



Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Prospect Plaza Redevelopment

**Block 1463, Lot 16
1750 Prospect Place
Brooklyn, Kings County, New York**

SHPO Project Review Number 10PR07647

Prepared for:

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number:	10PR07647
Involved State and Federal Agencies:	The New York City Housing Authority
Phase of Survey:	Phase 1A Documentary Study
Location Information	
Location:	1750 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York (New York City Tax Block 1463, Lot 16)
Minor Civil Division:	04701
County:	Kings
Survey Area	
Length:	97 meters (318 feet)
Width:	39.6 to 47.2 meters (130 to 155 feet)
Total Area Surveyed:	0.98 acres
USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:	Brooklyn
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Date of Report:	January 2011

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A. PROJECT OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) proposes the redevelopment of Prospect Plaza, a NYCHA-owned site in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville section of Brooklyn (see **Figure 1**). The Prospect Plaza project area contains three parcels: (1) Parcel A: 1765 Prospect Place/Block 1458, Lot 52; (2) Parcel B: 1750 Prospect Place/Block 1463, Lot 16 and 1776 Prospect Place/Block 1463, Lot 41; and (3) Parcel C: 430 Saratoga Avenue/Block 1467, Lot 35 (see **Figure 2**). In comments dated October 27, 2010, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) determined that of the four parcels of land included within the project area, only Block 1463, Lot 16 (the western portion of Parcel B, hereafter referred to as “the project site”) possessed archaeological significance. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) concurred with these findings in comments dated December 20, 2010. Therefore, this Phase 1A Archaeological Study analyzes the history and archaeological sensitivity of Block 1463, Lot 16 only.

Parcels A, B, and C are currently occupied by Prospect Plaza, a housing development that was completed in 1974 and includes four residential towers that contain 365 apartments. In 1999, as a result of its deteriorated condition, inefficient apartment design, and isolation from the surrounding community, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approved the Prospect Plaza HOPE VI Revitalization Plan, which called for redeveloping the sites with new rental and homeownership units as well as community, recreational, and social service facilities. Residents of the site were relocated between 2001 and 2003 and one of the vacated structures that formerly occupied Parcel C was demolished in 2005. Parcels A and B contain three vacant 12- to 15-story buildings with basements.

While Prospect Plaza has remained vacant, sites adjacent to the project site have been redeveloped pursuant to the Prospect Plaza HOPE VI Revitalization Plan as seen in the Aerial Photograph included as **Figure 3**. As currently contemplated, the proposed project would involve the demolition of three existing buildings on Parcels A and B and the redevelopment of all three parcels with affordable housing, retail space, a community facility, parking spaces, and new, private open space. These actions would help to address the continuing need for quality affordable housing in New York City while improving local open space, community facilities, and access to healthy food retail options. Further, the project is the culmination of the revitalization that began in 1999, and will return this unutilized site to use as a community asset.

Actions associated with the project include HUD approvals for the demolition of the existing public housing buildings on the site and for the disposition of public housing property to a private developer. These approvals are discretionary actions subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA). The proposed project will also receive financing from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and the New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC). Therefore, this analysis was prepared in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the criteria and methodology established in the 2010 *New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*.

B. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of this Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study is to determine the likelihood that potential archaeological resources are present on the project site. The study has been designed to satisfy the requirements of LPC and OPRHP and it follows the guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC). The study documents the history of the project site as well as its potential to yield archaeological resources dating to both the precontact and historic periods. Research was completed to establish a chronology of the project site’s development and to identify any individuals who may have owned the land or worked and/or resided there and to determine if buildings were present on the site in the past.

In addition, as part of the background research for this Archaeological Documentary Study, various primary and secondary resources were analyzed. These included historic maps and atlases, historic photographs, newspaper articles, local histories, and building records. These published and unpublished resources were consulted at various

repositories, including the New York Public Library; the Brooklyn office of the City Register, Department of Finance; and the New York Department of Buildings website. On-line textual archives such as Google Books and the Internet Archive Open Access Texts were also accessed.

A. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The borough of Brooklyn is found within a geographic bedrock region known as the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province. This has been described as “that portion of the former submerged continental shelf which has been raised above the sea without apparent deformation” (Reeds 1925: 3). This area is typified by unconsolidated glacial till deposits located on top of crystalline bedrock including Pre-Cambrian schist, gneiss, and granodiorite (Environmental Planning and Management, Inc. [“EMP”] 2009). Soils on Long Island, on which King’s County is located, are composed of glacial till or undifferentiated sediments such as sand and clay. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is typified by “flat, low-lying” ground “that slopes very gently toward the sea” (Isachsen, et al. 2000: 149).

The glacial till was deposited by the massive glaciers that retreated from the area towards the end of the Pleistocene (1.6 million years before present [“BP”] to approximately 10,000 years BP). There were four major glaciations that affected New York City, culminating approximately in a northeast-southwest direction (Homburger 1994). The deposition of glacial till in the wake of the retreating glaciers resulted in the creation of sand hills, known as kames, across New York City, some of which rose to heights of one hundred feet. Historic maps show that the project site was originally located on the slope leading to a long narrow hill that was part of a series of similar land formations known as the “Bushwick Hills.”

The 1891 Bien and Vermule atlas (see **Figure 4**) depicts the historic topography of the project site and shows that the northwest corner of Block 1463 was situated approximately 90 feet above sea level and that the block sloped down to the southeast to approximately 80 feet above sea level at the southeastern corner of the block. Modern USGS maps (see **Figure 1**) suggest that some fill may have been added to the project site and vicinity, although the elevations are largely the same. USGS maps from 1891 and 1898 depict similar stratigraphy overall, but suggests that a number of small hills were present on Block 1463 and in the vicinity of the “Bushwick Hills” seen on earlier maps. These smaller elevated areas are not depicted on other maps.

Several late-19th and 20th century maps provide information regarding elevation changes at street intersections in the vicinity of the project site (see **Table 1**). The maps show that while some intersections have remained relatively unchanged, others have experienced some grading and filling.

Table 1: Street Elevation Changes

Year/Source	Intersection Elevation (in feet):			
	Prospect Place & Howard Avenue	Prospect Place & Saratoga Avenue	Park Place & Howard Avenue	Park Place & Saratoga Avenue
1880 Hopkins Map	93	87	95	97
1886 Robinson Map	93.3	86.9	<i>Not provided</i>	78.7
1888 Sanborn Map	93	87	70	79
1898 Hyde Map	<i>Not provided</i>	82.14	<i>Not provided</i>	71.92
1908 Sanborn Map	92.5	82	84.5	72
1929 Bromley Map	92.33	82.14	84.5	71.92
1932, 1951, and 2007 Sanborn Maps	92.3	82.1	84.5	71.9
NOTES: Some of the historical map sources included in the table above do not indicate the datum from which the elevation was measured while others present elevations above high tide or “ground surface.” Therefore, it is assumed that all elevation measurements are with respect to an approximation of sea level.				

B. HYDROLOGY

In addition to the many sand hills formed by the retreating glaciers, the runoff generated by the melting ice created many small streams, rivers, and lakes across Brooklyn. As temperatures increased and runoff ceased, these small water courses evolved into swamps and marshlands. Historic maps do not indicate the presence of any bodies of water in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The 1891 USGS map depicts a small stream approximately .75 miles southeast of the project site. This stream flowed to the southeast and emptied into the dense marshes that formerly lined the Jamaica Bay and is identified on some early maps as the “Fresh Kill”. Groundwater on the project

site is expected to flow in a southeasterly direction at a depth of approximately 65 feet below ground surface (URS 2005).

C. SOILS

The *New York City Soil Reconnaissance Survey* published by the National Resource Conservation Service (2005) indicates that the project site is characterized by a soil complex known as “Pavement & Buildings: Till Substratum.” This soil complex is generally found in urban centers with nearly level to gently sloping ground surfaces and 0 to 5 percent slopes. These soils are found in areas that are more than 80 percent covered with impervious pavement and buildings constructed on top of glacial till.

Soil borings were included as part of a previous Environmental Site Assessment and summarized in URS’s 2005 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the project area. Those borings identified levels of fill followed by levels of natural sand and gravel and it was noted that the transition between the two was difficult to determine. However, fill levels on the project area—which at the time included only Parcels A and B—were determined to be between 13 and 17 feet below grade. The fill was composed of a “mixture of fine to medium sand, with silt, gravel, brick, rock, and wood observed” while “the underlying native materials...consist[ed] of fine to medium sand with varying percentages of gravel and silt” (URS 2005: 16).¹

D. PALEOENVIRONMENT

Due to the extended glacial period that left the Northeast blanketed in thick ice sheets for thousands of years, the area was not inhabited by humans until approximately 11,000 years ago. As temperatures increased, a variety of flora and fauna spread throughout the region. At this time, large open forests of spruce, fir, pine, and other tree species expanded across the Northeast, interspersed with open meadows and marshland. A wide variety of animal life could also be found, including large mammals such as mammoth, mastodon, caribou, musk ox, moose, as well as smaller mammals such as fox, beaver, hare, and many kinds of marine animals.

Climate changes continued to reshape the environment of the Northeast as time progressed. As the climate grew increasingly warmer, jack pine, fir, spruce, and birch trees were replaced with hardwood forests of red and white pine, oak, and beech (Ritchie 1980). Furthermore, a decrease in glacial runoff resulted in the creation of small bodies of water such as lakes as well as, later on, low-lying marshes and swampy areas. By the time of the Early Archaic period, beginning approximately 10,000 BP, there was “considerable environmental diversity, with a mosaic of wetlands, oak stands, and a variety of other plant resources...[making it]...an attractive and hospitable quarter for both human and animal populations” (Cantwell and Wall 2001: 53). Warmer temperatures forced the herds of large mammals to travel north before eventually dying out. The new surroundings attracted other animals such as rabbit, turkey, waterfowl, bear, turtles, and white-tailed deer. The expanded water courses became home to a variety of marine life, including many varieties of fish, clams, oysters, scallops, seals, and porpoises, among others (ibid).

E. CURRENT CONDITIONS

Block 1463, Lot 16 is currently occupied by a vacant, 12-story building with a basement (see **Photograph 1**).² A basketball court and playground that has become overgrown with weeds is located on the eastern portion of the lot, between the two buildings on Parcel B (see **Photographs 2 and 3**). According to a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the project area that was prepared by URS in 2005, two 15,000-gallon underground storage tanks are present below this area. A paved parking lot is to the west of the existing building on Parcel B (see **Photograph 4**). As seen in **Photograph 4**, the lot is overgrown and contains chain-link fencing and upright posts that are anchored in the asphalt pavement.

The entire lot is surrounded by an approximately ten-foot-tall chain link fence. The remainder of the lot to the south of the building includes grass and trees and contains a paved walkway between the play area and parking lot.

¹ URS’s 2005 report describes soil borings completed as part of a previous study completed by another company and the map of soil boring locations or the soil boring logs were not available.

² The basement is not marked on current Sanborn maps (see Figure 2).

Stormwater drainage infrastructure is present on the site in the form of gutters and drain pipes which connect to catch basins in the street that drain into the municipal sewer network (URS 2005).

A. PRECONTACT CONTEXT

Archaeologists have divided the time between the arrival of the first humans in northeastern North America and the arrival of Europeans more than 10,000 years later into three periods: Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 10,000 BP), Archaic (10,000 to 2,700 BP), and Woodland (2,700 to 500 BP). These divisions are based on certain changes in environmental conditions, technological advancements, and cultural adaptations, which are observable in the archaeological record.

As mentioned in Chapter 2, human populations did not inhabit the Northeast until the glaciers retreated some 11,000 years ago. These new occupants included Native American populations referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians, the forbearers of the Delaware—also called the Lenape Indians—who would inhabit the land in later years. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Paleo-Indians were likely highly mobile hunters and gatherers who utilized a distinct style of lithic technology, typified by fluted points. They appear to have lived in small groups of fewer than 50 individuals (Dincauze 2000) and did not maintain permanent campsites. In addition, most of the Paleo-Indian sites that have been investigated were located near water sources. Because of the close proximity of Paleo-Indian sites to the coastline, few have been preserved in the New York City area.

