 545.

b) Historical Period

The Phase 1A study identifies a number of locations within the APE parcels have been flagged for potential archaeological resources from the historical period.

Potential Domestic Resources

The backyards of historical homelots—from the days before indoor plumbing—are often archaeologically valuable, since they are normally the location of outdoor privies and wells. These “shaft features” were often filled with contemporary refuse relating to the dwelling and its inhabitants, and are particularly valuable as archaeological “time capsules.” They frequently provide the best remains recovered on sites. Such shafts, which under normal conditions are five or more feet deep, usually survive all but the deepest post-depositional disturbance.

The Phase 1A identifies nine domestic home lots within the APE. The following discussions of subsurface disturbance, archaeological visibility, and archaeological significance for each of the home lot locations are designed to provide a determination of archaeological sensitivity, and whether further action, if any, is necessary.

Gateway Parcel Block A Lot 677 (northernmost corner)
Dwelling, ca. 1900 to post-1947

The late date of the domestic occupation suggests that municipal services may have been available which made the use of privies and wells unnecessary, and if shaft features were installed, the early-twentieth century date of occupation also makes the value of any archaeological data questionable.

These points are moot, however, since the location of this dwelling and its backyard is now occupied by a two-story building (“Heating and Air Conditioning”), of which the lower floor is completely below street grade. The excavation disturbance for construction would have eliminated any possible cultural remains relating to the occupation of the Lot 677 house.

Given this evidence of disturbance, and the late period of the occupations which calls into question the existence and significance of potential archaeological resources, no further study of these potential resources is recommended.

Parcel 2 Block 259 Lot 1 (center of the lot)

Thurston and McKenzie dwellings, ca. 1900 to 1914

The late date of the domestic occupation suggests that municipal services may have been available which made the use of privies and wells unnecessary, and if shaft features were installed, the early-twentieth century date of occupation also makes the value of any archaeological data questionable.

The Thurston and McKenzie dwelling locations have also been disturbed by subsequent construction excavation. The area around the Thurston house along Garvies Point Road was the site of one of the water retention ponds apparently constructed in association with the erstwhile Captains Cove Condominium development. The McKenzie house vicinity lay to the south of the Thurston house, on the site of the foundation that was excavated and poured for the third condominium shell of the development.

Given this evidence of disturbance, and the late period of the occupations which calls into question the existence and significance of potential archaeological resources, no further study of these potential resources is recommended.

Parcel 2 Block A Lot 12 (western half of the lot)

McKenzie dwelling/building, pre-1859 to ca. 1914

Wilson dwelling, ca. 1900 to ca. 1914

Miller dwelling, ca. 1900 to ca. 1914

The late date of the domestic occupation for the Wilson and Miller houses (early 20th century) suggests that municipal services may have been available which made the use of privies and wells unnecessary, and if shaft features were installed, the early-twentieth century date of occupation also makes the value of any potential archaeological data questionable.

This line of reasoning does not apply to the McKenzie building, which predates 1859. The closeness of Block A Lot 12 to the shore of Glen Cove Creek—at its greatest width, the modern lot only extends approximately 114 feet/34.8 m inland from the bulkhead—must be taken into account, however. The low lot elevations (below 11 feet asl), and high water table associated with this location,³ make it highly unlikely that well shafts would have been excavated to access salty water from the adjacent Creek. Privy shafts of any useful depth would have quickly filled with water, and in any case, it would have been far more convenient, in the days before environmental regulation and suburban crowding, to channel, pour, or dump biological and other household wastes and refuse into the nearby Creek.

The location also suggests a summer residence or even some sort of outbuilding rather than a year-round dwelling, which would point toward less substantial construction techniques, including those employed in the foundations. The high water table would also have precluded deep house foundations, rendering the foundations of the building far more susceptible to subsequent historical period subsurface disturbance, such as that caused by the 2003 construction of the Glen Cove Anglers clubhouse, which was erected on the site of the former McKenzie building.

Given the low probability of the presence and survival of potential archaeological remains associated with the McKenzie building due to site conditions and disturbance, and the low probability of the presence of archaeological remains associated with the Wilson and Miller dwellings, and the questionable significance of these early-20th-century remains if they have survived, no further study of these potential resources is recommended.

Parcel 2 Block A Lot 14 (northwest corner)
Dickson dwelling, pre-1837 to ca. 1900

The location of this dwelling and its backyard, owned by the Dickson family, was part of the Wah Chang/Li Tungsten facility from the 1940s to the 1980s. During this period, a 150,000 gallon reservoir and pumphouse was erected on the site. Along with the subsurface disturbance concomitant with the construction of the main processing factory directly to the south, and the underground water mains that surrounded and connected the structures with the reservoir and the water mains in Herhill Road, it is unlikely that potential archaeological remains related to the Dickson dwelling have survived.

Therefore, no further study of these potential resources is recommended.