The Archaic period has been subdivided into three chronological segments, based on trends identified in the archaeological record, which reflect not only the ecological transformations that occurred during this period, but the cultural changes as well. These have been termed the Early Archaic (10,000–8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (8,000–6,000 BP) and the Late Archaic (6,000–2,700 BP) (Cantwell and Wall 2001). The Late Archaic is sometimes further divided to include the Terminal Archaic (3,000–2,700 BP). The abundance of food resources that arose during this period allowed the Archaic Native Americans to occupy individual sites on a permanent or semi-permanent basis, unlike their nomadic Paleo-Indian predecessors. Fishing technology was developed during the Middle Archaic in response to an increasing dependence on the area's marine resources. Tools continued to be crafted in part from foreign lithic materials, indicating that there was consistent trade among Native American groups from various regions in North America throughout the Archaic period. Few Early and Middle Archaic archaeological sites have been identified in New York City, although numerous Late Archaic sites have been identified in the area.

The Woodland period represents a cultural revolution of sorts for the Northeast. During this time, Native Americans began to alter their way of life, focusing on a settled, agricultural lifestyle rather than one of nomadic hunting and gathering. Social rituals become visible in the archaeological record at this time. Composite tools, bows and arrows, domesticated dogs, and elaborately decorated pottery were introduced to Native American culture at this time and burial sites grew increasingly complex. Woodland-era sites across North America indicate that there was an overall shift toward full-time agriculture and permanently settled villages. Archaic sites in New York City, however, suggest that the Native Americans there continued to hunt and forage on a part-time basis. This was most likely due to the incredibly diverse environmental niches that could be found across the region throughout the Woodland period (Cantwell and Wall 2001, Grumet 1995).

The Woodland period ended with the arrival of the first Europeans in the early 1500s. At that time, a division of the Delaware Indians known as the *Canarsee*—a local branch of the *Matouack* tribe—inhabited western Long Island, including what has since become the borough of Brooklyn. A subgroup of the *Canarsee*, the *Mareyckawick*, occupied the Wallabout Bay portion of Brooklyn at the time of European Contact. A Native American village associated with this group is shown on the 1639 Manatus Map. The group's main village site was identified by Bolton (1934) as being located at Gallatin and Elm Place; others, however, have suggested that the village was located near the intersection of Lawrence and Jay Streets (Solecki 1977) or near Borough Hall (Grumet 1981). All of these locations are several miles northwest of the project site.

The Native Americans lived in villages consisting of multiple longhouses and practiced some farming, but subsisted mostly on food resources obtained by hunting, gathering, and fishing (Grumet 1995). The *Mareyckawick* sold their land to the Dutch West India Company in 1637, but maintained a presence in Brooklyn for the next few years. With the introduction of European culture into the indigenous society, the way of life once maintained by the Native Americans was thoroughly and rapidly altered. European guns, glass beads, and alcohol soon became incorporated into the Native American economy. The *Mareyckawick*, like all the *Canarsee* Indians, suffered a great deal from the side-effects of

European colonization: disease, alcoholism, and warfare (Grumet 1981). As the 17th century progressed, fierce wars broke out between the Dutch and the Indians. After years of intermittent periods of war and peace, the *Mareyckawick* fled to join the Rockaway Indians to the south (ibid).

There are several Contact period archaeological sites that have been identified in New York City, including the Ryder's Point site in southern Brooklyn. It was a major *Canarsee* village that was occupied continuously for thousands of years. Even though it is considered to be "the largest Native American site in Brooklyn," the site was poorly excavated and can, therefore, not be properly analyzed (Cantwell and Wall 2001: 130).

B. PREVIOUSLY-IDENTIFIED NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A review of the files at the OPRHP, LPC, the New York State Museum (NYSM), and cultural resource surveys of projects in the immediate vicinity indicated that there are few archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project area. Numerous Native American sites have been identified along the waterfront in northwestern Brooklyn and to the southeast of the project site near the shores of Jamaica Bay. The majority of these sites were identified during the early part of the 20th century by avocational and/or professional archaeologists and, unfortunately, none were excavated according to today's technical standards. In some instances their exact locations are unknown and it is likely that intensive land transformation and construction which has taken place in recent centuries has obliterated any trace of their existence.

In addition to the aforementioned *Mareyckawick*, another occupation site known as *Werpos* was located "halfway between Marechawik and the Gowanus Creek" (Grumet 1981: 58) but "references to Werpos do not provide a description of the type of site that existed at this location" (Greenhouse 1996: 3). It is interesting, therefore, that the testimony of Peter Stryker in the case of Horsefield vs. Heirs of Hans Bergen, (located in *Copy of an Original Paper in the Archives of the New York Historical Society*, see Appendix A in Stiles 1867: 420-424) mentions a "Worpus." The pertinent paragraph in the testimony is as follows:

Peter Stryker, aged 44, says that being on a jury of view about 6 or 7 years ago, Jacob Hanse, father of Hanse Bergen, said at his house on talking of Worpus, there's Worpus, pointing with his finger thro' his window to the head of the creek by his garden.

Stiles (1867) further notes that "The 'Worpus' mentioned by Jacob Hanse may also have been the site of an Indian village, a large Indian burying ground being located in the vicinity, where remains were exhumed a few years ago in leveling the ground for City purposes; Indian maize lands being also, in that region, referred to in the early patents" (ibid).

A fourth site was registered with the New York State Museum by Arthur Parker (NYSM #3606) although it was never given a formal name. Parker's description of site D is rather vague and it could represent one of several unnumbered sites. There is an unnumbered camp site in this location in Parker's illustration of Kings County (Parker 1922: Plate 179). It is possible that the site number listed by the New York State Museum is in error (Greenhouse 1996: 4).

Another site, the village known as *Canarsee* was located more than 3 miles from the project site near the marshy waters of the Jamaica Bay. Bolton (1975) indicates that this site was close to the Brooklyn/Queens border; however, Grumet (1981) indicates that multiple Native American habitation sites and cultivated fields were located west of the intersection of Flatbush Avenue and King's Highway.

In addition, Grumet (1981) indicates that Native American trails originally ran in the vicinity of the project site. One of these ran along the line of the former Hunterfly Road to the west of the project site. The other ran to the north of the project site, portions of which appear to survive in the line of Fulton Street.

Table 2
Previously Identified Precontact Archaeological Sites

Site Name	Bolton #	Parker #	NYSM #	Approximate Distance from APE	Time Period	Site Type	Reference
Unnamed	-----	-----	9412	4 miles (22,000 feet)	Contact; possibly Woodland	Traces of occupation	Furman 1865
<i>Mareyckawick</i>	117	-----	-----	3.75 miles (20,000 feet)	Contact and Woodland	Village	Grumet 1981
<i>Werpos</i>	67	-----	-----	3.75 miles (20,000 feet)	Contact	-----	Grumet 1981
Unnamed	-----	ACP- KNGS	3606	3 miles (15,840 feet)	-----	Camp	Parker 1922
<i>Canarsee</i>	51	-----	-----	3 miles (15,840 feet)	-----	Village	Bolton (1975)

A. BROOKLYN'S EARLY HISTORY

New York was “discovered” by Giovanni de Verrazano in 1524 and explored by Henry Hudson in 1609, thus marking the beginning of European occupation in the area. Hudson described the Brooklyn Heights neighborhood as having “magnificent forests gorgeous with autumnal hues” (Stiles 1867: 9). By 1621, the area had become part of a Dutch colony and the States-General in the Netherlands chartered the Dutch West India Company (“WIC”) to consolidate Dutch activities in the New World. It was at this time that the WIC began to purchase large tracts of land from the Native Americans. The WIC began to purchase land in northwest Brooklyn in the late 1630s, including the northern portion of the *Mareyckawick* territory, which was sold in 1637 (Bolton 1975). It has been speculated that the sale of Brooklyn land “saved New Netherland from being abandoned by the West India Company” (Armbruster 1918: 3). After the WIC purchased the land from the Indians, they in turn granted it to European settlers.

The western end of Long Island was settled in the first half of the seventeenth century by predominantly Dutch and Walloon (French Protestants from Belgium who fled to escape persecution) families. In 1638, land was granted to any individual who promised to establish a farm in the area (Armbruster 1918). Six independent towns were established in the second and third quarters of the century including Brooklyn, in which the project site is located, which was first settled in the 1640s, though not formally organized until 1746. While at first the WIC granted patroonships—a patroon was the “feudal chief” of a small colony of fifty or more individuals (Stiles 1867: 20)—they found that farms were more successful if the land was granted directly to individual farmers. Therefore, the land was given the name Brooklyn, which is derived from the Dutch *Bruijkleen*, meaning “a free loan, given to a tenant or user for a certain consideration” (Armbruster 1914: 20). The name went through several changes throughout the Dutch and English colonial periods; from *Bruijkleen* to *Breukelen* to *Brookland* and, finally, to *Brooklyn*. English settlements were established throughout Brooklyn during the mid 1600s. In 1664, the English took control of the colony and it was renamed “New York.”

Like all of New York, the village of Brooklyn was occupied by the British during the Revolutionary War in the late eighteenth century. The region suffered a great deal of destruction and disturbance both during battle and at the hands of British soldiers. After the Revolutionary War ended, Brooklyn was given a chance to thrive as an important component of the greater New York economy. While at first it provided agricultural goods for the city proper, it soon became the city’s industrial base. The opening of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to the northwest of the project area within Wallabout Bay, brought in a large number of jobs. In addition, the installation of ferries and other public transportation allowed for residents to commute to their jobs in Manhattan while living in “rural” Brooklyn.

New York’s prosperity caused Brooklyn and Manhattan to become increasingly co-dependent, both economically and culturally. In order to unify the entire area and to facilitate its rapid growth, Brooklyn (as well as the other three outer boroughs) was incorporated into the City of New York in 1898 (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

B. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT SITE

The project site was originally situated on the slope of one of a series of long heavily wooded hills known as the “Bushwick Hills” or the “Hills of Guan.” These hills can be seen on several 19th century maps (see **Figures 5** and **6**). This ridge of hills “varied in height from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the sea” and was entirely “covered with a dense growth of woods and thickets” (Johnston 1878: 142, quoted in Howson 2002). The 1846 map of Brooklyn prepared by Richard Butt includes the project site within a larger area identified as “Woodland belonging to different owners.” Eight to nine hundred acres of these woodlands had been reserved “at an early date”—conveyance records indicate that this occurred in the 1690s (see **Appendix A**)—and divided into “parcels of about ten acres each among the freeholders of the town of Brooklyn” (Stiles 1867: 441).

The woodlands were divided into three sections, with the project site falling within what was known as “the third division,” which extended between Hunterfly Road and “the Road to Jamaica,” a former road depicted on Stiles’ map of the revolution (ibid). As depicted on several maps, including the 1869 Dripps map (see **Figure 7**), the third division cut the easternmost portion of the woodlands into narrow rectangular lots that were numbered sequentially from south to north. The historic farm lines ran different angles than the current street grid and three lots of the Third Division of the Brooklyn Woodlands crossed southwest-northeast across Block 1463. The southeastern half of

the block was located within Lots 5 and 6 of the Third Division, granted in 1848 to Mary Powers. The center of the block, including the majority of the project site, was part of Lot 7 of the Third Division, granted in 1835 to Tunis and Jane Bergen, and the northwest corner was part of Lot 8 of the Third Division, granted to Abraham Van Sicklen (or Van Sicklen) in 1851. These individuals are identified as the property owners on most 19th century maps although historic conveyance records (see **Appendix A**) indicate that they owned the land for different durations.

Because of their great height and the thick woodlands that covered them, the heights of Brooklyn could be traversed in only a few locations. The closest of these to the project site was Jamaica Pass to the east near the southeast corner of what is now the Cemetery of the Evergreens. The Pass is depicted on H.R. Stiles' map depicting Brooklyn during the Revolutionary War (see **Figure 5**). As seen on the map, at that time, only two roads were present near the Pass: Hunterfly Road to the west of the project site (only portions of which still exist) and the Road to Jamaica to the north. As seen on Stiles' map, Jamaica Pass was a key access point for British troops during the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776—the American troops stationed nearby had left it unguarded—and was vital to the British capture of the area (Stiles 1867). Fortifications were present on the hills to the east of the project site, near Bedford Pass, but no fortifications are depicted near the project site.

Some of the earliest maps to depict the project site in detail were produced by the United States Coastal Survey under the direction of superintendent F.R. Hassler in 1837, 1844 (see **Figure 6**), and 1845. These three maps do not depict any structures within the project site or its immediate vicinity. At that time, the project site was included within a large, elevated wooded area. The woodland was crossed by several early roads, including those mentioned previously and another that was a precursor to modern East New York Avenue, although the modern street grid had still not yet been constructed. An 1846 map of Brooklyn prepared by Richard Butt reflected the proposed street grid through this portion of Brooklyn, with Prospect and Park Places formerly known as Warren and Baltic Streets. While those streets were planned and mapped by the late 1830s, they would not be constructed near the project site for many years.

A Coastal Survey published in 1866 under the direction of A.D. Bache does not depict the Bushwick Hills—nor are they shown on any subsequent maps—and indicates that a great deal of development had occurred in the area surrounding the project site, although the project site itself was still largely undeveloped woodland with only a few buildings in the vicinity. The 1869 Dripps map depicts the proposed street grid, although with the modern street names, even though they do not appear to have been constructed at that time. The map does not depict any structures within the project site itself, although a structure was present within the proposed streetbed of Prospect Place to the northwest of the site, within the former Van Sicklen property. This structure may also be depicted on the 1866 Coastal Survey. The Dripps map does not identify the owner or occupant of the building, however.

Historic conveyances show that Van Sicklen transferred a portion of the property to Abraham Linnington shortly after his purchase and granted additional land to Stephen Livingston in 1867. Linnington's property was transferred to Joseph Oechsler in 1857. A search of historic directories and census records could not confirm if any of these men occupied the structure in the vicinity of the project site and its use during the mid-19th century is unclear (see **Appendices B and C**).¹ The 1880 Hopkins atlas provides some insight into the subdivision of the Van Sicklen woodlands, and suggests that the structure seen on earlier maps was included within one of several parcels granted to Oechsler, several of which also contained wood frame structures, while Livingston's portion was further east. A German-born saloon-owner named Joseph Oechsler was included as a resident of Brooklyn's 21st Ward—the project site was located in the 24th Ward—in the 1870 census. Oechsler owned real estate valuing \$8,000 and lived with his wife, Margaret. Historic directories from the same time period list him as a liquor dealer and indicate that he lived in several homes, none of which were on the project site. For several years in the 1870s, Oechsler was listed as living at 145 Marion Street, approximately 12 blocks to the northwest of the site. After his death, his widow, Margaret, continued to run the business from that address.

The structure seen in the streetbed of Prospect Place on earlier maps is again depicted on the 1880 Hopkins atlas. However, the atlas only depicts the structure on one plate and not on a connecting plate that also depicts the same stretch of Prospect Place. Unlike the Hopkins atlas from the same year, the Bromley map of 1880 does not depict

¹ The 1850 federal census shows that Jane Bergen and Abraham Linnington lived near each other in the Township of Flatbush, although there is no clear indication that either lived near the project site.

any structures within the project site or in the immediate vicinity, including the streetbed of Prospect Place to the north. Both the 1880 Bromley and 1880 Hopkins maps depict the first lot divisions within Block 1463 (then known as Block 215) along the southern portion of the block (the former Mary Powers section of the woodlands division) although no structures were present anywhere on the block.

The first map to depict any structures within the project site itself is the 1886 Robinson atlas. That map depicts a wood frame rope walk—a long, narrow structure used for rope manufacture—and an associated small wood frame structure on the former Bergen property. The ropewalk was operated by Raymond (Raimond) Stehlin, a German immigrant who emigrated to America in 1856. Stehlin purchased the property in 1895, although historic directories suggest that he was operating the ropewalk on the project site by 1885. An article published in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in 1887 describes other ropewalks that were forced to move to the project area as a result of the eastward spread of the city. It is possible that Stehlin's ropewalk was located on the project site for similar reasons. The 1880 census shows that Stehlin lived on MacDougal Street in Brooklyn with his wife, Rosalie, and their children. Raymond and Rosalie purchased historic Lot 16 in 1895. They were listed as residents of a “shanty” on the property in the 1900 census and continued to own the home until 1911, when they sold it. Raymond died in the early 20th century and in the 1910 census, Rosalie is listed as residing with her daughter and son-in-law on Atlantic Avenue.

The previously mentioned *Eagle* article from 1887 also describes that in the 1880s, there were “very few improvements” in the area surrounding the project site and that the block bounded by “Prospect and Park Places, Patchen and Howard Avenues, [were] the old picnic grounds familiar to a large portion of the inhabitants of Brooklyn.” The article appears to err in its use of Patchen Avenue as a boundary, as it is several blocks to the west of Howard Avenue, although it may indicate that the undeveloped lots seen to the west of Block 1463 on maps from the 1880s were used as picnic areas.

As seen on the 1886 Robinson Atlas, the streets surrounding the block had not yet been constructed. Therefore, the structures present on the project site are aligned with the original farm lines rather than the proposed street grid. No structures are depicted on that map within the streetbed of Prospect Place to the north. A Sanborn map published two years later (see **Figure 8**) depicts the same structures, but oriented differently so that they were parallel to the streets rather than the historic farm boundaries. The map continues to depict the original farm lines and because of differences in the size and shape of the block as compared to subsequent Sanborn maps, it appears that the streets were not yet constructed and therefore the map may inaccurately depict the structures' locations to make them align with the proposed streets. The map identifies the small wood frame structure to the north of the ropewalk as a 1-story dwelling with a small, very narrow (approximately 30 feet by 5 feet) 1-story adjacent—but not interconnected—structure. A third 1-story dwelling was located to the west and the map once again depicts a 1-story dwelling in the proposed streetbed of Prospect Place to the northwest of the project site, although in a different location and oriented in a different manner than that seen on previous maps. One of these structures must have been the home of the Stehlin family, although it is not clear which one.

During the last decades of the 19th century, the growth of the area surrounding the project site, known as the 24th Ward of Brooklyn, increased rapidly. This was largely due to the start of road construction and proposed mass transit options that were designed to make the area more accessible. In 1885, *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* predicted that because of the views provided by the elevated land in the area, the ward would “at some not far distant day be one of the most fashionable residence wards in Brooklyn.” During this time, developers began purchasing significant tracts of land in the area with the intention of developing them for residential use. By the late 1880s, the project site was included within several parcels of land that were purchased by Walter E. and Henry Parfitt, of the well-known Brooklyn architecture firm Parfitt Brothers in advance of development. The Parfitt Brothers began selling smaller portions of the land in the late 1880s, before they were developed. In 1893, after Henry's death, Walter E. Parfitt advertised in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* the sale of nearly 200 “great parkway lots,” possibly including portions of the project site. The advertisement described the area as “Brooklyn's choice detached villa home section, [with] high ground, commanding views, [and] gentle slope.”

As seen on the 1891 Bien and Vermule atlas, by the beginning of the 1890s only Saratoga Avenue and the streets to the east had been constructed in the vicinity of the project site; Prospect Place, Park Place, and Howard Avenue were not yet cut through the area. This slightly contradicts the 1891 and 1898 USGS maps, which also depict Howard Avenue. The Hyde map of 1898-1899 adds to this confusion as it depicts the streets surrounding Block 1463 as open and “for the most part” paved with cobblestones. However, the same structures seen on the 1886

Robinson atlas (as well as two previously undocumented barns or stables) are again depicted, however they are shown parallel to the streets. The map also depicts a greater number of lot divisions within the block, with the majority of the project site being included within one historic Lot (then called Lot 71), which included the ropewalk and associated structures. In addition, two structures—or possibly one connected structure—are depicted at the angle of the old farm lines, one within the streetbed of Prospect Place and another covering three historic lots near the northwestern corner of the block; one of these historic lots was included within the project site and may have been the Stehlin's shanty. This structure or structures is not depicted on any other map and subsequent maps depict three individual wood frame structures on those three lots, aligned with the street, including the Stehlin home at 1732 Prospect Place (historic Lot 16).

The remainder of the block was vacant through the end of the 19th century, as were many blocks in the area at the end of the century. An 1898 article in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* mentioned that several impoverished men would earn money by excavating sand from these vacant lots—without the permission of their owners—and selling it to developers. The area's rapid development did not occur until after water lines were installed in the neighborhood circa 1900 (Board of Aldermen 1900). The installation of municipal water and sewer networks likely led to the large-scale residential development of the area. Conveyance records on file at the office of the City Register (Department of Finance) indicate that Prospect Place was finally opened between Utica and East New York Avenues in 1901. By 1907, the project site had been divided into lots measuring approximately 20 feet in width and 130 feet in length. These lots were developed with brick structures, as seen on the 1907-1908 Bromley atlas, not including the previously-mentioned wood frame structure on the lot at the extreme western end of the project site (historic Lot 16).

Modern Lot 16 of Block 1463 was historically composed of 16 historic lots known as 1732-1734 through 1770 Prospect Place. The 1908 Sanborn map (see **Figure 9**) indicates that these, with the exception of the wood frame structure on historic Lot 16, were identical 3-story dwellings and/or stores with open rear yards. Similar structures lined the northern side of Prospect Place as well. While Sanborn maps do not identify basements below these structures, Certificates of Occupancy issued by the Department of Buildings for historic Lot 18 (1738 Prospect Place) and historic Lot 31 (1768 Prospect Place) show that cellars were present on those properties.¹ Additional Certificates of Occupancy for the structures on historic Lots 29 and 30 (1764 and 1766 Prospect Place) do not mention cellars or basements and no documentation could be found for the other 11 historic lots making up the project site. Therefore, it is possible, although not certain, that other lots within the project site also had cellars. Maps do not show any changes to these structures through at least 1951. As seen on the 1929 Belcher-Hyde atlas, the wood frame structure on historic Lot 16 had been replaced with an identical 3-story structure, however, the 1932 and 1951 Sanborn maps continue to depict the original wood frame structure, although with several additions to the structure.

Despite *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle's* predictions for the neighborhood's future, the area did not become a glamorous residential haven. In 1922, an outdoor market was established on Prospect Place between Saratoga and Howard Avenues where a variety of goods was sold (Cosby 1922). However, by the mid-1920s, the rows of homes lining the street were populated by a variety of individuals of various ethnic and racial backgrounds and tensions ran high among the neighbors, frequently leading to altercations. In 1926, *The New York Times* reported that race riots erupted on Prospect Place between Saratoga and Howard Avenues during which “stones were hurled from roofs, razors flashed, and fists were used...[after]...white residents of the block...objected to the presence of negro residents and the negroes were said to have taken offense at the resentment of the whites.” The *Times* article mentions several residents of the buildings formerly lining the project site who were arrested as a result of the violence.

Living conditions grew increasingly worse until the 1960s, by which time the area was considered to be a slum. The area was chosen to be redeveloped as part of the controversial Federal “Model Cities” program aimed at transforming blighted areas through the efforts of citizens living in those areas (Semple 1967). The project experienced significant delays and even after the demolition of the structures on the project site in the late 1960s, the housing developments were not constructed for several years. During the wait for the buildings' construction, the

¹ The Department of Buildings defines a cellar as being 50 percent or more below grade while a basement is 50 percent or more above grade.

project site and surrounding areas were occupied by “desolate acres of rubble-strewn lots” (Shipler 1969: 33). The structures were finally completed in 1973 and were consistently occupied until 2001 to 2003.

C. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

File searches at OPRHP and NYSM indicate that there are several historical archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project site. A historic period site listed in OPRHP records was an African-American burial ground originally identified by Stiles (1867) near the northwest corner of Nostrand Avenue and Bergen Street, approximately three-quarters of a mile southwest of the project area. Stiles also notes that this burial ground was located on property owned by Peter Vandewenter and Hendrick Suydam in the 18th century as well as Leffert Lefferts circa 1835.