Parcel 2 Block A Lot 114 (northeastern corner)
Wansor dwelling, pre-1859 to ca. 1900

Given the closeness of this dwelling to the shoreline of Glen Cove Creek (the present lot extends only between 130 and 220 feet/67 m inland), the high water table associated with this location (lot elevations are below 12 feet asl), and the penetration of brackish water

³A test trench excavated by Boesch (1998: 9) on the study site (Block 259 Lot 1) directly adjacent to Block A Lot 12, encountered the water table at 5.5 feet below a modern grade of approximately 15 to 16 feet, suggesting the possibility that the water table may rise as high as an elevation of 10.5 feet.

from Hempstead Harbor, it is unlikely that well shafts would have been excavated here. It is also probable that privy shafts were not excavated under these conditions. It would have been far easier for the inhabitants, in the days before municipal sewers, to flush or dump their biological wastes and other refuse directly into the Creek, rather than being forced to continually dig new privy shafts.

House foundations, in an area with a high water table, would also have been necessarily shallow, and as a result, susceptible to subsequent historical period subsurface disturbance. It is unlikely that shallow foundations would have survived the erection of even the present structures in the northeast corner of Lot 114, and the severe regrading that has taken place on the surrounding lot, particularly in the area along Garvies Point Road (where the Wansor house once stood), which now slopes severely downward toward the Creek across the dwellings former yard.

Therefore, no further study of these potential resources is recommended.

Parcel 3 Block G Lot 311 (northwest corner, intersection of Dickson Street and The Place)

Dwelling, pre-1837 to ca. 1859

The early appearance of this building, prior to 1837, and its location along the south side of The Place, along which the earliest settlers of Glen Cove built their houses and outbuildings, suggests much greater antiquity for this structure. This is supported by the documentary evidence of the 1668 Joseph Carpenter house outside the APE but directly opposite the Lot 311 building on Dickson Street.

There is no documentary evidence of subsequent construction or other subsurface disturbance in this location. Boesch's 1995 study concluded that this section of the APE was the "least developed portion" of the parcel, and that ground disturbance in the northern section "appears to be limited" (Boesch 1995:5-4-5-5). This area (referred to as Parcel B) was also outside the areas requiring remedial activities associated with the Li Tungsten plant (PWGC 2008:Fig.2B).

Therefore, based on the potential presence of historical resources and the lack of documented subsurface disturbance in this location, this section of the APE must be considered potentially sensitive for archaeological remains related to the occupation of this dwelling from prior to 1837 through ca. 1859. (See **Exhibit III.N-2**)

Commercial/Industrial Resources

Gateway Parcel Block A Lots 659, 664, and 677

Thorne Lumber and Coal Yard, pre-1859 to ca. 1925 industrial complex

Although the Thorne Lumber and Coal Yard dates to the mid-19th century, the potential archaeological remains of a lumber and coal storage area and distributor would not be particularly unique to that industry, consisting of a series of frame sheds with post

foundations. Any equipment relating to technology and its evolution would have been removed when the yard closed by the 1920s, and the earlier equipment would have been replaced during the yard's long existence.

Therefore, based on lack of archaeological visibility and significance, no further study of these lots in regard to the Thorne Lumber and Coal Yard is recommended.

Parcel 2 Block A Lot 459

J. T. Valentine Dock, pre-1873 to ca. 1900 dock and warehouse group

The location of the Valentine dock and warehouse group, as can be seen on the 1891 Wolverton atlas, would have been destroyed during the 20th-century bulkheading and straightening of the Glen Cove Creek channel. The new shoreline passed through the structures. The remaining landward section of the structures, if they survived the dredging and bulkheading, would have been destroyed when the engine room building of the Ladew Belt Factory, later the LILCO substation building was erected on the site.

Therefore, based on recorded historical subsurface disturbance on the dock and building's location, no further study regarding the Valentine Dock is recommended.

Historical Period Summary

Parcel 3 Block G Lot 311 (northwest corner, intersection of Dickson Street and The Place)

Dwelling, pre-1837 to ca. 1859

Of the potential historical resources identified for the APE, only the pre-1837 dwelling at the northwestern corner of Parcel 3 Block G Lot 311 is recommended for Phase 1B field testing as per OPRHP standards.

If this area will not be disturbed by any aspect of the proposed project (e.g., construction staging, utility installation, landscaping, grading and filling) and no ground disturbance would occur there, then no testing would be warranted in this location.

3. Mitigation Measures

As concluded by the Phase 1A, if additional soil borings will be performed in the identified sensitive locations, an archaeological evaluation of the logs may further clarify existing subsurface conditions. The additional data may make it possible to better define the areas of potential sensitivity by identifying surviving pre-development natural surfaces, as well as areas in which undocumented disturbance has destroyed these potentially sensitive strata. For example, soil borings conducted in 2008 on the site of the Glen Cove Ferry Terminal and Boat Basin (Block 259 Lot 1 (eastern end) and Block A Lot 12 (western end)), were instrumental in eliminating further archaeological consideration of that location (HPI 2008).

The Phase 1A also concludes that if a potentially sensitive location will not be disturbed by any aspect of the proposed project (e.g., construction staging, utility installation, landscaping, grading and filling) and no ground disturbance would occur there, then no further archaeological consideration and/or testing would be warranted in that location. For example, the potentially sensitive sections of Parcel 1 Block A Lot 545 (also referred to as Li Tungsten Area C Prime), are designated as “Open Space,” on the conceptual plan, indicating there are no construction plans for that location at present. If that continues to be the case, then no further action concerning archaeological resources on Parcel 1 Block A Lot 545 would be warranted.

**INSERT EXHIBIT III.N-2
Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity (East Side)**

**INSERT EXHIBIT III.N-3
Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity (West Side)**