In the late 1830s, a portion of the Lefferts estate was granted to James Weeks, an African-American man who established a community there, known as Weeksville. The Weeksville community was located several blocks to the west of the project site, near the former Hunterfly Road, and was made up of free individuals of African descent in the early to mid-19th century. While originally located near the outskirts of the developed portion of the City of Brooklyn, by the end of the 19th century, as the city expanded, the community was absorbed (Cantwell and Wall 2001). Hunterfly Road served as the eastern boundary of the community and archaeological excavations have occurred at the site (Bergen 2001).

Table 3
Previously Identified Historical Archaeological Sites

Site Name	OPRHP #	Approximate Distance from APE	Time Period	Site Type	Reference
Weeksville	-----	.75 miles (4,000 feet)	19th century	African-American Community	Jackson (1995) Geismar (2001)
“Negro Burial Ground”	A04701.013594	1.75 miles (9,250 feet)	Unknown	Human burials	Stiles (1867)

A. SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

As part of the background research for this Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study, various primary and secondary resources were analyzed, including historic maps and atlases, historic photographs and lithographs, newspaper articles, and local histories. The information provided by these sources was analyzed to reach the following conclusions:

DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT

The construction of the existing structure on Parcel B, which has a basement, would have resulted in significant disturbance to much of the project site with the exception of the play area to the east of the building and the parking lot to the west. The play area to the east of the structure, however, has been disturbed by the installation of large underground storage tanks. Minimal disturbance has been documented in the parking area west of the building, with the exception of the grading and paving associated with the construction of the parking lot, and possible disturbance as a result of the installation of any storm drainage infrastructure. At least one of the structures that stood in this area between circa 1900 and 1971 was constructed with a basement. However, no documentation could be uncovered that indicates that the other structures formerly located in this area had basements or cellars.

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The precontact sensitivity of project sites in New York City is generally evaluated by the presence of high ground (but not exceeding 30 percent slopes), fresh water courses, well-drained soils, and close proximity to previously identified precontact archaeological sites. The project site is located many miles inland and its lack of proximity to both fresh and saltwater marine resources would not have made it an ideal habitation location. No precontact sites have been identified within a mile of the project site. In addition, because precontact sites are generally found at shallow depths (within 5 feet of the original ground surface) the disturbance caused by the construction of the existing housing development could have had a significant impact on any precontact period artifacts that may have been located on the site at one time. Therefore, the project site is determined to have no sensitivity for precontact archaeological resources.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The first documented structures on the property were constructed by the mid- to late-1860s, before sewer and water lines would have been available in this area of Brooklyn. Therefore, any residents of the structure located in the streetbed of Prospect Place adjacent to the project site as well as the Stehlin family who lived there in the 1880s and 1890s, would have relied on shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells for sanitation and water gathering.

While the majority of the project site was disturbed during the construction of the existing housing development, there has been little documented disturbance within the parking lot to the west, in close proximity to the structure seen on late-19th century maps. Therefore, those portions of the parking lot that were not disturbed by basement construction in the early 20th century are determined to have moderate sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

As described above, the project site is considered to have moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to the historic period. Additional archaeological investigation in the form of Phase 1B field testing is recommended. A sensitivity map depicting the areas where potential resources may be located has been included as **Figure 10**. In advance of construction of the proposed project, soil borings will be completed across the project site. These will be reviewed by archaeologists and, if the borings indicate a greater level of in-ground disturbance than was identified in the documentary record, these recommendations may be revised.

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1867

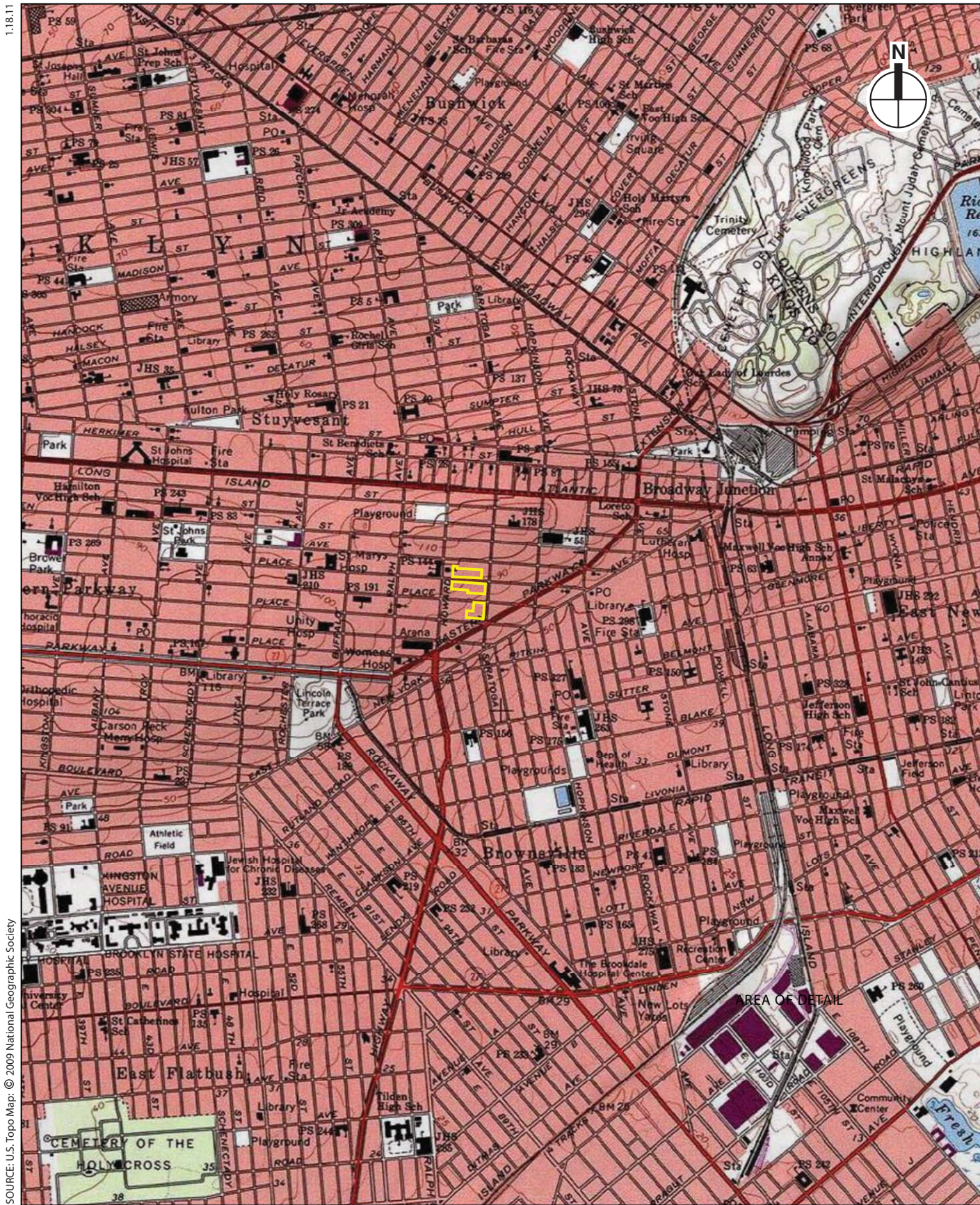
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Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of Three Residential TowersL 1765-1785 (Tower 1), 1750 (Tower 2) and 1776 (Tower 3) Prospect Place; Ocean Hill, Kings County, NY 11233. Prepared for Michaels Development Company, Marlton, NJ.

Figures



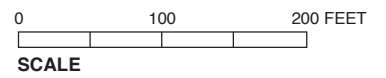
SOURCE: U.S. Topo Map: © 2009 National Geographic Society

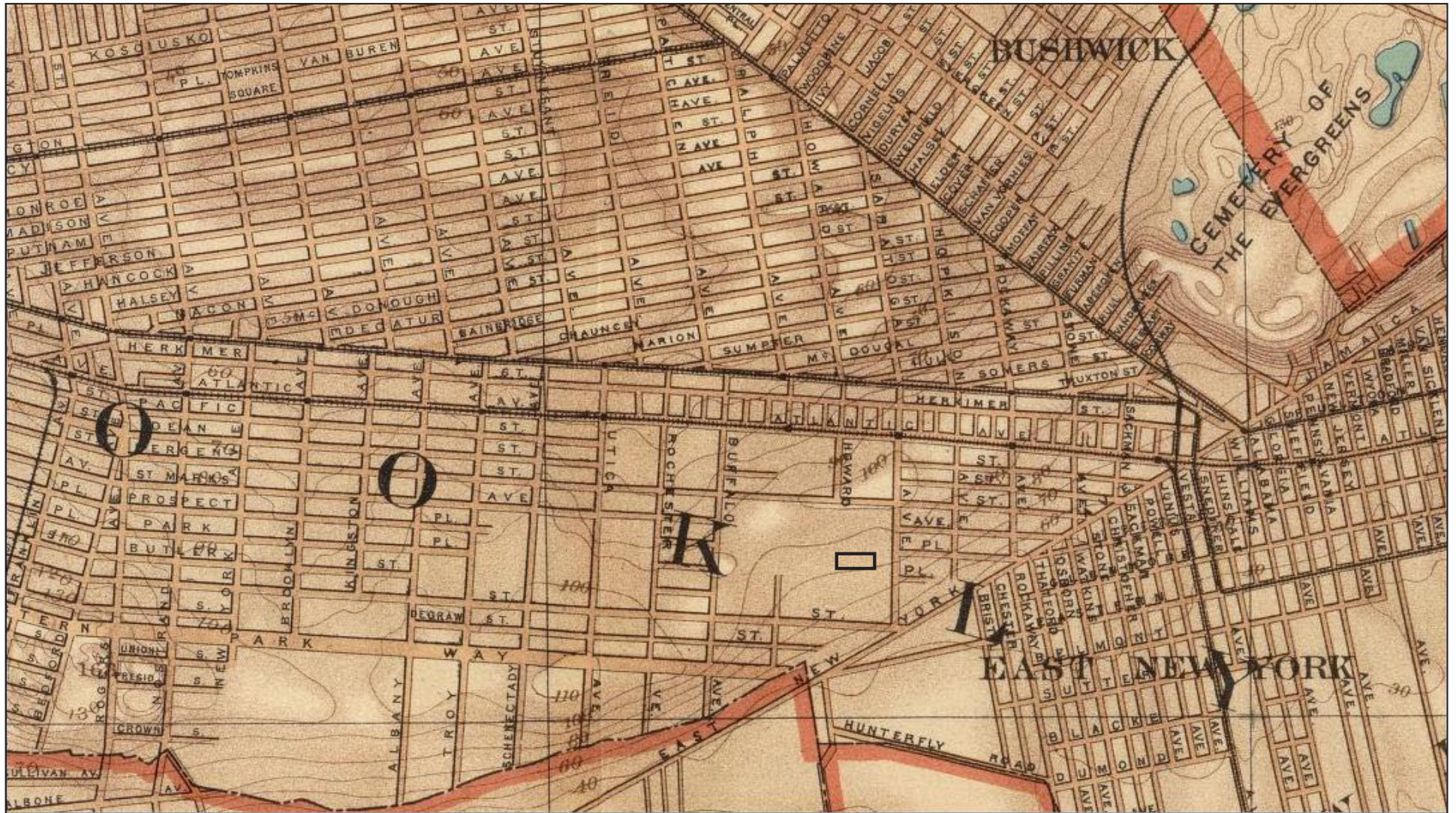
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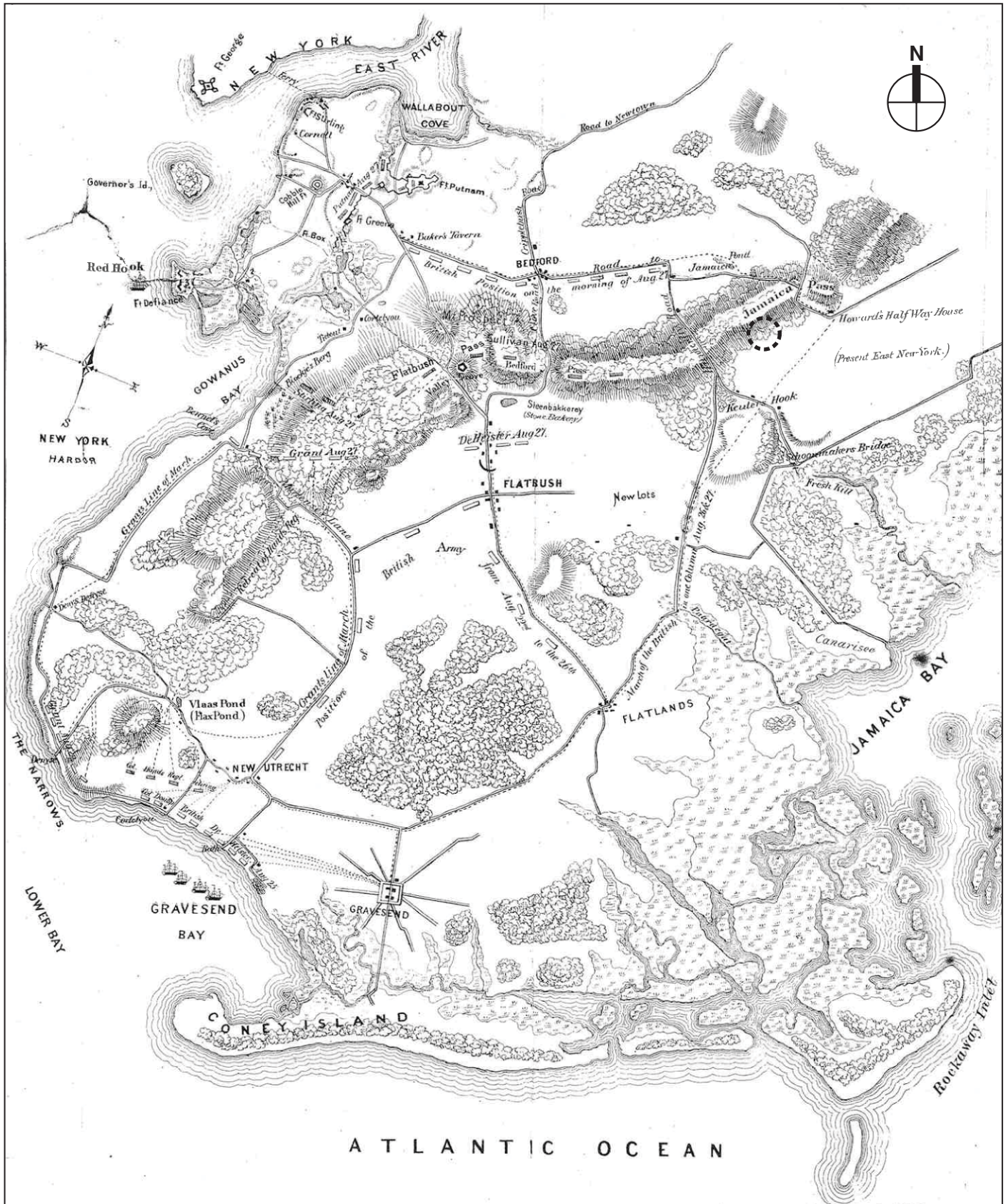
— Project Site Boundary





— Approximate Location of the Project Site

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SCALE

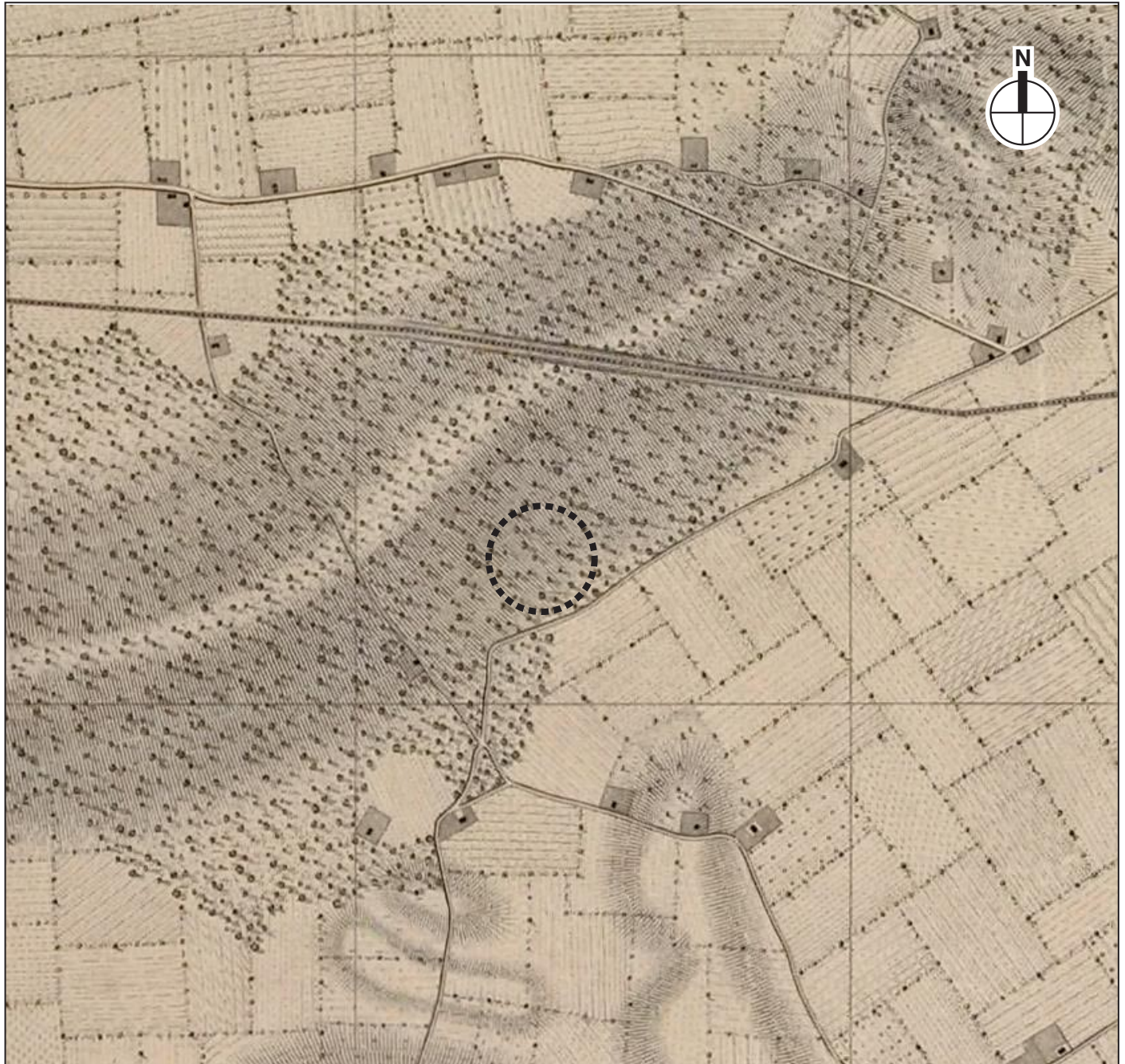


----- Approximate Location of the Project Site

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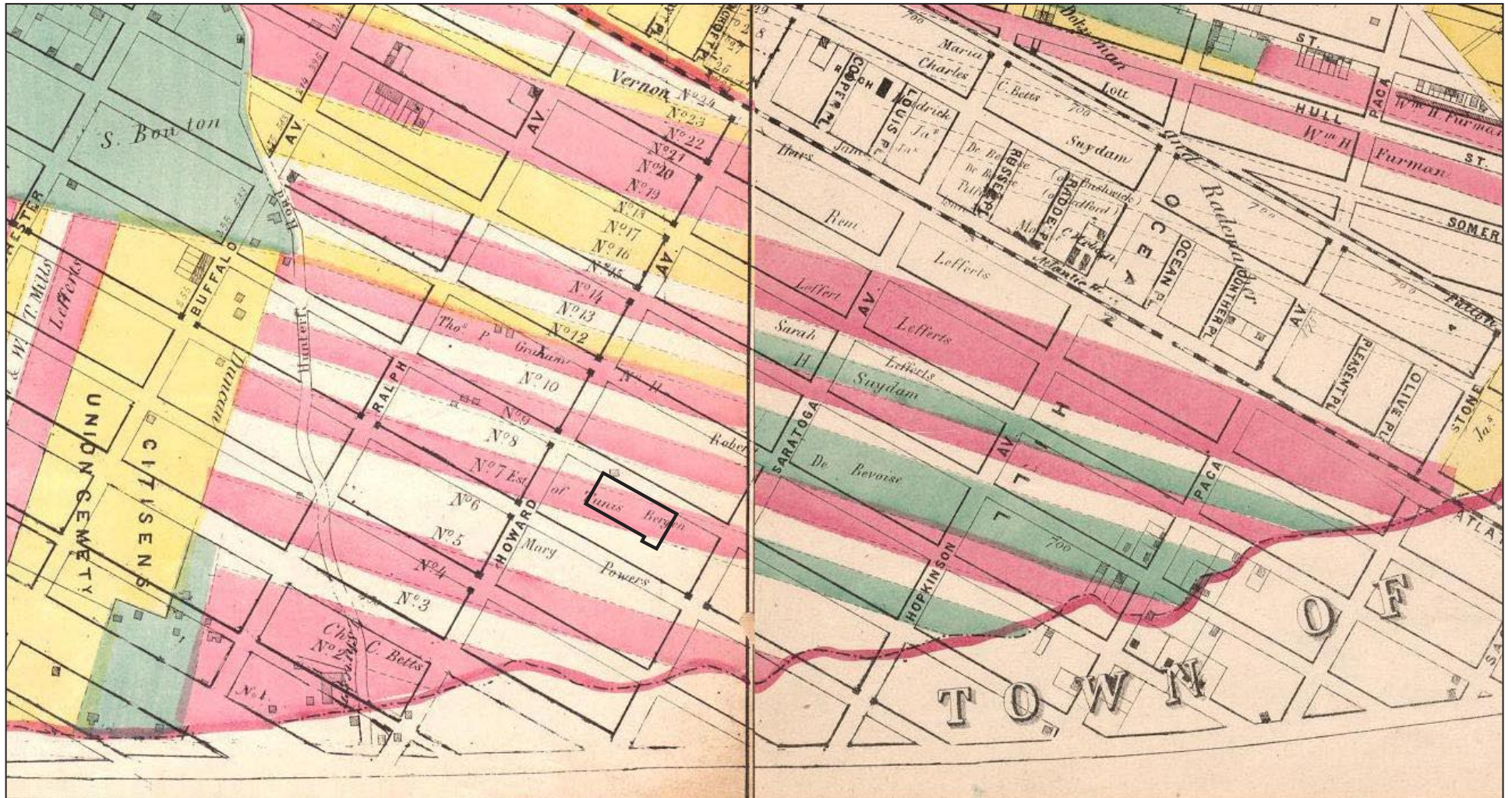
Plan of the Battle of Brooklyn, 1776
H.R. Stiles, 1867

1:18,111



■■■■■■ Approximate Location of the Project Site

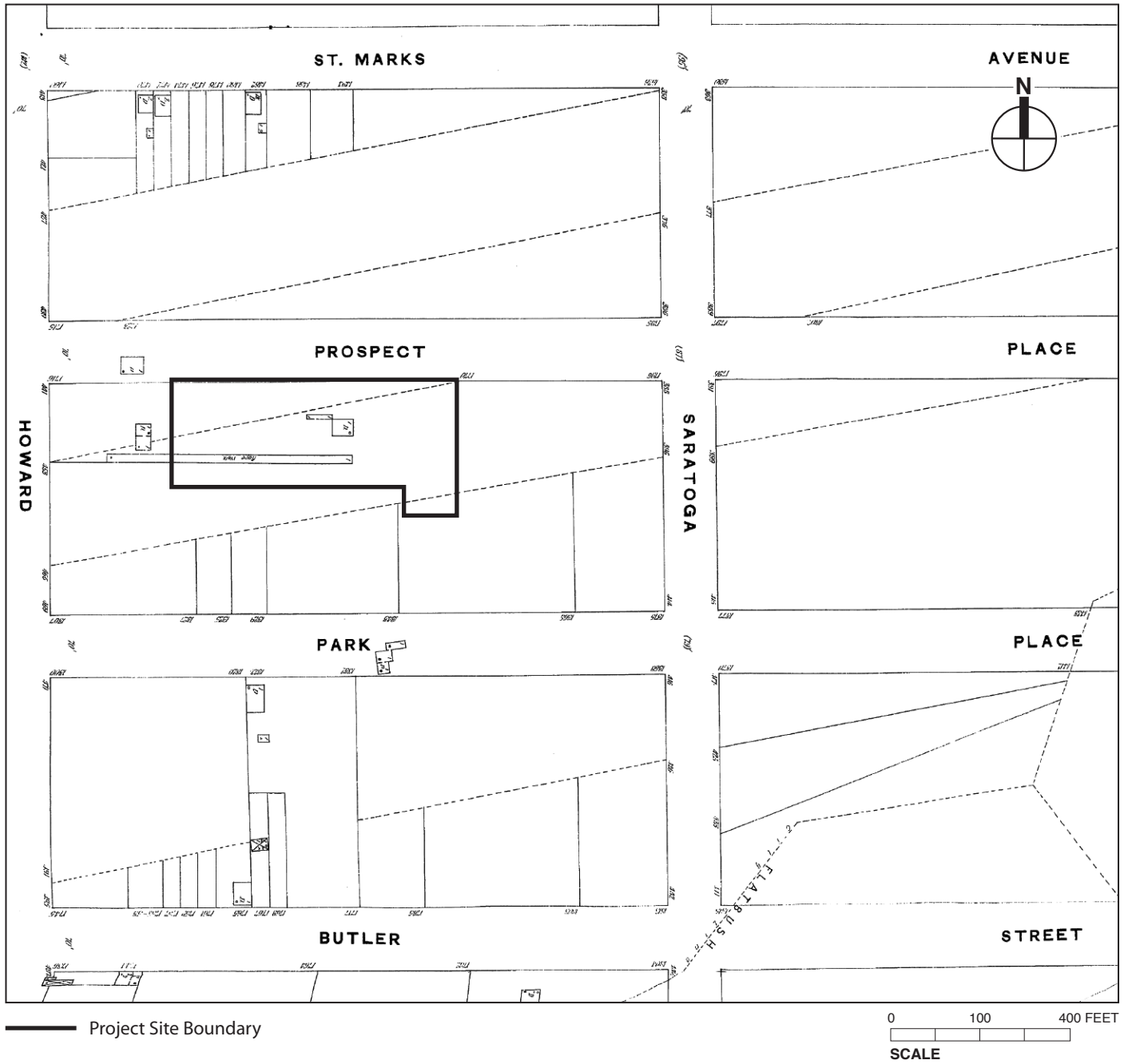
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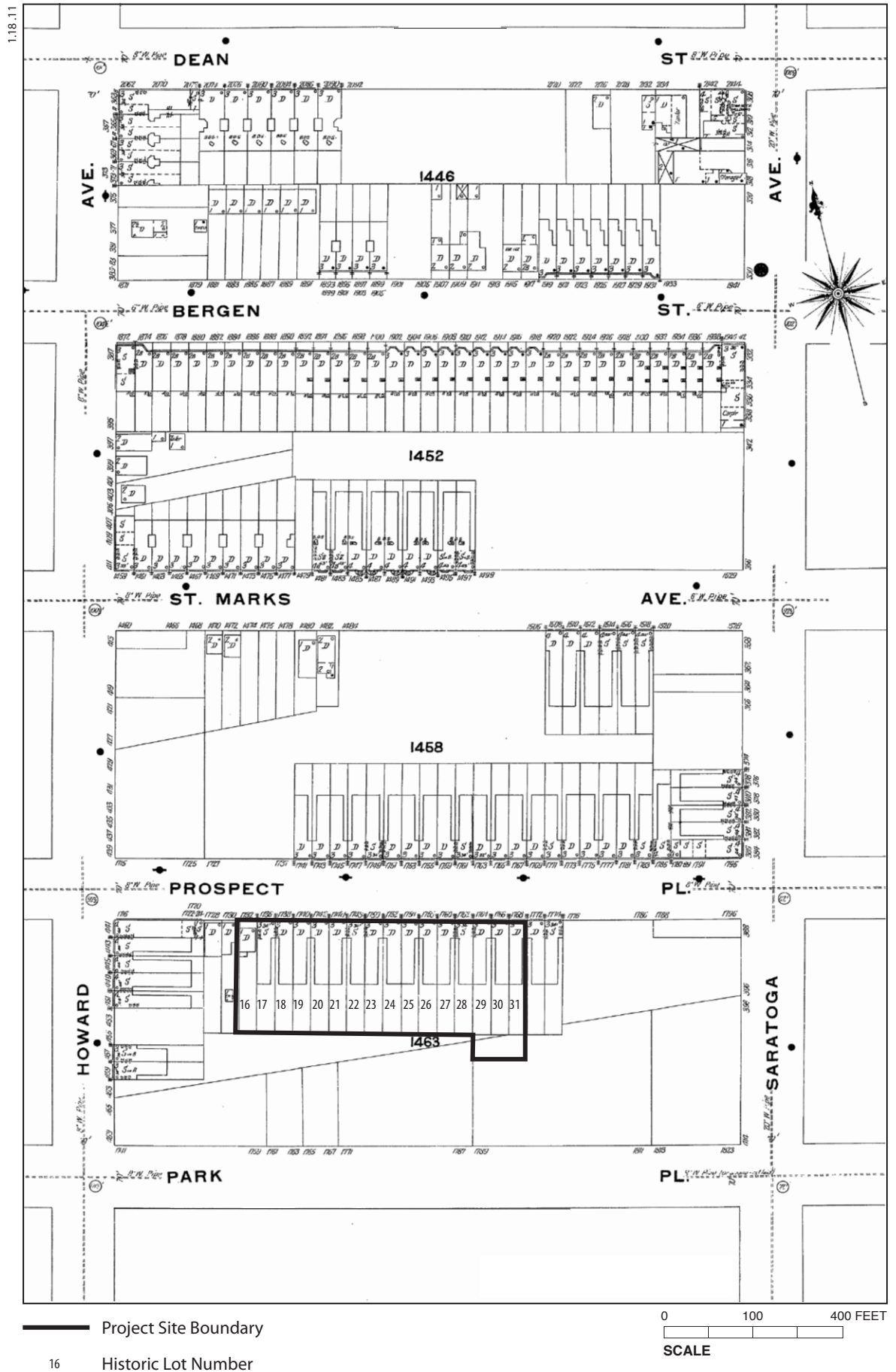


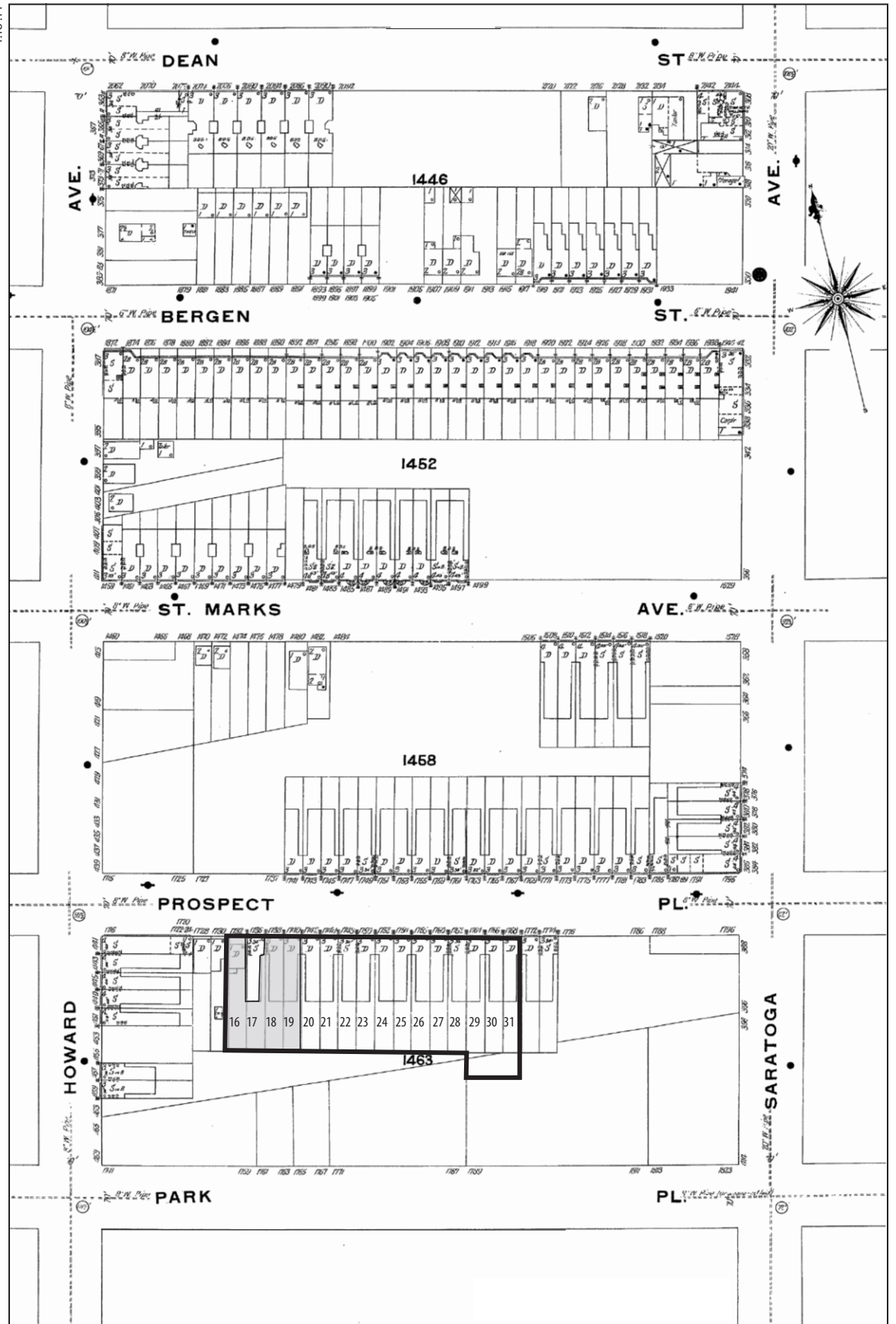
— Approximate Location of the Project Site

0 400 800 FEET
SCALE

1.21.11







- Project Site Boundary
- Historic Lot Number
- Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity

0 100 400 FEET
SCALE

Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity
Figure 10

Photographs



The existing structure on Parcel B; looking west along Prospect Place

1



The overgrown play area between the buildings on Parcels A and B

2



The interior of the play area, the structure on Parcel B is at the right 3



Parking area to the west of the structure on Parcel B 4

Appendices

Appendix A:**Conveyance Records for Block 1463, Lot 16**

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber	Page	Lot	Remarks
Maria Baddy	Adriaen Bennitt	5/1/1687	1	150		
Brooklyn Commissioners of	Jeronymis Remsen	12/9/1689	1	182		
Brooklyn Freeholders and Inhabitants of	Jacobus Vandewater	5/16/1693	1	310		
Town of Brooklyn	Division of Common and Woodlands	7/31/1693	1	317		
Cornelius and Anna Nevins	John Aerson	1/30/1694-5	2	24		
Peter and Jamaica Nevins	John Aerson	1/29/1694-5	2	40		
Garrett and Katherine Peterse	John Aerson	1/29/1694-5	2	41		
John and Elizabeth Aerson	Peter Nevins	3/2/1694-5	2	43		
John and Elizabeth Aerson	Garrett Peterse	3/2/1694-5	2	44		
Freeholders of Brooklyn, Daniel Rapalie, and Jacobus Vandewater	Stephanus VanCortlandt	8/13/1695	2	67		
Helena Aertson	John Aerson	2/20/1695-60	2	84		
Cornelius and Anna Nevins	John Aerson	2/20/1695-60	2	85		
Simon Aerson	Adrian Bennett	2/17/1697	2	120		
Town of Brooklyn	Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Town of Brooklyn and Henry Filkin	5/11/1697	2	133		
Freeholders of Brooklyn, Daniel Rapalie, and Jacobus Vandewater	Jooris Hansen, Jacob Jhanssen, Cornelius VanDuyn as Trustees of the Freeholders of Brooklyn	5/13/1702	2	225		
Adryan and Anantie Bennett	Abram Bennett	2/10/1703-4	2	276		
Patentees of the Town of Brooklyn	Freeholders of Brooklyn	5/8/1739	5	96		
Jeremiah and Lyne Remsen	Abraham Remsen	1/26/1827	21	209		
Abarahm and Anne Ramsen	Jeremiah Ramsen	1/26/1827	21	211		
Abraham Ramsen	Jeremian and Abraham Ramson	1/26/1827	21	213		
Widow and heirs of Barnet Bennett	John and Michael Neefus	4/27/1832	33	89		
John, Maria, Mary M., Michael S., and Jane F. Neefus	Teunis J. Bergen	5/11/1835	49	373		
Bennett Charity	John and Michael Neefus	5/11/1835	49	374		
Teunis J. and Catharine Bergen	Teunis Bergen	11/3/1835	55	162		
Heirs of Teunis Bergen	Jane Bergen	7/31/1844	121	501		
Heirs of Jeremiah A. Remsen	Abraham A. Remsen	9/2/1845	135	322		
Exrs of Jeremiah A. Remsen	Abraham A. Remsen	9/2/1845	135	323		
Heirs of Teunis Bergen	Jane Bergen	4/14/1846	146	126		
Heirs of Teunis Bergen	Jane Bergen	4/14/1846	146	129		
Exr of Abraham A. Remsen	Abraham VanSicklen	7/21/1851	234	375		
Abraham and Phebe VanSicklen	Abraham Linnington	1/21/1851	234	377		Possibly 1852?
Abraham and Caroline Linnington	Joseph Oechsler	6/18/1857	452	446		
Abraham and Phebe VanSicklen	Stephen Livingston	4/27/1867	755	471		
Widow of Teunis Bergen	Albert Woodruff	4/15/1869	887	422		
Albert and Harriet Woodruff	Margaret Dunn	2/3/1871	981	360		
Stephen and Maria Livingston	Robert Francis	8/12/1871	1010	334		
Heirs of Teunis Bergen	Jane Bergen	10/14/1873	1128	455		
Margaret and Garrett Dunn	Robert Francis	9/23/1875	1216	28		
James H. Matthaei (ref)	Stephen Linnington	5/8/1877	1278	25		
Charles G. Brady (ref)	Jane Bergen	12/22/1877	1300	394		

Prospect Plaza Redevelopment—Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber	Page	Lot	Remarks
Stephen Linnington (exrs of)	Walter E. and Henry Parfitt	8/18/1886	1686	87		
Exrs of Jane Bergen	Walter E. and Emeline Parfitt	7/27/1888	1825	68		
Walter E., Mary A., and widow, exr, and Devisee of Henry Parfitt	David F. Carroll	3/19/1889	1870	567	18?	
Walter E., Mary A., and widow, exr, and Devisee of Henry Parfitt	Ferdinand F. Volckening	4/12/1889	1878	244	16?	
Walter E., Mary A., and widow, exr, and Devisee of Henry Parfitt	William W. Whittier	4/20/1889	1880	510	17?	
Walter E., Mary A., and widow, exr, and Devisee of Henry Parfitt	William W. Whittier	5/14/1889	1887	485	17?	
David F. Carroll	Margaret Carroll	4/20/1891	2039	389	18?	
Ferdinand F. and Ann Volckening	Raimond and Rosalie Stehlin	4/29/1895	1	436	16	
Opening of Prospect Place from Utica Avenue to East New York Avenue	Order entered March 30th, 1901	4/8/1901	At	Desk		
William W. Whittier	Carrie V. Mesick	8/13/1904	32	127	17	
Carrie V. Mesick	Fannie Levin	3/14/1907	46	507	17	
Fanny Levin	Max Rappaport	9/17/1907	3028	337	27 and 28	
State Bank	Max Rappaport	9/17/1907	3028	338	27 and 28	
State Bank	Max Rappaport	9/5/1907	3033	166	17	
Henry Rotte	Max Rappaport	9/5/1907	3033	167	17	
Fannie Levin	Max Rappaport	9/5/1907	3033	168	17	
Fannie Levin	Max Rappaport	9/5/1907	3033	169	17	
Fannie Levin	Max Rappaport	9/9/1907	3035	172	22	
State Bank	Max Rappaport	9/9/1907	3035	173	22	
Max and Carrie Rappaport	Sarah Jurist	1/15/1908	3040	465	32	
Max and Annie Rappaport	Max Fishelman and Elias Ratner	1/15/1908	3040	464-467	29 and 30	
Joseph Levin	Levin, Kronenberg, and Co.	3/30/1908	3054	504	28	
Max Fishelman and Elias Ratner	Elias Levin	6/2/1908	3081	13	29 and 30	
Charles S. Aronstam (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	5/22/1908	3087	334	24	
George A. Wingate (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	8/22/1908	3087	336	25	
Cornelius L. Hayes	Snediker Holding Co.	8/22/1908	3087	338	23	
Harry H. Dale (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	8/22/1908	3087	339	26 and 27	
Snediker Holding Co.	Frances G. Stapelton	9/5/1908	3097	258	26 and 27	
Frances G. Stapelton	Walter L. Durack	9/5/1908	3097	261	26 and 27	
Sarah Jurist	Alter Marcus	11/25/1908	3106	278	32	
Sarah Arvintz	Aaron N. Arvintz Plumbing Co.	11/2/1908	3106	282	31	
Anna C. Farrell	Snediker Holding Co.	1/27/1909	3126	30	19	
John L. Mitchell (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	16	19	
Joseph M. Cogan (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	17	18	
Sanders Shanks (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	19	22	
Clarence W. Donovan (ref.)	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	21	20	
Julius H. Zeiser, ref.	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	23	17	
George H. Harman (ref)	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1909	3143	32	21	
William R.A. Koehl	Snediker Holding Co.	1/17/1910	3198	141	32	
Levin, Kronenberg, and Co.	Meisel Realty Co	3/10/1910	3206	290	27 and 28	
Walter L. and Selma A. Durack	Snediker Holding Co.	4/8/1910	3211	447	26 and 27	
Aaron Arvintz Plumbing Co	Nathan Liping	11/3/1910	3259	102	31	
Charles F. Murphy (ref)	Moses Bernstein	2/28/1911	3261	400	31	
Max and Annie Rappaport	Moses Bernstein	12/24/1911	3270	18	31	
Moses and Ehtel Bernstein	Rose Tapis	6/26/1911	3308	94	31	
Rosalie Stehlin	Mendel Chudnofsky	9/11/1911	3320	11	16	For prev. deed refer to lot 3, L.1 Op 43
Katherine J. Carroll	Klepper Constn Co.	5/25/1912	3356	538	18	
Klepper Constn Co.	Bristol Constn Co.	5/25/1912	3356	539	18	
Snediker Holding Co.	Esther A. Hennessey	6/27/1913	3433	261	32	
Alexander Sachs (ref)	Esther A. Hennessey	7/31/1913	3439	467	29 and 30	

Appendix A: Conveyance Records

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber	Page	Lot	Remarks
Snediker Holding Co.	Esther A. Hennessey	10/24/1913	3457	221	32	
Louis Levin	Esther A. Hennessey	10/24/1913	3457	224	29 and 30	
Esther A. Hennessey	Lutina Holding Co.	10/30/1913	3459	98	29 and 30	
Esther A. Hennessey	Lutina Holding Co.	10/30/1913	3459	99	32	
Snediker Holding Co.	Belmont Powell Holdong Co.	1/22/1914	3464	480	25	
Snediker Holding Co.	Lutina Holding Co.	4/24/1914	3481	386	26 and 27	
Abraham S. and Sophie Fink	Fink Realty Co	6/6/1914	3490	327	27 and 28	
Meisel Realty Co	Abraham S. Fink	5/28/1914	3497	28	27 and 28	
Rose Tapis	Herzl Inc	8/18/1914	3501	384	31	
Fink Realty Co	Philip Rubin	7/17/1914	3506	18	28	
Esther A. Hennessey	Lutina Holding Co.	1/14/1915	3526	172	32	
Lutina Holding Co.	Nathan Greenberg	1/14/1915	3526	173	32	
Lutina Holding Co.	Nathan Greenberg	2/26/1915	3537	239	32	
Snediker Holding Co. and Louis Levin	Elizabeth M. Grace	1/6/1916	3582	430	18	
Snediker Holding Co. and Louis Levin	Elizabeth M. Grace	1/16/1916	3582	430	19	
Philip and Sonia Rubin	Mary Danitz	4/25/1915	3602	193	28	
Elizabeth M. Grace	Alice D. Smith	4/4/1916	3604	45	18	
Elizabeth M. Grace	Alice D. Smith	4/4/1916	3604	45	19	
Alice D. Smith	Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	4/4/1916	3604	47	18	
Alice D. Smith	Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	4/4/1916	3604	47	19	
Snediker Holding Co.	Esther A. Hennessey	4/7/1916	3604	122	17	
Belmont Powell Holdong Co.	Melton Realty Corpn.	8/12/1916	3606	442	25	
Melton Realty Corpn.	Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	8/12/1916	3606	443	25	
Louis Levin	Milbert Holding Corpn.	10/28/1916	3640	40	17	
Esther A. Hennessey	Milbert Holding Corpn.	10/28/1916	3640	41	17	
Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	Morris Shepatowsky	1/31/1918	3705	427	19	
Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	Barnet Levine	2/7/1918	3705	489	24	For Intervening deeds see Lot 19 L 3604 Cp 45 and 47 and L3582 CP 430
Louis Levin	Lutina Holding Co.	5/8/1918	3708	284	26 and 27	
Lutina Holding Co.	Rosie Schwartz	5/8/1918	3708	285	26 and 27	
Lutina Holding Co.	Beckie Levine	6/18/1918	3729	81	29 and 30	
Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	Louis Cooper	7/29/1918	3730	530	18	
Esther Goldberg	Harris Gordon and Tillie Nachumofsky	9/3/1916	3733	532	23	
Montezuma Realty Co. Inc.	Esther Goldberg	7/26/1918	3734	177	23	For Intervening deeds see Lot 19 L 3604 Cp 45 and 47
Morris and Lena Shepatowsky	Abraham and Louis Siegel	12/17/1918	3741	535	20	For intervening deed refer to lot 19 L 3705 Op 429
Louis and Yetta Cooper	Hillel Dworkin and Isidor Zirkon	10/10/1918	3746	246	18	
Herzl Inc	Solomon Rosenberg	12/24/1918	3754	398	31	
Hillel Dworkin and Isidor Zirkon	Jacob Glickman	1/15/1919	3764	129	18	
Morris and Lena Shepatowsky	Max Feldstein	2/27/1919	3772	180	19	
Hillel Dworkin and Isidor Zirkon	Aaron and Eva Lopyan	4/29/1919	3780	242	21	
Milbert Holding Corpn.	Joseph and Mary Limen	5/3/1919	3783	323	22	
Milbert Holding Corpn.	Dora and Isaac Shenker	5/7/1919	3784	337	17	
David and Gussie Siegel	Abraham Siegel	7/2/1919	3784	513	20	
Abraham Siegel	Rosie Siegel	7/2/1919	3784	515	20	
Louis Siegel	David Siegel	7/2/1919	3784	518	20	
Harris and Annie Gordon	Osias Mandel	12/1/1919	3815	379	23	
Elias Levin	Beckie Levine	9/15/1919	3832	305	29	
Rosie Schwartz	Benjamin Schwartz	8/1/1919	3833	52	26 and 27	
Rosie Schwartz	Benjamin Schwartz	8/1/1919	3833	53	26 and 27	
Jacob and Annie Glickman	Aaron D. Friedman and Hannah Lerman	1/26/1920	3863	534	18	
Barnet and Fannie Levine	Rubin Hoberman	2/18/1920	3875	392	24	
Snediker Holding Co. and Louis Levin	Elizabeth M. Grace	1/6/1916	3882	430	23	
Aaron and Eva Lopyan	Nathan Goldberg	9/22/1919	3883	39	21	

Prospect Plaza Redevelopment—Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber	Page	Lot	Remarks
Dora and Isaac Shenker	Isaac Block and Isaac Ginsberg	3/23/1920	3901	214	17	
Rosie Siegel	Ethel Steinberg	6/22/1920	3917	477	20	
Benjamin Schwartz	Rosie Schwartz	3/17/1920	3961	46	26 and 27	
Isaac Block and Isaac Ginsberg	Solomon and Shifra Grostein	11/9/1920	3994	543	17	
Nathan and Beckie Goldberg	Samuel Weinroth	12/27/1920	4006	288	21	
Osias and Sarah Mandel	Joseph and Fannie Katz	3/16/1921	4026	160	23	
Osias and Sarah Mandel	Morris L. Levin	3/24/1921	4026	198	25	
Solomon and Shifra Grostein	Beckie Rubin	5/11/1921	4042	195	17	
Ethel Steinberg	Abraham Siegel	6/15/1921	4057	46	20	
Beckie Rubin	Abraham Bigman	9/14/1921	4073	413	17	
Morris L. and Minnie Levin	David Siegel	10/7/1921	4082	402	25	
David and Gussie Siegel	Max and Fannie Cohen	4/3/1922	4136	28	25	
Rosie Schwartz	Benjamin Schwartz	1/30/1923	4222	110	26 and 27	
Beckie Levine	Israel Block	1/23/1924	4360	445	29 and 30	
Hannah and Ethel Lerman	Starwin Realty Co. Inc.	3/5/1925	4485	246	18	1/2 int
Aaron D. and Dvora Friedman	Barnet Stein	12/17/1924	4496	92	18	
Mary Danitz	Solomon Danitz	3/4/1925	4509	552	28	
Samuel and Sarah Weinroth	Sam and Ida Friedman	7/9/1925	4561	255	21	
Nathan and Annie Greenberg	Eva Goldstein	9/10/1925	4562	244	32	
Barnet and Fannie Stein	Starwin Realty Co. Inc.	10/23/1925	4594	318	18	
Israel and Naomi Block	Beckie Levine	1/26/1926	4644	73	30	
Sam and Ida Friedman	Hyman Shienker	9/1/1926	4732	18	21	
Abraham and Esther Bigman	Leon Leibowitz	1/4/1928	4884	513	17	
Hyman and Ethel Shienker	Anna Altman	3/5/1928	4912	174	21	
Abraham and Rose Siegel	Jack Siegel	6/14/1928	4940	252	20	
Mendel and Rose Chudnofsky	Jacob H. Levy	7/22/1929	5063	25	16	
Jacob H. Levy	Mendel and Rose Chudnofsky	7/22/1929	5063	26	16	
Jack Siegel	David Siegel	10/10/1929	5070	465	20	
Leon Leibowitz et al	Leon and David Leibowitz	12/23/1929	5088	380	17	
David and Gussie Siegel	Rosie Siegel	1/18/1930	5130	8	20	
Rosie Siegel	Jack Siegel	4/15/1930	5131	13	20	
Max and Fannie Cohen	Benjamin Eisman	12/16/1930	5167	282	25	
Benjamin Eisman	Max and Fannie Cohen	11/5/1931	5223	332	25	
Joseph and Fannie Katz	Fan Realty Corp.	11/2/1932	5301	234	23	
Solomon Rosenberg (exr of)	Mary Milkowitz	2/23/1933	5318	271	31	
Becky Kosch, sxtx of Isidore Rosenberg	Solomon Rosenberg (exr of)	2/23/1933	5318	273	31	
Benjamin Schwartz	Rosie Schwartz	12/4/1933	5358	382	26 and 27	
Rosie Schwartz	Schwartzkop Realty Co. Inc.	12/4/1933	5358	383	26 and 27	
Leon and David Leibowitz	Max Liebowitz	5/11/1934	5374	493	17	
Schwartzkop Realty Co. Inc.	Rosie Schwartz	8/8/1934	5394	414	26 and 27	
Anna Altman	Esther Polanuer	9/19/1934	5396	523	21	
Max Feldstein	Ida Miller	6/3/1936	5498	441	19	
Ida Miller	Jacob Siegel	6/3/1936	5498	446	19	
Samuel Danitz	Sarah Danitz	7/2/1937	5573	194	28	
Irene D. Levine	Sarah Danitz	7/2/1937	5573	195	28	
Irene D. Levine	Sarah Danitz	7/2/1937	5573	195	28	
Pincus Danitz	Sarah Danitz	7/2/1937	5573	196	28	
Pincus Danitz	Sarah Danitz	7/2/1937	5573	196	28	
Sarah Danitz	Food Dealers Industrial Bank	11/17/1937	5595	267	28	
Marla, Hannah, Patrice, Bernard, and Helen Mogal	Sarah Danitz	3/6/1940	5822	463	28	
Marla Mogal or Zacks, Hannah, Beatrice, and Bernard Mogal and Helen Mogal or Kovner	Sarah Danitz	2/29/1940	5822	463	28	
Jacob Siegel	Rose Greenstein	11/27/1940	5945	472	19	
Rose Chudnofsky	Mary Chudnofsky	12/2/1940	5947	566	16	
Jack Siegel	Rosie Siegel	1/9/1941	5964	515	20	
Rosie Siegel	Jack Siegel	1/30/1942	6140	591	20	
Rosie Schwartz	Miriam Schoen	2/3/1942	6142	308	26 and 27	

Appendix A: Conveyance Records

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Liber	Page	Lot	Remarks
Miriam Schoen	Mazur Realty Corp.	1/29/1943	6281	353	26 and 27	
New York State Tax Commission	Schwartzkop Realty Co. Inc.	2/19/1943	6289	145	26 and 27	
Abraham S. Hoberman	Rubin Hoberman	4/16/1946	6891	650	24	
Rubin Hoberman	Abraham S. Hoberman	4/16/1946	6891	653	24	
Nila Posner, Lily M. Neidorf, and Sol Mogal	Sarah Danitz	9/24/1947	7190	226	28	
Max Cohen	Ike and Rose Weingrowitz	5/19/1948	7303	122	25	
Eva Goldstein	Jacob Banschick	6/1/1948	7309	69	32	
Jack Siegel	Edward Evans	10/14/1948	7370	619	20	
Esther Polanuer	Louis Gross, Chaim Adest	11/24/1948	7389	647	21	
Chaim Adest	Louis Gross	7/15/1949	7484	236	21	1/2 int.
Sarah Danitz	Mya and Sally Levine	4/25/1951	7765	91	28	
Sarah Danitz	Mya and Sally Levine	4/25/1951	7765	91	28	
Abraham S. and Rubin Hoberman	Sidney Kwitzel	10/3/1951	7839	328	24	
Joseph and Mary Lieman (Liman)	Masi Lerman and Harry Zuckerberg	3/11/1953	8072	203	22	
Joseph and Mary Lieman (Liman)	Max Lerman and Harry Zuckerberg	3/11/1958	8072	203	22	
Nathan and Joseph Milkowitz	Jack Barschick	8/3/1959	8248	146	31	
Louis Gross	Edward, Rose, and Seymour Evans	9/1/1956	8413	489	21	
Edward Evans	Edward, Rose, and Seymour Evans	6/21/1956	8452	445	20	
Exrs Rose Greenstein	Jacob L. Seigel	4/24/1958	8628	328	19	
Mary Milkowitz, exr of	Nathan Milkowitz et al	11/26/1958	8680	287	31	
Lina Berger	Morris and Olga Gettesmen	2/26/1959	8725	28	28	
Mya Levine	Lina Berger	2/26/1959	8725	34	28	
Ike Wingrowiz	Louis and Charlotte Greengeneig	6/22/1959	8736	361	25	
Beckie Levine	Gerald and Tillie Mazur	3/17/1960	8808	160	29 and 30	
Fannie Katz	Anne and Nathan Neuwirth	1/16/1961	8890	97	23	
Max Liebowitz	Anthony Santiago	9/16/1964	9299	478	17	
Rose Weingrowitz (exr of)	NYS Real Estate Tax Lien	6/22/1959	MP 165	539	25	
Fannie Cohen (exr of)	NYS Real Estate Tax Lien	6/22/1959	MP 165	547	25	
Sally and Alma Levine	Morris and Olga Gottesman	10/14/1966	268	1	28	
Roy M. Goodman, Finance Admin. Of NYC	City of NY	4/9/1968	693	208	22 and 35	
1742-1744 Prospect Place Corp.	Edward and Seymour Evans	1/30/1969	308	1008	20 and 21	
Edward, Rose, and Seymour Evans	1742-1744 Prospect Place Corp.	1/30/1969	308	1012	20 and 21	
Heirs of Maf Feldstein, dec'd (incl. Bessie Jablonsky)	Bessie Jablonsky	11/18/1970	447	1563	19	
City of New York, CBMC Housing Co, Inc.	-----	11/30/1971	529	98		
City of New York	Pinacle Association Development Corp.	11/21/1972	596	1674		
Pinacle Association Development Corp.	NYCHA	2/5/1974	693	752		
Pinacle Association Development Corp.	NYCHA	5/2/1974	707	145		
Pinacle Association Development Corp.	NYCHA	7/1/1974	719	1254		
Notes: Historic conveyance indices pre-dating circa 1894 are organized by Block only. Therefore, the above data represents the approximate chain of ownership of the project site. While numerous other conveyances for the block were recorded before 1894, only those that appear to be directly related to the project site or the Third Division of Brooklyn Woodlands are included. Historic lot numbers have been provided where available, and others have been estimated.						
Sources: Conveyance records and Liber books on file at the Brooklyn office of the City Register, New York City Department of Finance.						

Appendix B:**Summary of Census Research**

Year/ Location	Name	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth	Other
1850 Township of Flatbush, Brooklyn	Jane Bergen	52	Laborer	New York	
	John Bergen	26		New York	
	Sarah W. Bergen	14		New York	
	[Illegible] Bergen	11		New York	
	Jane M. Bergen	5		New York	
	Anna Vandewenter	53		New York	
	Abraham Linnington	33	Farmer	New York	Real Estate = \$10,000
	Caroline Linnington	29		New York	
	Julia W. Linnington	7		New York	
	Catharine M. Linnington	5		New York	
	Abraham R. Linnington	2		New York	
	Matilda Linnington	67		New York	
	John H. Bennett	20	Laborer	New York	
	Bridget Lawler	25		Ireland	
	Frederick Samson	35	Laborer	Germany	
	Raymond Stehlin	62	Rope Maker	Germany	Emigrated 1856, owned home Emigrated 1868
	Rose Stehlin	55	Day Laborer Tailoress	Germany	
	Theresa Stehlin	25		New York	
	Frank Stehlin	21		New York	
	Rose Stehlin	18		New York	
1900 Shanty, Prospect Place (adjacent to 1728 and 1730)					

Appendix C:**Historic Directories**

Year	Name	Occupation	Work Address	Home Address (if given)
1885	Raimond Stehlin	Rope mkr		Hunterfly rd n. Prospect Pl.
1886	Raymond Stehlin	Rope mkr		Hunterfly rd n.St. Marks Ave
1897	Raymond Stehlin	Rope mkr	Prospect Pl. & Saratoga Av	
1902	Raymond Stehlin	Rope mkr	Prospect Pl. & Saratoga Av	
1907	Raymond Stehlin	Rope mkr		1732 Prospect Pl